

Budgeting, Accounting and Reporting System (BARS)

GAAP

(GAAP Manual Part 2: Reporting and Alerts & Changes Sections)

For Cities, Counties and Special Purpose Districts

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- The BARS manuals are updated online frequently.
- For reporting purposes, please refer to the latest version online at <https://sao.wa.gov/bars-annual-filing/bars-gaap-manual/>.
- Note that PDF versions of the BARS manuals do not include the BARS Account Codes.

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Reporting

Reporting Principles and Requirements

BARS Reporting Requirements

4.1 Reporting Principles and Requirements

4.1.2 BARS Reporting Requirements

4.1.2.10 *Pursuant to RCW [43.09.230](#), Annual Reports are to be certified and filed with the State Auditor's Office within 150 days after the close of each fiscal year.*

4.1.2.20 The legal reporting requirements prescribed by the State Auditor's Office for local

governments in Washington State are consistent with the national standards of financial reporting prescribed by the GASB. These requirements for GAAP local governments are as follows:

1. Basic Financial Statements, including notes to financial statements.
2. Required Supplementary Information (including MD&A)
3. Supplemental Schedules

4.1.2.30 For the basic financial statements, the local government needs to prepare worksheets to summarize the general ledger trial balances, the resources and the expenditures schedules at the required account level. Most of these worksheets do not need to be submitted as part of the annual report, but they must be available for audit. The matrixes in BARS Manual [4.1.4, Summary of Reporting Requirements](#) identify the statutory reporting requirements for GAAP local governments.

4.1.2.35 Local governments are **required** to update the incorrect financial statements. The requirement applies to all errors found prior or during an audit.

4.1.2.40 If a local government elects to prepare the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, it will have to produce additional schedules and statements that are NOT described in this Manual. However, the statements and schedules required for BARS reporting can be placed directly in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, and nearly all of the additional financial requirements of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report are readily met by formally preparing the data used to satisfy BARS requirements. No duplication of effort is necessary to produce the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report from BARS reports. For additional information on preparation of a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report see BARS Manual [4.9, GFOA Financial Reporting Recognition Programs](#).

4.1.2.45 The *Department of Health (DOH) Accounting and Reporting Manual for Hospitals*, which contains uniform accounting, budgeting and reporting for licensed hospitals in the state of Washington, is available from the DOH Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems at (360) 236-4210 or from the Department's website. The requirements in this Manual do not substitute the reporting requirements contained in the *Department of Health (DOH) Accounting and Reporting Manual for Hospitals*.

Filing instructions

4.1.2.50 Electronic reporting is encouraged when filing annual reports. Annual reports should be submitted via the Online Filing option on the State Auditor's website at: www.sao.wa.gov. Acceptable file should adhere to the prescribed record layout and should be an Excel file. It should include column headings. All columns must be formatted as text except the *Actual Amount* column which is numeric. More details are provided on the website.

For questions and/or support, please use the [HelpDesk](#) through our Online Services.

If the local government cannot provide the annual report in the electronic format mail the annual report to:

Annual Report
State Auditor's Office
Local Government Support Team
PO Box 40031
Olympia, WA 98504-0031

Certification

BARS GAAP Manual

Prepare the certification and sign and date the certification before submitting the report.

Annual Report Disclosure Form

MCAG No. _____

(City/County/District)

(This form is **not** required if you are submitting your annual report electronically.)

Please check if the statements/schedules are attached. Use the column which is appropriate for your government type. If Schedule 17 is not applicable mark the spot NA (*not applicable*). An unmarked spot in your government type column will indicate that a schedule is not attached due to lack of activities described in this schedule in reported year.

	City	County	Special Purpose District
Certification			
Financial Statements (including notes)			
Schedule 01, Revenues/Expenditures/Expenses			
Schedule 09, Liabilities			
Schedule 15, State Financial Assistance			
Schedule 16, Expenditures of Federal Awards			
Schedule 17, Public Works ¹			
Schedule 19, Labor Relations Consultants			
Schedule 20, Sales and Use Tax for Public Facilities			
Schedule 21, Risk Management			
Schedule 22, Assessment Questionnaire ²			

Footnotes (to above checklist)

[1] See BARS Manual [4.8.6, Public Works – Cities and Counties \(Schedule 17\)](#) for detailed instructions indicating which cities are required to prepare this schedule.

[2] Only cities and special purpose districts with revenue usually less than \$300,000 are required to prepare this schedule. However, conservation districts, fire districts, transportation benefit districts, local/regional trauma care councils and industrial development corporations are required to prepare the Schedule regardless of the amount of revenue.

Certification

4.1 Reporting Principles and Requirements

4.1.3 Certification

Instructions

Every annual report must be certified per RCW [43.09.230](#). If the local government uses the Online annual reporting system, the certification is built into the filing process.

Official name

Enter the official name of the government. If the government operates under a *DBA* this should also be listed. For example: *Thurston County Fire Protection District No. 5, doing business as Black Lake Fire Department*.

MCAG No.

The MCAG is a unique identifying number assigned by the State Auditor's Office to each local government. This number can be found on SAO's website page, [BARS Reporting Templates](#). If you are not sure of the government's assigned MCAG number, please use the SAO [HelpDesk](#) through our Online Services.

Fiscal year ended

Enter the date (day, month and year) of the end of the 12 month period covered by the annual report. For example, most local governments close their books and report on a calendar year and would report *December 31, 2018*, for their 2018 annual report.

Official address

Enter the legal business address of the government.

Official website

Enter the official website of the government. If the government does not have a website, then enter *none*.

Audit contact or preparer information

Enter the name and position of the person the State Auditor's Office should contact with any questions regarding the annual report. Enter the phone number or numbers where our Office can reach the contact person during regular business hours to discuss the annual report. Also, enter the email address where our Office can communicate with the contact person. If there is no email address for this person, then enter *none*.

Certification

Annual reports are required to be certified by RCW [43.09.230](#). The certification should be made by the person preparing the annual report. Certifications do not alter or add to the fundamental responsibilities of employees or officials. Rather, they acknowledge and attest to management's existing responsibilities for accurate reporting. We understand that representations made are not a guarantee, but rather constitute a good faith statement to the best of your knowledge and belief. Although the Office prescribes the language of the certification, the representations are yours. If you are not sure about the meaning of the certification or feel that you cannot certify the annual report in good faith, please contact the SAO [HelpDesk](#).

ANNUAL REPORT CERTIFICATION

(Official Name of Government)

MCAG No.

Submitted pursuant to RCW 43.09.230 to the Washington State Auditor's Office

For the Fiscal Year Ended _____, 20__

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION:

Official Mailing Address _____

Official Website Address _____

Official E-mail Address _____

Official Phone Number _____

AUDIT CONTACT or PREPARER INFORMATION and CERTIFICATION:

Audit Contact or Preparer Name and Title _____

Contact Phone Number _____

Contact E-mail Address _____

I certify ____ day of _____, 20__, that annual report information is complete, accurate and in conformity with the Budgeting, Accounting and Reporting Systems Manual, to the best of my knowledge and belief, having reviewed this information and taken all appropriate steps in order to provide such certification. I acknowledge and understand our responsibility for the design and implementation of controls to ensure accurate financial reporting, comply with applicable laws and safeguard public resources, including controls to prevent and detect fraud. Finally, I acknowledge and understand our responsibility for immediately submitting corrected annual report information if any errors or an omission in such information is subsequently identified.

Audit Contact or Preparer Signature: _____

GAAP Reporting Requirements

4.1 Reporting Principles and Requirements

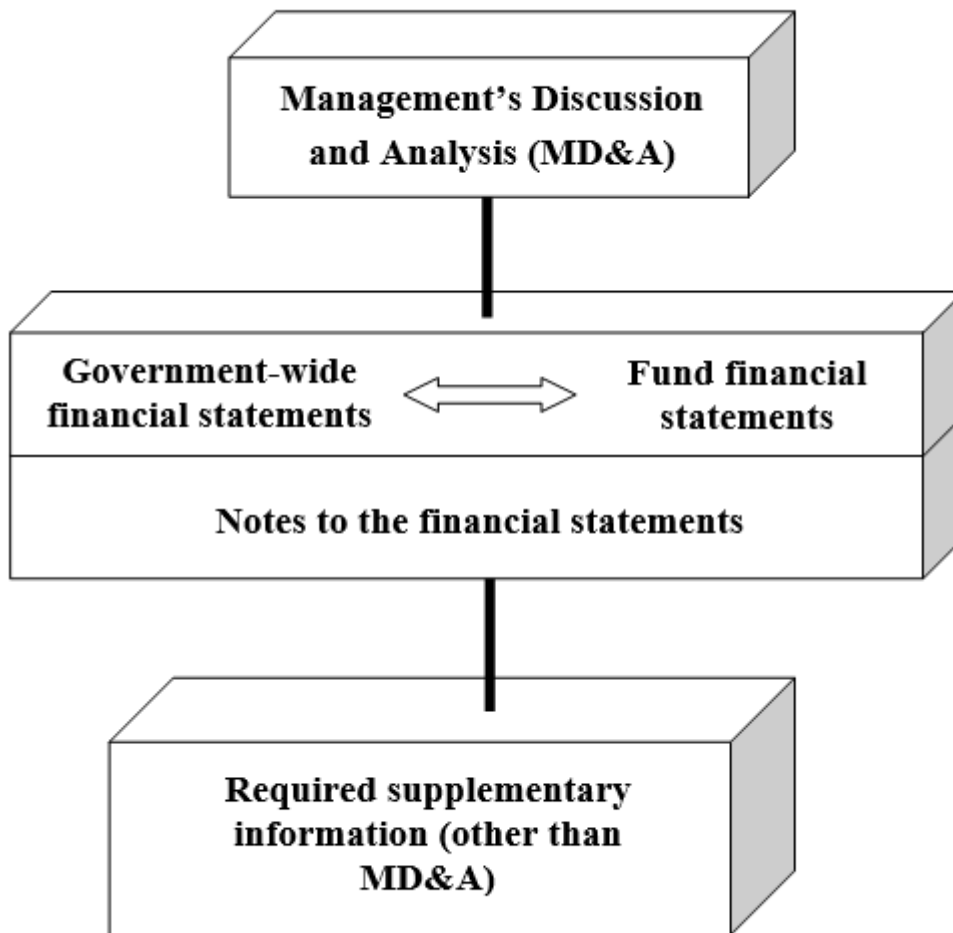
4.1.1 GAAP Reporting Requirements

Quick Links
4.1.1.10 GAAP reporting requirements
Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
Basic financial statements - Government-wide financial statements
Basic financial statements - Fund financial statements
Notes to the financial statements
Required Supplementary Information (RSI)
4.1.1.210 Financial accountability
Financial reporting entity flowchart and notes

4.1.1.10 GAAP reporting requirements

The requirements for financial reporting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) are established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in the [GASB Statement 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*](#).

The following diagram illustrates the minimum requirements for general purpose external financial reports.



4.1.1.20 Comparative financial statements mean two complete sets of financial statements for each comparative year. Each set should contain basic financial statements (including notes) and RSI (including MD&A). Both years may be combined in one presentation; however, each element (MD&A, basic financial statements, notes and RSI) have to include information for **both** years.

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1. Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

4.1.1.30 MD&A should introduce the basic financial statements and provide an analytical overview of the local government's financial activities. It is part of the Required Supplementary Information (RSI), however it should be presented before the basic financial statements. The MD&A should provide an objective and easily readable analysis of the local government's financial activities. It should include comparisons of current year to the prior year based on the government-wide information. It also includes information regarding the local government budget variances, capital assets, long-term debt activity, and a description of currently known facts, decisions, or conditions expected to have a significant effect on financial position or results of operations.

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2. Basic financial statements

Government-wide financial statements

4.1.1.40 The government-wide financial statements consist of a *Statement of Net Position* and a *Statement of Activities*. They are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Each statement distinguishes between the governmental and business-type activities of the primary government and its discretely presented component units.

Statement of Net Position

4.1.1.50 The Statement of Net Position presents the local government as one economic unit rather than a compilation of different funds. The statement focuses on type of activities, rather than type of funds. Local governments should report all capital assets, including infrastructure assets in the government-wide statement of net position. The net position should be reported in three categories: net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

Statement of Activities

4.1.1.60 The Statement of Activities is a report on the results of the local government's operations. The statement presents the cost of each function and the extent to which each of the local government's functions, programs or services either contributes to or takes away from the local government's general revenue.

The required format provides:

1. Information indicating the extent to which current-year program revenues supported the cost of the current-year services, and
2. How the local government finances its activities.

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Fund financial statements**Governmental Fund Financial Statements**

4.1.1.70 Governmental funds should be reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. These funds are presented by general fund; major funds, and aggregated nonmajor funds.

There are two statements required - the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance. General capital assets and general long-term liabilities are not reported in the governmental fund balance sheet. (They are reported in the government-wide financial statements.)

4.1.1.80 The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance reports information about the inflows, outflows, and balances of current financial resources of each major governmental fund and for the nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate.

4.1.1.90 Each statement reports separate columns for the general fund and for other major governmental and enterprise funds. Major funds are funds whose revenues, expenditures/expenses, assets, or liabilities (excluding extraordinary items) are at least 10 percent of corresponding element

totals for all funds of that category or type and at least five percent of the corresponding element total for all governmental or enterprise funds combined. The local government may choose to report any other funds as a major fund if they believe they are important to users. The nonmajor funds are reported in aggregate in a separate column.

Proprietary funds financial statements

4.1.1.100 There are three required fund financial statements for proprietary funds:

1. *Statement of Net Position,*
2. *Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position,* and
3. *Statement of Cash Flows*

4.1.1.110 Proprietary funds continue to be presented on the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary funds are reported the same way as in the government-wide financial statements. However, internal service funds should be reported as a fund type (aggregated) in a separate column. Major enterprise funds are reported in separate columns and nonmajor enterprise funds are aggregated in a single column.

4.1.1.120 The proprietary Statement of Net Position presents assets and liabilities in a classified format. Restricted assets are reported separately. Net position should be reported in the following three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

4.1.1.130 The proprietary Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position reports in a specific format prescribed by the [GASB Statement 34](#). All transactions that affect net position are included. Revenues are reported by major source. Expenses are reported by either detail (object) or function level. Revenues and expenses should distinguish between operating and nonoperating.

Fiduciary fund financial statements

4.1.1.140 The following are required financial statements for fiduciary funds:

1. *Statement of Fiduciary Net Position,* and
2. *Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position*

The fiduciary statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting (with some exceptions for liabilities for defined benefit pension plans and certain postemployment health care plans).

4.1.1.160 The Statement of Fiduciary Net Position should include information about the assets, liabilities, and net position for each fiduciary fund type and for similarly discretely presented component units of the reporting entity. The local government should provide details for all other fiduciary funds, or clearly indicate where the information is displayed.

4.1.1.170 The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position should include information about the additions to, deductions from, and net increase (or decrease) for the year in net position for each fiduciary fund type and similar discretely presented component units. It should provide information about significant year-to-year changes in net position. The local government should provide additional details about investments and provide the level of details for all other fiduciary funds or clearly indicate where the information is displayed.

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3. Notes to the financial statements

4.1.1.180 Notes to the financial statements are essential to fair presentation of the basic financial statements. The notes include the summary of significant accounting policies and summary disclosure of such matters as significant contingent liabilities, encumbrances outstanding, significant effects of subsequent events, pension plans, accumulated unpaid employee benefits (such as vacation and sick leave), material violations of finance-related legal and contractual provisions, debt service requirements to maturity, commitments under noncapitalized leases, construction and other significant commitments, any excess of expenditures over appropriations in individual funds, deficit balances of individual funds, and interfund receivables and payables. Any other disclosures necessary in the circumstances should also be included.

The NCGA has discussed the notes to financial statements in more detail in its [Interpretation 6](#), which also provides guidance for presenting notes in a logical order.

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4. Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

4.1.1.190 Statements, schedules, statistical data, and other information the GASB deem necessary is reported as required supplementary information (RSI). Except for the MD&A, required supplementary information, including the budgetary comparison information, should be presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements.

There are four types of RSI (other than MD&A) that must be presented:

- Budgetary comparisons (for the general fund and other individual special revenue funds),
- Infrastructure condition and maintenance data (for local governments using the modified approach),
- Pension trend data (for certain pension plans and participating employers),
- Revenue and claims development trend data (for public-entity risk pools).

Reporting Entity

4.1.1.200 GASB [Statement 14](#), as amended by Statements 34, 39, 61, 84, 90 and 97 establishes standards for defining and reporting on the financial reporting entity and applies to financial reporting by primary governments, as well as to separately issued financial statements of governmental component units. The standards and its amendments are codified in GASB Codification section 2100 *Defining the Financial Reporting Entity* and section 2600 *Reporting Entity and Component Unit Presentation and Disclosure*. These sections define the financial reporting entity as consisting of (1) the primary government, (2) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and (3) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

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4.1.1.210 As described in GASB Codification 2100, a primary government is financially accountable for a separate legal entity - and therefore should include the entity in its financial statements - in _____

the following circumstances:

- a. The primary government is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government.
- b. The primary government is financially accountable if a special purpose district is fiscally dependent on the primary government and there is a potential for the special purpose district to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government, regardless of whether the special purpose district has (1) a separately elected governing board, (2) a governing board appointed by higher level of government, or (3) a jointly appointed board.
- c. The primary government is financially accountable for a legally separate organization if the primary government holds a majority equity interest in an organization that does not meet the definition of an investment.

4.1.1.220 Component units should be reported in the financial statements of the primary government by either discrete presentation or blended presentation based on. Discrete presentation involves reporting the component unit in separate columns on the government wide statements. Blended presentation involves reporting the component unit's balances and transactions as if they were part of the primary government in both the fund level and government wide statements.

The following flowchart will help to determine the reporting status of an organization. Refer to GASB Codification section 2100 for definitions of the various terms.

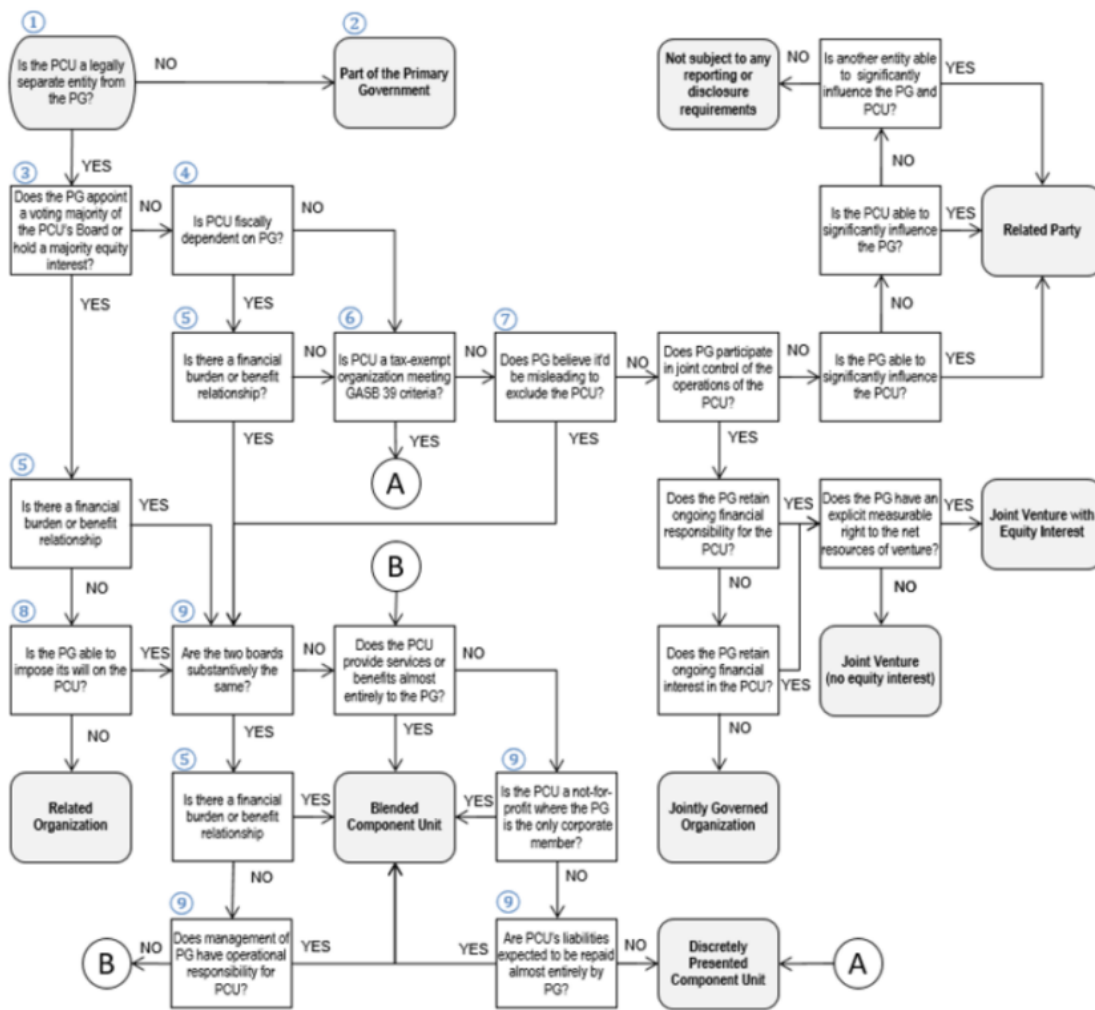
4.1.1.230 In September 2006, GASB issued the [Statement 48, Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues](#). This Statement applies to **all** intra-entity transactions (sales and donations) that involve the transfer of financial assets, capital assets and future revenues.

When accounting for the transfer of capital and financial assets and future revenues within the same financial reporting entity, the transferee should recognize the assets or future revenues received at the carrying value of the transferor. The difference between the amount paid (exclusive of amounts that may be refundable) and the carrying value of the assets transferred should be reported as a gain or loss by the transferor (revenue in governmental funds) and as a revenue or expenditure/expense by the transferee in a separately-issued statements, but reclassified as transfers in the financial statements of the reporting entity. Application of this Statement should be the same for both discretely presented and blended component units.

4.1.1.240 **Hospital districts:** The *General Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards*, section Ho5.601 supersedes the June 1996 *AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide, Health Care Organizations*, to the extent of financial reporting. However, the Guide continues to provide guidance on individual transactions that are unique to healthcare organizations. The Guide is considered Category B guidance in the hierarchy of GAAP.

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Financial Reporting Entity Flowchart



Notes to Financial Reporting Entity Flowchart

PG = primary government (the government preparing financial statements)
 PCU = potential component unit (the entity under consideration)

1. An organization has separate legal standing if it is created as a corporate or a corporate body possessing the corporate powers that would distinguish it as being legally separate from the primary government (such as the right to sue and be sued in its own name, hold or lease property in its own name, loan money or open a bank account in its own name and with its own tax or other identification number, etc.). For example, a government may have advisory committees or councils which are not incorporated as separate legal entities, or a government may participate in cost sharing projects or joint purchasing arrangements or other contractually coordinated efforts with other governments that (see GASB Codification J50.115). All funds, organizational units, agencies, departments, offices and activities of an organization that are not legally separate are, for financial reporting purposes, considered part of a primary government.

2. If the activity or operation is not separate legal entity, it should be reported as part of the government. For example, departments, projects, committees or initiatives of the government may have distinct branding, purposes or management structures within the government, but for

reporting purposes would be reflected using appropriate accounting as part of the government's funds. As discussed in GASB Codification J50.114, a government may have an arrangement that resembles a joint venture but has no separate entity or organization created by the participants. In such a joint operation (or undivided interest), each participant reports their own assets, liabilities and activity since there is no separate organization to hold property or incur obligations.

3. The primary government's appointment authority should be substantive and continuing. A primary government's appointment authority is not substantive if the number of candidates is limited by the nominating process or if its responsibility is limited to confirming appointments made by individuals or groups other than the primary government's officials or appointees. In the absence of continuing appointment authority, the ability of a primary government to unilaterally abolish an organization also provides the basis for ongoing accountability. If the primary government performs the duties that a governing board would be considered the same as appointment of a voting majority, with the exception of a potential component unit that is a defined contribution pension plan, defined contribution other post-employment benefit plan, or other employee benefit plan (e.g., 401k, 401a, 403b or 457 plan).

4. An organization is fiscally dependent if it cannot meet **all** three of the following requirements without substantive approval of a primary government:

- a. Determine its budget,
- b. Levy taxes or set rates or charges, and
- c. Issue bonded debt.

It is also important to make a distinction between substantive and ministerial (compliance) approval. Ministerial approval is often a result of the general oversight of the respective state or local governments. This may include evaluation of programs, review for compliance with the statutory requirements, etc. Being subject to ministerial approval does not qualify an organization as fiscally dependent. Also, a primary government that is temporarily under the fiscal control of another government continues to be fiscally independent.

5. The **benefit or burden** relationship may result from legal entitlements or obligations, or it may be less formalized and exist because of a decision made by the primary government or agreements between the primary government and component unit.

An organization has a financial benefit or burden relationship with the primary government if **any one** of these conditions exists, either directly or indirectly:

- a. The primary government is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources.
- b. The primary government is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization.
- c. The primary government is obligated in some manner for the debt of the organization.

Exchange transactions between organizations and the primary government are not considered a financial benefit or burden relationship.

6. Certain organizations warrant inclusion because of the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government, including their ongoing financial support of the primary

government or its other component units. A legally separate, tax exempt organization (e.g., foundation or association) should be reported as a discretely presented component unit if **all** of the following criteria are met:

- a. The economic resources received or held by the organization are almost entirely for the direct benefit of the primary government, its component units, or its constituents.
- b. The primary government is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, a majority of the economic resources received or held by the separate organization.
- c. The economic resources received or held by an individual organization that the specific primary government, or its component units, is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, are significant to that primary government.

7. Other organizations should be evaluated as potential component units if they are closely related to or financially integrated with the primary government and included as component units if the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary governments is such that exclusion from the financial reporting entity would render the financial statements incomplete or misleading. It is a matter of professional judgment to determine whether the nature and the significance of a potential component unit's relationship with the primary government warrant inclusion.

8. A primary government has the ability to impose its will on an organization if it can significantly influence the programs, projects, activities, or level of services performed or provided by the organization. The existence of **any one** of the following abilities indicates that the primary government has the ability to impose its will on an organization:

- a. Ability to remove the appointed members of the organization's governing body at will.
- b. Ability to modify or approve the budget of the organization.
- c. Ability to modify or approve the rate or fee changes affective revenues, such as water usage rate increases.
- d. Ability to veto, overrule, or modify the decisions (other than those in b and c) of the organization's governing body.
- e. Ability to appoint, hire, reassign, or dismiss those persons responsible for the day-to-day operations (management) of the organization.

There may be other conditions indicating the imposition of will. When assessing them, remember to make the distinction between substantive and ministerial approvals.

A potential component unit for which a primary government is financially accountable may be fiscally dependent on another government. An organization should be included as a component unit of **only one** reporting entity. Professional judgment should be used to determine the most appropriate reporting entity. A primary government that appoints a voting majority of the governing board of a component unit of another government should make the disclosures required for related organizations.

9. A component unit should be presented as blended in any of the following circumstances:

- a. When the component unit's governing body is substantively the same as the governing body of the primary government **and** (1) there is a financial benefit/burden relationship between the

primary government and the component unit **or** (2) management of the primary government has operational responsibility for the component unit. The primary government is considered to have operational responsibility if it is managing the day-to-day operations of the component unit.

b. When the component unit provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the primary government or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefits the primary government even though it does not provide services directly to it. The essence of this type of arrangement is similar to an internal service fund - the goods or services are provided to the government itself rather than to the citizenry.

c. The component unit is organized as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the only corporate member.

d. The component unit's outstanding debt or leases are expected to be repaid entirely or almost entirely from the resources of the primary government.

If a component unit does not meet criteria for blending, it should be presented discretely.

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GAAP Versus Cash Basis Reporting

4.1 Reporting Principles and Requirements

4.1.7 GAAP Versus Cash Basis Reporting

4.1.7.10 Approximately 20 percent of local governments – the largest and most complex in the state – report financial information in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). All other local governments report on a cash basis as prescribed in the *Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System* (BARS) Manuals.

4.1.7.20 Under authority of RCW [43.09.200](#), the Washington State Auditor’s Office allows local governments the option to report on either a GAAP or cash basis. However, while the State Auditor’s Office does not require reporting on a GAAP basis, it may be a requirement of federal grants, bonds, contracts, or other oversight agencies.

4.1.7.30 As discussed in the BARS Manuals, the design of a government’s accounting system and controls for financial reporting is a management decision – including the selection of the basis of reporting. Adequate accountability, oversight and control can be achieved whether reporting on a cash or GAAP basis.

4.1.7.40 The most appropriate basis of reporting for a particular government is a matter of judgment based on the needs, activity and resources of that government. Each method has advantages and disadvantages. We recommend that governments carefully consider the costs versus benefits. To assist governments in this decision, a summary of common benefits and drawbacks of different reporting options is provided below.

4.1.7.50 GAAP basis reporting

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial reports that are more comprehensive, sophisticated and potentially informative • Improved ability to evaluate government’s financial position and changes in its net position • Consistent with nationally recognized financial reporting standards • More familiar to external users • May be required by grantors or oversight agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be more difficult to understand and use for managers or governing bodies who are unfamiliar with accrual concepts and terminology • Requires more qualified staff, a more complex accounting system, and more time devoted to preparation and controls over financial reporting • More costly financial reporting • May need to reconcile between multiple basis of accounting for financial reporting and operational purposes

4.1.7.60 Cash basis reporting

Advantages	Disadvantages
------------	---------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial reports that are more simple and easier to understand and use • Clear presentation of cash flows and available cash • Financial reporting that is aligned with budgets • Financial reporting may be less costly • Less training required for staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statements are focused on short-term rather than long-term financial position • Less information on non-cash assets, including infrastructure, and changes in these assets • Less information on liabilities and changes in liabilities • May not be as familiar to external user
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4.1.7.70 Governments should evaluate these general benefits and costs in relation to their specific situation, including their personnel, software systems, organizational structure and activities. Other factors that may be specifically considered include:

- Accounting and reporting basis used by the government's fiscal agent or by entities for which the government acts as the fiscal agent;
- Accounting and reporting basis used by other entities with which the government engages in joint ventures or service contracts;
- Familiarity of management and the governing body with a particular basis of reporting;
- Importance and amount of the government's non-cash assets;
- Importance and amount of the government's liabilities not reported on Schedule 09;
- Whether there is uncertainty about future reporting needs, as it is easier to convert from GAAP to cash basis than the other way;
- Needs and expectations of external users of the government's financial statements.

Summary of Reporting Requirements

4.1 Reporting Principles and Requirements

4.1.4 Summary of Reporting Requirements

The matrixes on following pages summarize the GAAP and SAO reporting requirements.

4.1.4.10 Governments should use proprietary fund accounting and reporting if the predominant revenue source comes from fees and charges for selling goods or performing services. If taxes or grants are the predominant source of revenue, governmental fund accounting and reporting should be used.

4.1.4.20 Governments have an option to participate in the GFOA's Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting program. To participate in this program, a government must prepare a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. These reports have to provide additional information, which is not required in preparation of basic GAAP financial statements. For additional information on preparation of a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, see BARS Manual [4.9, GFOA Financial Reporting Recognition Programs](#).

MATRIX OF STATUTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: These statements should be prepared in accordance with GASB and NCGA pronouncements. ¹					
(A)	Governmental Funds: 000, 100, 200, 300, 700				
(B)	Proprietary Funds: Enterprise Funds - 400, Internal Service Funds - 500				
(C)	Fiduciary Funds: 600 - 699				
(D)	Component Unit(s)				
Government-Wide Financial Statement	(A) Governmental Funds	(B) Proprietary Funds		(C) Fiduciary Funds	(D) Component Units
		Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds		
Certification					
Statement of Net Position:					
Governmental Activities	All	N/A ³	If governmental funds are the predominant customer/participant	N/A	Nonfiduciary component units reported in separate column(s) ²
Business-Type Activities	N/A ³	All	OR If enterprise funds are the predominant customer/participant	N/A	
Statement of Activities:					
Governmental Activities	All	N/A ³	Often all	N/A	Separate columns/rows for nonfiduciary component units only ²
Business-Type Activities	N/A ³	All	In certain circumstances ⁴	N/A	

¹ Local governments with total revenues of \$2 million or less are not required to prepare basic financial statements unless debt covenants, a contract, a grantor or the city/county/district's legislative body requires the city/county/district to prepare the financial statements or to receive a financial statements audit. If this request is made, basic financial statements and notes should be prepared. The \$2 million threshold calculation excludes any proceeds from issuance of long-term debt and resources held by the government in its fiduciary capacity. Local governments which choose not to prepare financial statements must have their budgeted information available for the audit.

² See [GAAP Reporting Requirements](#) for reporting requirements for component units.

³ Some governmental activities may be accounted for in enterprise funds (for example, some public transit operations), and some business-type activities may be accounted for in governmental funds.

⁴ Part of internal service fund(s) net income or loss, if significant, should be allocated to business-type activities that purchased the good or services.

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MATRIX OF STATUTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: These statements should be prepared in accordance with GASB and NCGA pronouncements.						
(A) Governmental Funds: 000, 100, 200, 300, 700 (B) Proprietary Funds: Enterprise Funds - 400, Internal Service Funds - 500 (C) Fiduciary Funds: 600 - 699 (D) Component Unit(s)						
Fund Financial Statements	(A) Governmental Funds		(B) Proprietary Funds		(C) Fiduciary Funds	(D) Component Units
	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds		
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds ¹	One column for General Fund	Separate columns for each major fund, one column for all non-major funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	One column for General Fund	Separate columns for each major fund, one column for all non-major funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statement of Net Position (or Balance Sheet) – Proprietary Funds	N/A	N/A	Separate columns for each major fund, one column for all non major funds	One column for all internal service funds	N/A	N/A
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position	N/A	N/A	Separate columns for each major fund, one column for all non major funds	One column for all internal service funds	N/A	N/A
Statement of Cash Flows	N/A	N/A	Separate columns for each major fund, one column for all non major funds	One column for all internal service funds	N/A	N/A
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Separate columns for each fiduciary fund type: pension, investment, private purpose and custodial fund type	Fiduciary component units are included with the appropriate fund type
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Separate columns for each fiduciary fund type: pension, investment, private purpose and custodial fund type	Fiduciary component units are included with the appropriate fund type

MATRIX OF STATUTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: These statements should be prepared in accordance with GASB and NCGA pronouncements.						
(A) Governmental Funds: 000, 100, 200, 300, 700 (B) Proprietary Funds: Enterprise Funds - 400, Internal Service Funds - 500 (C) Fiduciary Funds: 600 - 699 (D) Component Unit(s)						
Fund Financial Statements	(A) Governmental Funds		(B) Proprietary Funds		(C) Fiduciary Funds	(D) Component Units
	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds		
Notes to Financial Statements	Prepared for reporting entity as a whole.					
Required Supplementary Information (RSI)	Prepared for reporting entity as a whole.					
After preparing the reports, the government will need to keep all worksheets on file and available for the auditor.						
If you are preparing a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, there are additional statements, schedules, and statistical data that must be included in the report. This matrix does not list these additional requirements. For more details see GFOA Financial Reporting Recognition Program .						
If your government assumes risk or self-insures, OR provides claims servicing or insurance coverage to others, please see Risk Management Principles for additional reporting requirements.						

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MATRIX OF STATUTORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: Additional Schedules Required by the State Auditor's Office.					
(A) Governmental Funds: 000, 100, 200, 300, 700					
(B) Proprietary Funds: Enterprise Funds - 400, Internal Service Funds - 500					
(C) Fiduciary Funds: 600 - 699					
Schedule No.	Schedule	(A) Governmental Funds	(B) Proprietary Funds	(C) Fiduciary Funds	
				Pension, Investment and Private-Purpose	Custodial Funds
01	Revenues/Expenditures/Expenses	Prepare for each fund	Prepare for each fund	Prepare for each fund	Prepare for each fund
09	Liabilities (one schedule for entity as a whole)	Include all current and noncurrent liabilities.	Include all current and noncurrent liabilities.	N/A	N/A
15	State Financial Assistance	Prepare one schedule for the entity as a whole. Include <u>all</u> state grants.			
16	Expenditures of Federal Awards	Prepare one schedule for the entity as a whole. Include <u>all</u> federal grants.			
17	Public Works	Prepare one schedule for the entity as a whole.			
19	Labor Relations Consultant(s)	Prepare one schedule for each labor consultant.			
20	Sales and Use Tax for Public Facilities – Rural Counties (Counties Only)	Prepare one schedule for the entity as a whole.			
21	Risk Management	Prepare one schedule for the entity as a whole.			
22	Assessment Questionnaire ¹	Fire districts, conservation districts, local/regional trauma care councils, transportation benefit districts and industrial development corporations should prepare this Schedule regardless of amount of revenues.			

If you are preparing a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, there are additional statements, schedules, and statistical data that must be included in the report. This matrix does not detail these additional requirements.

¹ Required only for local governments with total revenues usually less than \$300,000.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Presentation Requirements

4.2 Government-Wide Financial Statements

4.2.1 Presentation Requirements

4.2.1.10 Statements should always have a total column/row for the primary government. A total column for the government as a whole is permitted, but not required. If the business-type activities are immaterial, the government is not required to report them separately. In the statement of activities, the business-type activities may be combined within administrative or similar function or may be reported as a separate row.

4.2.1.20 The basic financial statements should include separate information for each major discretely presented component unit. This requirement can be met in one of three ways:

1. Include separate column for each major discretely presented component unit on the face of the statement of net position (with a single aggregated column for nonmajor component units)
2. Within the basic financial statements, include a combining statement of net position for major discretely presented component units (with a single aggregated column for nonmajor component units and a total column that supports the presentation on the face of the government-wide statement of net position).
3. Include condensed financial statements for each major component unit in the notes to the financial statements.

4.2.1.30 Prior-year or comparative data may be presented in the government-wide statements but is not required.

4.2.1.40 The reports should follow the basic format in non-authoritative illustration presented in the [GASB Statement 34](#) and the Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting issued by Government Finance Officers Association. The management's discussion and analysis should appear before the government-wide financial statements (statement of net position and statement of activities), fund financial statements including notes to the financial statements and the required supplementary information.

4.2.1.50 The government-wide financial statements use the economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting.

4.2.1.60 The local government should consider materiality before applying any of the reporting requirements.

Statement of Net Position

4.2 Government-Wide Financial Statements

4.2.2 Statement of Net Position

4.2.2.10 The governments have two format options to present net position.

1. **Net position format:** Assets plus deferred outflows, less liabilities, less deferred inflows of resources, equals net position
2. **Balance sheet format:** Assets plus deferred outflows of resources equals liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources, plus net position

The statement of net position requires distinguishing between the governmental and business-type activities.

4.2.2.20 **Governmental activities** generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchangeable revenues. Governmental activities are usually reported in the governmental fund types and internal service funds in the funds financial statements. Examples include police, election, fire prevention services, etc.

4.2.2.30 **Business-type activities** are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to the users of the services. They are reported in the enterprise funds in the funds financial statements. Example includes utility operations.

If the government has immaterial business-type activities, it is not required to separate them on the face of financial statements. They may be reported in the governmental activities column.

4.2.2.40 Internal service funds are generally reported in the governmental activities column, but they may also be reported in the business-type columns if the predominant users of these funds are enterprise funds. Some interfund balances are to be eliminated. See BARS Manual [4.2.7. Eliminations](#).

Assets

4.2.2.50 Assets should be presented either in order of their relative liquidity or in the classified format. Liquidity describes how readily an asset can be converted into cash. Liquidity may also depend on whether there are restrictions limiting the use of those resources. Restricted assets should be also analyzed in terms of their liquidity and placed accordingly in the financial statement.

The statement's lines are not specifically defined and the governments should use their own judgment regarding what level of detail they want to present in the financial reports (e.g., capital assets may be one-line item or have separate lines for land, buildings, infrastructure, etc.). The government should list separately any assets with significant balances.

4.2.2.51 Capital asset reporting

To report capital assets, governments need to divide assets into two categories:

- Assets that are depreciated (they become worn out or obsolete when used up),

- Assets that are not depreciated (inexhaustible or infrastructure using the modified approach). Inexhaustible capital assets are defined as one whose economic benefit or service potential is not used up or is used up so slowly that its estimated useful life is extraordinarily long (e.g., land, certain land improvements, certain infrastructure, construction in progress, etc.).

If the government has a significant amount of nondepreciable capital assets, it should report them in the statement of net position separately.

The depreciable capital assets should be reported net of accumulated depreciation. Accumulated depreciation equals total of all amounts of depreciation expenses in statements of activities (from the time when a capital asset was acquired). Accumulated depreciation may be netted against capital assets or reported as a separate line on the face of financial statements or in parentheses. Regardless of the presentation method, it has to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

4.2.2.53 **Capital assets of governmental activities**

Capital assets of the government that are not specifically related to activities in proprietary or fiduciary funds are considered general capital assets. They are associated with governmental activities and financed by the resources of governmental funds.

Capital assets of internal service funds should be generally reported as capital assets of the governmental activities unless the internal service fund is reported in the business-type activities column.

Deferred outflows of resources

4.2.2.60 A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. Recognition of deferred outflows of resources should be limited to those instances identified by the GASB in authoritative pronouncements. See BARS Manual [3.5.1, *Classification of Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources*](#).

Liabilities

4.2.2.70 Liabilities should be presented in order of their relative liquidity, which is based on their maturity, or when cash will be used to liquidate them. The liabilities whose average maturities are greater than one year should be reported in two components:

1. The amount due within one year, and
2. The amount due in more than one year.

4.2.2.80 The face of the financial statements should contain a summary of liabilities information and the details about their changes should be provided in the notes. This requirement applies not only to bonded debt but also operating liabilities like compensated absences, claims and judgments. Their portions *due within one year* need to be reasonably estimated.

4.2.2.90 The governmental activities' liabilities will consist of:

1. **Current liabilities** - They equal liabilities reported in the governmental funds financial statements. They may also include some liabilities from the enterprise fund(s), if the activity accounted for in this fund is presented as a governmental type in the statement of net position.

2. **General long-term liabilities** - This amount should equal the unmatured portion of liabilities not reported in governmental funds. The liabilities should include: general obligation debt, capital leases, special assessments, compensated absences, claims, judgments, landfill closure and postclosure care costs, certain pension related debts and postemployment benefits, etc.

3. **Liabilities reported in the internal service funds** - (Unless these activities are presented in the business-type activities column.)

4.2.2.100 There is no change in presentation of liabilities for business-type activities since both the enterprise funds and government-wide financial statements are prepared using full-accrual basis of accounting.

Deferred inflows of resources

4.2.2.110 A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. Recognition of deferred inflows of resources should be limited to those instances identified by the GASB in authoritative pronouncements. See BARS Manual [3.5.1, Classification of Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources](#).

Net position

4.2.2.120 For information about net position see BARS Manual [4.2.8, Net Position](#).

Statement of Net Position
December 31, 20__

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Investments				
Receivables (net)				
Internal balances				
Inventories				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land				
Construction in progress				
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings				
Improvements other than buildings				
Machinery and equipment				
Infrastructure				
Intangible				
Total capital assets				
Total assets				
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS of RESOURCES				
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives				
Deferred loss on refunding				
Grants paid in advance				
Total deferred outflows of resources				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable				
Other current liabilities				
Accrued expenses				
Due to primary government				
Other credits				
Liabilities payable from restricted assets				
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year				
Due in more than one year				
Total liabilities				
DEFERRED INFLOWS of RESOURCES				
Accumulated increase in fair value of hedging derivatives				
Deferred service concession arrangement receipts				
Deferred property tax				
Advance payments of property tax				
Advance payments of special assessments				
Deferred gain on refunding				
Grants received in advance				
Total deferred inflows of resources				
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets				
Restricted for:				

Unrestricted				
Total net position				

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Activities

4.2 Government-Wide Financial Statements

4.2.3 Statement of Activities

4.2.3.10 The statement of activities distinguishes between governmental and business-type activities. Eliminations are required between and within the fund/programs of the primary government, (BARS Manual [4.2.7, Eliminations](#)). There are no eliminating entries between the primary government and the discretely presented component unit. These transactions are considered external ones and the receivables/payables between them should be reported as a separate line item.

Internal service funds are not reported on the statement of activities unless they provide goods or services to entities outside the primary government. See BARS Manual [4.3.6, Internal Service Funds](#).

Sample City
Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 201X
(in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Optional Column Indirect Expense Allocation	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			Component Units
			Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:									
Governmental Activities:									
General Government	1,862		283			(1,579)		(1,579)	
Judicial									
Public Safety	7,399		247	539	27	(6,586)		(6,586)	
Physical Environment	1,941		111	28		(1,802)		(1,802)	
Transportation	4,950		869	446	4,047	462		462	
Health and Human Services	5					(5)		(5)	
Economic Environment	756		747		8	(1)		(1)	
Culture and Recreation	2,608		638	31	30	(1,909)		(1,909)	
Interest on Long-Term Debt	428					(428)		(428)	
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	19,949		2,895	1,044	4,162	(11,848)		(11,848)	
Business-Type Activities:									
Utilities	10,349		12,586		1,431		3,669		
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	10,349		12,586		1,431		3,669	3,669	
Total Primary Government	30,297		15,487	1,044	5,539	(11,848)	3,669	8,179	
COMPONENT UNITS:									
Total Component Units									

General Revenues:			
Taxes:			
Property Tax, Levied for General Purposes	5,224		5,224
Property Tax, Levied for			
Sales and Use Taxes	4,649		4,649
Business and Occupation Taxes	3,621		3,621
Excise Taxes	769		769
Penalties and Interest	5		5
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs			
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	1,247	1,127	2,374
Miscellaneous	1,271	231	1,502
Endowments and Permanent Fund Contributions			
Extraordinary Item			
Special Item - Gain on Sale of Capital Asset			
Transfers	(50)	50	-
Total General Revenues, Extraordinary, Special Items, and Transfers	16,736	1,408	18,144
Change in Net Position	4,888	5,077	9,965
Net Position-Beginning	25,786	56,710	82,496
Net Position-Ending	30,674	61,787	92,461

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Expenses/functions

4.2.3.20 At a minimum, the statement of activities should present activities accounted for in governmental funds by function. A function is defined as a group of activities aimed at accomplishing a major service or regulatory responsibility (e.g., general government, public safety, etc.). All functions of a government have expenses. Some functions generate revenues.

4.2.3.30 The activities accounted for in the enterprise funds should be presented by different identifiable activities. The activity is identifiable if it has a specific revenue stream and related expenses and gains and losses that are accounted for separately. [\[1\]](#)

4.2.3.40 Report all expenses by function except for the special or extraordinary items and transfers. At least, the governments should report direct expenses for each function. Direct expenses are those that are *specifically associated with a service, program, or department and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function*. All expenses reported in the enterprise fund financial statements (except special and extraordinary items) should be reported in the business-type activities function as direct expenses for that function.

4.2.3.50 Indirect functions, such as general government, support services or administration should report expenses, which are indirect for other functions as their own direct expenses. However, local governments may allocate some or all indirect expenses to other functions. If governments choose to allocate some or all indirect cost, those expenses have to be reported in a separate column in the statement of activities. A total column of direct and indirect cost is optional.

4.2.3.60 The government should be careful in determining what level of details it will present in the statement of activities. Programs may be presented for all or some functions. The statement, when too detailed, may be overwhelming for its users. The same level of detail is not required for each function.

Depreciation expense

4.2.3.70 Depreciation should be also reported in the statement of activities. Governments can use any systematic and rational depreciation method. Depreciation expense for capital assets that can be specifically identified with a function should be included in the direct expenses of that function. Depreciation expense for shared capital assets should be allocated to the functions sharing the assets.

If a capital asset (e.g., city hall, etc.) serves essentially all functions and is not practical to allocate the depreciation to all these functions, that expense should be reported in a separate line or as part of the expenses of general government function. If a government chooses a separate line, it should clearly indicate that this line excludes the direct depreciation reported in the specific functions.

Depreciation may be also allocated through a separate indirect expense column.

Interest expense

4.2.3.80 The interest on general long-term debt should be reported as a separate function. The interest should include interest on bonds and notes, capital leases and other vendor financing arrangements, claims and judgments, pension related debts and employer net pension obligations.

In extreme situations, when the borrowing is essential to the creation or continuation of the program and omitting interest expenses would be misleading (e.g., loan programs, etc.), the interest on general long-term debt can be reported as a direct expense. In that case the line should be clearly labeled to indicate that not all interest is reported here.

Interest expenses in the enterprise fund financial statements should be reported as direct expenses for those functions.

4.2.3.90 [Classification of Revenues and Expenses for the Statement of Activities](#) provides a table showing BARS account codes and related functions. The local government may use this matrix for

the preparation of the statement of activities. Some governments may not perform all listed functions.

Revenues

4.2.3.100 Revenues are reported as either program revenues or general revenues. *Program revenues* are generated directly by the program itself. Non-exchange revenues (except taxes) are *program revenues* if restricted to a specific program(s) or if unrestricted, should be reported as *general revenue*. Taxes are always *general revenues* even if restricted to a specific program. Revenues from the government itself are usually *general revenues* (e.g., revenues from investments).

Program revenues

4.2.3.110 Program revenues reduce the expenses of the function/program, which generates them, and show the net cost of the function/program to be financed by the general revenues. They should not be allocated to multiple functions (there may be an exception for grants that are restricted to several programs).

Program revenues include charges for services and program-specific operating and capital grants and contributions.

4.2.3.120 **Charges for services** are to customers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from the goods, services, or benefits. The charges generally result from exchange or exchange/like transactions. They include fees for services, licenses, permits, fines, forfeitures, special operating assessments, and charges for interfund services, etc. Charges for services should be reported net of any uncollectible amounts.

Charges for services are program revenues of a function/program that assess the charge even if the money is required to be spent on a different function/program.

Operating revenues reported in the enterprise fund financial statement should be reported as charges for services of business-type activities. Nonoperating revenues with the exception for taxes and investment income should be also reported as program revenues.

4.2.3.130 **Program-specific grants and contributions (both operating and capital)** arise from transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that restrict the use of resources for particular purposes. They may be either mandatory or voluntary nonexchange transactions. The restrictions indicate the function/program where they should be reported. (Attention: not all grants and contributions are program revenues.)

The operating grants and contributions are used to finance operations of specific function/program and should be reported separately from capital grants and contributions.

Capital grants and contributions are restricted to purchasing, constructing, or renovating capital assets associated with a specific function/program.

Unrestricted grants and contributions should be reported as general revenues.

4.2.3.140 Earnings on endowments or permanent fund investments should be reported as program revenues if restricted to a program or programs specifically identified in the endowment or permanent fund agreement or contract. Also, earnings on investments not held by permanent funds may be legally restricted to specific functions or programs. Those earnings should be reported as program revenues.

General revenues

4.2.3.150 **General revenues** include all revenues and gains that do not meet the definition of program revenues. The one exception is that *taxes (including taxes levied for very specific purposes) should always be reported as general revenues*. Taxes should be reported by type of tax (sales, property, etc.). General revenues also include gains from routine selling or disposing of capital assets. General revenues are reported in the statement of activities after the total net expense of the government's functions.

All general revenues, including taxes, should be reported net of estimated refunds and uncollectible amounts.

4.2.3.160 Shared revenues and entitlements should be reported in the same way as grants and contributions.

4.2.3.170 Special assessments revenues should be reported as program revenues either as charges for services (operating special assessments) or as program-specific capital grants/contributions (capital special assessments).

4.2.3.180 Investment income (including realized and unrealized gains and losses) should be reported as general revenues. There may be exceptions if there are some specific restrictions placed on it (e.g., legal restrictions in permanent funds investments or restrictions on earnings on grants, etc.).

Investment income reported in the enterprise fund financial statements should be reported as general revenues in the business-type activities column in the statement of activities (unless the investment originated from grants or contributions).

4.2.3.190 BARS Manual [4.2.4, Classification of Revenues and Expenses for the Statement of Activities](#) contains a matrix of BARS account codes related to revenues and functions has been provided. This matrix designates each BARS code as a program or general revenue.

Net program (expense) revenue

4.2.3.200 Separate columns should be used to identify net program (expense) revenue for each function/program category of governmental activities and business-type activities and for discretely presented component units.

Endowment and permanent fund contributions

4.2.3.210 Contributions to term and permanent endowments and permanent fund principal should be reported in a separate category after general revenues. They cannot be used to finance any function/program so cannot be reported as a reduction of functional expenses.

Extraordinary and special items

4.2.3.220 Extraordinary and special items should be reported in a separate category after general revenues and endowment and permanent fund contributions.

Extraordinary items are transactions or other events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. They are also not within control of management (e.g., environmental or natural disasters, etc.). However, transactions which are unusual and infrequent but within control of management should be also reported as extraordinary items.

Special items are significant transactions or other events within control of management that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence (e.g., sales of certain governmental capital assets, early retirement program, significant forgiveness of debt, etc.). Transactions or other events that are either unusual or infrequent but not within control of management should be disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

Before classifying a transaction or an event, as extraordinary or special, government should assess its materiality and significance in the context of financial statements in which it would be presented. Something that is significant or material in the fund financial statements may not be significant or material in the government-wide statements.

Transfers

4.2.3.230 Transfers within the governmental or business-type activities are eliminated. The net amount transferred between the two types of activities should be reported as a single line after special items.

Also interfund payments in lieu of taxes (PILOTs) that are not payments for services (or are not a reasonable equivalent of the value of these services) should be reported as transfers.

Footnotes

[1] Determining whether an activity is different may require the use of professional judgment.
[Return to Reference 1](#)

Classification of Revenues and Expenses for the Statement of Activities

4.2 Government-Wide Financial Statements

4.2.4 Classification of Revenues and Expenses for the Statement of Activities

4.2.4.10 The following matrix identifies each BARS revenue account as a program or general revenue column. Also it indicates the specific expenditure function the revenue is generated by. The governments may use it as a guide for the preparation of their statement of net position. The expenditures function is the minimum level of detail required. Governments can choose to report at a lower level (program). Governments should consider materiality when determining what functions they present on their government-wide statement of net position.

BARS Revenue Code	BARS Title	REVENUE Program	REVENUE General	Expenditure Function
310000	Taxes		X	
3210000	Business Licenses and Permits	X		General Government
3221000	Buildings, Structures and Equipment	X		Economic Environment
3222000	Marriage Licenses	X		General Government
3223000	Animal Licenses	X		Natural Environment
3224000	Street and Curb Permits	X		Transportation
3229000	Other Non-Business Licenses and Permits	X		General Government
3300000 (exclude 3360000)	Intergovernmental Revenues	X [1]		
3360000	State Shared Revenues, Entitlements, and Impact Payments	X [1]	X [1]	
3410000	General Governments	X		General Government
34120 (exclude .21)	Filing and Recording Services	X		Judicial
3412100	Auditor's Filings and Recordings	X		General Government
3413000 (exclude .35, .36, .38)	Records Services	X		Judicial
3413500	Other Statutory Certifying and Copy Fees	X		General Government
3413600	Auditor's Centennial Documents Preservation	X		General Government
3413800	Records Search by County Auditors	X		General Government
3414000	Financial Services	X		General Government
3416200	Word Processing, Printing, and Duplicating Services - Municipal/District Court	X		Judicial

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3416500	Word Processing, Printing, and Duplicating Services - Superior Court	X	Judicial
3417000	Sales of Merchandise	X	General Government
3418100	Data/Word Processing, Printing, Duplicating and IT Services	X	General Government
3418200	Engineering Services		General Government
3419000	Other General Government Services	X	General Government
342000	Public Safety	X	Public Safety
344000	Transportation	X	Transportation
3451000	Natural Resource Conservation and Control	X	Natural Environment
3450000	Economic Environment	X	Economic Environment
3460000 (exclude 3468000)	Social Services	X	Social Services
3468000	Coroner/Medical Examiner	X	Public Safety
3470000	Culture and Recreation	X	Culture and Recreation
3500000 (exclude 3590000)	Fines and Penalties	X	Judicial (unless the government does not, then Public Safety)
3590000	Non-Court Fines and Penalties	X	General Government
3600000	Miscellaneous Revenues	X	Varies

4.2.4.20 The following matrix ties each BARS expenditure account to the appropriate function. The governments may use it as a guide for the preparation of their statement of net position. The expenditures function is the minimum level of detail required. Governments can choose to report at a lower level (program) if needed. Governments should consider materiality when determining what functions they will present on their government-wide statement of net position.

BARS Code	BARS Expenditure Account	Function
511	Legislative Activities	General Government
512	Judicial Activities	Judicial
513	Executive Activities	General Government
514	Financial, Recording and Election Activities	General Government
515	Legal Activities	General Government
517	Employee Benefit Programs	General Government
518	Centralized Services	General Government
519	Miscellaneous General Government Services	General Government
521	Law Enforcement Activities	Public Safety
522	Fire and Emergency Medical Activities	Public Safety
523	Detention/Correction Activities	Public Safety
524	Protective Inspection Services	Public Safety
525	Disaster Services	Public Safety

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527	Juvenile Services	Public Safety
528	Dispatch Services	Public Safety
531	Storm Drainage Utilities	Utilities
532	Television/Cable Utilities	Utilities
533	Electric/Gas Utilities	Utilities
534	Water Utilities	Utilities
535	Sewer Utilities	Utilities
536	Cemetery	Utilities
537	Solid Waste Utilities	Utilities
538	Combined Utilities	Utilities
539	Irrigation/Reclamation Utilities	Utilities
541	Roads/ Streets Construction: Preservation Projects	Transportation
542	Roads/Streets Ordinary Maintenance	Transportation
543	Roads/Streets General Administration and Overhead	Transportation
544	Road and Street Operations	Transportation
545	Road and Street Extraordinary Operations	Transportation
546	Airports and Ports	Transportation
547	Transits, Railroads and Other Transportation Systems	Transportation
548	Public Works Centralized Services	General Government
552	Employment Opportunity	Economic Environment
553	Conservation	Natural Environment
554	Environmental Services	Natural Environment
557	Community Services	Economic Environment
558	Community Planning and Economic Development	Economic Environment
559	Housing and Property Development	Economic Environment
561	Hospitals, Assisted Living and Convalescent Facilities	Social Services
562	Public Health Services	Social Services
563	Coroner/Medical Examiner	Public Safety
564	Mental Health Services	Social Services
565	Other Social Services	Social Services
566	Chemical Dependency Services	Social Services
567	Children Services	Social Services
568	Developmental Disabilities Services	Social Services
569	Aging and Disability Services	Social Services
571	Education and Recreational Services	Culture and Recreation
572	Libraries	Culture and Recreation
573	Cultural and Community Events	Culture and Recreation
574	Participant Recreation	Culture and Recreation
575	Cultural and Recreational Facilities	Culture and Recreation
576	Park Facilities	Culture and Recreation

Footnotes

[1] Grants and shared revenues are considered program revenues in all cases unless they are unrestricted. In that case, they are classified as general revenues.

Eliminations

4.2 Government-Wide Financial Statements

4.2.7 Eliminations

4.2.7.10 In effort to report information about the overall government without displaying individual funds, the governments should eliminate interfund activities and balances to avoid inappropriate *grossing-up* effect. This section describes the necessary eliminations.

4.2.7.20 Transactions between the primary government and **discretely** presented component units should be treated as if the primary government and the component units are unrelated third parties. No elimination should be made for these transactions in the primary government columns, the discretely presented component unit(s), or total (if presented). Payables and receivables between the primary government and discretely presented component units or between component units should be reported in separate lines in the statement of net position.

4.2.7.30 Transactions between the primary government and **blended** component units should be reclassified or eliminated in the same way as internal activities and balances within the primary government. The eliminations and/or reclassifications will prevent the government from double counting.

4.2.7.40 First, transactions should be eliminated within the governmental activities column and business-type activities column and then separately in the primary government column (for the balances between the governmental and business-type activities).

4.2.7.50 The elimination column in the statements is not necessary. The **internal balances** can be reported in a single line in both governmental and business-type activities. One of them will be negative and they should add up to zero.

Statement of Net Position

4.2.7.60 To complete the statement of net position perform the following eliminations:

1. Eliminate interfund receivables and payables between funds reported in the governmental activities column. Include internal service funds unless they are reported in the business-type activities column. Add the amounts together; receivables should equal payables.
2. Eliminate interfund receivables and payables between funds reported in the business-type activities column. Include internal service funds unless they are reported in the governmental activities column. Add the amounts together; receivables should equal payables.
3. Eliminate interfund receivables and payables between the governmental and business-type activities from the primary government column. Internal payables should equal internal receivables.
4. Move (reclassify) amounts due from or to fiduciary funds to an external receivable or payable.

Statement of Activities

4.2.7.70 The following internal or interfund activities should be analyzed for the elimination/reclassification in the statement of activities:

1. Internal service fund - for details see BARS Manual [4.3.6, Internal Service Funds](#).
2. Interfund activity similar to internal service fund charges - when a fund different than internal service (e.g., general) provides services to other funds and reports the charges as a revenue,

both amounts (revenue and expenses) should be eliminated. If the fund providing the service reports the charges as a reduction of its own expenses (i.e., interfund reimbursements) the elimination is not necessary.

3. Allocation of overhead expenses. [\[1\]](#)
4. Interfund services provided and used (quasi-external transactions) - the "like external" sales and purchases of goods and services should not be eliminated.
5. Transfers within the governmental or business-type activities have to be eliminated. The net amount transferred between both types of activities should be reported as a single line after extraordinary and special items.
6. Transactions between different functions but within the same fund should be eliminated. They should be reported in the function to which they are allocated.

Footnotes

[1] Although not acting as internal service funds, some funds charge other funds for what are, in effect, allocations of overhead expenses. These allocations should be treated the same way as interfund activity.

Net Position

4.2 Government-Wide Financial Statements

4.2.8 Net Position

4.2.8.10 The difference between (1) assets and deferred outflows of resources, and (2) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called net position. Net position should be displayed in three categories which focus on the accessibility of the underlying assets:

- Net investment in capital assets
- Restricted
- Unrestricted

Net investment in capital assets

4.2.8.20 The *net investment in capital assets* category of a government's net position represents the investment in capital assets, net of capital asset related items. The amount should be calculated as follows:

1. Capital asset balances in the statement of net position (including restricted capital assets, tangible and intangible capital assets),
2. **Minus** accumulated depreciation (if capital assets are not reported net), and
3. **Minus** outstanding balances of capital related bonds, mortgages, notes, or other debt and liabilities that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. (This includes capital-related retainage and accounts payable, as well as premiums and discounts on bonds. This balance excludes unspent debt proceeds.),
4. **Minus** deferred inflows of resources that are capital related (e.g., loss on refunding of outstanding capital-related debt), and
5. **Plus** deferred outflows of resources that are capital related (e.g., gain on refunding of outstanding capital-related debt).

All capital assets should be reported as *Net Investment in Capital Assets*, regardless of restrictions but they should not include any financial resources restricted for capital assets acquisition, construction, or improvement (e.g., unspent bond proceeds, grant monies, etc.) or financial resources held for capital assets acquisition, construction, or improvement. The unspent resources would be reported as *Restricted* or *Unrestricted* components of net position, depending on the constraints on these financial resources.

4.2.8.30 If part of the debt proceeds were spent on assets that have been not capitalized or other non-capital purposes (assuming that part is immaterial), the entire amount of debt should be considered capital related. If the amount spent on non-capitalized purposes is material, this amount should be removed from the debt outstanding balances calculation.

If a part of the debt proceeds was spent to establish a debt service reserve fund, this amount should be removed from the debt outstanding balances calculation.

Capital asset related debt should include debt issued to refund existing capital related debt.

If one government issued debt to finance the capital assets of another government, this debt should not reduce the *Net Investment in Capital Assets* unless the capital assets are also reported by the government issuing debt. If the assets are not reported by the government issuing the debt, the debt should be reported in the *Restricted* or *Unrestricted* component of net position, depending on the

constraints on the financial resources. If the amount is significant, the government should disclose details about the transaction in the notes to the financial statements.

The amounts of unspent bond proceeds at the year-end should be reported as an increase of *Restricted* or *Unrestricted* component of net position, depending on the constraints on the these financial resources, not as a reduction of *Net Investment in Capital Assets*, as these amounts should already be excluded from the outstanding principal of capital-related borrowings.

If there is no capital related debt, the line should be labeled *Investment in Capital Assets*.

4.2.8.31 The net investment in capital assets should be calculated as follows:

Total Capital Assets (both tangible and intangible)	\$	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	()
Net Capital Assets		
Plus: Capital Related Deferred Outflows of Resources	+	
Plus: Outstanding Discount Balance of Capital-Related Debt	+	
Less: Outstanding Principal of Capital-Related Borrowings (excluding unspent proceeds)	()
Less: Debt Used to Refund Capital-Related Borrowings	()
Less: Capital-Related Retainage and Accounts Payable and Other Non-debt Related Liabilities	()
Less: Outstanding Premium Balance of Capital-Related Debt	()
Less: Capital-Related Deferred Inflows of Resources	()
Net Investment in Capital Assets		

Restricted component of net position

4.2.8.40 Components of net position should be reported as *restricted* when constraints placed on its use are either:

- Externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or
- Imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The constraints placed on the use of the asset must, in addition to the above criteria, be narrower than the purpose of the reporting unit:

- Governmental activities: the reporting unit for this criteria is the governmental activities column on the Statement of Net Position.
- Business-type activities: the reporting unit for this criteria is the individual enterprise fund.

4.2.8.50 Designation in the management's plan for the use of the resources is not equivalent to enabling legislation. Enabling legislation refers to a situation when a government passes a law that gives them the ability to levy tax or otherwise raise revenues and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used for the specific purpose stipulated in the law.

4.2.8.60 *Restricted* net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred

inflows related to those assets, and increased by deferred outflows related to those assets. The government must distinguish between major categories of restrictions (e.g., restricted for debt service, restricted for capital projects capital, etc.), details about the *restricted* net position should not be displayed on the face of the statement and should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. If there are permanent funds, this component of the *restricted* net position should also be displayed as expendable and nonexpendable.

4.2.8.70 The *restricted* net position of governmental activities may not be equal to restricted fund balances in the governmental funds. The reasons are: different measurement focus and different basis of accounting.

4.2.8.80 No category of restricted component of net position can be negative, if liabilities related to restricted assets exceed those assets, no balance should be reported. The negative amount should be reported as reduction of unrestricted component of net position.

Unrestricted component of net position

4.2.8.90 The *unrestricted* component of net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of *net investment in capital assets* or the *restricted* components of net position. Designations should not be reported on the face of the statement, but the details can be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

4.2.8.100 It is possible that the *unrestricted* component of net position may be a negative number (e.g., significant balances of noncurrent operating liabilities such as compensated absences, net pension liabilities, non-capital related debt, etc.).

4.2.8.110 The government may use the following [worksheet](#) to convert the governmental fund balances to net position. The worksheet is easier to use after the fund financial statements are completed.

- Columns one and two list the funds and their balances. This information will come from the fund financial statements.
- Column three lists the major categories of restrictions. Allocate the fund balances to appropriate restriction category (make sure that the amounts posted here meet the government-wide financial statements' definition of *restricted assets*).
- Column four includes all amounts that are not restricted.
- Column five contains the information from the government's capital assets and long-term debt records and can be calculated as described in 4.2.8.31.

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Worksheet for Converting Government Fund Balances to Net Position

1	2	3				4	5
		Restricted for:					Net Investment in Capital Assets
	Total					Unrestricted	
Fund Balances:							
Total fund balances							
Adjustments:							
Net position							

Fund Financial Statements

Fund Types

4.3 Fund Financial Statements

4.3.1 Fund Types

4.3.1.10 The financial statements for governmental funds should report a separate column for each individual major fund, with data from all non-major governmental funds aggregated into a single *Other Non-Major Governmental Funds* column, regardless of fund type.

There are three basic types of funds: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

4.3.1.20 The **governmental** fund type consists of:

1. General Fund
2. Special Revenue Funds
3. Debt Service Funds
4. Capital Project Funds
5. Permanent Funds

4.3.1.30 The **proprietary** fund type consists of:

1. Enterprise Funds
2. Internal Service Funds

Although, the internal service fund is classified as a proprietary fund type (and has to be reported as such in the funds financial statements), they should be included as part of the *Governmental Activities* in the government-wide financial statements unless its predominant customers are external entities or enterprise funds, then they would be reported in the *Business-Type Activities* column. For more details about the internal service funds see [Internal Service Funds](#).

4.3.1.40 The **fiduciary** funds are limited to account for resources that are not available to support governments' operations and programs. This fund type consists of:

1. Private-Purpose Trust Funds
2. Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds
3. Investment Trust Funds
4. Custodial Funds (if the custodial fund holds the amounts for other funds of the government, these amounts should be reported in the appropriate funds)

For detailed description of funds see [Fund Types and Accounting Principles](#).

Major Funds

4.3 Fund Financial Statements

4.3.2 Major Funds

4.3.2.10 The governmental and proprietary fund financial statements have to provide financial information for each major fund in a separate column. Major funds represent the government's most important funds and are determined by a mathematical calculation. However, governments should avoid an overly mechanical approach and try to identify the individual funds that are most important to users. To determine which funds, in addition to those, which must be reported as major, are of particular importance or interest to the users, the governments should consider factors like:

- Political/social sensitivity of the activities financed from that fund.
- Impact or potential impact of that fund on other programs or services.
- Significance of that fund on financing activities which are of high interest to public.
- Existence of known uses or users of that information (e.g., bond rating companies, investors, etc.).
- Relative size (without regard to the [Governmental Accounting Standards Board \(GASB\) Statement 34](#) limits).
- Year-to-year consistency in reporting, etc.

4.3.2.20 The general (current expense) fund is always reported as a major fund. Major funds reporting only applies to governmental and enterprise funds. It does not apply to internal service or fiduciary funds. The determination of which funds are major must be made each fiscal year.

4.3.2.30 Governmental and enterprise funds are required to be reported as major funds if they meet the following criteria:

- Total assets plus deferred outflows of resources, liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses **[1]** of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least ten percent of the corresponding element total (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds of that category **[2]** or type **[3]** (either total governmental or total enterprise), **and**
- The same element that met the above ten percent intention is at least five percent of the corresponding element total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

4.3.2.40 However, before using the spreadsheet remember:

1. They have to meet **both** of the criteria above to be required to be reported as a major fund.
2. No elimination of interfund balances is necessary in order to apply the criteria unless there are some significant amounts of interfund payables and receivables, then those can be netted.
3. Total revenues means all revenues - both operating and nonoperating revenues of enterprise funds, including capital contributions except for other financing sources (governmental funds), transfers in and gains from the extraordinary items.
4. Total expenditures/expenses means all expenditures or expenses - both operating and nonoperating except for other financing uses (governmental funds), transfers out and losses from the extraordinary items.

5. The test should be applied to the GAAP amounts reported in the funds financial statements.

4.3.2.50 If there are no major enterprise funds, they all should be reported in one column and the second column would show the internal service fund(s). For more details see BARS Manual [4.3.4, *Proprietary Funds Financial Statements*](#).

4.3.2.60 Internal service funds are reported in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund financial statements to the right of the enterprise funds. For more details see BARS Manual [4.3.6, *Internal Service Funds*](#).

4.3.2.70 Fiduciary funds are to be reported in the fund financial statements by fund type (e.g., pension, investment trust, private purpose, and custodial funds). For more details see BARS Manual [4.3.5, *Fiduciary Funds Financial Statements*](#).

Nonmajor funds

4.3.2.80 Nonmajor funds should be aggregated and reported in a single column to the right of the major funds in the financial statements. It is not permitted to use more than one column for nonmajor funds. Interfund transactions and balances may be, but are not required to be, eliminated when nonmajor funds are combined.

Combining statements for the nonmajor funds are not required, but may be presented as supplementary information.

Determining Major Funds

	Assets + Deferred Outflows	Liabilities + Deferred Inflows	Revenues	Expenditures/ Expenses	Exceeds		Qualifies as a Major Fund?
					10%	5%	
General fund	9,004	654	14,320	13,685			Yes
Special revenue funds:							
SR1	1,890	6596	5,001	8,904	4	4	Yes
SR2	3,875	2,750	889	999	4	4	Yes
SR3	2,045	1,200	475	154	4		No
SR4	26	7	54	2			
SR5	21	24	19	18			
SR6							
Debt service fund							
Capital project funds:							
CPF1							
CPF2							
CPF3							
CPF4							
Total governmental funds	16,861	11,231	20,758	23,762			
10% of total governmental funds	1,686	1,123	2,076	2,376			
Enterprise funds:							
ENT1	29,526	5,034	4,601	3,500	4	4	Yes
ENT2	27,041	4,024	6,704	254	4	4	Yes
ENT3	8,504	7,350	1,000	123	4	4	Yes
ENT4							
ENT5							
Total enterprise funds	65,071	16,408	12,305	3,877			
10% of total enterprise funds	6,507	1,640	1,231	388			
Total governmental and enterprise funds	81,932	27,639	33,063	24,150			
5% of total governmental and enterprise funds	4,097	1,381	1,653	1,208			

Footnotes:

[1] These amounts apply for the year being reported. Do not use prior year data.

[Back to Reference 1](#)

[2] “. . . all funds of that category” means all governmental funds, including the general fund.

[Back to Reference 2](#)

[3] “. . . all funds of that type” means all enterprise funds.

[Back to Reference 3](#)

Governmental Funds Financial Statements

4.3 Fund Financial Statements

4.3.3 Governmental Funds Financial Statements

4.3.3.10 Governmental funds should be reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The governments are required to provide a summary reconciliation of total governmental fund balances to net position of governmental activities in the statement of net position. The reconciliation may be presented at the bottom of the balance sheet or in an accompanying schedule. (For possible reconciling items, see BARS Manual [4.4, *Conversion and Reconciliation between Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements*](#).)

The governments have the option to report the budgetary information in the governmental funds financial statements instead as a part of the required supplementary information.

Balance Sheet

4.3.3.20 The financial information is required to be reported separately for general fund, each major governmental fund and nonmajor governmental funds in aggregate.

Current assets, liabilities, and fund balances of governmental funds should be displayed in a balance sheet using the following formula:

$$\text{Current Assets} = \text{Current Liabilities} + \text{Fund Balance}$$

General capital assets and general long-term liabilities are not reported in the governmental fund balance sheet [\[1\]](#).

4.3.3.30 When preparing the governmental balance sheet, remember:

- Interfund liabilities should be reported as fund liabilities regardless of their date of scheduled repayment. Interfund loans may be reported as short-term or long-term liabilities depending on their conditions. The governments should also show the reservation of the fund balance for the noncurrent interfund receivables.
- Equity interest in joint ventures should not be reported as an asset in the governmental fund balance sheet except for amounts that meet the definition of financial resources (e.g., receivable from/payable to joint venture, etc.). All equity interest should be reported in the government-wide financial statements.
- A reconciliation that shows adjustments made between the balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position is required on the bottom of the report. See BARS Manual [4.4, *Conversion and Reconciliation between the Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements*](#).
- If any categories of the fund balances are displayed on the face of financial statements in aggregate, the specific components and purposes must be disclosed in the notes to financial statement.

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 20__
(in thousands)

	General Fund	Major Special Revenue Fund	Major Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS and OUTFLOWS of RESOURCES					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$2,700	1,000	500	2,000	6,300
Investments	3,500	500		3,000	7,000
Receivables, Net	500	200		500	1,200
Due from Other Governments	200			100	300
Prepayments	100			100	200
Total Assets	<u>\$7,000</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>5,700</u>	<u>14,900</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>100</u>				<u>100</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$7,100</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>5,700</u>	<u>15,000</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS of RESOURCES and FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$1,500	700	200	2,000	4,400
Due to Other Governments	300	100	100	500	1,000
Matured Bonds Payable	1,200	200		1,500	2,900
Total Liabilities	<u>\$3,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>8,300</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>20</u>				<u>20</u>
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	\$100			100	200
Restricted	1,580	500	200	800	3,080
Committed	1,000			400	1,400
Assigned	800	200		200	1,200
Unassigned	600			200	800
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$4,000</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>6,680</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$7,100</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>5,700</u>	<u>\$15,000</u>

Amounts reported for *governmental activities* in the statement of net position are different because: [\[2\]](#)

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. **20,000**

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. **4,850**

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance and telecommunications, to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of certain internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position. **5,500**

Some liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. **(14,575)**

Net position of governmental activities:	\$30,675
--	-----------------

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

4.3.3.31 Classification of fund balances

Nonspendable - These are amounts that are not in a form that can be spent, or according to law or contract cannot be spent. Items such as inventories, prepaid amounts, and long-term notes receivable.

Restricted - These are amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes designated by external providers, constitutionally, or through enabling legislation. Restrictions are changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers. External resource providers could include creditors, grantors, and donors.

Committed - These are amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action (ordinance or resolution) of a government's highest level of decision-making authority. Changing or removing a commitment requires taking the same formal action that originally imposed the constraint.

Assigned - These are amounts intended to be used by the government for specific purpose that are neither restricted nor committed. Intent can be expressed in one of two ways:

- The governing body can state its intent to use resources for a specific purpose
- The governing body can delegate authority to others to express intent to use amounts for specific purposes.

Assigned amounts include all the remaining amounts (except for negative balances) that are reported in special revenue, capital project, debt service, or permanent funds that have not been designated as restricted or committed.

Assigned amounts in the general fund represent funds that are intended to be used for a specific purpose as stated by the governing body or its delegate.

Unassigned - This is the amount remaining in the fund after classifying amounts as nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned. Unassigned amounts are technically available for any purpose. The General Fund is the only fund that will have a positive unassigned fund balance.

4.3.3.32 Emergency Funds, Savings Accounts, and Rainy Day Funds

To be reported as committed funds set aside for use in emergency situations, revenue shortages, budgetary imbalances, or other similarly intended arrangements must have formal action by the governing body which imposed parameters for spending. The parameters should identify and describe the specific circumstances under which a need for spending arises. The detailed circumstances should be such that they would not be expected to occur routinely. For example, a stabilization amount that can be accessed "in an emergency" would not qualify to be classified within the committed category because the circumstances or conditions that constitute an emergency are not sufficiently detailed, and it is not unlikely that an "emergency" of some nature would routinely occur. For the purpose of classifying these arrangements as committed fund balance, the formal action should be sufficiently detailed and include *what* the funds can be spent on, *how* the funds will be replenished if spent, *when* the funds can be spent, and *why* the funds can be spent (the event that must occur for the funds to be spent).

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

4.3.3.40 The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reports information about the inflows, outflows, and balances of current financial resources of each major governmental fund and for the nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate. There is one permitted format for the statement.

Revenues (detailed)	\$ _____
Expenditures (detailed)	_____
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	_____
Other financing sources and uses, including transfers (detailed)	_____
Special and extraordinary items (detailed)	_____
Net change in fund balances	_____
Fund balances – beginning of period	_____
Fund balances – end of period	\$ _____

4.3.3.50 When preparing the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances, remember:

- Governmental fund revenues should be classified by major revenue source (taxes, licenses and permits, etc.); expenditures - by function (e.g., general government, public safety, etc.). However, the governments can report additional details on the statement.
- Debt issue costs paid out of either debt proceeds or from existing resources should be reported as expenditures. The face amount of the debt should be reported as other financing sources and debt premiums or discounts should be shown as a separate component of *Other Financing Sources (Uses)*.
- Payments to escrow agents for bond refunding from the proceeds of the refunding (new) debt should be reported separate category in *Other Financing Sources (Uses)*.
- Sales of assets (unless they are considered a special item) and transfers should be also shown as separate categories in *Other Financing Sources (Uses)*.
- Extraordinary and special items should be separated on the bottom of the statement. For more details see BARS Manual [4.2.2, Statement of Net Position](#).
- A reconciliation that shows adjustments made between the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of net position, is required on the bottom of the report. See BARS Manual [4.4, Conversion and Reconciliation between the Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements](#).

4.3.3.60 The governments are required to provide a summary reconciliation between total change in governmental fund balances and the change in net position in governmental activities in the statement of net position. The reconciliation may be presented at the bottom of the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances or in an accompanying schedule. (For possible reconciling items, see BARS Manual [4.4, Conversion and Reconciliation between Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements](#).)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For Year Ended December 31, 20__
(in thousands)

	General Fund	Major Special Revenue Fund	Major Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Taxes	\$2,500	1,300	900	1,200	5,900
Licenses and Permits	500			500	1,000
Charges for Services	500			500	1,000
Intergovernmental Revenues	600	500		200	1,300
Fines and Penalties	400			300	700
Investment Earnings	200	100	100	100	500
Miscellaneous	300	100		200	600
Total Revenues	\$5,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	11,000
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government	\$800			1,500	2,300
Public Safety	600				600
Public Works	500			200	700
Social Services	500				500
Culture and Recreation		1,000			1,000
Economic Development	600			200	800
Transportation	400			150	550
Debt Service:					
Principal	350	250		200	800
Interest and Other Charges	50	50		50	150
Capital Outlay	600	500	900	200	2,200
Total Expenditures	\$4,400	1,800	900	2,500	9,600
Excess (Deficiency) of					
Revenues over Expenditures	\$600	200	100	500	1,400
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Bonds Issued	\$1,500			500	2,000
Transfers-In	500	100	50		650
Transfers-Out	(300)			(100)	(400)
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	\$1,700	100	50	400	2,250
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$2,300	200	150	900	3,650
Fund Balances-Beginning	\$1,700	400	50	800	2,950
Fund Balances-Ending	\$4,000	700	200	1,700	6,600

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Footnotes

[1] They are reported only on the government-wide financial statements.

[Return to Reference 1](#)

[2] For more details see [Conversion and Reconciliation between Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements.](#)
[Return to Reference 2](#)

Proprietary Funds Financial Statements

4.3 Fund Financial Statements

4.3.4 Proprietary Funds Financial Statements

Quick Links
4.3.4.10 Proprietary funds financial statements
Proprietary Fund Statement of Net Position
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Footnotes

4.3.4.10 The following are required fund financial statements for proprietary funds:

- Statement of net position,
- Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position, and
- Statement of cash flows (see [Statement of Cash Flows](#)).

Proprietary funds are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. They are reported the same way as in the government-wide financial statements. However, internal service funds should be reported as a fund type (aggregated) in a separate column. Major enterprise funds are reported in separate columns and nonmajor enterprise funds are aggregated in a single column. A combined total column for all enterprise funds should be presented. By reporting the internal service funds separately from the proprietary funds, the information in the *Totals* column in these statements flows directly to the *Business-Type Activities* column on the government-wide statement of net position. The interfund eliminations within enterprise funds are not required.

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Proprietary Fund Statement of Net Position

4.3.4.20 Governments have two options for layout:

1. Statement of Net Position

Assets plus deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities, less deferred inflows of resources, equals net position, or

2. Balance Sheet

Assets plus deferred outflows of resources equals liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources plus net position.

4.3.4.30 Assets and liabilities should be presented in a classified format. This requires reporting assets and liabilities as either current or noncurrent. A one-year cut-off is typical when determining if assets are expected to be realized in cash or consumed and liabilities are expected to be paid. Current assets include: cash available from current operations, receivables, inventories, prepaid expenses, and investments, etc. Current liabilities include accounts payable, notes payable, amounts

due to other funds, current portion of long-term debt, current portion of compensated absences, claims, and judgments, etc.

4.3.4.40 Any asset that normally would be available for use in operations but which use is restricted by externally enforceable constraints should be reported as **restricted assets**. Examples: cash held by a trustee in escrow for future debt service payments, assets that are restricted for the acquisition or construction of noncurrent assets, etc. Most of the restricted assets are noncurrent. However, restricted assets that will be used in current operations (e.g., certain grants, etc.) should be reported as current assets. Liabilities payable from restricted assets should be reported separately as current or noncurrent.

4.3.4.50 Governments have two options for presentation:

1. Single column presentation

In this presentation all activities are combined into one column.

2. Multiple column presentation

In this option each activity should be reported separately. All duplicating transactions should be eliminated. The elimination may be presented in a separate column on the face of the financial statements or in the notes. The government must also present a *total* column for all underlying activities.

4.3.4.60 The difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called net position. Net position should be reported in three components:

1. Net investment in capital assets
2. Restricted (listed by major restrictions)
3. Unrestricted

For classification of the net position refer to the [Net Position](#).

4.3.4.70 The account titles shown on the statement are for references and are sufficient for most local governments operations. The line items presented are an example and may need to be customized. The accounts listed are deemed to be at the appropriate level of detail for most reporting local governments' activities. Before deleting any lines make sure the local government does not have activity in that area. In some instances additional accounts may be required. Adjust the statement appropriately.

4.3.4.80 If amounts reported for enterprise funds differ **[1]** from those reported on government-wide financial statements in the business-type activities column, the government should present a summary reconciliation on the bottom of the proprietary funds statement of net position.

4.3.4.81 Additional instructions for the **public entities risk pools** are provided [here](#).

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Example 1: General governments

Example 1: General Governments

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 20__

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities
	Major Enterprise Fund	Major Enterprise Fund	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Fund(s)
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents					
Investments					
Account Receivables (Net)					
Taxes Receivable					
Notes/Contract Receivable					
Restricted Assets					
Due from Other Governments					
Inventories					
Prepayments					
Other Current Assets					
<u>Total Current Assets</u>					
Noncurrent Assets:					
Investments					
Investment in Joint Venture(s)					
Restricted Assets					
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated ¹ :					
Land					
Construction in Progress					
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Improvements to Land					
Buildings					
Equipment					
Intangible Assets					
Less Accumulated Depreciation					
Total Capital Assets (Net)					
<u>Total Noncurrent Assets</u>					
TOTAL ASSETS					
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS of RESOURCES					
Accumulated Decrease in Fair Value of Hedging Derivatives					
Deferred Loss on Refunding					
Grants Paid in Advance					
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS of RESOURCES					

Also see [Footnote 2](#)

BARS GAAP Manual

LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable					
Payable from Restricted Assets					
Deposits					
Compensated Absences					
Claims and Judgements					
Bonds, Notes, and Loans Payable					
Other Current Liabilities					
Total Current Liabilities					
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Compensated Absences					
Payable from Restricted Liabilities					
Claims and Judgements					
Bonds, Notes, and Loans Payable					
Other Noncurrent Liabilities					
Total Noncurrent Liabilities					
TOTAL LIABILITIES					
DEFERRED INFLOWS of RESOURCES					
Accumulated Increase in Fair Value of Hedging Derivatives					
Deferred Service Concession Arrangement Receipts					
Deferred Property Tax					
Advance Payments of Property Tax					
Advance Payments of Special Assessments					
Deferred Gain on Refunding					
Grants Received in Advance					
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS of RESOURCES					
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets					
Restricted for ³					
Unrestricted					
TOTAL NET POSITION					
Some amounts reported for <i>business-type activities</i> in the statement of net position are different because ⁴					
Net position of business-type activities					

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Also see [Footnote 3](#) and [Footnote 4](#)

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Example 2: Stand-Alone Enterprise Fund

MCAG No. ____

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Statement of Fund Net Position
December 31, 20__

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$
Investments	
Accounts Receivables (Net)	_____
Taxes Receivable	
Notes/Contracts Receivable	
Receivables from Third Party Payers (Net)	_____
Pledges and Other Receivables (Net)	
Restricted Assets	
Inventories	
Prepayments	_____
Other Current Assets	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	_____
Noncurrent Assets:	
Investments	_____
Investment in Joint Venture(s)	
Other Assets	
Restricted Assets	_____
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated ⁵	
Land	
Construction in Progress	_____
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:	
Improvements to Land	
Buildings	_____
Equipment	
Intangible Assets	
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(_____)
Total Capital Assets (Net)	
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ _____
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Accumulated Decrease in Fair Value of	
Hedging Derivatives	\$
Deferred Loss on Refunding	
Grants Paid in Advance	_____
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$ _____

Also see [Footnote 5](#)

LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	\$
Payable to Third Party Payers	
Payables from Restricted Assets	
Compensated Absences	
Claims and Judgments	
Bonds, Notes and Loans Payable	
Accrued Expenses	
Other Current Liabilities	
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Payables from Restricted Assets	
Compensated Absences	
Claims and Judgments	
Bonds, Notes and Loans Payable	
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Accumulated Increase in Fair Value of	
Hedging Derivatives	
Deferred Service Concession Arrangement	
Receipts	
Deferred Property Tax	
Advance Payments of Property Tax	
Advance Payments of Special Assessments	
Deferred Gain on Refunding	
Grants Received in Advance	
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	
Restricted for ⁶	
Unrestricted	
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Also see [Footnote 6](#)

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Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position

4.3.4.90 There is a specific format for this statement:

Operating revenues (detailed) ⁷
Total operating revenues
Operating expenses (detailed) ⁸
Total operating expenses
Operating income (loss)
Nonoperating revenues (detailed)
Nonoperating expenses (detailed)
Income before capital contributions, additions to permanent or term endowments, special/extraordinary items and transfers
Capital contributions (grants, developer, and other)
Additions to permanent or term endowments
Special/extraordinary items (detailed)
Transfers
Increase (decrease) in net position
<u>Net position – beginning of period</u>
<u>Net position – end of period</u>

Also see [Footnote 7](#) and [Footnote 8](#)

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This is an all-inclusive format. All transactions (including capital contributions) that affect net position should be included. No amounts may be reported as direct addition to net position. All transactions, including capital contributions [9], additions to permanent funds, equity transactions involving joint ventures have to be reported in the statement of changes.

4.3.4.100 The local governments have two options for presentation:

1. Single column presentation

In this presentation all activities are combined in one column.

2. Multiple column presentation

In this option each activity should be reported separately. All duplicating transactions should be eliminated. The elimination may be presented in a separate column on the face of the financial statements or in the notes. The governments must also present a *total* column for all underlying activities. [10] Elimination is also done to minimize the *grossing up* effect on assets (receivables) and liabilities (payables) on the statement of net position.

4.3.4.110 Revenues should be reported by major source. All revenues should be reported net of discounts and allowances (they should be disclosed in parenthesis or in the notes to the financial statements). Uncollectible amounts should not be reported as expense but as adjustments to revenue.

4.3.4.120 Revenues and expenses should distinguish between operating and nonoperating. Governments should establish their own policy for defining operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses and the policy should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Operating revenues and expenses should be directly related to the primary function of the entity. It is the source of revenue not its purpose that defines the revenue as operating in the statement of changes.

4.3.4.130 Although there is not a specific definition for the operating or nonoperating revenues, the following revenues should be considered as nonoperating:

- Operating grants and contributions and grants and contributions that are not restricted to either operating or capital functions.
- Property or other taxes.
- Exchange-like transactions which are restricted for capital or financing purposes.
- Interest and dividends and realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments.
- Interest expense, debt issue expenses, and premium or discount on debt.

4.3.4.140 The government should present a summary reconciliation on the bottom of the statement of changes if the amounts reported for enterprise funds differ from those reported on government-wide financial statements in the business-type activities column. For more details see [Conversion and Reconciliation between Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements](#).

4.3.4.150 The following forms do not contain provisions for component units. If the government has a component unit as defined by [GASB Statement 14 \[11\]](#), make the appropriate modifications to its statement. The *Manual* discusses the reporting entity and potential component units in [GAAP Reporting Requirements](#) and provides examples of financial statements which include component units. For further information, refer to the Manual and [GASB Statement 34](#), paragraph 126.

4.3.4.160 Additional instructions for the **public entities risk pools** are provided [here](#).

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Example 1: General Governments

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended December 31, 20__

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities
	Major Enterprise Fund	Major Enterprise Fund	Nonmajor Enterprise Fund	Totals	Internal Service Fund(s)
OPERATING REVENUES					
Charges for Services					
Other Operating Revenues					
Total Operating Revenues					
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Depreciation					
Other Operating Expenses					
Total Operating Expenses					
Operating Income (Loss)					
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Interest Income					
Miscellaneous Revenues					
Interest Expense					
Gain/Loss on Sale of Capital Assets					
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)					
Income (Loss) before Contributions, Transfers and Special Items					
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS					
TRANSFERS-IN					
TRANSFERS-OUT					
SPECIAL ITEMS					
Change in Net Position					
Total Net Position-Beginning					
Total Net Position-Ending					
Some amounts reported for <i>business-type activities</i> in the statement of activities are different because ¹²					
Change in net position of business-type activities					

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Also see [Footnote 12](#)

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Example 2: Stand-Alone Enterprise Fund

MCAG No. _____
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
For the Year Ended December 31, 20__

OPERATING REVENUES:	
Sales and Service Fees	\$ _____
Other Operating Revenue	_____
Total Operating Revenue	_____
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Depreciation	_____
Other Operating Expenses	_____
Total Operating Expenses	_____
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	\$ _____

NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):	
Operating Assessments	
Tax	
External Operating Subsidiaries ¹³	
Investment Income	
Interest Expense and Related Charges	
Equity in Income (Loss) of Joint Ventures/ Subsidiaries	
Gains (Losses) on Capital Asset Disposition	
Other Nonoperating Revenues	
Other Nonoperating Expenses	
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	
Income before Capital Contributions, Contributions to Term and Permanent Endowments Extraordinary and Special Items	
Capital Contributions	
Contributions to Term and Permanent Endowments	
Extraordinary Item	
Special Item	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	
TOTAL NET POSITION, January 1	\$
PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS ¹⁴	
TOTAL NET POSITION, December 31	\$

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Also see [Footnote 13](#) and [Footnote 14](#)

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Footnotes

[1] The difference may be due to the internal service funds, which can be included in the business-type of activities in the government-wide statement of net position.

[Return to Reference 1](#)

[2] When detailed information regarding capital assets is provided in the notes, the government can use here one line for presentation of capital assets. However, if the government has a significant

amount of nondepreciable capital assets, they have to be presented separately from depreciable ones on the face of financial statements, regardless of level of details in the notes.

[Return to Reference 2](#)

[3] When permanent endowments are included, restricted component of net position should be displayed in two additional components: expendable and nonexpendable.

[Return to Reference 3](#)

[4] For more details see [Conversion and Reconciliation between Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements](#).

[Return to Reference 4](#)

[5] When detailed information regarding capital assets is provided in the notes, the government can use here one line for presentation of capital assets. However, if the government has a significant amount of nondepreciable capital assets, they have to be presented separately from depreciable ones on the face of financial statements, regardless of level of details in the notes.

[Return to Reference 5](#)

[6] When permanent endowments are included, restricted component of net position should be displayed in two additional components: expendable and nonexpendable.

[Return to Reference 6](#)

[7] Examples: power, water sales (PUDs); patient revenue (hospitals); airport, marina, marina terminal charges (ports); passenger or special fares (transits); member assessments/contributions, supplemental assessments, application fees (risk pools); tenants revenues (housing authorities).

[Return to Reference 7](#)

[8] Examples: Incurred loss/loss adjustment expenses, claims paid, change in unpaid claims liability, unallocated loss adjustment expenses, excess/reinsurance premiums (risk pools);

[Return to Reference 8](#)

[9] Capital contribution include revenues received in the form of contributed capital assets, nonexchange grants and contributions restricted to capital purposes, fees and charges restricted to capital assets acquisition.

[Return to Reference 9](#)

[10] This presentation requires additional audit procedures due to the multiple opinion units and it may result in an increased audit time.

[Return to Reference 10](#)

[11] As updated by [GASB Statement 30, Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units](#).

[Return to Reference 11](#)

[12] For more details see [Conversion and Reconciliation between Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements](#).

[Return to Reference 12](#)

[13] If operating grants and subsidies are shown as operating revenues (optional presentation) note disclosure is required in the summary of significant accounting policies.

[Return to Reference 13](#)

[14] Note disclosure needs to be given for a prior period adjustment. Direct adjustments to net position should be limited to corrections of errors and changes in accounting principles.

[Return to Reference 14](#)

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Internal Service Funds

4.3 Fund Financial Statements

4.3.6 Internal Service Funds

4.3.6.10 The internal service funds are reported in all of the proprietary fund financial statements in a separate column to the right of the total enterprise funds column. Major fund requirements do not apply to the internal service funds and their information is combined into one column. See BARS Manual [4.3.4, *Proprietary Funds Financial Statements*](#) for reporting requirements and BARS Manual [4.3.6, *Internal Service Funds*](#) for more information about the funds.

The individual internal service funds may be presented as supplementary information.

Reporting the internal service funds in the government-wide financial statements

4.3.6.20 Even though internal service funds are classified as proprietary funds, the nature of the activity accounted for in them is generally governmental and should normally be reported as governmental activities. The exception to this presentation is when the internal service funds serves predominantly [\[1\]](#) external parties or enterprise funds. Then they should be reported together with the business-type activities.

There may be cases where internal service funds provide services for both governmental and enterprise funds. In that situation the internal service fund should be consolidated in the same activities column as its predominant customers. The fund should be consolidated entirely within either governmental or business-type activities column (i.e., one fund cannot be allocate between two columns).

4.3.6.30 Before allocating any of the balances, the government needs to consider their materiality. Also, instead of prorating balances to different functions, it may be sufficient to allocate the entire amount to a predominant function. The revenues and expenses associated with services provided to external customers should be excluded from this allocation. The government has to use its professional judgment to determine if the failure to allocate the internal service fund balances would materially affect the government-wide financial statements. The allocations and adjustments do not need to be posted to the general ledger. They are matters of spreadsheet calculations.

4.3.6.40 The internal service fund asset and liability balances that are not eliminated [\[2\]](#) should be reported in the governmental activities column (unless the enterprise funds are predominant or only user of its services).

The amounts reported in the internal service funds are added to the net position of the governmental funds and then included in the statement of net position.

4.3.6.50 In the statement of activities the eliminations are necessary to remove the *doubling* effect of internal service fund activities. To accomplish that only the residual balances are reported. Internal revenues (except investment income) and expenses (except interest) should be netted. The difference should be charged back entirely or on pro-rata basis to the funds/functions that used services or acquired goods from that internal service fund (e.g., if the internal service fund reports net income, the entire amount should be charged back to the participating funds and would reduce their expenses related to the services and goods purchased from that fund).

Certain revenues and expenses are not internal and should not be eliminated, especially significant investment income or interest expense. In this case they have to be reported in the related categories in the statement.

Footnotes

[1] The [GASB Statement 34](#) does not define the term *predominantly*. This term will require professional judgment. The local government should consider whether the fund's primary purpose is to serve government, or whether the fund's primary purpose is to provide, and charge a fee for, goods and services and a government is just a "customer".

[Return to Reference 1](#)

[2] Interfund payables and receivables should be eliminated unless the internal service fund is reported in as governmental activities and has transactions with business-type activities (and vice versa).

[Return to Reference 2](#)

Fiduciary Funds Financial Statements

4.3 Fund Financial Statements

4.3.5 Fiduciary Funds Financial Statements

4.3.5.10 The [Governmental Accounting Standards Board \(GASB\) Statement 84, *Fiduciary Activities*](#) requires the following financial statements for fiduciary funds. [\[1\]](#)

- Statement of Fiduciary Net Position, and
- Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

The fiduciary statements are to be prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. [\[2\]](#)

Defined benefit pension and Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) plans

4.3.5.30 The GASB has issued [Statement 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*](#) and [Statement 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*](#). These statements require that local governments administering defined benefit pension and OPEB plans through a qualifying trust report financial information on their plan assets, liabilities, net position and changes in net position using the statement of fiduciary net position, and statement of changes in fiduciary net position. These statements also require specific plan disclosures in the notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information that varies depending upon plan type. The plan note disclosures are discussed in notes to financial statements, and the required schedules are discussed in BARS Manual [4.7, *Required Supplementary Information \(RSI\)*](#).

4.3.5.40 Only defined benefit pension and OPEB plans that are administered through qualifying trusts should present the statement of fiduciary net position and the statement of changes in fiduciary net position. A qualifying trust is one that meets all of the following criteria:

- Contributions from employers and nonemployer contributing entities to the plan and earnings on those contributions are irrevocable.
- Plan assets are dedicated to providing benefits to plan members in accordance with the benefit terms.
- Plan assets are legally protected from the creditors of employers, nonemployer contributing entities, the plan administrator, and plan members.

Plans that are not administered through trusts that meet the above criteria should not present either a statement of fiduciary net position or a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. In these cases, any assets accumulated for pension or OPEB purposes are required to be reported as assets of the employer. This means the activity in these funds must be rolled into another relevant fund (most often the general fund) for financial reporting purposes.

4.3.5.50 The reporting goal of the GASB statements is to assure that audited detail of each pension and OPEB plan is available to the public, regardless of whether a plan is administered through a qualifying trust or not. OPEB plan reporting can be accomplished using several methods, they are:

- Prepare a standalone financial report for pension and OPEB plans that are administered

through qualifying trusts.

This reporting method requires preparing a standalone financial report containing fiduciary fund statements, notes and RSI. The fiduciary statements in a standalone report require a multi-column presentation when multiple pension and OPEB plans are administered. Detail is required at the plan level in the statements, notes and RSI.

- Present the pension and OPEB plans financial information within the administrator/employer's financial report. When an audited standalone report is not publicly available, an employer participating in a pension or OPEB plan is responsible for reporting audited plan information. Employer reporting can be satisfied by:
 - Contributions from employers and nonemployer contributing entities to the plan and earnings on those contributions are irrevocable.
 - Plan assets are dedicated to providing benefits to plan members in accordance with the benefit terms.
 - Plan assets are legally protected from the creditors of employers, nonemployer contributing entities, the plan administrator, and plan members.
1. For plans administered through a qualifying trust, report the plans using the Pension and OPEB trust funds column of the fiduciary fund statements. When more than one pension and/or OPEB plan exists, individual plan statements are required to be presented in the notes to the financial statements.
 2. For plans that are not administered through a qualifying trust, fiduciary fund statements should not be presented.
 3. Regardless of the plan type (qualifying trust or non-qualifying trust), prepare the required note disclosures and RSI for each pension and/or OPEB plan.
 - Report detail of pension and OPEB plans in a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

When multiple pension and/or OPEB plans are administered by an employer through qualifying trusts, the details of financial reporting can be met by presentation of the plans as individual funds in the combining statements of a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The plan notes and RSI will be presented in the financial statement notes and in the RSI section following the notes.

External investment pools

4.3.5.53 An external investment pool is defined as:

“An arrangement that commingles (pools) the moneys of more than one legally separate entity and invests, on the participants' behalf, in an investment portfolio; one or more of the participants is not part of the sponsor's reporting entity ([GASBS 31](#), paragraph 22).”

Governmental external investment pools are required to be reported in either an investment trust fund or external investment custodial fund that reports transactions and balances using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. If a **separate financial report is issued** for the pool, the financial statements of the sponsoring government should:

- Disclose how to obtain that report.

If a **separate report is not issued**, the sponsoring government's financial statements should

include, for each pool, the following disclosures:

- The frequency of determining the fair value of investments
- The method used to determine each participant's shares sold and redeemed
- Condensed statements of fiduciary net position and the changes in fiduciary net position
- A brief description of any regulatory oversight for the pool
- Whether the fair value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of pool shares
- If participation is involuntary, this should be disclosed
- Any limitation or restriction on participant withdrawals - such as mandated notice periods, maximum transaction amounts, liquidity fees or redemption gates.

If the pool distributes investment income on an amortized cost basis, the notes must indicate that distributions are made on an amortized cost basis, which differs from a fair value basis, and that the difference between the two methods is reported in the net position section on the statement of fiduciary net position as undistributed and unrealized gains (losses).

The **condensed statements** of fiduciary net position and changes in fiduciary net position of the pool should include, in total, the net position held in trust for pool participants, and the **equity of participants should distinguish between internal and external portions**. If the government sponsors more than one external investment pool, the disclosures are required for each pool separately.

The external portion of investment pools that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets the criteria of the GASBS 84 should be reported in a separate *external investment pool fund* column, under **custodial** funds classification.

Individual investment accounts

4.3.5.56 An individual investment account is separately managed by a government for legally separate entities which are not component units. Specific investments are acquired for the individual separate entities, and the income from and changes in the value of those investments affect only the separate entity for which they were acquired.

The [GASBS 31](#) requires governments to report as separate investment trust funds the individual investments accounts. All individual investment accounts may be aggregated as a single investment trust fund and be presented as one column.

Private-Purpose Trust Funds

4.3.5.57 Private-purpose trust funds should be used to report all fiduciary activities that (1) are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds or investment trust funds **and** (2) are held in trust or an equivalent arrangement that meets the [GASBS 84](#) criteria.

Custodial Funds

4.3.5.58 Custodial funds should be used to report fiduciary activities that are **not** required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit), investment and private-purpose trust funds. The

external portion of investment pools that are not held in a trust or an equivalent arrangement that meets the criteria of the [GASBS 84](#) should be reported in a separate *external investment pool fund* column, under custodial funds classification.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
December 31, 20__

	Pension (and OPEB) Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	Private-Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	External Investment Pool
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Receivables:					
Employee					
Employer					
Taxes for other governments					
Interest and dividends					
.....					
Other receivables					
Total receivables					
Investments, at fair value:					
U.S. Government obligations					
Bonds, notes....					
.....					
Other investments					
Total investments					
Total assets					
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS of RESOURCES					
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and other liabilities					
Due to local governments					
.....					
Other long-term liabilities					
Total liabilities					
DEFERRED INFLOWS of RESOURCES					
NET POSITION					
Restricted for:					
Pensions					
OPEB					
Pool participants					
Individuals, organizations and other governments					
Total net position					

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

4.3.5.60 This statement should include information about the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fiduciary net position for each fiduciary fund type [\[3\]](#) and similar discretely presented component units of the government. The governments reporting a pension plan or an OPEB plan in the pension (and OPEB) trust fund should provide level of details for assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows and net position in accordance with [GASB Statements 67](#) and [74](#).

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

4.3.5.70 The statement of changes in fiduciary net position should include information about the additions to, deductions from for each fiduciary fund type [14](#) and similar discretely presented component units. It should provide information about significant year-to-year changes in net position.

The governments reporting a pension plan or an OPEB plan in the pension (and OPEB) trust fund should report changes in plan's fiduciary net position in accordance with [GASB Statements 67](#) and [74](#).

The statement of changes in fiduciary net position should disaggregate additions by source including, if applicable, separate display of:

- a. Investment earnings
- b. Investment costs (including investment management fees, custodial fees, and all other significant investment-related costs)
- c. Net investment earnings (investment earnings minus investment costs).

Deductions should be disaggregated by type and, if applicable, should separately display administrative costs.

If the resources in custodial funds, upon receipt, are normally expected to be held for three months or less, a government may report a single aggregated total for additions and deductions. The description of the aggregated totals should indicate the nature of the resource flows (e.g., *property tax collected for other governments*, etc.).

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 20__

	Pension (and OPEB) Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	Private-Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	External Investment Pool
ADDITIONS					
Contributions:					
Employer					
Plan members					
Gifts and bequests					
Total contributions					
Investment earnings:					
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments					
Interest					
Other					
Total investment earnings					
Less investment costs:					
.....					
Net investment earnings					
Tax collections for other governments					
Miscellaneous					
Total additions					
DEDUCTIONS					
Benefits paid to participants or beneficiaries					
Medical, dental, and life insurance for retirees					
Beneficiary payments to individuals					
Payments of tax to other governments					
Administrative expense					
Total deductions					
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position					
Net position – beginning					
Net Position – ending					

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Footnotes

[1] Component units that are fiduciary in nature should be presented within the fund type columns with the fiduciary funds of the primary government. A separate column for fiduciary component units should not be presented.

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[2] There are some exceptions for liabilities of defined benefit pension plan and certain postemployment health care plans. Paragraph 20 of [Statement 67](#) and paragraph 26 of [Statement 74](#) provide guidance on recognition of these liabilities.

[Return to Reference 2](#)

[3] The major fund reporting does not apply to fiduciary funds.

[Return to Reference 3](#)

[4] The major fund reporting requirements do not apply to fiduciary funds.

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Determining Fiduciary Activities to be Reported in Custodial Funds

4.3 Fund Financial Statements

4.3.7 Determining Fiduciary Activities to be Reported in Custodial Funds

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4.3.7.10 Purpose

Due to the generally accepted accounting principles established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board in [GASB Statement 84, Fiduciary Activities](#) and Washington State law that requires the Office of the Washington State Audit to prescribe a uniform system of accounting for local governments, fiduciary activities implementation is required by all local governments. The accounting standards for these activities only provide a framework which could lead to incorrect implementation, therefore the Auditor's Office has prescribed certain activities as custodial and therefore should be reported in a Fiduciary Custodial Fund. Additionally, the Auditor's Office has

prescribed certain activities that, may appear custodial, but are ultimately not custodial and therefore would be reported in the appropriate governmental or proprietary fund.

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4.3.7.20 Determination questions

1. Are the assets associated with the activity controlled by the government?

A government is considered to be controlling assets if either:

(a) The government holds the assets. An example of holding assets is when a government receipts money or has the money in the government's bank account.

or

(b) The government has the ability to direct the use, exchange, or employment of the assets in a manner that provides benefits to the specified or intended recipients.

For purposes of this criteria a government uses an asset when it expends or consumes that asset for the benefit of individuals, organization, or other governments, outside of the government's provision of services to them.

Restrictions from legal or other external restraints that stipulate the assets can be used only for a specific purpose do not negate a government's control of the assets. When a government appoints a designee to act on its behalf, the designee is performing the government's fiduciary duties and not assuming them. Thus, appointing a designee to act on its behalf does not alter the government's ability to direct the use, exchange, or employment of the assets.

Examples include:

The government is the treasurer for another government or acting as their bank.

The government is on the bank account.

Any asset the government is holding for another government and the holding government is not using the asset for their own operations.

If "no", this is not a fiduciary custodial activity; if "yes", proceed.

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2(a). Are the assets derived solely from the government's own-source revenues?

Own-source revenues are revenues that are generated by a government itself. They include exchange and exchange-like revenues (for example, water and sewer charges for service) and investment earnings. Derived tax revenues (such as leasehold taxes) and imposed nonexchange revenues (such as property taxes) are also included in own-source revenue. Derived tax revenues (such as leasehold taxes) and imposed nonexchange revenues (such as property taxes) are also included.

Examples include:

When a local government leases office space the lease revenue is own-source revenue while the collected leasehold excise tax is not own-source revenue because that portion is imposed by the state under Chapter [82.29A](#) RCW.

When a county or city imposes an impact fee those revenues are generated by that government and are own-source revenue even when those resources are required to be 100 percent remitted to other governments (such as to a school, fire or park district). The county's or city's ability to levy the fee by RCW means this revenue is own-source revenue.

If "yes", this is not a fiduciary custodial activity; if "no", proceed.

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2(b). Are the assets associated with the activity from either government-mandated or voluntary nonexchange transactions?

Government-mandated nonexchange transactions, occur when a government provides resources to another government and requires the recipient government to use the resources for a specific purpose (for example, federal programs that state or local governments are mandated to perform or state programs that local governments are mandated to perform).

Example:

Washington State's mandate on cities and counties to perform concealed permit processing.

Voluntary nonexchange transactions, result from legislative or contractual agreements, other than exchanges, entered into willingly by the parties to the agreement (for example, certain grants and private donations for government programs).

Example:

Washington State Department of Licensing functions that counties are contracted to perform.

Donations to a government for one of its programs would be voluntary nonexchange revenue and the answer would be "yes". However, a donation given to a government for the benefit of a third party would be answered "no" (this revenue classification does not apply because the resources are not governmental revenue).

If "no" (meaning not government-mandated or voluntary exchange transactions), proceed to step (3); if "yes" proceed to 2(c).

GAAP - See [BARS Manual 3.6.9 - Revenue Accruals in Governmental Funds](#) for definitions.

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2(c). Are the assets from pass-through grants for which the government does not have administrative involvement or direct financial involvement?

A government has administrative involvement if it, for example (a) monitors secondary recipients for compliance with program-specific requirement, (b) determines eligible

secondary recipients or projects, even if using grantor-established criteria, or (c) has the ability to exercise discretion in how the funds are allocated.

A government has direct financial involvement if it, for example, (a) finances some direct program costs because of grantor-imposed matching requirements, or (b) is liable for disallowed costs.

An example is:

A government does not have administrative involvement when a jail corrections officer approves inmate purchases ordered outside the corrections facility (to help ensure that contraband does not enter the facility). Keeping contraband out of the facility is a general goal of the government and not specific to overseeing the use of those funds.

If "no" (meaning the government has administrative or direct financial involvement), this is not a fiduciary activity; if "yes", proceed.

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3. Are any one of the following three sets of criteria true? (all parts of the individual set must be met)

3(a). The assets are:

- (a) administered through a trust in which the government itself is not a beneficiary,
- (b) dedicated to providing benefits to recipients in accordance with the benefit terms, and
- (c) legally protected from the creditors of the government.

If this set of criteria is true the assets should be reported in a fiduciary trust fund.

or

3(b). The assets are:

- (a) for the benefit of individuals and
- (b) the government does not have administrative involvement with the assets or direct financial involvement with the assets.
- (c) In addition, the assets are not derived from the government's provision of goods and services to those individuals.

Provision of goods and services examples:

The government sells maps, umbrellas, utilities (water/sewer), etc.

The government provides services such as finger printing, background checks, etc.

Examples of when this set of criteria is true is inmate accounts for commissary purchases and patient accounts in certain medical facilities.

or

3(c). The assets are:

(a) for the benefit of organizations or other governments that are not part of the financial reporting entity and

(b) not derived from the government's provision of goods or services to those organization or other governments.

Examples include:

In evaluating each component of a transaction — collected leasehold excise tax is fiduciary because those specific dollars are for the benefit of the state and the tax is not derived from the collecting governments provision of goods or service to the state (the provision of services is to a third party).

When a government has a component unit that is considered part of the financial reporting entity, the component unit would not be reported in the fiduciary funds. The exception would be if the government was the acting fiscal agent, then the government would report the component unit in its custodial funds.

If "yes" to any one of the three sets of criteria, fiduciary reporting is applicable and activities should be reported in the custodial funds; if "no", this is not a fiduciary activity.

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4.3.7.30 Prescribed custodial transactions

Below is a list of prescribed custodial fund activities, including the responses to the custodial criteria questions.

Leasehold tax and other state mandated taxes

Step 1 - Are the assets associated with the activity controlled by the government?

Yes, the collecting government receives the tax and is holding the monies in their bank account until the monies are remitted to the State.

Step 2(a) - Are the assets derived solely from the government's own-source revenues?

No, these taxes are levied by the State through RCWs therefore they are not solely from the reporting government's own-source revenue.

Step 2(b) - Are the assets associated with the activity from either government-mandated or voluntary nonexchange transactions?

Yes, these monies are from derived government-mandated tax revenue.

Step 2(c) - Are the assets from pass-through grants for which the government does not have administrative involvement or direct financial involvement?

No, these monies are not from a grant and the reporting government does not have administrative or direct financial involvement.

Step 3(a) - Are the assets held in a trust or equivalent arrangement and the government itself is not a beneficiary?

No, these monies are not in a trust.

Step 3(b) - Are the assets for the benefit of individuals and the government does not have administrative involvement or direct financial involvement?

No, these monies are not for the benefit of individuals.

Step 3(c) - Are the assets for the benefit of organizations or other governments that are not part of the financial reporting entity? Are assets held for organizations or other governments not derived from the collecting government's provision of goods or services to those organizations or other governments?

Yes, these monies are for the benefit of the State and the State is not part of the collecting government's financial reporting entity. Yes, the collecting government did not provide a good or service to the State.

Conclusion - Leasehold tax and other state mandated taxes are fiduciary activities and should be reported in the custodial funds.

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Department of Licensing accounts (counties only)

Step 1 - Does the government control the asset?

Yes, the collecting government's name and tax identification number are on the bank account.

Step 2(a) - Are the assets derived solely from the government's own-source revenue?

No, the State amounts are collected in addition to the local government's revenues and are mandated by state law.

Step 2(b) - Are the assets derived from government-mandated or voluntary nonexchange transactions?

No, these monies are not from a government-mandated or nonexchange transaction.

Step 2(c) - Are the assets derived from a pass-through grant for which the government has administrative involvement or direct financial involvement?

No, these monies are not from a grant and the collecting government does not have administrative or direct financial involvement.

Step 3(a) - Are the assets held in a trust or equivalent arrangement and the government itself is not a beneficiary?

No, these monies are not in a trust.

Step 3(b) - Are the assets for the benefit of individuals and the government does not have administrative involvement or direct financial involvement?

No, these monies are not for the benefit of individuals.

Step 3(c) - Are the assets for the benefit of organizations or other governments that are not part of the financial reporting entity? Are assets held for organizations or other governments not derived from the collecting government's provision of goods or services to those organizations or other governments?

Yes, these monies are for the benefit of the State and the State is not part of the collecting government's financial reporting entity. Yes, the collecting government did not provide a good or service to the State Department of Licensing.

Conclusion - The portion of the licensing fees that are the State's portion are fiduciary activities and should be reported in the custodial funds. The collecting government's portion of these fees are the government's own-source revenue and should be reported in the reporting government's governmental or proprietary funds.

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Permits and certificates fees (concealed pistol permits, birth certificates, etc.)

Step 1 - Does the government control the asset?

Yes, the collecting government receives the fees and is holding the monies in their bank account until the monies are remitted to the State.

Step 2(a) - Are the assets derived solely from the government's own-source revenue?

No, the State amounts are collected in addition to the local government's revenues and are mandated by state law.

Step 2(b) - Are the assets derived from government-mandated or voluntary nonexchange transactions?

No, these monies are not derived from a government-mandated or nonexchange transaction.

Step 2(c) - Are the assets derived from a pass-through grant for which the government has administrative involvement or direct financial involvement?

No, these monies are not from a grant and the reporting government does not have administrative or direct financial involvement.

Step 3(a) - Are the assets held in a trust or equivalent arrangement and the government itself is not a beneficiary?

No, these monies are not in a trust.

~~Step 3(b) - Are the assets for the benefit of individuals and the government does not have~~

administrative involvement or direct financial involvement?

No, these monies are not for the benefit of individuals. While the citizen is receiving a certificate/permit from the city or county the citizen is not receiving a good or service from the government imposing the fee and issuing the permits and/or certificates (the State).

Step 3(c) - Are the assets for the benefit of organizations or other governments that are not part of the financial reporting entity? Are assets held for organizations or other governments not derived from the collecting government's provision of goods or services to those organizations or other governments?

Yes, these monies are for the benefit of the State and the State is not part of the collecting government's financial reporting entity. Yes, the collecting government did not provide a good or service to the State.

Conclusion - The portion of the permit/certificate fees that are the State's portion are fiduciary activities and should be reported in the custodial funds. The collecting government's portion of these fees are for the direct benefit of the collecting government and should be reported in the collecting government's governmental or proprietary funds.

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4.3.7.40 Prescribed non-custodial activities

Impact fees (cities & counties only)

Step 1 - Does the government control the asset?

Yes, the collecting government receives the fees and is holding the monies in their bank account until the monies are remitted to the school, fire, or park district.

Step 2(a) - Are the assets derived solely from the government's own-source revenue?

Yes, these fees can only be levied by the collecting government per state law (RCW [82.02.050.110](#) and WAC [365-196-850](#)).

Conclusion - Not a fiduciary activity. Under state law, only cities and counties can authorize and levy impact fees for school, fire, or park districts. Since the city or county is levying the impact fees these monies would be own-source revenue and reported in the governmental funds of the city or county.

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Retainage and refundable deposits

Step 1 - Does the government control the asset?

Yes, the collecting government receives the fees and is holding the monies in their bank account until the contracting party meets their obligations.

Step 2(a) - Are the assets derived solely from the government's own-source revenue?

Yes, although these deposits could be revenues for the collecting government, as revenue recognition is dependent on the contracting party meeting certain criteria in order for the collecting government to remit the retainage and/or deposit to the contracting party.

Conclusion - Not a fiduciary activity, since these monies are derived from the government's own-source revenue. Therefore the retainage and refundable deposits should be reported in the government's governmental or proprietary funds.

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Payroll clearing accounts

Step 1 - Does the government control the asset?

Yes, the collecting government receives the fees and is holding the monies in their bank account until remittance to the mandating government (federal and/or state).

Step 2(a) - Are the assets derived solely from the government's own-source revenue?

No, these deposits are from the employee's revenues and not the government's directly.

Step 2(b) - Are the assets derived from government-mandated or voluntary nonexchange transactions?

No, these monies are not government-mandated or voluntary nonexchange transaction.

Step 2(c) - Are the assets derived from a pass-through grant for which the government has administrative involvement or direct financial involvement?

No, these monies are not from a grant and the reporting government does not have administrative or direct financial involvement.

Step 3(a) - Are the assets held in a trust or equivalent arrangement and the government itself is not a beneficiary?

No, these monies are not in a trust.

Step 3(b) - Are the assets for the benefit of individuals and the government does not have administrative involvement or direct financial involvement?

No, these monies are not for the direct benefit of individuals. While the employee benefits from the employing government withholding and paying the employee's portion of taxes and other payroll items, the employee's government is obligated by law to withhold and pay the appropriate employee related payroll withholdings.

Step 3(c) - Are the assets for the benefit of organizations or other governments that are not part of the financial reporting entity?

No, the mandating authority (federal and/or state government) requires the employing government to collect and remit these monies and has the legal authority to enforce the

liability on the employing government.

Conclusion - Not a fiduciary activity, since these monies are for the benefit of the collecting government and therefore these items should be reported on the financial statements of the collecting government.

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Court accounting

Cities and counties with their own court

1. Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) mandated fees (BARS Codes 386/586)

Step 1 - Does the government control the asset?

Yes, the government is collecting the fines and fees and holding the monies in their bank account until remitting the monies to the State.

Step 2(a) - Are the assets derived solely from the government's own-source revenue?

No, the AOC/state amounts are collected in addition to the local government's revenue.

Step 2(b) - Are the assets derived from government-mandated or voluntary nonexchange transactions?

No, these monies are not a government-mandated or nonexchange transaction.

Step 2(c) - Are the assets derived from a pass-through grant for which the government has administrative involvement or direct financial involvement?

No, these monies are not from a grant and the reporting government does not have administrative or direct financial involvement.

Step 3(a) - Are the assets held in a trust or equivalent arrangement and the government itself is not a beneficiary?

No, these monies are not held in a qualifying trust.

Step 3(b) - Are the assets for the benefit of individuals and the government does not have administrative involvement or direct financial involvement?

No, these monies are not for the benefit of individuals.

Step 3(c) - Are the assets for the benefit of organizations or other governments that are not part of the financial reporting entity? Are assets held for organizations or other governments not derived from the collecting government's provision of goods or services to those organizations or other governments?

Yes, these monies are for the benefit of the state and the state is not part of the collecting government's financial reporting entity. Yes, these funds are for the state and

the local government's court is not providing a direct service to the state.

Conclusion - AOC fees are fiduciary activities and should be reported in the custodial funds.

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2. Local government revenue fines and fees BARS Codes

Step 1 - Does the government control the asset?

Yes, the government is collecting the fines and fees and holding the monies in their bank account.

Step 2(a) - Are the assets derived solely from the government's own-source revenue?

Yes, as an example, the city's police department or the county's sheriff department issued the tickets during the performance of their public safety function and the revenue is generated by the city/county for their own use.

Conclusion - Not a fiduciary activity, the local government's fines and fees are the government's own revenue.

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3. State distributions to local government

Step 1 - Does the government control the asset?

No, the State controls the money and distributes the money.

Conclusion - Not a fiduciary activity, the monies are not reported by the city/county until the money is received by the city/county from the state and would be considered own-source revenue upon receipt.

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Cities and counties that contract for court

1. Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) mandated fees (BARS Codes 386/586)

Step 1 - Does the government control the asset?

Cities and counties that contract out for court services generally do not remit monies to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). The court providing the service to the city/county generally remits the AOC monies for the contracting city/county. The city/county contracting for court services would therefore not report AOC fines and fees in their custodial funds.

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2. Local government revenue fines and fees BARS Codes

Step 1 - Does the government control the asset?

No, the city or county does not control the asset, since the court the city contracted with holds the asset in their bank account.

Conclusion - Not a fiduciary activity, the monies are not the city/county until remitted from the court provided to the city/county.

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3. Payment for court services

Step 1 - Does the government control the asset?

No, there is no asset. This is an expense for the city or county receiving the court services.

Conclusion - Not a fiduciary activity, this is a direct expense for the city/county receiving the court services and should be coded to BARS code 512.50.PP.

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GAAP - providing court services

1. Administrative Office of the Court (AOC) mandated fees (386/586) - Please see above [section](#).

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2. Court provider's collection/remittance of the fines and fees for the city/county receiving the court service

Step 1 - Does the government control the asset?

Yes, the court provider is collecting the fines and fees and holding the monies in their bank account.

Step 2(a) - Are the assets derived solely from the government's own-source revenue?

No, these fines and fees are levied/ticketed by another government.

Step 2(b) - Are the assets derived from government-mandated or voluntary nonexchange transactions?

No, these monies are not a government-mandated or nonexchange transaction.

Step 2(c) - Are the assets derived from a pass-through grant for which the government has administrative involvement or direct financial involvement?

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No, these monies are not from a grant and the collecting government does not have administrative or direct financial involvement.

Step 3(a) - Are the assets held in a trust or equivalent arrangement and the government itself is not a beneficiary?

No, these monies are not held in a qualifying trust.

Step 3(b) - Are the assets for the benefit of individuals and the government does not have administrative involvement or direct financial involvement?

No, these monies are not for the benefit of individuals.

Step 3(c) - Are the assets for the benefit of organizations or other governments that are not part of the financial reporting entity? Are assets held for organizations or other governments not derived from the collecting government's provision of goods or services to those organizations or other governments?

Yes, these monies are for the benefit of the city or county and the city or county is not part of the collecting government's financial reporting entity. No, the collecting government is providing a service (court) for a fee to another government.

Conclusion - Not a fiduciary activity, the fines and fees are collected by the court provider in which they are providing a service to the local government for a fee and would be reported in the collecting government's financial reports under Restricted Cash and Due to Other Governments liability accounts.

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3. Revenue for court services

Step 1 - Does the government control the asset?

Yes, the government is collecting the fee holding the monies in their bank account.

Step 2 - Are the assets derived solely from the government's own-source revenue?

Yes, this is the court provider's revenue for performing the court service for a fee.

Conclusion - Not a fiduciary activity, the revenues are the court providers own revenue and should be coded to BARS Code 341.49.00.

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Risk Pools - Statement of Net Position - Additional Reporting Instructions

4.3 Fund Financial Statements

4.3.4 Proprietary Funds Financial Statements

4.3.4.81 Risk Pools - Statement of Net Position - Additional Reporting Instructions

All risk pools are required to report using the enterprise fund model. The following and financial reporting guidance is specifically designed for pools where there is transference of risk from the participant to the pool. Pools acting solely in banking and/or claims servicing agent capacity will not use the accounting described in the following pages. They do not have a transfer of risk and should report claims-servicing revenue and administrative costs. Amounts collected or due from participants, and amounts paid or to be paid for settling claims, should be reported simply as a component of net position or liability.

Reporting requirements for account balances on the Statement of Net Position:

Receivables for Member Contributions/Assessments - Receivables should only be recognized when formally assessed by the governing body or a legally enforceable claim exists. Legal authority in a statute alone does not give sufficient cause to report a receivable.

Restricted Assets - Cash and investments are usually the largest assets held by a risk pool. All cash and investments with external restrictions must be reported as restricted. In addition the restricted assets must be classified as current or noncurrent. The classification is determined by the type of liability it is related to (i.e., current/noncurrent).

Equity in Joint Venture - Joint Self-Insurance - If a risk pool has a measurable equity interest in a joint venture (example: Government Entity Mutual, Inc.) it must report its equity interest as an asset. This is a joint venture and should follow equity interest accounting.

Claims Reserves (IBNR, Unpaid Claims, and ULAE) - The largest liability for most pools is the unpaid claims and loss adjustment expenses. These liabilities are commonly reported as claim reserve liabilities, or reserves. The claim reserve liability should be reported net of anticipated recoveries (i.e. salvage or subrogation). There are three main categories of claim reserve liabilities:

1. IBNR - This is the estimated liability for *Incurring but Not Reported* (IBNR) claims. This account includes known loss events that are expected to be presented as claims, an estimation of unknown loss events that have not yet been presented as claims and expected future development on existing claims.
2. Unpaid Claims - This is the liability for claims adjustment expenses associated directly with a claim. They include all costs with the settlement of unpaid claims.
3. ULAE (Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expense) - This liability is related to overhead cost that cannot be allocated to specific claims. This amount is usually calculated by an actuary; however, an estimate of claims based on actual costs may be used. An exception to reporting arises when there has been a transference of risk and the pool is no longer responsible for the costs.

Claims reserve liabilities for IBNR, Open Claims and ULAE should be reported separately. In addition, the current and non-current portion of each should be reported separately. The calculation of current and noncurrent is typically based on prior experience and expected activity. The

methodology for this calculation should be reasonable and used consistently. The total amount of claims reserve liabilities must agree to the notes to the financial statements.

Unearned Member Assessments - Payments and receivables for future periods that have not met revenue recognition criteria. Revenue should be recognized over the period of insurance coverage.

Unrestricted Component of Net Position - Component of net position without external restrictions for use. Equity related to joint ventures should be classified as an unrestricted component of net position (example: Government Entity Mutual, Inc.).

Conversion and Reconciliation between Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Conversion and Reconciliation between Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

4.4 Conversion and Reconciliation between Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

4.4.10 The first step in preparing the government-wide financial statements is to convert the data in the governmental fund financial statements. This data is presented using the modified accrual basis and adjustments are necessary to transition it to the statements which are on the full accrual basis.

None of the conversions should be performed for individual funds. They should be converted at the total governmental fund summary level. It is also not necessary to convert day to day accounting records.

None of the adjustments should be applied to immaterial items.

Conversion from the governmental funds Balance Sheet to the government-wide Statement of Net Position

4.4.20 The following table describes the assets and liabilities that need to be converted to the full accrual basis for the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Also, the table lists possible adjustments to reconcile fund balances in governmental funds to the net position in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.

Assets and Liabilities	Conversion	Reconciliation
		Start: Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
Capital assets of general government	Report capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	Add: carrying value of capital assets
Deferred outflow for issuance costs (insurance)	Report unamortized balances of deferred outflow for debt issuance costs (insurance)	Add: unamortized balances of deferred outflow for debt issuance costs (insurance)
Inventories and prepaid items	Report outstanding inventories and unamortized portions of prepaid items	Add: outstanding inventories and unamortized portions of prepaid items
Unmatured long-term debt net of unamortized premiums, discounts, and similar items	Report unamortized long-term debt net of unamortized premiums, discounts, and similar items	Less: net unamortized long-term debt
Accrued interest	Report liability for accrued interest payable	Less: accrued interest payable

Assets and Liabilities	Conversion	Reconciliation
		Start: Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
Accrued obligations not normally recorded in governmental funds (e.g., compensated absences, claims and judgements, operating leases with scheduled rent increases, special termination benefits, government's net pension obligations as an employer, landfill closure and postclosure care costs, etc.)	Report accrued liabilities outstanding	Less: accrued liabilities not reported in governmental funds
Assets of internal service funds that primarily serve governmental funds	Report assets of internal service funds	Add: assets of internal service funds that primarily serve governmental funds
Liabilities of internal service funds that primarily serve governmental funds	Report liabilities of internal service funds	Less: liabilities of internal service funds that primarily serve governmental funds
Liability of unearned revenue	Remove liability	Add: unearned revenue
		End: Net Position - Governmental Activities

Conversion from the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the government-wide Statement of Activities

4.4.30 The following table lists adjustments needed to convert the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the government-wide Statement of Activities. Also, the table lists possible reconciliation items.

Transaction/Event	Conversion	Reconciliation
		Start: Net Change in Fund Balances -Governmental Funds
Capital outlays	Remove capitalizable expenditures incurred for the acquisition or construction of capital assets	Add: capitalizable expenditures incurred for the acquisition or construction of capital assets
Debt service principal payments and refunding payments	Remove expenditures and other financing uses for debt service principal and refunding payments	Add: expenditures and other financing uses for debt service principal and refunding payments

Other financing sources, uses, and expenditures resulting from debt issuance	Remove other financing sources, uses, and expenditures resulting from debt issuance	<p>Less: other financing sources for debt and related premiums</p> <p>Less: excess of carrying value of refunded debt over reacquisition cost of refunded debt</p> <p>Add: other financing uses for discounts</p> <p>Add: expenditures for issuance costs</p> <p>Add: excess of reacquisition cost of refunded debt over carrying value of refunded debt</p>
Donations of capital assets	Record donations of capital assets	Add: donations of capital assets
Sales of capital assets	Replace amount of proceeds by gain or loss on transaction	Less: sale proceeds minus gain and sale proceeds plus loss
Sales of fund assets (foreclosure assets held for resale)	Reclassify revenues and expenditures (or reduction of revenue) related to fund asset sales as gains or losses	No effect
Revenues and expenditures related to prior periods	Remove revenues and expenditures related to prior periods	<p>Less: revenues related to prior periods</p> <p>Add: expenditures related to prior periods</p>
Revenues earned during the period but not yet available	Record revenues earned during the period but not yet available	Add: revenues earned during the period but not yet available
Expenses incurred during the period but not normally expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources (unless they are due for payment in the current period)	Record expenses incurred during the period related to liabilities that are still outstanding at year-end that are normally expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources unless they are due for payment in the current period	Less: expenses incurred during the period related to liabilities that are still outstanding and not yet due at year-end for: accrued interest, compensated absences, claims and judgements, special termination benefits, landfill closure and postclosure care costs, operating leases with scheduled rent increases, net pension obligation
Depreciation	Record depreciation expense	Less: depreciation expense
Amortization of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items	Adjust revenues and expenses for amortization	<p>Less: amortization of issuance costs and discounts (and net refunding difference if a debit)</p> <p>Add amortization if premiums (and net refunding difference if a credit)</p>

Consumption of inventories and amortization of prepaids	Record expense for inventories consumed during the period and for amortization of prepaids 11	Less: inventories consumed during the period and amortization of
Activities of internal service funds properly included within governmental activities	Record internal service fund revenues and expenses not subject to consolidation	Add: net profit Less: net loss
		End: Change in Net Position-Governmental Activities

Reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements

4.4.40 Differences in the classification, as well as differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting cause the amounts reported in the governmental activities in government-wide financial statements and governmental funds financial statements to differ significantly. To explain this discrepancy, a government is required to provide a summary reconciliation between those statements. The reconciliation can be presented on the face of the governmental funds balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in the fund balances or as accompanying schedule (a page immediately following the statements).

4.4.50 If the aggregated information in the summary reconciliation obscures the nature of the individual elements of a particular reconciling item, a government should present a more detailed explanation in the notes to the financial statements.

4.4.60 The summary reconciliation of the difference between the governmental funds balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position should address separately at least the following items:

1. Reporting capital assets at historical cost and depreciating them instead of reporting capital acquisition as expenditure when incurred.
2. Adding general long-term liabilities not due and payable in the current period.
3. Reducing unearned revenue for those amounts that were not available to pay current-period expenditures.
4. Adding internal service fund net position balances.

4.4.70 The summary reconciliation of the difference between the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in the Fund Balances and the government-wide Statement of Activities should address separately at least the following items:

1. Reporting revenues on full accrual basis.
2. Reporting annual depreciation expenses instead of expenditures for capital outlays.
3. Reporting long-term debt proceeds in the Statement of Net Position as liabilities instead of other financing sources; also reporting debt principal payments in the Statement of Net Position as reduction of liabilities instead of expenditures.
4. Reporting other expenses on the full accrual basis.
5. Adding the net revenues (expense) of internal service funds.

4.4.80 There may be a difference between total enterprise funds and business-type activities, in that case, governments have to reconcile the enterprise funds financial statement with the business-type activities column on the government-wide financial statements.

Footnotes

[1] Not applicable if a government uses consumption method.

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Statements of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows

4.5 Statement of Cash Flows

4.5.10 The government must present a statement of cash flows for proprietary funds. The only acceptable method of presentation is the direct method. In using the direct method, a reconciliation of operating cash flows to operating income is required.

4.5.20 GAAP requires cash flow activity from blended component units to be presented on the statement of cash flows; however, the statement should not contain cash flow activity from discretely presented component units.

4.5.30 The statement of cash flows reports the flow of cash in four activities:

- Cash Flows from Operating Activities
- Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities
- Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities
- Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

4.5.40 In reporting cash flows from operating activities, governments should report major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments and their sum - the net cash flow from operating activities. Cash flows from operations include all cash related to transactions and events reported as components of operating income in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position. In addition, the operating activities category is used for any cash inflow or outflow that cannot properly be classified in one of the other three categories. Governments should, at a minimum, report separately these classes of operating cash receipts and payments:

- Cash receipts from customers
- Cash receipts from interfund services provided
- Other operating cash receipts (if any)
- Cash payments to employees for services
- Cash payments to other suppliers of goods or services
- Cash payments for interfund services used, including payments in lieu of taxes that are payments for, and reasonably equivalent in value to, services provided
- Other operating cash payments (if any)

4.5.50 The cash flows for cash receipts from customers, cash paid to employees and suppliers (item a, d and e above) may be difficult to determine, so the governments may indirectly calculate these amounts. (See the worksheet at the end of this section.)

4.5.60 Further detail of operating cash receipts and payments should be provided if the detail is useful. Interest receipts usually do not qualify to be a part of cash flows from operating activities. Exceptions to this rule are loans that:

1. Fulfill government social programs rather than for income or profit; and
2. Directly benefit individual constituents of government.

4.5.70 Program loans typically refer to loans that meet both of these exceptions. The collection of

principal payments related to program loans is reported as a cash inflow in this section.

Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities

4.5.80 This portion of the cash flows statement includes:

- Borrowing and repayments (principal and interest) of debt that is not clearly attributable to capital purposes. Capital purposes include capital acquisition, construction, or improvement, including capital lease repayments.
- Borrowings to finance program loans.
- Grant proceeds not specifically restricted to capital purposes.
- Grant payments (both capital and otherwise) to other governments.
- Transfers to and from other funds (except when a transfer is received for capital purposes).
- Tax receipts not attributable to capital purposes.
- Interest paid on noncapital-related vendor payables.

Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities

4.5.90 This portion of the cash flows statement includes:

- Borrowing and repayment (principal and interest) of debt clearly attributable to capital purposes.
- Proceeds of capital grants and contributions.
- Transfers from other funds for capital purposes.
- Payments related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets.
- Sale or involuntary conversion of capital assets (such as insurance proceeds resulting from the loss of a capital asset).
- Capital-type special assessments.
- Tap fees in excess of the actual cost of connection (if they are to be used for capital purposes).
- Taxes levied specifically for capital purposes or related debt service.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

4.5.110 This portion of the cash flows statement includes:

- Receipt of interest (except on certain program loans).
- Loan collections (except for certain program loans).
- Proceeds from the sale of investments.
- Receipt of interest on customer deposits.
- Changes in the fair value of investments subject to fair value reporting and classified as cash equivalents.
- Cash outflows in the investing activities category include:
 - Loans made to others (except for program loans).
 - Purchase of investments.

Reconciliation

4.5.120 Governments are required to provide a reconciliation of the difference between cash flows from operating activities and operating income. This reconciliation should be presented either within the statement of cash flows or as an accompanying schedule to the statement.

Noncash investing, capital, or financing transactions

4.5.130 The statement of cash flows is limited to actual inflows and outflow of cash (and cash equivalents). Therefore, financial statement users still need information on certain noncash activities that otherwise would fail to be reported either in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position or in the statement of cash flows. Specifically, information is needed regarding noncash transactions that meet two criteria:

1. The transaction affects recognized assets or liabilities, and
2. The transaction would not properly have been classified as cash flows from operating activities.

This information can be presented either in a narrative or tabular format on a separate schedule accompanying the statement of cash flows.

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 20__

	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>			<u>Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds</u>
	<u>Major Enterprise Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Enterprise Funds</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
CASH FLOWS from OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from customers	①			
Payments to suppliers	②			
Payments to employees	③			
Internal activity – payments to other funds	⑤			
Claims paid to outsiders	⑤			
Other receipts				
Other payments				
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>④</u>			
CASH FLOWS from NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Operating subsidies and transfers to other funds				
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities				
CASH FLOWS from CAPITAL and RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from capital debt				
Capital contributions				
Purchases of capital assets				
Principal paid on capital debt				
Interest paid on capital debt				
Other receipts (payments)				
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities				
CASH FLOWS from INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments				
Interest and dividends				
Net cash provided by investing activities				
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents				
Balances - beginning of the year				
Balances - end of the year				

Cash Flow Worksheet

This worksheet is not mandatory, but it may help the government to prepare the statement of cash flows.

Business-Type Activities

Cash received from customers:

Operating Revenues
 Add: Customer Receivables – Beginning
 Less: Customer Receivables – Ending
 Less: Increase in Bad Debt
 Net Cash Received from Customers

 ① See Statement of Cash Flows
Cash paid to suppliers:

Supplies and Materials
 Add: Repairs and Maintenance
 Add: Utilities
 Add: Other Operating Expenses
 Sub total Total Expenses Requiring Cash
 Add: Accounts Payable – Beginning
 Less: Accounts Payable – Ending
 Net Cash Paid to Suppliers

 ② See Statement of Cash Flows
Cash paid to employees:

Salaries and Benefits
 Add: Salaries and Benefits Payable – Beginning
 Less: Salaries and Benefits Payable – Ending
 Add: Compensated Absences Payable – Beginning
 Less: Compensated Absences Payable – Ending
 Net Cash Paid to Employees

 ③ See Statement of Cash Flows
Cash flows from operations:

Cash Received from Customers
 Other Operating Cash Receipts (Uses)
 Less: Cash Paid to Suppliers
 Less: Cash Paid to Employees
 Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities

①

Add receipts/Less uses ⑤

②

③

 ④ See Statement of Cash Flows

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities

Operating income (loss)	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net	
Cash provided (used) by operating activities	
Depreciation expense	
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Receivables, net	
Inventories	
Accounts and other payables	
Accrued expenses	
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>④</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Note: The required information about noncash investing, capital, and financing activities is not illustrated.

Notes to Financial Statements

Instructions

4. REPORTING

4.6 Notes to Financial Statements

4.6.1 Instructions

4.6.1.10 The notes to financial statements are intended to communicate information necessary for a fair presentation of financial position and results of operations that is not readily apparent from, or cannot be included in, the financial statements themselves. The notes are an integral part of the financial statements and should supplement them. The notes which follow are designed to illustrate the disclosures required for GAAP local governments. The notes must reflect the local government's accounting policies and must include disclosure in the areas listed as they relate to the government's financial position.

4.6.1.20 Note disclosure requirements apply only to material items. A disclosure is considered to be material if some financial statements users would consider its omission important because of its size (quantitative materiality) or inherent interest (qualitative materiality).

4.6.1.30 **Delete** the notes that do not apply and **add** others that are needed for readers to understand the financial statements:

- Example notes presented in the manual are considered the minimum requirement for disclosure, as applicable. However, they are not all inclusive and additional disclosures may be needed due to the local governments' unique circumstances. For example, the government should disclose specific FASB pronouncements if their application has a significant impact on the government's financial presentation.
- Notes should not include irrelevant, obsolete, trivial or superfluous information. For example, governments should refrain from negative disclosure (stating that a potential disclosure is inapplicable, such as *there were no subsequent events requiring disclosure*).

4.6.1.40 Governments submitting their Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for the GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting should follow the criteria and required disclosures set forth in the *Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards*, Section 2300.

4.6.1.50 Attach the notes immediately behind financial statements. The following is a suggested sequence of the notes disclosure. The government should determine most meaningful method of presenting the necessary notes to financial statements

Summary of significant accounting policies (Note 1 in BARS Manual)

Details of reconciliation

Stewardship, compliance and accountability

- Violations of fiscal policies
- Deficit fund balances

Accounting changes

- Prior period adjustments
- Changes in accounting principle
- Changes in estimate
- Changes in entity

Bankruptcies

Detailed notes on all activities and funds

Assets

- Cash deposits with financial institutions
- Investments
- Derivative instruments
- Reverse repurchase agreements
- Security lending transactions
- Receivable balances
- Capital assets
- Collections
- Impairment and insurance recoveries
- Sponsors disclosure for external investment pools
- Lease receivables
- Rights to service mortgage loans
- Assets valuation allowances

Deferred outflows of resources

Liabilities

- Payable balances
- Pension plan and OPEB obligations
- Termination benefits
- Construction and other significant commitments
- Claims and judgments
- Lease obligations (capital and operating)
- Short-term debt and liquidity
- Long-term debt
- Landfill closure and postclosure care
- Pollution remediation obligations
- Financial guarantees
- Assets Retirement obligations (ARO)

Deferred inflows of resources

Net position/fund balance

- Net position
- Fund balance

Interfund receivables and payables and interfund eliminations

Revenues and expenditures/expenses

- Discounts and allowances
- Interest expenses included in direct expense
- Future revenues that have been sold
- On-behalf payments for fringe benefits and salaries
- Transactions that would be reported as special items that had they been within the control of management
- Significant transactions involving major discretely presented component units
- Transactions not reported because not measurable
- Foreign currency transactions
- Nonmonetary transactions
- Retail land sales
- Contracts to perform research and development
- Service concession arrangements
- Tax abatements

Donor restricted endowments

Interfund transfers

Segment information for enterprise funds

Individual major discretely presented component unit disclosure

The nature of the primary government's accountability for related organizations

Joint ventures and jointly governed organizations

Related-party transactions

Summary disclosure of significant contingencies

- Loss contingencies
- Contingent liability for debt
- Gain contingencies

Significant effects of subsequent events

Bankruptcies

Going-concern consideration

Government combinations

4.6.1.60 Example notes in BARS Manual consist of *Sample Text* but all contain *Instructions to Preparer*.

Sample Text - example of common or standard language meant to help write the note. Sample text should be modified, deleted or added to as necessary to fairly present the government's circumstances. While sample text is given, it is the local government responsibility to determine accuracy and adequacy of the disclosure.

Instructions to Preparer - comments and instructions on how to write the note, including required elements or additional versions of the note not shown in the sample text.

4.6.1.70 The notes to financial statements can be presented in any format (i.e., narratives, tables, schedules, matrixes, etc.) as long as they contain the required information. Note disclosures should be expressed as clearly and simply as possible and include explanations as necessary to ensure it is understandable by users. However, this does not mean that disclosures should avoid precise technical terms or omit or abridge information that may be complicated or difficult to understand.

4.6.1.80 If the government prepared comparative financial statements the notes have to include information for both years. Comparative financial statements mean two complete sets of financial statements for each of comparative year. Each set should contain basic financial statements (including notes) and RSI (including MD&A). Both years may be combined in one presentation; however, each element (MD&A, basic financial statements, notes, and RSI) have to include information for both years.

4.6.1.90 Make sure each page of the financial statements contains references to the notes.

4.6.1.100 Notes should not include irrelevant, obsolete, trivial or superfluous information. For example, governments should refrain from negative disclosure (i.e., stating that a potential disclosure is inapplicable, such as: *The {entity name} did not have any subsequent events.*).

4.6.1.110 Note disclosures should be expressed as clearly and simply as possible and include explanations as necessary to ensure it is understandable by users. However, this does not mean that disclosures should avoid precise technical terms or omit or abridge information that may be complicated or difficult to understand.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the (city/county/district) have been prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

[1] The (city/county/district) was incorporated on (date) and operates under the laws of the state of Washington applicable to (type of the government).

As required by the generally accepted accounting principles the financial statements present (city/county/district), the primary government, and its component units. The component units discussed below are included in the (city/county/district) reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the (entity type).

Individual Component Units Disclosures **[2]**

B. Basis of Presentation - Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government (and its component units). Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. (Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. **[3]** Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Our policy is to (allocate/not to allocate) indirect costs to a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements or a particular function or segment. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than program revenues. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

As a general rule the effect of the interfund activity has been eliminated for the government-wide financial statements. **[4]** Exceptions to this general rule are _____.

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate

columns in the fund financial statements.

The (city/county/district) reports the following major governmental funds: [\[5\]](#)

The general (or current expense) fund is the (city/county/district's) operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required or elected to be accounted for in another fund.

The (city/county/district) reports the following major enterprise funds: [\[6\]](#)

Additionally, the (city/county/district) reports the following fund types: [\[7\]](#)

Internal service funds account for _____ and _____ provided to other departments or agencies of the (city/county/district), or to other (cities/counties/districts), on a cost reimbursement basis.

The private-purpose trust fund is used to account for _____.

The investment trust fund is used to account for _____.

The pension and other employee benefit trust fund is used to account for _____.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

1. Government-Wide and Governmental Funds

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year in which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the (city/county/district) considers revenues to be available if they are collected within ___ days of the end of the current fiscal period. The (city/county/district) considers property taxes as available if they are collected within 60 days after year end. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, licenses, and interest associated within the current period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessment receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the (city/county/district).

2. Proprietary Funds

The (proprietary fund **OR** government-type if reporting stand-alone proprietary entity) statements _____

are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and full-accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when liability is incurred regardless of the timing of the cash flows.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the (city/county/district) are (insert revenue types). **181** Operating expenses for the district include (e.g., the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, depreciation on capital assets, etc.). All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

D. Budgetary Information

1. Scope of Budget

Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for _____ funds on the _____ basis of accounting. **191** Budgets for debt service and capital project funds are adopted at the level of the individual debt issue or project and for fiscal periods that correspond to the lives of debt issues or projects.

Other budgets are adopted at the level of the fund, except in the general (current expense) fund, where expenditures may not exceed appropriations at the department level and the budgets constitute the legal authority for expenditures at that level.

Appropriations for general and special revenue funds lapse at year-end (except for appropriations for capital outlays, which are carried forward from year to year until fully expended or the purpose of the appropriation has been accomplished or abandoned).

Encumbrances accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g., purchase orders, contracts) outstanding at year end are reported as reservation of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be reappropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

2. Amending the Budget

The (city manager/county auditor/finance director/mayor) is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between (departments within any fund/object classes within departments); however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of (a fund/the city/the county), or that affect the number of authorized employee positions, salary ranges, hours, or other conditions of employment must be approved by the (city/county) (council/commission).

When (city/county) (council/commission) determines that it is in the best interest of the (city/county) to increase or decrease the appropriation for a particular (fund/department/ object class), it may do so by (ordinance/resolution) approved by one more than the majority after holding public hearing(s).

The budget amounts shown in the financial statements are the final authorized amounts as revised during the year.

The financial statements contain the original and final budget information. The original budget is the first complete appropriated budget. The final budget is the original budget adjusted by all reserves,

transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other legally authorized changes applicable for the fiscal year.

3. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations [\[10\]](#)

4. Deficit Fund Net Position [\[11\]](#)

E. Assets, Liabilities, Fund Balance, Net Position

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

It is the (city/county/district's) policy to invest all temporary cash surpluses. At December 31, 20__, the treasurer was holding \$ _____ in short-term residual investments of surplus cash. This amount is classified on the balance sheet as cash and cash equivalents in various funds. The interest on these investments is prorated to the various funds or (if not prorated, explain the government's unique circumstances).

The amounts reported as cash and cash equivalents also include compensating balances maintained with certain banks in lieu of payments for services rendered. The average compensating balances maintained during (year) were approximately \$ _____.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the (city/county/district's) considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

2. Investments (See [Note X - Deposits and Investments](#)). [\[12\]](#)

3. Receivables [\[13\]](#)

Taxes receivable consists of property taxes and related interest and penalties (See [Note X - Property Tax](#)). Accrued interest receivable consists of amounts earned on investments, notes, and contracts at the end of the year.

Special assessments are recorded when levied. Special assessments receivable consist of current and delinquent assessments and related interest and penalties. As of December 31, 20__, \$ _____ of special assessments receivable were delinquent.

Customer accounts receivable consist of amounts owed from private individuals or organizations for goods and services including amounts owed for which billings have not been prepared. Notes and contracts receivable consist of amounts owed on open account from private individuals or organizations for goods and services rendered. (Unbilled _____ service receivables are recorded at year end.)

4. Amounts Due to and from Other Funds and Governments, Interfund Loans and Advances Receivable

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either *interfund loans receivable/payable* or *advances to/from other funds*. All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as *due to/from other funds*. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type

activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements *as internal balances*. A separate schedule of interfund loans receivable and payable is furnished in [Note X - Interfund Balances and Transfers](#).

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

5. Inventories [\[14\]](#)

Inventories in governmental funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as expenditure at the time individual inventory items are (purchased/consumed). The reserve for inventory is equal to the (average/ending) amount of inventory to indicate that a portion of the fund balance is not available for future expenditures. A comparison to market value is not considered necessary.

Inventories in proprietary funds are valued by the (FIFO/LIFO/weighted average) method (which approximates the market value).

6. Restricted Assets and Liabilities

These accounts contain resources for construction and debt service, including current and delinquent special assessments receivable, in enterprise funds. The current portion of related liabilities is shown as *Payables from Current Restricted Assets*. Specific debt service reserve requirements are described in [Note X - Long-Term Debt](#).

The restricted assets of the enterprise funds are composed of the following:

Special Assessments - Current	\$ _____
Special Assessments - Delinquent	\$ _____
Cash and Investments - Debt Service	\$ _____
Cash and Investments - Construction	\$ _____
	\$ _____

7. Capital Assets (See [Note X - Capital Assets](#))

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets [\[15\]](#) (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the (city/county/district) as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$ _____ and an estimated useful life in excess of ___ years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

Costs for additions or improvements to capital assets are capitalized when they increase the effectiveness or efficiency of the asset.

The costs for normal maintenance and repairs are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units, is depreciated using the _____ method [\[16\]](#) over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources [\[17\]](#)

9. Compensated Absences [\[18\]](#)

Compensated absences are absences for which employees will be paid, such as vacation (and sick) leave. All vacation and sick pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements.

Vacation pay, which may be accumulated up to (maximum days or weeks), is payable upon resignation, retirement or death.

10. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of all state sponsored pension plans and additions to/deductions from those plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

11. Other Accrued Liabilities

These accounts consist of accrued wages and accrued employee benefits.

12. Long-Term Debt (See [Note X - Long-Term Debt](#))

13. Unearned Revenues [\[19\]](#)

This account includes amounts recognized as receivables but not revenues in governmental funds because the revenue recognition criteria have not been met.

14. Fund Balance Classification [\[20\]](#)

15. Fund Balance Details [\[21\]](#)16. Minimum Fund Balance [\[22\]](#)

F. Other

1. Stabilization Arrangements [\[23\]](#)2. Miscellaneous [\[24\]](#)

3. (Special Purpose District Specific Disclosures)

Additional example disclosures for hospital districts and risk pools can be found [here](#).

Instructions to preparer:

[1] For *type of government* describe the legal structure of the government (e.g., *noncharter code city with a mayor-council form of government* or *first-class county with commissioner form of government* or *home-rule charter city with council-manager form of government*) or the formation agreement (e.g., *The Pool was formed under [describe the formation agreement]. Pool was established to provide [describe risk transference arrangement including the rights and responsibilities of the pool and pool participants].,etc.*).

[Return to Reference 1](#)

[2] Provide a brief description of component units and their relationship with the primary government. Discuss the criteria used to identify the component units and method used to present them (blended, discretely presented, or fiduciary) **<1>**. Provide sufficient detail to clarify the specific criteria under the [GASB Statement 61](#) used to justify the inclusion of each individual component unit including both fiscal dependence and the ongoing relationship of financial benefit or burden. For blended component units, clearly state the blending criteria under the [GASB Statement 61](#).

The following examples are intended to help you describe the government's circumstances:

Blended component units

The (component unit) is governed by the (number)-member board appointed by the (city/county/district) board. Although it is legally separated from the (city/county/district) the (component unit) is reported as if it was part of primary government because its sole purpose is to finance and construct the (city/county/district) public buildings.

Discretely presented component units

The (component unit) provides () services to the (city/county/district). The (city/county/district) annually provides significant operating subsidiaries to the (component unit).

The (component unit) operates (city/county/district) facilities. The (component unit) operating

budget is subject to approval of the (city/county/district) board. The board also approves proposed capital improvements and additions to the (component unit) facilities.

Condensed statement of net position:

The (city/county/district) has following fiduciary component unit(s) . The data for this (these) unit(s) is (are) presented in the fiduciary financial statements.

If the major <2> component units are not presented in the financial statements <3>, the city/county/district should present the condensed financial statements of these component units here. (Non-major component units should be aggregated in one column.)

If the city/county/district chooses to present component units information in the notes, these details should be presented, at a minimum:

Condensed statement of net position:

- Total assets - distinguishing between capital assets and other assets. Amounts receivable from the primary government or from other component units should be reported separately.
- Total deferred outflows of resources.
- Total liabilities - distinguishing between long-term debt outstanding and other liabilities. Amounts payable to the primary government or to other component units should be reported separately.
- Total deferred inflows of resources.
- Total net position - distinguishing between restricted, unrestricted, and amounts of net investment in capital assets.

Condensed statement of activities:

- Expenses (by major functions and for depreciation expense, if separately reported).
- Program revenues (by type).
- Net program (expense) revenue.
- Tax revenues.
- Other nontax general revenues.
- Contributions to endowments and permanent fund principal.
- Special and extraordinary items.
- Change in net position.
- Beginning net position.
- Ending net position.

Also, disclose (for each major component units) the nature and amount of significant transactions with the primary government and other component units.

Include information (addresses) where the complete financial statements of individual component units can be obtained.

List the related organizations (organizations for which the reporting entity is accountable because it appoints a voting majority of the board but is not financially accountable). Disclose the nature of city/town/district's accountability. The following example is intended to help you to describe the government's circumstances:

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The (*city/county/district*) is also responsible for appointing the members of the board of (*organization name*), but the accountability for this organization does not extend beyond making the appointments. In , the (*city/county/district*) appropriated operating grant of \$ to the (*organization name*).

Also list the organizations that are excluded from the combined financial statements.

If there is significant (in relation to the total component units' column) long-term debt of any component unit, the disclosure of the debt service requirements to maturity should be made.

Additional note disclosures may be needed if the accounting policies or the fiscal year of the component unit differ from those of the government.

[Return to Reference 2](#)

If the government itself is a component unit, this note should identify the primary government and describe the nature of the relationship.

[3] The city/county/district is not required to allocate the indirect expenses to other functions. However, some cities/counties/districts may prefer to do so or use a full-cost allocation approach among functions. Some cities/counties/districts may charge funds or programs (through internal service funds or the general fund) for *centralized* expenses, which may include an administrative overhead component. Governments are not required to identify and eliminate these administrative charges, but they should disclose the policy for their allocation.

[Return to Reference 3](#)

[4] The note should disclose how the government distinguishes overhead costs (which are eliminated in the process of consolidation) from interfund services provided and used between functions (which are not eliminated in the process of consolidation).

[Return to Reference 4](#)

[5] List and describe major governmental funds. The description should be specific to the government rather than generic. Identify which revenues and other resources are reported in each major special revenue fund.

[Return to Reference 5](#)

[6] List and describe all proprietary major funds. The description should be specific to the government rather than generic.

[Return to Reference 6](#)

[7] Describe the activities of the internal service and applicable fiduciary fund(s). The description should be specific to the government rather than generic.

[Return to Reference 7](#)

[8] Define the operating revenues and expenses. Additional special purpose district examples:

[Return to Reference 8](#)

Water/Sewer/Irrigation: *Charges for providing _____ services. The District also recognizes as operating revenue (e.g., the portion of the top fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system, etc.).*

Housing Authority: *Operating revenues result from fees and charges from providing services in connection with the ongoing operations of providing low income housing. Operating subsidies and grants are reported as non-operating revenues and are presented as cash flows from non-capital financing activities in the statement of cash flows. Operating expenses are those expenses that are directly incurred in the operation of providing low income housing.*

[9] List the funds for which the city/county/district prepares budgets and the accounting bases used in these budgets. If the budgetary basis of accounting differs from GAAP, the notes should include reconciliation (if not presented on the face of the statements). The reconciliation should be sufficiently detailed.

[Return to Reference 9](#)

[10] List the funds and amounts of overspending in the general fund and annually budgeted major special revenue funds. Also, explain how the expenditures were funded. You can provide this information either here or as a separate note [<4>](#) (See [Note X - Violations of Finance-Related Legal or Contractual Provisions](#)).

[Return to Reference 10](#)

[11] If any of the funds of the city/county/district had deficit fund net position at the year end, disclose the amount of the deficit, reason for it, and the expected means of eliminating this deficit. You can provide this information either here or as a separate note (See [Note X - Violations of Finance-Related Legal or Contractual Provisions](#)).

[Return to Reference 11](#)

[12] Disclose the following:

- a. The methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of investments, if that fair value is based on other than quoted market prices.

- b. The policy for determining which investments, if any, is reported at amortized cost.

- c. For any investments in external investment pools that are not SEC-registered, a brief description of any regulatory oversight for the pool and whether the fair value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

- d. Any involuntary participation in an external investment pool.

e. If local government cannot obtain information from a pool sponsor to allow it to determine the fair value of its investment in the pool, the methods used and significant assumptions made in determining that fair value and the reasons for having had to make such an estimate.

f. Any income from investments associated with one fund that is assigned to another fund. See [GASB Statement 31](#) as amended by the [3.2.3, Sweeping Interest and Investment Returns into General Fund](#) for legal requirements related to interest diversion.

For more details, see the [GASB Statement 31](#) as amended by the [GASB Statement 40](#).

For various risks related to the investments see [Note X - Deposits and Investments](#).
[Return to Reference 12](#)

[13] Disclose any asset valuation allowances for losses (e.g., on receivables) in government-wide and proprietary funds ([GASB Statement 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, paragraph 33](#)).
[Return to Reference 13](#)

[14] If city/county/district holds inventories for the purpose of resale, it has to disclose that inventories are reported at lower-of-cost or market.

For the various classifications of inventory items, the basis upon which their amounts are stated and, where practicable, indication of the method of determining the cost, for example, average cost, FIFO, and LIFO should be disclosed for the business-type activities and proprietary funds. (See [GASB Statement 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, paragraph 210](#)).
[Return to Reference 14](#)

[15] The lack of or partial implementation of retroactive infrastructure reporting should be disclosed. When a change in retroactive infrastructure is implemented it is considered a change in accounting principle and must be disclosed in the accounting changes note.
[Return to Reference 15](#)

[16] If city/county/district uses modified approach for reporting eligible infrastructure assets, then it should describe the approach (i.e., types of assets, etc.).
[Return to Reference 16](#)

[17] Disclosure of different types of deferred outflows/inflows of resources is required only if the information is not displayed on the face of the financial statements.

In some situations, the amount reported for a component of net position (net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted) may be significantly affected by a transaction that has resulted in recognition of a deferred outflow of resources or deferred inflow of resources. If the difference between a deferred outflow of resources or deferred inflow of resources and the balance of the related asset or liability is significant, governments should provide an explanation of that effect on

its net position in the notes to the financial statements.

[Return to Reference 17](#)

[18] Only sick leave which is a part of retirement or termination benefit should be disclosed in this note ([GASB Statement 16](#)).

Describe the policy regarding sick leave. For example:

Upon resignation or retirement, any outstanding sick leave is lost.

If an employee terminates with at least ten years of service, he or she will be paid for sick leave balances up to thirty days, at one-half his or her final pay rate.

The (city/town/district) allows (unlimited/up to _____) accumulation of sick leave. Upon separation or retirement, employees do not receive any payment for unused sick leave. However, employees eligible for full retirement benefits may use their unused sick leave toward determining their length of service for purpose of determining their retirement benefits.

[Return to Reference 18](#)

[19] The city/county/district may disclose the separate component of the liability for unearned revenue reported on the governmental funds balance sheet.

[Return to Reference 19](#)

[20] City/county/district should disclose the following about their fund balance classification policies and procedures:

a. For *committed* fund balance: (1) the government's highest level of decision-making authority, and (2) the formal action that is required to be taken to establish (and modify or rescind) a fund balance commitment.

b. For *assigned* fund balance: (1) the body or official authorized to assign amounts to a specific purpose, and (2) the policy established by the governing body pursuant to which that authorization is given.

c. For the classification of fund balances: (1) whether the government considers restricted or unrestricted amounts to have been spent when an expenditures is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, and (2) whether committed, assigned, or unassigned amounts are considered to have been spent when an expenditures is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used. The disclosure is required even if there is no formal flow policy.

[Return to Reference 20](#)

[21] If restricted, committed, or assigned fund balances are not presented in sufficient details on the face of financial statements, then the specific purposes (not functions) information should be disclosed in the notes. The two components of nonspendable fund balance (1) not in spendable form, and (2) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact should be disclosed in notes if displayed in aggregate on the face of financial statements.

[Return to Reference 21](#)

[22] If a city/county/district has formally adopted a minimum fund balance policy, the city/county/district should describe the policy that sets forth the minimum amount.

[Return to Reference 22](#)

[23] A city/county/district that established stabilization arrangements, even if an arrangement does not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed, should disclose the following information:

- a. The authority for establishing stabilization arrangements (for example, by statute or ordinance),
- b. The requirements for additions to the stabilization amount,
- c. The conditions under which stabilization amounts may be spent,
- d. The stabilization balance, if not apparent on the face of the financial statements.

[Return to Reference 23](#)

[24] Include other disclosure which may be necessary (e.g., comparative data column, reclassification of data etc.).

[Return to Reference 24](#)

Subnotes

<1> See BARS Manual [4.1.1, GAAP Reporting Requirements](#) for additional discussion.

[Return to Sub-reference 1](#)

<2> To determine if component unit is major look at its significant relationship to other component units and the nature and significance of its relationship to the primary government.

[Return to Sub-reference 2](#)

<3> Governments can present each major component unit in a separate column in the statement of net position and activities or include combining statements of major component units after the fund financial statements.

[Return to Sub-reference 3](#)

<4> Regardless of whether the government presents required budgetary comparison as a basic governmental fund financial statement or as RSI, the notes to financial statements should disclose any material violations of the budget.

[Return to Sub-reference 4](#)

Note X - Accounting and Reporting Changes

Note X - Accounting and Reporting Changes

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

Include implementation of new GASB standards, changes in accounting principles, in estimates, in the reporting entity and corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements. The circumstances surrounding each such change should be separately explained. See [GASB Statement 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements](#), paragraphs 75, 85, 87 and 89 for more details.

Note X - Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO)**Note X - Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO)**

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

Disclosure requirements (except for minority share):

- a. A general description of the AROs and the associated tangible assets, as well as the source of the obligations (whether they are a result of federal, state, or local laws and regulations, contracts or court judgements)
- b. The method and assumptions used to measure the liabilities
- c. The estimated remaining useful life of the associated tangible capital assets
- d. How any legally required funding and assurance provisions associated with AROs are being met; for example, surety bonds, insurance policies, letters of credit, guarantees by other entities, or trust used for funding and assurance
- e. The amount of assets restricted for payments of liabilities, if not separately displayed in the financial statements.

If an ARO or portions thereof has been incurred by a government but is not yet recognized because it is not reasonably estimable, the government should disclose that fact and the reasons thereof.

If a government has a minority share in an ARO, it should disclose the following:

- a. A general description of the ARO and associated tangible capital asset, including:
 1. The total amount of the ARO shared by the nongovernmental majority owner or the nongovernmental minority owner that has operational responsibility, other minority owners, if any, and the reporting government
 2. The reporting government's minority share of the total amount of the ARO, stated as a percentage
 3. The dollar amount of the reporting government's minority share of the ARO
- b. The date of the measurement of the ARO produced by the nongovernmental majority owner or the nongovernmental minority owner that has operational responsibility, if that date differs from the government's reporting date
- c. How any legally required funding and assurance provisions associated with the government's minority share of an ARO are being met; for example, surety bonds, insurance policies, letters of credit, guarantees by other entities, or trusts used for funding and assurance

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d. The amount of assets restricted for payment of the government's minority share of the ARO, if not separately displayed in the financial statements.

Note X - Bankruptcy

Note X - Bankruptcy

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

As required per [GASB Statement 58, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Chapter 9 Bankruptcies](#), governments that have filed for bankruptcy should disclose the following:

- a. Pertinent conditions and events giving rise to the petition for bankruptcy,
- b. The expected or known effects of such conditions and events, including:
 1. The principal categories of the claims subject to compromise or that already have been adjusted,
 2. The principal changes in terms and the major features of settlement,
 3. The aggregate gain expected to occur by re-measuring liabilities subject to a proposed Plan of Adjustment, or realized, as appropriate; or a statement that any gain is not yet reasonably estimable and the reasons thereof,
 4. Contingent claims not subject to reasonable estimation, based on the provisions of the NCGA Statement 4.
- c. Significance of those conditions and events on the levels of service and operations of the government, and any mitigating factors, such as assumption of services of other governments.
- d. Possibility of termination of the governments, or any plans to terminate the government, as appropriate.
- e. How to obtain a copy of the government's Plan of Adjustment or a statement that a plan is not yet available and an estimate of when it will be completed.

Note X - Capital Assets**Note X - Capital Assets**A. Capital Assets - Governmental Activities [\[1\]](#)

Capital assets activity for the year ended December 31, 20__ was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance 01/01/20__	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance 12/31/20__
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land				
Construction in progress				
Intangible assets [2]				
Total capital assets, not being depreciated				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings				
Intangible assets [2]				
Improvements other than buildings				
Machinery and equipment				
Infrastructure				
Total capital assets being depreciated				
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings				
Intangible assets				
Improvements other than buildings				
Machinery and equipment				
Infrastructure				
Total accumulated depreciation				
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net				
Governmental activities capital assets, net				

B. Capital Assets - Business-Type Activities

Business-Type Activities:	Beginning Balance 01/01/20__	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance 12/31/20__
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land				
Construction in progress				

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Intangible assets [2]				
Total capital assets, not being depreciated				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings				
Intangible assets [2]				
Improvements other than buildings				
Machinery and equipment				
Infrastructure				
Total capital assets being depreciated				
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings				
Intangible assets				
Improvements other than buildings				
Machinery and equipment				
Infrastructure				
Total accumulated depreciation				
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net				
Business-type activities capital assets, net				

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs [\[3\]](#) of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	\$
Judicial	
Physical Environment	
Economic Environment	
Health and Human Services	
Transportation	
Total Depreciation - Governmental Activities	\$
Business-Type Activities:	
Utilities	\$
Total Depreciation - Business-Type Activities	\$

C. Collections not Capitalized [\[4\]](#)

D. Impaired Capital Assets [\[5\]](#)

E. Discretely Presented Component Unit(s) [\[6\]](#)

Instructions to preparer:

[1] Applicable only to entities with governmental activities.

[2] If the types of intangible assets differ in nature and usage, then they should not be reported collectively as a single class of capital assets.

[3] Required only for entities with governmental activities. Adjust the functions accordingly.

[4] Describe the collection(s) and reason(s) for not capitalizing collections.

If collections are capitalized, provide same information as for other capital assets (see part A of this note).

[5] If it is not otherwise apparent from the face of the financial statements, the city/county/district should disclose a general description, the amount, and the financial statement classification (e.g., public works, education) of the impairment loss.

If the city/county/district received an insurance recovery related to the impaired asset, its amount and financial statement classification should be disclosed.

The city/county/district needs to disclose the carrying amount of impaired capital assets that are idle at year-end, regardless whether the impairment is considered permanent or temporary.

For more details see the [GASB Statement 42, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries](#).

[6] The decision to disclose should be based on the individual component unit's significance to the total of all discretely presented component units and that component unit's relationship with the primary government. It is a matter of professional judgement.

Note X - Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Note X - Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

A. During the year ended December 31, 20__, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities: [\[1\]](#)

	Beginning Balance 01/01/20__	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance 12/31/20__	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Special assessment bonds					
Premiums					
Discounts					
Total bonds payable					
Debt from direct borrowings and direct placements [2]					
Capital leases					
Claims [3]					
Pension/OPEB obligations					
Compensated absences					
Governmental activity long-term liabilities:	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Business-Type Activities:					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds					
Revenue bonds					
Premiums					
Discounts					
Total bonds payable					
Debt from direct borrowings and direct placements [2]					
Capital leases					
Claims [3]					
Pension/OPEB obligations					
Compensated absences					
Business-type activity long-term liabilities:	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

Also see [Footnote 2](#) and [Footnote 3](#)

Internal service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for them are included as part of the above totals for governmental activities. At year end \$ _____ of internal service funds compensated absences are included in the above amounts. Also, for the governmental activities, claims and judgments and compensated absences are generally liquidated by the general fund. [\[4\]](#)

B. Discretely Presented Component Unit(s) [\[5\]](#)

Instructions to preparer:

[1] Additions and deductions must be reported separately, rather than netted.

[2] [GASB Statement 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*](#) requires a separate disclosure of any direct borrowings and/or direct placements of debt from other forms of debt.

[3] Include judgments, self-insurance liabilities, etc.

[4] Disclose which governmental funds typically have been used in prior years to liquidate long-term liabilities other than debt.

[5] The decision to disclose should be based on the individual component unit's significance to the total of all discretely presented component units and that component unit's relationship with the primary government. It is a matter of professional judgement.

Note X - Closure and Postclosure Care Cost

Note X - Closure and Postclosure Care Cost

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

The following disclosures are required for all fund types and entities owning and operating the municipal solid waste landfills.

1. The nature and source of landfill closure and postclosure care requirements (federal, state, or local laws or regulations).
2. That recognition of a liability for closure and postclosure care costs is based on landfill capacity used to date.
3. The reported liability for closure and postclosure care at the balance sheet date (if not apparent from the financial statements) and the estimated total current cost of closure and postclosure care remaining to be recognized.
4. The percentage of landfill capacity used to date and estimated remaining landfill life in years.
5. How closure and postclosure care financial assurance requirements, if any, are being met. Also, any assets restricted for payment of closure and postclosure care costs (if not apparent from the financial statements).
6. The nature of the estimates and the potential for changes due to inflation or deflation, technology, or applicable laws or regulations.

For sample text refer to the [GASB Statement 18, Accounting for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Cost](#), Appendix D.

Note X - COVID-19 Pandemic

In February 2020, the Governor of the state of Washington declared a state of emergency in response to the spread of the deadly new virus known as COVID-19. In the months following the declaration, precautionary measures to slow the spread of the virus were ordered. These measures included closing schools, cancelling public events, limiting public and private gatherings, and restricting business operations, travel and non-essential activities.

(Include relevant information about actual or potential financial or operational (including the direct and indirect impact) on the government, and management's plans or actions to address the situation, to the extent known. High-level info is sufficient.)

The length of time these measures will continue to be in place, and the full extent of the financial impact on the (city/county/district) is unknown at this time.

Note X - Concentration of Credit Risk**Note X - Concentration of Credit Risk**

The (district) grants credit without collateral to its patients, most of whom are local residents and are insured under third-party payor agreements. No single patient comprises more than five percent of total receivables at year-end. **[1]**

The mix of patient receivables at December 31, 20__ was as follows:

Medicare	_____ %
Medicaid	_____ %
Self-Pay (and Private Insurance)	_____ %
Other Third Party Payors	_____ %

Instructions to preparer:

[1] Modify this statement accordingly.

Note X - Construction and Other Significant Commitments**Note X - Construction and Other Significant Commitments [1]**

A. Construction Commitments

The (city/county/district) has active construction projects as of December 31, 20___. The projects include:

At year-end the (city/county/district's) commitments with contractors are as follows: [2]

Project	Spent to Date	Remaining Commitment
	\$	\$
	\$	\$

(Of the committed balance of \$ _____ the (city/county/district) will be required to raise \$ _____ in future financing.)

B. Other Commitments [3]

Instructions to preparer:

[1] Commitments are existing arrangements to enter into future purchases at specified prices and sometimes at specified quantities.

[2] Describe the financing arrangements for each project.

[3] Disclose significant encumbrances by major funds and nonmajor funds in aggregate. The city/county/district may disclose further breakdown of encumbrances into various fund balance classifications (i.e., restricted, committed, etc.).

Disclose any other commitments like purchase (e.g., power, etc.) orders, etc.

Note X - Contingencies and Litigations

Note X - Contingencies and Litigations

The (city/county/district) has recorded in its financial statements all material liabilities, including an estimate for situations which are not yet resolved but where, based on available information, management believes it is probable that the (city/county/district) will have to make payment. In the opinion of management, the (city/county/district's) (insurance policies and/or self-insurance reserves) are adequate to pay all known or pending claims.

As discussed in [Note X - Long-Term Debt](#), the (city/county/district) is contingently liable for repayment of refunded debt.

The (city/county/district) participates in a number of federal- and state-assisted programs. These grants are subject to audit by the grantors or their representatives. Such audits could result in requests for reimbursement to grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grants. (Other than the instances described above,) (city/county/district) management believes that such disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

Instructions to preparer:

Litigation is simply one (prevalent) type of contingency. Other types of contingencies include uncollectability of receivables, encumbrances, guarantees, the pledge of the government's *full faith and credit* on G.O. debt intended to be financed by enterprise revenues, and various types of uncompleted contracts where the city/county/district is obligated to perform. All significant accrual contingencies should be disclosed in the notes. If no accrual was made for loss contingency, disclosure should be made when there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may have been incurred. The disclosure should indicate the nature of the contingency and should give an estimate or range of the potential loss or state that such an estimate cannot be made.

To keep the financial statements from being misleading, it may be necessary to disclose information regarding a loss contingency that did not exist at the date of financial statement, but was available after the date of financial statement and before their issuance.

Also, the loss contingencies related to a guarantee should be disclosed even though the possibility of loss may be remote. The disclosure should include the nature and amount of the guarantee. If estimable, the value of any expected recovery should also be disclosed. In addition, contingencies for which it is probable that the city/county/district will incur a loss should be accrued as liabilities, as should all claims and judgments. For more details see [Government Accounting Standards Board \(GASB\) Statement 62, Certification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements](#), paragraphs 106-110.

If a lawsuit has been settled adversely and is not currently under appeal, the government's liability should be disclosed together with changes in long-term liabilities rather than here.

Where the uninsured risk to the city/county/district from individual lawsuits is minor, the disclosure illustrated above is adequate. However, if there are major lawsuits pending against the government or material disputed contracts, specific disclosure of the issues and the present status of each case (including the range of possible loss, if estimable) is required.

Be sure to consult with the government's attorney and auditor for appropriate wording of the disclosure.

Note X - Deposits and Investments

Note X - Deposits and Investments

A. Deposits [\[1\]](#)

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in event of a failure of a depository financial institution, the (city/county/district) would not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. The (city/county/district's) deposits and certificates of deposit are mostly covered by federal depository insurance (FDIC) or by collateral held in a multiple financial institution collateral pool administered by the Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission (PDPC).

The (city/county/district) does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. The bank balances that were exposed to custodial credit risks are:

Fund	Uninsured and Uncollateralized	Uninsured and Collateral Held by Bank	Uninsured and Collateral Held by Pledging Bank's Trust Department not in (city/county/district's) Name
Total	_____	_____	_____

-OR-

Uninsured and Uncollateralized	\$
Uninsured and Collateral Held by Bank	
Uninsured and Collateral Held by Pledging Bank's Trust Department not in (city/county/district's) Name	_____
Total	\$ _____

B. Investments [\[2\]](#)

It is the (city/county/district's) policy to invest all temporary cash surpluses. The interest on these investments is prorated to the various funds (or if not prorated, explain your unique circumstances). [\[3\]](#)

Investments are subject to the following risks.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk the (city/county/district) may face should interest rate variances affect the fair value of investments. The (city/county/district) does not have a formal policy that addresses interest rate risk.

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Investment Type	Investment Maturities (in Years)				
	Fair Value	Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More than 10
Debt Securities					
U.S. Treasuries					
U.S. Treasury Strips					
U.S. Agencies					
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations					
Mortgage Pass Throughs					
Asset-Back Securities					
Total Debt Securities					
Other Securities					
Certificates of Deposit					
Real Estate					
Private Equity					
Public Equity					
Total Investments					

In addition to the interest rate risk disclosed above, the (city/county/district) includes investments with fair value highly sensitive to interest rate changes.

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The (city/county/district) does not have a formal policy that addresses credit risk.

At December 31, 20__, (city/county/district's) investments had the following credit quality distribution for securities with credit exposure:

	Fair Value	AAA Aaa	AA Aa	A	BBB Baa	BB/Ba and below	Unrated
U.S. Agencies	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mortgage Pass Throughs							
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations							
State and Local Government							
Asset-backed Securities							
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit							
Repurchase Agreements							
Commercial Paper							
Annuity Contracts							
Debt Mutual Funds							
Money Market Mutual Funds							
Pooled Debt Funds							
Domestic Corporate Bonds							
Foreign Corporate Bonds							
Foreign Government Bonds							
Totals	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>

Rating Agency: Identify

Custodial Credit Risk: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the (city/county/district) will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The (city/county/district) does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk.

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Held by Counterparty</u>	<u>Held by Counterparty's Trust Dept or Agent</u>
Total	_____	_____

Concentration of Credit Risk: Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributable to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The (city/county/district) does not have a formal policy for concentration of credit risk.

Investments in Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)

The (city/county/district) is a voluntary participant in the Local Government Investment Pool, an external investment pool operated by the Washington State Treasurer. The pool is not rated and not registered with the SEC. Rather, oversight is provided by the State Finance Committee in accordance with RCW 43.250. Investments in the LGIP are reported at amortized cost, which is the same as the value of the pool per share. The LGIP does not impose any restrictions on participant withdrawals.

The Office of the State Treasurer prepares a stand-alone financial report for the pool. A copy of the report is available from the Office of the State Treasurer, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington 98504-0200, online at www.tre.wa.gov.

Investments in (county investment pool) [4]

The (city/county/district) is a participant in the (county investment pool), an external investment pool operated by the County Treasurer. The pool is not rated or registered with the SEC. Rather, oversight is provided by the County Finance Committee in accordance with RCW 36.48.070. The (city/county/district) reports its investment in the pool at (amortized cost / fair value), which is (the same as the value of the pool per share / or disclose the difference between the reported amount and the value of pool shares). (The pool does not impose any restrictions on participant withdrawals / disclose any liquidity fees, redemption gates or other restrictions).

Investments Measured at Fair Value [5]

The (city/county/district) measures and reports investments at fair value using the valuation input hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: These are quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other than quoted prices that are not observable;
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

At December 31, 20__, the (city/county/district) had the following investments measured at fair value:

	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	12/31/XX	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by Fair Value Level				
[U.S. Treasury securities]				
[Federal Agency Obligations]				
[Commercial mortgage-backed securities]				
[Collateralized debt obligations]				
[Corporate Bonds]				
[additional investments reported at fair value]				
Total Investments measured at fair value				
Investments Measured at the net asset value (NAV)				
[County External Investment Pool reported at fair value]				
Investments measured at amortized cost				
[State Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)]				
[Certificates of Deposit]				
Total Investments measured at amortized cost				
Total Investments in Statement of Net Position				

Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV) [\[6\]](#)

C. Summary of Deposit and Investment Balances [\[7\]](#)

Reconciliation of (city/county/district's) deposits and investment balances as of December 31, 20__, is as follows:

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	[Government Wide /Single Fund]	[Fiduciary Funds]
Cash on Hand		
Amount of Deposits with Private Financial Institutions		
Deposits in State LGIP		
Internal Investment Pool		
External Investment Pool		
Non-Pooled Investments		
Total Deposits and Investments		
Deposits		
Current:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Noncurrent:		
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Total Deposits		
Investments		
Current:		
Short-Term Investments		
Restricted Short-Term Investments		
Noncurrent:		
Restricted Investments		
Other Investments		
Total Investments		
Total Deposits and Investments		

D. Securities Lending [\[8\]](#)

E. Gains and Losses on Investments [\[9\]](#)

F. Foreign Currency Risk [\[10\]](#)

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect deposits or investments. The (city/county/district) does not have a formal policy for foreign currency risk (or briefly describe the policy to manage or limit foreign currency risk). The exposure to foreign currency risk for deposits as of December 31, 20__ is as follows:

<u>Currency Name</u>	<u>Total Fair Value</u>
	\$
Total Foreign Currency	\$

Instructions for preparer:

The city/county/district should briefly describe the types of investments authorized by legal and contractual provisions. If there are material violations of these provisions, they should be disclosed. If the types of investments authorized for different funds, fund types, or component units differ

significantly from those authorized for the primary government and those funds, fund types, or component units have material investment activity compared with the combined primary government activity, the difference in the authorized investment types should be disclosed. The city/county/district should also disclose its own policies that are related to risks. If a city/county/district has no deposits or investments policy that addresses a specific type of risk that it is exposed to, the disclosure should indicate that fact.

This disclosure is required for a primary government as a whole. Risk disclosures should also be made for governmental and business/type activities, individual major funds, nonmajor funds in aggregate, or fiduciary fund types when the risk exposures are significantly greater than the deposit and investment risk of the primary government.

Disclosures should distinguish between the primary government and its discretely presented component units. The financial statements should make those discretely presented component unit disclosures that are essential to fair presentation of the basic financial statements.

Disclosure is limited to types of investment held at year-end.

[1] The following disclosures are required regarding cash deposits with financial institutions:

- Legal and contractual provisions regarding deposits;
- Policies governing deposits;
- Exposure to custodial risk as of the date of the balance sheet or statement of net position;
- Defaults and recovery of prior period losses

If the city/county/district has bank balances subject to custodial credit risk, provide a brief description of its deposit policies related to deposit custodial credit risk or state that it does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. Disclose only that portion of the total bank balance that was subject to deposit custodial credit risk. If no bank balance was subject to deposit custodial credit risk, do not include a discussion of deposit custodial credit risk in Note 2.

[Return to Reference 1](#)

[2] The following general disclosures are required regarding investments:

- Types of investments authorized by legal or contractual provisions (if types of investments authorized for different funds, fund types, blended component units, or discretely presented component units differ significantly from those authorized for the primary government and have material investment activity compared with the reporting entity's investment activity, the differences in authorized investment types should be disclosed)
- Significant violations during the period of legal or contractual provisions for investments and actions taken to address such violations
- Description of investments policies that are related to the following risks:
 - Interest rate risk
 - Credit risk
 - Custodial credit risk
 - Concentration of credit risk

If applicable, provide disclosures for the following types of risk. If the city/county/district does not have any investments exposed to risks identified below, delete risk description. Risk disclosures applicable to investments should be reported separately by investment type.

- **Interest rate risk** – information should be organized by investment type and amount using one of the following methods:
 - segmented time distribution
 - specific identification
 - weighted average maturity
 - duration
 - simulation model.

Any assumption made in process of applying these methods need to be disclosed.

Describe the highly sensitive investments. For additional information see the [Governmental Accounting Standards Board \(GASB\) Statement 40](#), paragraph 16 and 57 (examples listed were asset-backed securities) and Illustration 7. Illustration includes CMO's, inverse variable rate notes, and variable coupon note with multiplier as examples of investments with fair values highly sensitive to interest rate changes.

Governments that participate in a pooled arrangement (other than an external pools investment pool) should disclose interest rate risk for the pooling arrangement. This disclosure is limited to investments in debt mutual funds, external debt investment pools, or other pooled debt investments.

Governments should also disclose any contractual terms for debt investments that expose those investments to the risk of significant changes in fair value resulting from interest rate fluctuation (e.g., coupon multipliers benchmark indices, embedded options, etc.).

- **Credit risk** - disclose credit ratings for investments in debt securities, whether held directly or indirectly including the credit ratings for positions in external investment pools. If a rating is not available, that fact should be disclosed. (This requirement does not apply to the debt securities of the U.S. government or obligations of the U.S. government agencies that are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government.) The city/county/district should use the various rating categories (e.g., AAA, Aaa, etc.) set by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (e.g., Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investor Services, Standard & Poor's, etc.).
- **Custodial credit risk**- disclose for investments only if unregistered/uninsured securities are held either by the counterparty or by the counterparty's trust department or agent, but not in government's name.

[**Note:** The Washington Public Deposit Protection Commission eased collateral requirements on uninsured public deposits under Resolution 2016-1, for public depositories categorized as Well Capitalized as defined in Subsection (b)(a)(A) of Section 38 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDIA) or hereafter amended and as determined by federal regulatory authority for that public depository, may collateralize uninsured public deposits at no less than fifty percent. All public depositories not categorized as Well Capitalized as defined in Section 38 of the FIA are required to fully collateralize uninsured public deposits pursuant to Resolution 2009-1.]

- **Concentration of credit risk** - disclose amount and issuer of investments that represents 5 percent or more of total investments. (This requirement does not apply to investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments.)

In addition, governments should make the following disclosures in the notes to the financial

statements:

- the policy for determining which investments, if any, are reported at amortized cost;
- for any investments in external investment pools that are not SEC-registered, a brief description of any regulatory oversight for the pool and whether fair value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares;
- any involuntary participation in an external investment pool;
- if an entity cannot obtain information from a pool sponsor to allow it to determine the fair value of its investment in the pool, the methods used and significant assumptions made in determining that fair value and the reasons for having had to make such an estimate;
- for any investments in external investment pools that report their investments at amortized cost in accordance with the [GASB Statement 79](#), the presence of any limitations or restrictions on withdrawals (such as notice periods, maximum transaction amounts, and the qualifying external investment pool's authority to impose fees or redemption gates);
- any income from investments associated with one fund that is assigned to another fund.

Governments should disclose policies relevant to each of different types of risks, **but only for those types of risks actually faced by the government**. If a government does not have a policy that covers one or more of the risks it is facing, that fact must be disclosed.

For more information see [GASB Statements 3, 28, 31, 40, 59 and 72](#).

[Return to Reference 2](#)

[3] Disclose any income from investments associated with one fund that is assigned to another fund. See BARS Manual [3.2.3, Sweeping Interest and Investment Returns into General Fund](#) for legal requirements related to interest diversion.

[Return to Reference 3](#)

[4] This applies only to PARTICIPANTS in investment pools (For Sponsoring a County investment pool see [Note X - External Investment Pool \(Counties Only\)](#) and [BARS Manual 3.2.2, County External Investment Pool](#)).

Participants in external investment pools must disclose:

- For pools that are not SEC-registered, a brief description of any regulatory oversight for the pool and whether fair value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.
- Whether participation is voluntary or involuntary.
- Whether investments in the pool are reported at amortized cost or fair value.
- For pools reported at amortized cost, any limitations or restrictions on withdrawals from external investment pools (such as redemption notice periods, maximum transaction amounts, and the external investment pool's authority to impose liquidity fees or redemption gates).

If the government cannot obtain information from a pool sponsor to make one or more disclosures, the government's understanding of the pool should be disclosed along with the fact that the government was unable to obtain confirmation from the pool about this understanding. See [GASB Statement 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants](#), paragraphs 42 and 43 for details.

[Return to Reference 4](#)

[5] Investments should generally be reported at their fair value. If there are no such investments, this section should be deleted.

- Fair value measurement at the end of the reporting period,
- Level of fair value hierarchy,
- A description of the valuation techniques used,
- For any significant changes in valuation techniques, the changes and the reason for making them.

Disclosure is required for the reason for any nonrecurring measurements.

Disclosure should be organized by type of investment. Appropriate grouping by type is a professional judgement based on:

- Nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability,
- Level of fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized,
- Whether standards specify a type for an asset or liability,
- Identifying transactions that are not orderly,
- Objective or the mission of the government,
- Characteristics of the government,
- Relative significance of assets and liabilities,
- Whether separately issued financial statements are available,
- Line items presented in the statement of net position.

However, governments have the option of reporting certain investments at cost or amortized cost. For example, investments held by external investment pools meeting requirements of [GASB Statement 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*](#), and money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts with a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less, provided that the fair value is not significantly affected by credit impairments or other factors.

Level 1 inputs

Level 1 inputs are quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the government can access at the measurement date. Observable markets include exchange markets, dealer markets, brokered markets and principal-to-principal markets.

Level 2 inputs

These are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Inputs are derived from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or by other means.

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets,
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets,
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as:
 - **Interest rate and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals**
 - **Implied volatilities**
 - **Credit spreads**
- Market-corroborated inputs.

Level 3 inputs

Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability; only should be used when relevant Level 1 and 2 inputs are unavailable. Government may use their own data to develop unobservable inputs if there

is no information available.

The SSAP should indicate whether the government used this option and, if so, for which one specific categories of investment. Also, if a government uses some other than quoted market prices to estimate the fair values, the methods and significant assumptions should be disclosed.

Note: Governments using a pricing service or custody bank for fair values will need closely review statement to ensure valuation changes are correctly reported.

Determine what the source of the fair value information will be for each item. Do not simply rely on the fair value reported to you on monthly bank statement or brokerage statements. Contact the financial institution to understand how they determine fair value.

Example:

**Investments and Derivative Instruments Measured at Fair Value
(\$ in millions)**

	12/31/X1	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by fair value level				
Debt securities				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 85	\$ 85		
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	50		\$ 45	\$ 5
Collateralized debt obligations	30		5	25
Residential mortgage-backed securities	149		24	125
Corporate bonds	93	9	84	
Total debt securities	407	94	158	155
Equity securities				
Financial services industry	150	150		
Healthcare industry	110	110		
Other	15	15		
Total equity securities	275	275		
Venture capital investments				
Direct venture capital—healthcare	53			53
Direct venture capital—energy	32			32
Total venture capital investments	85			85
Private equity funds—international	43			43
Total investments by fair value level	810	\$ 369	\$ 158	\$ 283
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)				
Equity long/short hedge funds	55			
Event-driven hedge funds	45			
Global opportunities hedge funds	35			
Multi-strategy hedge funds	40			
Real estate funds	47			
Total investments measured at the NAV	222			
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 1,032			
Investment derivative instruments				
Interest rate swaps	\$ 57		\$ 57	
Foreign exchange contracts (liabilities)	(43)		(43)	
Total investment derivative instruments	\$ 14		\$ 14	

If there are derivatives investments identified as hedging instruments, an additional disclosure is required per [GASB Statement 53, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments \(amended by GASBS 64\)](#).

[Return to Reference 5](#)

[6] Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV)

A government can use NAV per share, as a practical expedient, for investments in nongovernmental entity that does not have a readily determinable fair value (also known as “alternative investments”). The NAV is not permitted for valuation if it is probable the government will sell the investment at a different price. Investments measured at NAV would be excluded from the fair value hierarchy (Level 1, 2, or 3). Note: Investment pools containing language for NAV at fair value or amortized cost should be reported in accordance with other investments at fair value or amortized cost, and not as investments using NAV as a practical expedient.

Alternative investments measured using NAV require additional disclosure for financial statement users to understand the investment’s nature and risks due to the increased uncertainty and subjectivity of the investment and whether such investments are likely to be sold at an amount different from NAV per share. The required disclosure includes:

- Fair value measurement of the investment type and description of the significant investment strategies;
- For investments that can never be redeemed with the investees, the government’s estimate of the liquidation period;
- Amount of unfunded commitments;
- General description of the redemption terms and conditions;
- Redemption restrictions, estimate of length of restriction period or how long restriction has been in place;
- Any other selling restrictions;
- Fair value of investments for any planned sales at an amount different from NAV per share and any remaining actions required to complete the sale;
- If a sale is planned but not all assets have been identified, the government’s plans to sell and any remaining actions required to complete the sale.

[Return to Reference 6](#)

[7] Optional disclosure for cash and investments reconciliation. There is no requirement to reconcile the disclosures required for cash equivalents or deposits and investments to the statement of cash flows or to the statement of net position/balance sheet. Many of the deposits and investments that are subject to disclosure requirements may be reported in the statement of net position/balance sheet as *cash and cash equivalents*. Other may be reported in the statement of net position/balance sheet using titles that do not identify their nature as deposits and investments. Disclosure of such reconciliation can provide useful information to the users of the financials.

[Return to Reference 7](#)

[8] If in the period covered by the financial statements, the city/county/district participated in the securities lending transactions, the following information should be disclosed:

- legal or contractual authorization for the securities lending transactions;
- significant violations of legal and contractual provisions during the period;
- actions taken to address such violations;
- general description of the securities lending transactions:
 - **type of securities lent,**
 - **type of collateral received,**
 - **whether the government has the ability to pledge or sell collateral securities**

- without a default,**
- **the amount by which the value of the collateral provided is required to exceed the value of underlying securities,**
 - **any restrictions on the amount of the loans that can be made,**
 - **any loss indemnification (i.e., a securities lending agent's guarantee that it will protect the lender from certain losses);**
- fair values of underlying securities at the balance sheet date;
 - whether the maturities of the investments made with cash collateral generally match the maturities of their securities loans, as well as the extent of such matching at the balance sheet date;
 - the amount of credit risk, if any, related to the securities lending transactions (if the lender has not credit risk, that fact should be stated);
 - the amount of any losses on the securities lending transactions during the period resulting from the default of a borrower or lending agent and amounts recovered from prior period losses, if not separately disclosed in the operating statement.

Securities lending transactions are subject to custodial risk disclosure requirements addressed in paragraph 9 of [GASB Statement 40, Deposits and Investments Risk Disclosures](#). See paragraph 10 of the above statement for applicability of this disclosure.

(For more details, see the [GASB Statement 28, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Securities Lending Transactions](#) as amended by the [GASB Statement 40, Deposits and Investments Risk Disclosures](#).)

[Return to Reference 8](#)

[9] Local government may disclose realized gains and losses computed as the difference between the proceeds of the sale and the original cost of the investments sold. They also should disclose that:

- a. The calculation of realized gains and losses is independent of a calculation of the net change in the fair value of investments.
- b. Realized gains and losses on investments that had been held in more than one fiscal year and sold in the current year were included as a change in the fair value of investments reported in the prior year(s) and the current year.

For more details, see the [GASB Statement 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investments Pools](#), as amended by the [GASB Statement 40, Deposits and Investments Risk Disclosures](#).

[Return to Reference 9](#)

[10] If applicable, disclose the U.S. dollar value of any deposits or investments denominated in foreign currency, organized by each different foreign currency denomination and type of investment.

[Return to Reference 10](#)

Note X - Derivative Instruments

Note X - Derivative Instruments

A. Summary of Derivative Instruments

At December 31, 20__, the (city/county/district) had the following derivative instruments outstanding: [1]

Reported Derivative Instruments	Notional Amount	Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value at December 31, 20__	
		Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount
Governmental Activities					
Fair value hedges:					
Cash flow hedges:					
Investment derivatives:					
Business-Type Activities					
Fair value hedges:					
Cash flow hedges:					
Investment derivatives:					
Fiduciary Funds					
Investment derivatives:					

B. Objective and Terms of Hedging Derivatives

The following table displays the objective and terms of the (city/county/district) hedging derivative instruments outstanding at December 31, 20__, along with the credit rating of the associated counter party. [2]

Type	Objective	Notional Amount	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Counter Party Rating

C. Net Cash Flows of Derivatives Hedging Debt

The following table displays the (city/county/district) net cash flows of derivatives hedging debt:

Year Ending December 31	Principal	Interest	Hedging Derivatives, Net	Total
20__				
20__				
20__				
20__				
20__				
20__-20__				
20__-20__				
Total				

D. Hedging Derivative Risks [\[3\]](#)

E. Investment Derivative Risks [\[4\]](#)

F. Contingent Features [\[5\]](#)

Instructions to preparer:

[GovernmentAccountingStandardsBoard\(GASB\) Statement 53](#) requires the fair value of derivatives to be determined and reported on the appropriate statements of net position (government-wide and proprietary funds). The changes in fair value of investment derivatives should be reported within the investment revenue classification on the appropriate operating statements. Changes in fair value of hedging derivative instruments should be recognized using hedge accounting. This requires these changes be reported on the appropriate statement of net position as either deferred inflows or outflows, as long as the hedge is effective. When the hedging derivative contract ends or the hedge is determined to no longer be effective deferred amounts should be reported on the appropriate operating statements.

[GASB Statement 53](#) also requires financial note disclosure for a government's derivative instrument activity. The following section discusses these requirements for all derivative types. They include disclosures for hedging derivatives for cash flows and fair value and investment derivatives. Governments need only disclose those areas that are applicable to them. The disclosures are:

- Summary of derivative instruments (narrative and table of fair values and changes in fair value)
- Objectives and terms of hedging derivatives (including table of net cash flows, if the item being hedged is debt) and the risks related to hedging derivatives
- Disclosures for investment derivatives
- Contingent liabilities

Summary of derivative instruments:

Derivatives should be summarized and reported in their related activity: governmental-activities, business-type activities and fiduciary funds. Within each of those activities the derivatives will be categorized by type:

- Fair value hedging derivatives
- Cash flow hedging derivatives
- Investment derivatives

Individual derivatives are not required to be displayed. They may be totaled by type and presented by type under the appropriate activities. The following information must be disclosed about each type contained in an activity. See the example derivative summary below.

Example summary disclosure for derivatives:

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	Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value at December 31, 20		Notional
	Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount	
Governmental Activities					
Fair value hedges: Receive-fixed interest rate swaps	Deferred inflow	\$(277)	Debt	\$1,517	\$30,000
Cash flow hedges: Pay fixed interest rate swaps	Deferred outflow	\$(143)	Debt	\$(1,330)	\$84,000
Rate cap	Deferred inflow	\$28	Debt	\$337	\$10,000
Investment derivatives: Pay fixed interest rate swaps	Investment revenue	\$1,277	Investment	\$(1,200)	\$18,000
Business-Type Activities					
Cash flow hedges: Pay-fixed interest rate swap	Deferred inflow	\$548	Debt	\$4,236	\$37,000
Commodity forward	Deferred inflow	\$(111)	Derivative instrument	\$111	1,000 MMBTUs
Fiduciary Funds					
Investment derivatives Foreign currency forward	Investment revenue	\$721	Investment	\$(721)	£20,000

1. Notional amount - the amount of the underlying; stated in dollars, shares, gallons, etc.
2. Fair value - as of the date of the financial statements and the locations in the financial statements where it is reported.
3. Changes in fair value during the year - and the locations in the financial statements where the changes are reported.
4. The fair value of hedging derivatives that were reclassified as investment derivatives because they were no longer effective.
5. The amount of removed from deferred inflows and outflows in the statements of position and reported as investment income (because a derivative ended).

Footnotes:

[1] Objectives and Terms of Hedging Derivatives

Governments may aggregate information on hedging derivatives; however, if there are differences many may require individual disclosure. Required disclosures include:

- An explanation of a government's objective for entering into the hedging contract and how it plans to achieve its objective.
- Significant terms of hedging derivative to be disclosed:

Notational amount

Indexed or interest rates it's based on, including the impact that changes in the indexes or rates can have on the derivative

Options imbedded in the derivative

Starting and ending dates

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The cash payment, if any, that was made when the derivative was initiated.

Example objectives and terms of hedging derivatives:

Type	Objective	Notional Amount	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Counter Party Rating
Receive-fixed interest rate swaps	Hedge of changes in FV of 20W7 bonds	\$30,000	9/30/W6	9/30/Z1	Receive 5%; pay 67% SOFR	A/A
Pay fixed interest rate swaps	Hedge of changes in cash flows on 20W1 series F bonds	\$60,000	3/31/W1	3/31/Y6	Pay 5.4%; receive SIFMA index	AAA/Aaa
Pay fixed interest rate swaps	Hedge of changes in cash flows on 20W8 series D bonds	\$24,000	2/28/W8	2/28/Y8	Pay 3.9%; receive 67% of SOFR	AAA/Aaa
Rate cap	Rate cap on 20W8 bonds	\$10,000	7/31/W7	7/31/Y7	SIFMA swap index cap, 8%	AA/Aa
Commodity forward contract	Hedge of cash flows due to market price fluctuation #2 home heating oil	1,000 BTUs	4/30/X0	12/31/X0	Pay \$7.50 per MMBTU; Settlement based on Henry Hub pricing at expiration date	AA/Aa
Pay fixed interest rate swaps	Hedge of changes in cash flows on 20X0 series D bonds	\$37,000	5/31/X0	5/31/Y0	Pay 3.2%; receive 67% of SOFR	AAA/Aaa

[2] If the item being hedged is debt, the government should disclose the net cash flow of the hedging derivative. This information is to be provided until maturity. The disclosure should present the following information for each of the next five years and then in five year increments until the end of the contract. Principal portion of debt payment, interest portion of payment, net cash flow for debt hedging derivatives, and total. See the example below.

Example Net Cash Flows of Derivative Hedging Debt Table:

Year Ending December 31	Principal	Interest	Hedging Derivatives, Net	Total
20__	\$6,000	\$7,786	\$(1,253)	\$12,533
20__	10,000	7,525	(1,211)	16,314
20__	27,000	7,090	(1,141)	32,949
20__	33,000	5,916	(952)	37,964
20__	15,000	4,480	(721)	18,759
20__-20__	29,000	19,140	(3,080)	45,060
20__-20__	15,000	12,385	1,475	28,860
20__-20__	14,000	9,570	(528)	23,042
20__-20__	30,000	6,310	(300)	36,010
Total	\$179,000	\$80,202	\$(7,711)	\$251,491

[3] Disclosures for Hedging Derivative Risks

Entities need to present disclosure of the risks for the hedging derivatives which the government is exposed.

- Termination risk - a government needs to disclose any termination that occurred during the fiscal period, dates that its remaining derivatives may be terminated, and unusual conditions for termination.
- Credit risk - If a derivative exposes it to credit risk, report:

The credit quality of the firm

The maximum potential loss if the firm fails to fulfill its obligations

The collateral or other security supporting the derivatives

Significant concentrations of credit risk with a particular firm or group of firms

- Interest rate risk - describes the terms that increase the government's exposure to interest rate risk.
- Basis risk - disclose the derivatives payment terms and terms of the associated debt.
- Rollover risk - disclose the maturity of the derivative and the subsequent maturity date of the associated debt.
- Market access risk - potential to the risk of being unable to borrow in the future.
- Foreign currency risk - disclose the U.S. dollar balances of derivatives that expose the government to this risk.

[4] Disclosures for Investment Derivatives Risks

For derivatives that are investments, governments should disclose the credit risk information that could give rise to financial loss. Risk disclosures are limited to investment derivatives that are reported as of yearend.

[5] Contingent Features

Governments should disclose obligations to post collateral if the credit quality of the hedgeable item declines. They should report:

- The existence and nature of contingent features and circumstances which could trigger the features.
- The aggregate fair value of the derivatives with those features.
- The aggregate fair value of assets that would be required to be posted as collateral or transferred
- The amount, if any, that has been posted or transferred during the period.

Hybrid Instruments

Hybrid instruments are a derivative instrument that has a companion instrument. If a government reports a hybrid instrument disclosures of the companion instrument should be consistent with disclosures required of similar transactions.

Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts

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Governments that report a synthetic guaranteed investment contract that is fully benefit responsive should disclose the following information.

- description of the nature of the SGIC,
- the SGIC's fair value.

Note X - Endowments

Note X - Endowments

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

Governments may receive endowments that are subject to donor-imposed restrictions. In these cases the following items need to be disclosed:

- the amount of net appreciation on investments that are available for expenditure authorized by the governing board, and how these amounts are classified within net position on the statement of net position,
- the state/local law regarding the ability to spend net appreciation on investment, and
- the policy for authorizing and spending investment income, such as spending rate or total return policy.

[Government Accounting Standards Board \(GASB\) Statement 34](#), paragraph 121.

Example:

Endowments are provided to the (city/county/district) on a voluntary basis by individuals and private organizations. Permanent endowments require that the principal or corpus of the endowment be retained in perpetuity. If a donor did not provide specific instructions, (e.g., state law, etc.) permits the (city/county/district's) (legislative body) to authorize to expense the net appreciation of the investments of the endowment funds as discussed below.

Expendable endowments as of December 31, 20 _ :

<i>Program A</i>	<i>\$ _____</i>
<i>Program B</i>	<i>\$ _____</i>
<i>_____</i>	<i>_____</i>
<i>_____</i>	<i>_____</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ _____</i>

Nonexpendable endowments as of December 31, 20 _ :

<i>Program A</i>	<i>\$ _____</i>
<i>Program B</i>	<i>\$ _____</i>
<i>_____</i>	<i>_____</i>
<i>_____</i>	<i>_____</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$ _____</i>

Note X - Excess Insurance Contracts/Reinsurance**Note X - Excess Insurance Contracts/Reinsurance [1]**

The Pool maintains excess insurance contracts with several insurance carriers [2] which provide various limits of coverage over the Pool's self-insured retention limits. The limits provided by these excess insurance contracts are as follows:

Excess Insurance Contracts	20__
General Liability	\$_____
Automobile Liability	_____
Public Officials Liability	_____
Police Professional Liability	_____
Gas Liability	_____
Workers' Compensation Liability	_____
Property	100% Replacement Cost Per Location
Crime	_____
All Lines Aggregate	_____
Workers' Compensation Aggregate	_____
Excess Liability Aggregate	_____

Per-occurrence coverage limits provided by the Pool, including the excess insurance limits combined with the Pool's self-insured retention limits are as follows:

Excess Insurance Contracts	20__
General Liability	\$_____
Automobile Liability	_____
Public Officials Liability	_____
Police Professional Liability	_____
Gas Liability	_____
Workers' Compensation Liability	_____
Property	100% Replacement Cost Per Location
Crime	_____

Reinsurance transactions related to the pool were:

Reinsurance premiums ceded during the year were _____. The estimated amounts that are recoverable from excess and reinsurers that reduced the liabilities on the balance sheet were _____.

Instructions to preparer:

[1] Disclose:

- Information regarding solvency of reinsurer,
- Information regarding policy years of pool,
- Information on exposure regarding changes in excess limits,
- Details describing policies as occurrence based, claims paid or claims made.

[2] State the specific carriers used.

Note X - External Investment Pool (Counties Only)**Note X - External Investment Pool**

The External Investment Pool sponsored by the County was established in [date]. Revised Code of Washington (RCW) [36.29.022](#), [36.29.010](#), [36.29.020](#), authorize the County Treasurer to invest its surplus cash and any funds of municipal corporations which are not required for immediate expenditure and are in the custody or control of the county treasurer. The External Investment Pool's investments are invested pursuant to the Revised Code of Washington. Any credits or payments to pool participants are calculated and made in a manner as required by RCW [36.29.024](#).

The investments are managed by the Treasurer, which reports investment activity to the County Finance Committee on a (describe timing, i.e., monthly, quarterly, etc.). Additionally, the County treasurer investment activity is subject to an annual investment policy review, compliance oversight, quarterly financial review, and annual financial reporting. The County has not provided nor obtained any legally binding guarantees during the year ended December 31, 20XX, to support the value of shares in the Pool.

The External Investment Pool is not registered with the SEC and is not subject to any formal oversight other than that provided by the County Finance Committee. The Committee is responsible for adopting investment objectives and policies, for hiring investment advisors, and for monitoring policy implementation and investment performance. The Committee's primary role is to oversee the allocation of the Pool's portfolio among the asset classes, investment vehicles, and investment managers.

The interest or other earnings of income from the funds of any municipal corporation of which the governing body has not taken any action pertaining to the investment of funds and that have been invested in accordance with state statutes, shall be deposited in the current expense fund of the county and may be used for general county purposes. The total amount of income from the External Investment Pool assigned to the County's general fund for the year was \$_____. These investments made by the County Treasurer on behalf of the participants is involuntary participation in the County Treasurer's Investment Pool as they are required to be invested by statute.

(Percentage) of the County Treasurer's Pool consists of these involuntary participants. Voluntary participants in the County Treasurer's Pool include (describe). The deposits held for both involuntary and voluntary entities are included in the Pooled Investment Trust Fund.

The Treasurer also maintains Individual Investment Accounts, as directed by external depositors, which are invested pursuant to the Revised Code of Washington. This investment activity occurs separately from the County's Pool and is reported in the Individual Investment Trust Fund in the amount of \$_____. Income from the specific investments acquired for the individual municipalities, and changes in the value of those investments, affect only the municipality for which they are acquired, and are aggregated in the Individual Investment Fund.

Instructions to preparer:

Investments are stated at fair value and are valued on a (describe basis, i.e. Monthly). The treasurer categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Securities classified in Level 2 of

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the fair value hierarchy are valued using other observable inputs such as matrix pricing techniques or based on quoted prices for assets in markets that are not active. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Securities are valued using the income approach such as discounted cash flow techniques. Investment in an external government investment pool is not subject to reporting within the level hierarchy.

The County treasurer has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 20XX:

	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by Fair Value Level				
Debt Securities				
U.S. Treasuries	0.00			
U.S. Treasury STRIPS	0.00			
U.S. Agencies	0.00			
Mortgage Pass Throughs	0.00			
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	0.00			
Asset-backed Securities	0.00			
Commercial Paper	0.00			
Money Market Mutual Funds	0.00			
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	\$ 0.00			
Other Securities at Amortized Cost				
Non-negotiable Certificates of Deposit	0.00			
State LGIP	0.00			
	0.00			
Total Investments	\$			

[If a government external investment pool is sponsored by the County and IT DOES PUBLISH A SEPARATE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE POOL, add the required GASB 31 disclosures. The following example - placement of this portion of the note is dependent on its applicability.]

Separate financial statements for the Investment funds may be obtained from the County Treasurer's Office, or by calling [provide telephone number].

[If a government external investment pool is sponsored by the County and IT DOES NOT PUBLISH A SEPARATE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE POOL, add the required GASB 31, as amended, disclosures. The following example - placement of this portion of the note is dependent on its applicability.]

Since a separate annual financial report on the External Investment Pool has not been, and is not planned to be, issued, the following additional disclosures are being provided in the County's financial statements.

The External Investment Pool's Statement of Net Position and Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position as of and for the period ended December 31, 20XX, are as follows:

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Statement of Net Position			
December 31, 20XX			
		Amount	
Assets:			
Cash in Bank (Overdraft)	\$		
Accounts Receivable			
Accrued Investment Income			
Investments			
Total Assets	\$	0.00	
Liabilities:			
	\$		
Total Liabilities		0.00	
Net Position As Held in Trust for All Pool Participants:			
Internal Portion			
External Portion			
Total Net Position		0.00	
Net Position consists of:			
Participant units outstanding (\$1.00)			
Undistributed and unrealized gains/(losses)			
Net position			
Participant net asset value at fair value per share (Net Position / Number of Units)			\$X.XX

Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position			
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 20XX			
		Amount	
Increase in Net Position from Operations:			
Revenues:			
Investment Income	\$		
Expenditures:			
Investment Management			
Net Increase in Net Position Resulting from Operations		0.00	
Distributions to Participants:			
Distributions Paid and Payable			
Share Transactions:			
Reinvestment of Distributions			
Net Share Purchases			
Total Increase in Net Position		0.00	
Net Position:			
Beginning of Year			
End of Year	\$	0.00	

The pool values participant's shares on an amortized cost basis. Specifically, the pool distributes income to participants on a quarterly basis based on their relative participation during the quarter that is calculated based on (1) realized investment gains and losses calculated on an amortized cost basis, (2) interest income based on stated rates (both paid and accrued), (3) amortization of discounts and premiums on a straight-line basis, and (4) investment and administrative expenses. This method differs from the fair value method used to value investments in these financial statements because the amortized cost method is not designed to distribute to participants all unrealized gains and losses in the fair values of the pool's investments. The total difference between the fair value of the investments in the pool and values distributed to the pool participants using the amortized cost method described above is reported in the net position section of the net position

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section of the statement of fiduciary net position as undistributed and unrealized gains (losses). The external portion of the Pool is presented in the accompanying financial statements as “Held for external investment pool participants.”

Note X - Extraordinary and/or Special Items

Note X - Extraordinary and/or Special Items

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

Extraordinary items are events and transactions that are distinguished by their unusual nature and by the infrequency of their occurrence. Thus, both of the following criteria should be met to classify an event or transaction as an extraordinary item:

- a. Unusual nature - the underlying event or transaction should possess a high degree of abnormality and be of a type clearly unrelated to, or only incidentally related to, the ordinary and typical activities of the entity.
- b. Infrequency of occurrence - the underlying event or transaction should be of a type that would not reasonably be expected to recur in the foreseeable future.

Special items are significant items subject to management's control that meet one but not both of the criteria used for identifying extraordinary items.

Descriptive captions and the amounts for individual extraordinary/special events or transactions should be presented, preferably on the face of the financial statement, if practicable; otherwise disclosure in related notes is acceptable. The nature of an extraordinary/special event or transaction and the principal items entering into the determination of an extraordinary gain or loss should be described.

Note X - Financial Guarantees

Note X - Financial Guarantees

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

Guarantors

Regardless of the likelihood of a payment being required, a guarantor should disclose the following information, by type of guarantee, for all non-exchange financial guarantees:

1. A description of the non-exchange financial guarantee, identifying:

- The legal authority and limits for extending the guarantees and types of obligations guaranteed.
- The relationship of the government to the issuer or issuers of the obligations that are guaranteed.
- The length of time of the guarantees.
- Arrangements for recovering payments from the issuer or issuers of the obligations that are guaranteed.

2. The total amount of all guarantees extended that are outstanding at the reporting date.

A guarantor that recognizes a liability or has made payments during the reporting period should disclose the following information:

1. A brief description of the timing of recognition and measurement of the liabilities and information about the changes in recognized guarantee liabilities, including the following:

- Beginning of period balances.
- Increases - including initial recognition and adjustments increasing estimates.
- Guarantee payments made and adjustments increasing estimates.
- End of period balances.

2. Cumulative amounts of indemnification payments that have been made on guarantees extended that are outstanding at the reporting date.

3. Amounts expected to be recovered from indemnification payments that have been made through the reporting date.

Original Issuer of the Obligation

A government that has outstanding obligations that have been guaranteed by another entity should disclose the following information for each guarantee:

- The name of the entity providing the guarantee.
 - The amount of the guarantee.
 - The length of time of the guarantee.
-

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- The amount paid, if any, by the guarantor during the current reporting period.
- The cumulative amount paid by the guarantor.
- A description of requirements to repay the guarantor.
- The outstanding amounts, if any, required to be repaid to the guarantor.

If a government has issued a guaranteed obligation for which payments have been made by the guarantor and the obligation is no longer outstanding, it should disclose:

- The amount paid by the guarantor on obligations during the current reporting period.
- The cumulative amount paid by the guarantor.
- A description of requirements to repay the guarantor.
- The outstanding amounts, if any, required to be repaid to the guarantor.

For a detailed discussion of the financial guarantees see BARS Manual [3.4.12, *Financial Guarantees*](#) and [GASB Statement 70, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees*](#).

Note X - Going Concern**Note X - Going Concern*****Substantial Doubt Alleviated by Management's Plans*****Note X - Financial Condition**

(Describe conditions or events giving rise to a substantial doubt about the government's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time) [11]

(Describe management's plan) [2] These planned actions are expected to enable the government to continue operating and meeting its obligations as they come due.

Substantial Doubt Not Alleviated**Note X - Going Concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the (city/county/district) will be able to realize its assets and settle its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. (Describe conditions or events giving rise to a substantial doubt about the government's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time) [11]

These conditions raise substantial doubt about the (city/county/district)'s ability to continue operating as it has in the past. (Describe management's plan) [2] The ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon (describe conditions needed, such as a favorable outcome to litigation, ability to secure permanent financing, continuing to receive outside assistance with deficits, reduction of certain expenditures or increase in certain revenues, success of management's plans as described above, etc.)

Instructions to preparer:

Management's evaluation of the government's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time involves making a judgement, at a particular point in time, about inherently uncertain future outcomes of conditions or events. The following factors are relevant to that judgment:

- The degree of uncertainty associated with the outcome of a condition or event increases significantly the further into the future a condition or event or the outcome occurs. For that reason, most financial reporting frameworks require an explicit management evaluation specific to the period, for which management is required to take into account all available information.
- The size and complexity of the government, the nature and condition of its business, and the degree to which it is affected by external factors affect the judgment regarding the outcome of the condition or events.
- Any judgment about the future is based on conditions or events that are known and reasonably knowable at the date that the financial statements are issued (or at the date that the financial statements are available to be issued, when applicable). Subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgments that were reasonable at the time they were made.

[1] If conditions or events raise a substantial doubt about a government's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time (fifteen months beyond the date of the financial statements), the notes to the financial statements should include disclosure of the following, as appropriate:

- Relevant conditions and events giving rise to the assessment of substantial doubt
- The possible effects of such conditions and events , including possible discontinuance or severe reduction of operations, if applicable
- Government officials' evaluation of the significance of those conditions and events and any mitigating factors,
- Government officials' plans, including relevant prospective financial information or subsequent events
- Information about the recoverability or classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts or classification of liabilities that may be affected by the events or conditions.

[2] The following list includes examples of plans that management may implement to mitigate conditions or events and specific considerations regarding information to disclose about those plans (examples are not all inclusive). For all plans, consider disclosure of estimated time frame for action, whether the planned action has been approved by the governing body or is just being considered, and possible direct or indirect effects of disposal on operations or levels of service.

- Discontinuing or outsourcing certain activities or operations. Consider disclosing estimated transition costs and future cost savings (if known) and any restrictions, whether services are expected to be assumed by other governments, and any encumbrances or uncertainties related to the discontinuance, such as the need to negotiate with service providers or contractors.
- Selling an asset. Consider disclosing any conditions, restrictions, encumbrances or uncertainties related to the sale or marketability of the asset.
- Borrowing money or restructuring debt. Consider disclosing availability and terms of planned financing and any expected need for collateral or third-party guarantees.
- Reducing or delaying expenditures. Consider disclosing whether reductions are planned to be temporary or permanent and any restrictions, encumbrances or uncertainties related to the reduction, such as the need to negotiate with unions, vendors or other parties.
- Raising revenues. Consider disclosing any conditions or uncertainties such as the outcome of a vote or grant application.

Note X - Government Combinations

Note X - Government Combinations

Government Combinations: Mergers, Transfers of Operations, Acquisitions, Disposals of Operations

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

Adjust the title appropriately to the government's combination. The following disclosure applies to any combination:

- Brief description of combination,
- Date of combination, and
- Brief description of the primary reason for the combination.

Government Mergers and Transfers of Operations

The new/continuing government should disclose:

1. Amounts recognized for each financial element in the statement of net position of the merged entity:

- Within total assets, distinguishing: current assets, capital assets, and other assets
- Within total liabilities, distinguishing: current amount from long-term amounts
- Deferred outflows and inflows

2. Brief description of significant adjustment, and

3. Initial amounts recognized by the new/continuing government if different from those previously recognized by the merged entity (because of adjustments).

Government Acquisitions

For government acquisition, the acquiring government should disclose:

- Brief description of the consideration provided,
- Total amount of net position acquired, and
- Brief description of contingent consideration arrangements.

Disposals of Operations

- A government disposing of operations should disclose:
 - Identification of operations that were transferred or sold,
 - Description of the facts and circumstances leading to the disposal,
 - Total expenses (distinguishing between operating and nonoperating),
 - Total revenues (distinguishing between operating and nonoperating), and
 - Total governmental fund revenues and expenditures.
-

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For a detailed discussion of the governmental combinations see [GASB Statement 69, *Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations*](#).

Note X - Interfund Balances and Transfers

Note X - Interfund Balances and Transfers

A. Interfund Balances [\[1\]](#)

Interfund balances at December 31, 20__ were as follows:

		Due From					
Due To		General Fund				All Others	Total
	General Fund	\$					\$
	Total	\$					\$

B. Interfund Transfers [\[2\]](#)

Interfund transfers at December 31, 20__ were as follows:

		Transfer From					
Transfer To		General Fund				All Others	Total
	General Fund	\$					\$
	Total	\$					\$

Instructions to preparer:

List all major funds (governmental and enterprise). List other funds (non-major governmental, non-major enterprise, internal service funds and fiduciary fund type) in aggregate for each category. Some of these transfers may be immaterial so aggregate them into a single column or row titled *All Others*.

[1] Also, explain the purpose for the interfund balance and disclose which interfund balances are not expected to be repaid within one year from the date of financial statements.

[2] Provide a general description of the principal purpose of the government’s interfund transfers. Provide a detail description of the purpose for significant transfers. A transfer is considered significant if it meets either or both of the following criteria:

1. Does not occur on a routine basis, and/or
2. It is inconsistent with the activities of the fund making the transfer.

Note X - Joint Ventures

Note X - Joint Ventures

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

The definition of **joint ventures** and accounting methods are discussed in BARS Manual [3.2.8, Joint Ventures](#). The requirements listed below are necessary regardless of whether or not there is an equity interest.

The note should provide the following information:

1. General description of the joint venture including:
 - a. Information about ongoing financial interest or ongoing financial responsibility,
 - b. If applicable, information about equity interest,
 - c. Information regarding the performance of the joint venture to help users evaluate if the joint venture may cause additional benefit or burden to the participating entity in the future.
2. Information about availability of separate financial statements of the joint ventures (addresses).

The participating entity should also disclose information regarding related party transactions.

Due to the uniqueness of each joint venture we are not able to provide notes for every possible situation. The following sample note depicts all requirements for the joint venture disclosure and should be used as guidance.

The Sample County and Example City operate jointly the Consolidated Computer Center (CCC). The CCC provides data processing services for the county and city. The Center is governed by a four-member board composed of two appointees from the county and two from the city.

The Sample County and the Example City are obligated to remit \$150,000 annually to supplement the CCC's operating revenues. Each participant is entitled to one-half of the CCC's annual operating income. On dissolution of the joint venture, the assets will be shared equally between the county and city.

The Sample County's equity interest in the CCC was \$1,200,000 on December 31, 20XX.

In 20XX the CCC reported \$600,000 in operating income and remitted \$300,000 to the Sample County. The county's net investment and its share of operating results are reported in county's computer systems fund (an enterprise fund).

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Complete financial statements for the CCC can be obtained from the CCC's administrative office at (address) or from the county clerk's office at the courthouse.

If the city/county/district participates in a jointly governed organization, the notes should provide any relevant information or related party transactions.

Note X - Leases

Note X - Leases

A. Operating Leases [\[1\]](#)

The (city/county/district) leases the office building and other equipment under noncancelable operating leases. Total cost for such leases was \$ _____ for the year ended December 31, 20 __. The future minimum lease payments for these leases are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Amount
20__	\$
20__	
20__	
20__	
20__	
20__ - 20__	
Total	\$

B. Capital Leases [\[2\]](#)

The (city/county/district) has entered into a lease agreement for financing _____ with a down payment of \$ _____.

These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

Asset	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
	\$	\$
Less Accumulated Depreciation	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$

The future minimum lease obligation and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of December 31, 20__ were as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
20__	\$	\$
20__		
20__		
20__		
20__		
20__ - 20__		
Total Minimum Lease Payments	\$	\$

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Less: Interest	\$	\$
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$	\$

Instructions to preparer:

[1] Lessee:

1. For operating leases having initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year, the total of minimum rentals to be received in the future under noncancelable subleases as of the date of the latest financial statements presented.
2. For all operating leases, rental expense/expenditure for each period for which a flows statement is presented, with separate amounts for minimum rentals, contingent rentals, and subrentals. Rental payments under leases with terms of a month or less that were not renewed need not be included.
3. A general description of the lessee's leasing arrangements including, but not limited to, the following:
 - The basis on which contingent rental payments are determined
 - The existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses
 - Restriction imposed by lease agreements, such as those concerning additional debt and further leasing.

Lessor:

1. A general description of the lessor's leasing arrangements.
2. The cost and carrying amount, if different, of property on lease or held for leasing by major classes of property, and the amount of accumulated depreciation in total as of the date of the latest financial statements presented.
3. Minimum future rentals on noncancelable leases as of the date of the latest financial statements presented, in the aggregate and for each of the five succeeding fiscal years.
4. Total contingent rentals included in the flows statement for each period presented.

The disclosure should be provided for next five years and five-year increments for subsequent year.

[2] Lessee:

1. The gross amount of assets recorded under capital leases as of the date of each set of financial statements presented by major classes according to nature or function. This information may be combined with the comparable information for owned assets.
2. The total of minimum sublease rentals to be received in the future under noncancelable subleases as of the date of the latest financial statements presented.
3. Total contingent rentals actually incurred for each period for which a flows statement is presented.

4. Assets recorded under capital leases and the accumulated amortization thereon. Unless the expense resulting from amortization of assets recorded under capital leases is included with depreciation expense and the fact that it is so included is disclosed, the amortization expense should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Lessor:

For sales-type and direct financing leases:

1. The components of the net investment in sales-type and direct financing leases as of the date of each set of financial statements presented:

- Future minimum lease payments to be received, with separate deductions for (i) amounts representing executor costs, including any gain thereon, included in the minimum lease payments and (ii) the accumulated allowance for uncollectible minimum lease payments receivable
- The unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor
- For direct financing leases only, initial direct costs
- Related liability (see [GASB Statement 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements](#), paragraphs 224b and 226b).

2. Future minimum lease payments to be received for each of the five succeeding fiscal years as of the date of the latest financial statements presented.

3. Total contingent rentals included in the flows statement for each period presented.

The disclosure should be provided for next five years and five-year increments for subsequent year.

For leveraged leasing see [GASB Statement 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements](#), paragraph 270.

For leases between related parties see [GASB Statement 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements](#), paragraph 239.

Additionally, the notes to financial statements of a seller-lessee should include a description of the terms of the sale-leaseback transaction, including future commitments, obligations, provisions, or circumstances that require or result in the seller-lessee's continuing involvement.

The notes to financial statements of a seller-lessee that has accounted for a sale-leaseback transaction by the deposit method or as a financing according to the provisions of [GASB Statement 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements](#), paragraphs 244-254 also should disclose the total minimum sublease rentals, if any, to be received in the future under noncancelable subleases in the aggregate and for each of the five succeeding fiscal years.

Note X - Long-Term Debt

Note X - Long-Term Debt

A. Long-Term Debt

The (city/county/district) issues general obligation and revenue bonds to finance the purchase of _____ and the acquisition or construction of _____. Bonded indebtedness has also been entered into (currently and in prior years) to advance refund several general obligation and revenue bonds. General obligation bonds have been issued for both general government and business-type activities and are being repaid from the applicable resources. The revenue bonds are being repaid by proprietary fund revenues. The (city/county/district) is also liable for notes that were entered into for the purchase of _____. These notes are considered obligations of the general government and are being repaid with general governmental revenue sources.

General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows: [\[1\]](#)

Purpose	Maturity Range	Interest Rate	Original Amount	Amount of Installment
			\$	\$
			\$	\$

The annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
20__	\$	\$	\$	\$
20__				
20__				
20__				
20__				
20__ - 20__ [2]				
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$

Also see [Footnote 2](#)

The annual debt service requirements to maturity for debt from direct borrowings and direct placement are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
20__	\$	\$	\$	\$
20__				
20__				
20__				
20__				
20__ - 20__ [2]				
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$

Also see [Footnote 2](#)

The revenue bonds currently outstanding are as follows: [\[1\]](#)

Purpose	Maturity Range	Interest Rate	Original Amount	Amount of Installment
			\$	\$
			\$	\$

Revenue bond debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Principal	Interest
20__	\$	\$
20__		
20__		
20__		
20__		
20__ - 20__ [2]		
Total	\$	\$

Also see [Footnote 2](#)

In proprietary funds, unamortized debt issue costs for insurance are recorded as an asset and bonds are displayed net of premium or discount; annual interest expense is decreased by amortization of debt premium and increased by the amortization of debt issue costs and discount. [\[3\]](#)

At December 31, 20__, the (city/county/district) has \$_____ available in debt service funds to service the general bonded debt. Restricted assets in proprietary funds contain \$_____ in sinking funds and reserves as required by bond indentures.

The (city/county/district) has pledged future (identify pledged revenue) revenue, net of (e.g., specified operating expenses, etc.), to repay \$ in revenue bonds issued in , 20__. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for (describe the purpose). The bonds are payable solely from (identify pledged revenue) revenue and are payable through 20__. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than percent of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total (identify pledged revenue) were \$ and \$, respectively. [\[4\]](#)

B. Refunded Debt [\[5\]](#)

The (city/county/district) issued \$_____ of general obligation refunding bonds to provide resources to purchase U.S. Government and State and Local Government Series securities that were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments on \$_____ of refunded debt. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the governmental activities column of the statement of net position. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service

payments over the next ____ years by \$_____ and resulted in an economic gain of \$_____.

Debt service requirements to maturity that would result if the take-out agreement were exercised

C. Conduit Debt [\[6\]](#)

D. Special Assessments [\[7\]](#)

E. Demand Bonds [\[8\]](#)

F. Unused Lines of Credit

The (city/county/district) also has an outstanding line of credit in the amount of \$_____.

G. Other [\[9\]](#)

Instructions to preparer:

If conduit (no-commitment) debt is reported on the balance sheet, it needs to be included in all long-term disclosures.

Include all of the [Schedule of Liabilities \(Schedule 09\)](#), except debt of special purpose districts accounted for by counties.

If the city/county/district is authorized to issue debt that has not yet been issued, the notes should disclose this fact.

[1] The interest for variable-rate debt should be computed using rate effective at year end. The government should also disclose the terms by which interest rates for variable-debt change.

This disclosure is recommended. Also, it's recommended to disclose applicability of federal arbitrage regulations.

[2] Use five-year increments thereafter.

[3] If the government displays general long-term or special assessment debt net of premium or discount, you need to modify this paragraph to disclose the government's policy. You need to make a similar disclosure if the government capitalizes debt issue costs (rather than showing them as a current expenditure when paid, or netting proceeds of long-term debt) for general debt.

[4] For more details see [Governmental Accounting Standards Board \(GASB\) Statement 48, Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfer of Assets and Future Revenues](#), paragraph 21.

The disclosures in this paragraph are not required for legally separate entities that report as stand-alone business-type activities whose operations are financed primarily by a single major revenue source.

If a specific revenue stream is pledged as security for multiple debt issuances, the required disclosures may be combined in a single note.

For this disclosure, pledged revenues recognized during the period may be presented net of specified operating expenses, based on the provisions of the pledged agreement; however, the amounts should not be netted in the financial statements.

[5] The city/county/district that issues debt to defease or otherwise extinguish existing obligations should provide this disclosure in the year of transaction. In the periods following an advance refunding in which the old debt is still outstanding the city/county/district would make the following disclosure:

In prior years the (city/county/district) defeased certain general obligation bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for defeased bonds are not included in the (city/county/district's) financial statements. At December 31, 20___, \$_____ () of bonds outstanding are considered defeased.*

(*) The amount should include debt refunded with resources other than refunding debt ([GASB Statement 86, Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues](#)).

The economic gain or loss on a refunding transaction is calculated in the following manner:

- The present value of the debt service payments related to the refunding debt is calculated using the following formula:

Face amount of bonds
 + Premium (or - original issue discount)
 + Accrued interest
 - Costs not recoverable through escrow earnings
 + Remaining prepaid insurance

Present value of debt service payments on refunding debt;

- A calculation is made to determine what effective interest rate applied to the debt service payments on the *refunding* bonds would result in the present value determined in the previous calculation;
- The effective interest rate calculated for the refunding bonds is then applied to the debt service on the *refunded* bonds to calculate the present value of debt service on the latter;
- The difference between the present value of the two debt service streams (refunding debt and refunded debt) constitutes the economic gain or loss on the transaction.

If the government is using **only existing resources**, the note should include a general description of the transaction (e.g., amount of debt, amount of cash and other monetary assets acquired with existing resources placed with the escrow agent, the reasons for defeasance, the cash flows required to service the defeased debt, etc.).

The government should also disclose, if applicable, a lack of a prohibition in substituting essentially risk-free monetary assets with monetary assets that are not essentially risk-free. In the following periods, the amounts outstanding for which there is no prohibition in a substitution should be reported separately. ([GASB Statement 86, Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues](#))

Any amounts of debt defeased *in substance*, but still outstanding as of the end of each fiscal year, should be disclosed in the notes. The amount should include debt refunded with resources other than refunding debt ([GASB Statement 86, Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues](#))

[6] *Conduit (no-commitment) debt* obligations are certain limited-obligation revenue bonds, certificates of participation, or similar debt instruments issued by a state or local governmental entity for the express purpose of providing capital financing for a specific third party that is not a part of the issuer's financial reporting entity. Although conduit debt obligations bear the name of the governmental issuer, the issuer has no obligation for such debt beyond the resources provided by a lease or loan with the third party on whose behalf they are issued. ([GASB Interpretation 2](#))

If conduit debt is reported on the balance sheet, it needs to be included in all long-term disclosures.

Otherwise, the city/county/district should disclose:

- General description of transactions.
- Aggregate amount of all conduit debt obligations outstanding at the balance sheet date. If the amount of debt issued prior to January 1, 1996 (or prior to the date of implementation of [GASB Interpretation 2](#)) is not determinable or cannot be reasonably estimated, the city/county/district may provide the aggregate original issue amount.
- A clear indication that the city/county/district has no obligation for the debt beyond the resources provided by related leases or loans.

[7] If the city/county district issued a special assessment for which ***is obligated*** in some manner, the note should discuss this debt. The note should disclose the nature of the city/county/district's obligation. It should identify and describe any guarantee, reserve or sinking fund established to cover defaults by property owners. If not discernible on the face of the financial statements, the note should disclose the amount of delinquent special assessments receivable.

If the city/county/district issued a special assessment for which ***is not obligated*** in any manner, the note should disclose this debt, amount and the fact that the city/county/district is acting only as an agent and is not liable for debt.

[8] The notes should disclose all of the following information regarding demand bonds:

- The terms of any letters of credit or other liquidity facilities outstanding,
- Commitment fees to obtain the letters of credit and any amounts drawn on them outstanding as of the end of the fiscal year,
- The take-out agreement including its expiration date, commitment fees to obtain that agreement, and the terms of any new obligation incurred or expected to be incurred as a result of the take-out agreement.

[9] Examples:

- Loans with forgiveness clauses. Include parties in contract, property secured, terms to convert the loan to a grant, amount to be repaid if forgiveness conditions are not met.
- Grants with recoverable clauses. Include: parties in contract, terms removing recoverable clause, the asset the grantor has an interest in, the amount the grantor can require to be returned, and the conditions that trigger return of the grantor interest.
- Assets pledged as collateral for debt. Include type and amount of debt which is subject of the collateral ([GASB Statement 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements](#)).
- Terms specified in debt agreements related to significant (1) events of default with finance-related consequences, (2) termination events with finance-related consequences, and (3) subjective acceleration clauses. ([GASB Statement 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements](#))

Note X - Major Component Units

Note X - Major Component Units

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

The determination that the component unit is a major should be based on the nature and significance of its relationship with to the primary government. The determination generally would be based on any of the following factors: (1) the services provided by the component unit to the citizenry are such that separate reporting as a major component unit is considered to be essential to financial statement users, (2) there are significant transactions with the primary government, or (3) there is a significant benefit or burden relationship with the primary government.

[Governmental Accounting Standards Board \(GASB\) Statement 14](#) and [GASB Statement 61](#).

The major component units can be presented in the following ways:

1. Separate columns in the government wide financial statements,
2. Combining statements included in basic financial statements, or
3. Condensed financial statements within the notes to the financial statements.

If combining statements are used for presentation they are required to show the major component units (each in a separate column), the aggregate of all non-major component units in one column, and a total column.

If note disclosure is used to report major component units the city/county/district is required to present condensed financial statements. The following information should be displayed.

a. Condensed statement of net position:

1. Total assets distinguishing between capital assets and other assets. Amounts receivable from the primary government should be reported separately;
2. Total deferred outflows of resources;
3. Total liabilities distinguishing between long-term debt and other liabilities. Amounts payable to the primary government should be reported separately;
4. Total deferred inflows of resources;
5. Total net position distinguishing among restricted (separately reporting expendable and nonexpendable components); unrestricted; and amounts of net investment in capital assets.

b. Condensed statement of activities (for units engaged in **governmental** activities):

1. Expenses by major function (and unallocated depreciation if reported in a separate line);
2. Program revenues by type;
3. Net program (expense) revenue;
4. Tax revenues;
5. Other nontax general revenues;
6. Contributions to endowments and permanent funds principal;
7. Special and extraordinary items;

8. Change in net position;
9. Beginning net position; and
10. Ending net position.

c. Condensed statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position (for units engaged in **business-type** activities):

1. Operating revenue (by major source);
2. Operating expenses (depreciation/amortization should be identified separately);
3. Operating income (loss);
4. Nonoperating revenues (expenses) by major items;
5. Capital contributions and additions to permanent and term endowments;
6. Special and extraordinary items;
7. Transfers;
8. Change in net position;
9. Beginning net position; and
10. Ending net position.

Condensed statement of cash flows is **not** required.

If the city/county/district has major component units separate information may also need to be presented in the notes for investments, capital assets, and long-term debt, if that information is significant to the government. This information may be displayed in the same note (i.e., long-term debt, etc.); however, it should be shown separately from the city/county/district's information.

Note X - Members' Supplemental Assessments and Credits

Note X - Members' Supplemental Assessments and Credits

The interlocal governmental agreement provides for supplemental assessments to members based on actual claim experience. (During fiscal year 20__, the Pool did not make a supplemental assessment.) (In 20__, the Pool recorded supplemental assessments of \$_____, pursuant to this provision.) (In addition, during 20__, prior year supplemental assessments were reduced by \$_____.)

The interlocal governmental agreement provides that surplus members' fund balance be used to credit future annual assessments. For the year ended , 20__, member assessments are presented net of such credits of \$_____. The board of directors has designated \$_____ of members' fund balance for this purpose for the fiscal year ending _____, 20__.

Note X - Defined Benefit Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Plans - No Qualifying Trust

Instructions to preparer:

The instructions below assume the plan is **not administered through a qualifying trust** and there is no special funding situation. See paragraphs 162 through 171 of [Governmental Accounting Standards Board \(GASB\) Statement 75](#).

If applicable, the notes should separately identify amounts for the primary government (including blended component units) from amounts for discretely presented component units.

Note X - Defined Benefit Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Plans

The following table represents the aggregate OPEB amounts for all plans subject to the requirements of [GASB Statement 75](#) for the year 20__:

Aggregate OPEB Amounts - All Plans

OPEB liabilities	\$
OPEB assets	\$
Deferred outflows of resources	\$
Deferred inflows of resources	\$
OPEB expenses/expenditures	\$

Instructions to preparer:

The table appears once in the notes and reports the aggregate amounts for all plans, regardless of the type of OPEB plan and whether or not it is administered through a qualifying trust. OPEB assets would be relevant only for plans that are administered through a qualifying trust.

OPEB Plan Description

Plan descriptions are specific to each plan and the following information (a. through e.) should be disclosed about **each** OPEB plan.

- a.** The name of the OPEB plan, identification of the entity that administers the OPEB plan, and identification of the OPEB plan as a single-employer or multiple-employer defined benefit plan.
- b.** A brief description of the benefit terms, including (1) the classes of employees covered; (2) the types of benefits; (3) the key elements of the OPEB formulas; (4) the terms or policies, if any, with respect to automatic postemployment benefit changes, including automatic COLAs, and ad hoc postemployment benefit changes, including ad hoc COLAs, and the sharing of benefit-related costs with inactive employees; and (5) the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. If the OPEB plan is closed to new entrants, that fact should be disclosed.
- c.** The number of employees covered by the benefit terms, separately identifying numbers of the following: (1) Inactive employees currently receiving benefit payments (2) Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments (3) Active employees. Note: "inactive employee" = retiree.

Example:

Employees covered by benefit terms: At December 31, 20__ , the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

<i>Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits</i>	<i>1,000</i>
<i>Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Active employees</i>	<i>10,000</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>11,100</i>

d. The fact that there are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of [GASB Statement 75](#). If OPEB is provided through an OPEB plan that is administered through a trust and that trust does not meet the criteria in paragraph 4, each criterion in paragraph 4 that the trust does not meet should be disclosed.

Example:

The plan is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis and there are no assets accumulated in a qualifying trust.

or

The plan is administered through a trust that does not meet the requirements of a qualifying trust under paragraph 4 of [GASB Statement 75](#). And then describe each criterion of paragraph 4 that the trust does not meet.

e. Identification of the authority under which requirements for the employer and nonemployer contributing entities, if any, to pay OPEB as the benefits come due are established or may be amended. Also, the amount paid by the employer for OPEB as the benefits came due during the reporting period, if not otherwise disclosed.

Assumptions and other inputs

Significant assumptions and other inputs used to measure the total OPEB liability, including assumptions about inflation, healthcare cost trend rates, salary changes, ad hoc postemployment benefit changes (including ad hoc COLAs), and the sharing of benefit-related costs with inactive employees, should be disclosed, as applicable. With regard to the sharing of benefit-related costs, if projections are based on an established pattern of practice, that fact should be disclosed. With regard to mortality assumptions, the source of the assumptions (for example, the published tables on which the assumptions are based or that the assumptions are based on a study of the experience of the covered group) should be disclosed. The dates of experience studies on which significant assumptions are based also should be disclosed. For all significant assumptions, if different rates are assumed for different periods, information should be disclosed about what rates are applied to the different periods of the measurement. With regard to the discount rate, the rate applied in the measurement and the source of that rate should be disclosed.

In addition, if the alternative measurement method is used to measure the total OPEB liability, the source of or basis for all significant assumptions selected in conformity with paragraph 225 of [GASB Statement 75](#) should be disclosed.

Measures of the total OPEB liability calculated using each of the following rates, should be disclosed:

a. If applicable, a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1-percentage-point higher than the assumed _____

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healthcare cost trend rate, and a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower than the assumed healthcare cost trend rate. Note: This information should come from your actuarial valuation.

Example:

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the *(city/county/district)* calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rate of 6.8 percent, as well as what the OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (5.8 percent) or 1-percentage point higher (7.8 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (5.8%)	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate (6.8%)	1% Increase (7.8%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$1,500,000	\$3,000,000	\$5,000,000

b. A discount rate that is 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate, and a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower than the current rate.

Note: This information should come from your actuarial valuation.

Example:

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the *(city/county/district)* calculated using the discount rate of 3.5 percent, as well as what the OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (2.5 percent) or 1-percentage point higher (4.5 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (2.5%)	Current Discount Rate (3.5%)	1% Increase (4.5%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$6,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

For the current reporting period, a schedule of changes in the total OPEB liability should be presented.

Note: This information should come from your actuarial valuation.

* If the **alternative** measurement method was used, you may combine the amounts for differences between expected and actual experience and changes of assumptions.

Plan Name	
Total OPEB Liability at 01/01/20__	\$ ____
Service cost	_____
Interest	_____
Changes of benefit terms	_____
*Differences between expected and actual experience	_____
*Changes of assumptions	_____
Benefit payments	_____
Other changes	_____

Total OPEB Liability at 12/31/2__	\$_____
--	----------------

In addition to the information required above, the following information should be disclosed, if applicable:

- a. The measurement date of the total OPEB liability; the date of the actuarial valuation or alternative measurement method calculation on which the total OPEB liability is based; and, if applicable, the fact that update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to the measurement date. If the alternative measurement method is used to measure the total OPEB liability, the fact that this alternative method was used in place of an actuarial valuation also should be disclosed.
- b. A brief description of changes of assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date.
- c. A brief description of changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date.
- d. The amount of benefit payments in the measurement period attributable to the purchase of allocated insurance contracts, a brief description of the benefits for which allocated insurance contracts were purchased in the measurement period, and the fact that the obligation for the payment of benefits covered by allocated insurance contracts has been transferred from the employer to one or more insurance companies.
- e. A brief description of the nature of changes between the measurement date of the total OPEB liability and the employer's reporting date that are expected to have a significant effect on the total OPEB liability and the amount of the expected resultant change in the total OPEB liability, if known.
- f. The amount of OPEB expense recognized by the employer in the reporting period.
- g. The employer's balances of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, as applicable:

Note: This information should come from your actuarial valuation. Under the alternative measurement method, deferred outflows and inflows **are not** calculated for anything other than payments subsequent to the measurement date.

Example:

At December 31, 20__, the (city/county/district) reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<i>Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<i>Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>
<i>Differences between expected and actual experience</i>	\$	\$
<i>Changes of assumptions</i>	\$	\$
<i>Payments subsequent to the measurement date</i>	\$	\$
TOTAL*	\$	\$

* Total should agree to amounts presented in the financial statements.

For each of the subsequent five years, and in the aggregate thereafter, the net amount of the employer's balances of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources in the table

above that will be recognized in the employer's OPEB expense.

Prepare a separate table for each plan.

Example:

Deferred outflows of resources of \$_____ resulting from payments subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 20X1. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<i>Year ended December 31:</i>	
20X1	\$
20X2	\$
20X3	\$
20X4	\$
20X5	\$
Thereafter	\$

Instructions to preparer:

The following information should be included in the city/county/district's RSI section of financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information identified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) below, as applicable, ***should be presented separately for each OPEB plan*** through which OPEB is provided. The information should be determined as of the measurement date of the total OPEB liability and may be presented in a single schedule. If a primary government and one or more of its component units provide OPEB through the same OPEB plan, required supplementary information in the reporting entity's financial statements should present information for all benefits provided by the reporting entity through the OPEB plan.

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (You may access the supporting spreadsheet on the [BARS Reporting Templates](#) page.)

a. A 10-year schedule of changes in the total OPEB liability that separately presents the information required for each year.

b. A 10-year schedule presenting the following for each year:

(a) The total OPEB liability.

(b) The covered-employee payroll. Unlike pension RSI, which uses covered payroll (the payroll on which contributions to a plan are based), this schedule requires ***covered-employee payroll*** - the payroll of employees that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan.

(c) The total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.

Notes to RSI

The fact that no assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of [GASB Statement 75](#) to pay related benefits should be presented as a note to the schedule.

In addition, information should be presented about factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported - for example, changes of benefit terms, changes in the size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms, or the use of different assumptions. (The amounts presented for prior years should not be restated for the effects of changes - for example, changes of benefit terms or changes of assumptions - that occurred subsequent to the measurement date of that information.)

Note X - Defined Benefit Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Plans - Qualifying Trust

Instructions to preparer:

The instructions below assume the plan **is** administered through a qualifying trust and there is **no special funding situation**. See paragraphs 47 through 58 of [Governmental Accounting Standards Board \(GASB\) Statement 75](#).

If applicable, the notes should separately identify amounts for the primary government (including blended component units) from amounts for discretely presented component units.

Note X - Defined Benefit Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Plans

The following table represents the aggregate OPEB amounts for all plans subject to the requirements of [GASB Statement 75](#) for the year 20__:

Aggregate OPEB Amounts - All Plans

OPEB liabilities	\$
OPEB assets	\$
Deferred outflows of resources	\$
Deferred inflows of resources	\$
OPEB expense/expenditures	\$

Instructions to preparer:

The table appears once in the notes and reports the aggregate amounts for all plans, regardless of the type of OPEB plan and whether or not it is administered through a qualifying trust. OPEB assets would be relevant only for plans that are administered through a qualifying trust.

OPEB Plan Description

Plan descriptions are specific to each plan and the following information (a. through e.) should be disclosed about **each** OPEB plan.

- a.** The name of the OPEB plan, identification of the entity that administers the OPEB plan, and identification of the OPEB plan as a single-employer or agent OPEB plan. The number of participating employers (if an agent or cost-sharing plan). Information regarding the OPEB plan's board and its composition.
- b.** A brief description of the benefit terms, including (1) the classes of employees covered; (2) the types of benefits; (3) the key elements of the OPEB formulas; (4) the terms or policies, if any, with respect to automatic postemployment benefit changes, including automatic COLAs, ad hoc postemployment benefit changes, including ad hoc COLAs, and the sharing of benefit-related costs with inactive employees; and (5) the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. If the OPEB plan is closed to new entrants, that fact should be disclosed.
- c.** The number of employees covered by the benefit terms, separately identifying numbers of the following: (1) Inactive employees currently receiving benefit payments (2) Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments (3) Active employees. Note: "inactive employee" =

retiree.

Example:

Employees covered by benefit terms: At December 31, 20__, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1,000
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	100
Active employees	10,000
Total	11,100

d. A brief description of contribution requirements, including (1) the basis for determining the employer's contributions to the OPEB plan (for example, statute, contract, an actuarial basis, or some other manner); (2) identification of the authority under which contribution requirements of the employer, nonemployer contributing entities, if any, and employees are established or may be amended; (3) legal or contractual maximum contribution rates, if applicable; and (4) the contribution rates (in dollars or as a percentage of covered payroll) of the employer, nonemployer contributing entities, if any, and employees for the reporting period. Also, the amount of contributions recognized by the OPEB plan from the employer during the reporting period, excluding amounts resulting from contributions recognized by the OPEB plan as noncurrent receivables, if not otherwise disclosed.

e. Whether the OPEB plan issues a stand-alone financial report (or the OPEB plan is included in the report of another government) that is available to the public and, if so, how to obtain the report (for example, a link to the OPEB plan report on the employer's website).

Assumptions and Other Inputs

Significant assumptions and other inputs used to measure the total OPEB liability, including assumptions about inflation, healthcare cost trend rates, salary changes, ad hoc postemployment benefit changes (including ad hoc COLAs), and the sharing of benefit-related costs with inactive employees, should be disclosed, as applicable. For all significant assumptions, if different rates are assumed for different periods, information should be disclosed about what rates are applied to the different periods of the measurement.

In addition, the following information related to assumptions and other inputs should be disclosed, as applicable:

a. The fact that projections of the sharing of benefit-related costs are based on an established pattern of practice.

b. The source of the mortality assumptions (for example, the published tables on which the assumptions are based or that the assumptions are based on a study of the experience of the covered group).

c. The dates of experience studies on which significant assumptions are based.

d. If the alternative measurement method is used to measure the total OPEB liability, the source of or basis for all significant assumptions selected in conformity with paragraph 225 of [GASB Statement 75](#).

e. If applicable, measures of the net OPEB liability calculated using (1) a healthcare cost

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trend rate that is 1-percentage-point higher than the assumed healthcare cost trend rate and (2) a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower than the assumed healthcare cost trend rate. Note: this information should come from your actuarial valuation.

Example:

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the (city/county/district) calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rate of 6.8 percent, as well as what the OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (5.8 percent) or 1-percentage point higher (7.8 percent) than the current rate.

	<i>1% Increase (7.8%)</i>	<i>Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate (6.8%)</i>	<i>1% Decrease (5.8%)</i>
<i>Net OPEB Liability</i>	<i>\$1,500,000</i>	<i>\$3,000,000</i>	<i>\$5,000,000</i>

The following information should be disclosed about the **discount rate**:

- a. The discount rate applied in the measurement of the total OPEB liability and the change in the discount rate since the prior measurement date, if any
- b. Assumptions made about projected cash flows into and out of the OPEB plan, such as contributions from the employer, nonemployer contributing entities, and employees
- c. The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments and a brief description of how it was determined, including significant methods and assumptions used for that purpose
- d. If the discount rate incorporates a municipal bond rate, the municipal bond rate used and the source of that rate
- e. The periods of projected benefit payments to which the long-term expected rate of return and, if used, the municipal bond rate are applied in determining the discount rate
- f. The assumed asset allocation of the OPEB plan's portfolio, the long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class, and whether the expected rates of return are presented as arithmetic or geometric means, if not otherwise disclosed
- g. Measures of the net OPEB liability calculated using (1) a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point higher than current rate and (2) a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower than the current rate.

Note: This information should come from your actuarial valuation.

Example:

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the (city/county/district) calculated using the discount rate of 3.5 percent, as well as what the OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (2.5 percent) or 1-percentage point higher (4.5 percent) than the current rate.

	<i>1% Decrease (2.5%)</i>	<i>Current Discount Rate (3.5%)</i>	<i>1% Increase (4.5%)</i>

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<i>Net OPEB Liability</i>	<i>\$6,000,000</i>	<i>\$3,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,000,000</i>
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Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

For the current reporting period, a schedule of changes in the net OPEB liability should be presented.

Note: This information should come from your actuarial valuation.

*If the **alternative** measurement method was used, you may combine the amounts for differences between expected and actual experience and changes of assumptions.

<i>Plan Name</i>	<i>Total OPEB Liability (a)</i>	<i>Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)</i>	<i>Net OPEB Liability (a)-(b)</i>
<i>Balances at 1/1/20__</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>
<i>Changes for the year:</i>			
<i>Service cost</i>			
<i>Interest</i>			
<i>Changes of benefit terms</i>			
<i>*Differences between expected and actual experience</i>			
<i>*Changes of assumptions</i>			
<i>Contributions - employer</i>			
<i>Contributions - employees</i>			
<i>Net investment income</i>			
<i>Benefit payments, including refunds of contributions</i>			
<i>Administrative expense</i>			
<i>Other changes</i>			
<i>Net changes</i>			
<i>Balances at 12/31/20__</i>			

In addition to the information required above, the following information should be disclosed, if applicable:

a. The measurement date of the net OPEB liability; the date of the actuarial valuation or alternative measurement method calculation on which the total OPEB liability is based; and, if applicable, the fact that update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to the measurement date. If the alternative measurement method is used to measure the total OPEB liability, the fact that this alternative method was used in place of an actuarial valuation also should be disclosed.

b. If the employer has a special funding situation, the employer's proportion (percentage) of the collective net OPEB liability, the basis on which its proportion was determined, and the change in its proportion since the prior measurement date.

c. A brief description of changes of assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date.

d. A brief description of changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total OPEB

liability since the prior measurement date.

e. The amount of benefit payments in the measurement period attributable to the purchase of allocated insurance contracts, a brief description of the benefits for which allocated insurance contracts were purchased in the measurement period, and the fact that the obligation for the payment of benefits covered by allocated insurance contracts has been transferred from the employer to one or more insurance companies.

f. A brief description of the nature of changes between the measurement date of the net OPEB liability and the employer’s reporting date that are expected to have a significant effect on the net OPEB liability, and the amount of the expected resultant change in the net OPEB liability, if known.

g. The amount of OPEB expense recognized by the employer in the reporting period.

h. The employer’s balances of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, if applicable:

Note: This information should come from your actuarial valuation. Under the alternative measurement method, deferred outflows and inflows are not calculated for anything other than payments subsequent to the measurement date.

Example:

At December 31, 20__ , the (city/county/district) reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<i>Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<i>Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>
<i>Differences between expected and actual experience</i>	\$	\$
<i>Changes of assumptions</i>	\$	\$
<i>Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on OPEB plan investments</i>	\$	\$
<i>Contributions subsequent to the measurement date</i>	\$	\$
TOTAL*	\$	\$

* Total should agree to amounts presented in the financial statements.

For each of the subsequent five years, and in the aggregate thereafter, the net amount of the employer’s balances of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources in the table above that will be recognized in the employer’s OPEB expense.

Prepare a separate table for each plan.

Example:

Deferred outflows of resources of \$ _____ resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 20X1. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<i>Year ended December 31:</i>	<i>Plan Name</i>
20X1	\$
20X2	\$
20X3	\$
20X4	\$
20X5	\$
<i>Thereafter</i>	\$

The following information is required by [GASB Statement 74](#) for employers who do **not** issue a separate, stand-alone financial report for the plan.

OPEB Plan Investments

(1) Investment policies, including:

- a. Procedures and authority for establishing and amending investment policy decisions.
- b. Policies pertaining to asset allocation.
- c. Description of significant investment policy changes during the reporting period.

(2) Identification of investments (other than those issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government) in any one organization that represents 5 percent or more of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position.

(3) The annual money-weighted rate of return on OPEB plan investments, net of OPEB plan investment expense, and an explanation that a money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of OPEB plan investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested. OPEB plan investment expense should be measured on the accrual basis of accounting. Inputs to the internal rate of return calculation should be determined at least monthly. The use of more frequently determined inputs is encouraged.

Receivables

The terms of any long-term contracts for contributions to the OPEB plan between an employer or nonemployer contributing entity and the OPEB plan, and the balances outstanding on any such long-term contracts at the end of the OPEB plan's reporting period.

Reserves

In circumstances in which there is a policy of setting aside, for purposes such as benefit increases or reduced employer contributions, a portion of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position that otherwise would be available for existing OPEB or for OPEB plan administration:

- (1) A description of the policy related to such reserves
- (2) The authority under which the policy was established and may be amended
- (3) The purposes for and conditions under which the reserves are required or permitted to be used
- (4) The balances of the reserves.

Instructions to preparer:

The following information should be included in the city/county/district's RSI section of financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information identified in subparagraphs (a)-(d), as applicable, ***should be presented separately for each single-employer and agent OPEB plan*** through which OPEB is provided. The information indicated in subparagraphs (a) and (b) should be determined as of the measurement date of the net OPEB liability and may be presented in a single schedule. The information in subparagraphs (c) and (d) should be determined as of the employer's most recent fiscal year-end. If a primary government and one or more of its component units provide OPEB through the same single employer or agent OPEB plan, required supplementary information in the reporting entity's financial statements should present information for all benefits provided by the reporting entity through the single-employer or agent OPEB plan.

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios (You may access the supporting spreadsheet on the [BARS Reporting Templates](#) page.)

a. A 10-year schedule of changes in the net OPEB liability that separately presents the information required for each year.

b. A 10-year schedule presenting the following for each year:

(a) The total OPEB liability

(b) The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position

(c) The net OPEB liability

(d) The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability

(e) The covered-employee payroll. Unlike pension RSI, which uses covered payroll (the payroll on which contributions to a plan are based), this schedule requires covered-employee payroll - the payroll of employees that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan.

(f) The net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.

Schedule of Employer Contributions

c. If an actuarially determined contribution is calculated, a 10-year schedule presenting the following for each year:

(1) The actuarially determined contribution of the employer. For purposes of this schedule, actuarially determined contributions should exclude amounts, if any, associated with payables to the

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OPEB plan that arose in a prior fiscal year and those associated with separately financed specific liabilities of the individual employer to the OPEB plan.

(2) The amount of contributions recognized by the OPEB plan in relation to the actuarially determined contribution of the employer. For purposes of this schedule, contributions should exclude amounts resulting from contributions recognized by the OPEB plan as noncurrent receivables.

(3) The difference between the actuarially determined contribution of the employer and the amount of contributions recognized by the OPEB plan in relation to the actuarially determined contribution of the employer.

(4) The covered-employee payroll.

(5) The amount of contributions recognized by the OPEB plan in relation to the actuarially determined contribution of the employer as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.

d. If an actuarially determined contribution is not calculated and the contribution requirements of the employer are statutorily or contractually established, a 10-year schedule presenting the following for each year:

(1) The statutorily or contractually required employer contribution. For purposes of this schedule, statutorily or contractually required contributions should exclude amounts, if any, associated with payables to the OPEB plan that arose in a prior fiscal year and those associated with separately financed specific liabilities of the individual employer to the OPEB plan.

(2) The amount of contributions recognized by the OPEB plan in relation to the statutorily or contractually required employer contribution. For purposes of this schedule, contributions should exclude amounts resulting from contributions recognized by the OPEB plan as noncurrent receivables.

(3) The difference between the statutorily or contractually required employer contribution and the amount of contributions recognized by the OPEB plan in relation to the statutorily or contractually required employer contribution.

(4) The covered-employee payroll.

(5) The amount of contributions recognized by the OPEB plan in relation to the statutorily or contractually required employer contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.

Schedule of Investment Returns

A 10-year schedule presenting for each fiscal year the annual money weighted rate of return on OPEB plan investments.

Notes to Required Schedules

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contributions, if any, should be presented as notes to the schedule. In addition, for each of the schedules required, information should be presented about factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported (for example, changes of benefit terms, changes in the size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms, or the use of different assumptions). Information about investment related factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported should be limited to those factors over which the OPEB plan or the participating governments have influence (for example, changes in investment policies). Information about external, economic factors (for example, changes in market prices should not be presented. (The amounts presented for prior years should not be restated for the effects of changes - for example, changes of benefit terms or changes of assumptions - that occurred subsequent to the measurement date of that information.)

Note X - Paid Family Medical Leave Act Self-Insurance

Note X - Paid Family Medical Leave Act Self-Insurance

The (city/county/district) administers a voluntary plan for paid family (and/or) medical leave benefits for its employees. Voluntary plans are approved by the Employment Security Department and are available for employers who wish to opt out of the State of Washington's Paid Family & Medical Leave Program for either family leave benefit, medical leave benefit, or both, and instead administer their own internal plan. Employers with voluntary plans are required to offer benefits that are equal to or exceed the benefits offered by the State's program and must report employee hours, wages, premiums deducted from employee pay, and other information to the Employment Security Department on a quarterly basis.

The (city/county/district) paid \$___ in claims during 20__ and held \$___ of employee premiums at fiscal year-end.

Note X - Pension Plans

Note X - Pension Plans

The PERS 1, 2, 3, LEOFF 1, 2 and PSERS 2 note is available on the SAO's website, [BARS Reporting Templates](#). Omit the disclosures related to plans not provided by the government.

Local Governments Pension and Other Benefit Trust Funds

Police and firefighters pension plans are established under the following RCWs:

- Chapter [41.16](#) RCW - Firefighters' Relief and Pensions - 1947 ACT
- Chapter [41.18](#) RCW - Firefighters' Relief and Pensions - 1955 ACT
- Chapter [41.20](#) RCW - Police Relief and Pensions in First Class Cities

The new pension standards ([GASB Statements 67/68](#)) are applicable only to pension plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements in which (per [GASB Statements 67/68](#)):

a. Contributions from employers to the pension plan and earnings on those contributions are irrevocable. *Irrevocability is understood to mean that an employer no longer has ownership or control of the assets, except for any reversionary right once all benefits have been paid. Assets may flow from an employer to the plan, but not from the plan to an employer unless and until all obligations to pay benefits in accordance with the plan terms have been satisfied by payment or by defeasance with no remaining risk regarding the amounts to be paid or the value of plan assets (implementation guide Q&A No. 6). Refunds of the non-vested portion of employer contributions that are forfeited by plan members are consistent with this criterion.*

b. Pension plan assets are dedicated to providing pensions to plan members in accordance with benefit terms. *The use of pension plan assets to pay plan administrative costs or to refund plan member contributions is consistent with this criterion. The commingling of pension and OPEB assets in the same trust is not consistent with this criterion.*

c. Pension plan assets are legally protected from the creditors of employers, the plan administrator and plan members.

Pay-as-you-go funding is not a qualifying trust.

Depending upon how individual local governments have established their pre-LEOFF I police and firefighter plans, they may or may not meet the criteria of [GASB Statements 67/68](#). Local governments that have these plans should carefully review all legislation establishing and modifying the plans and consult with their legal counsel regarding the status of the plans.

Plans that do not meet the criteria of [GASB Statements 67/68](#), should report under the requirements of [GASB Statement 73](#).

Under [GASB Statement 73](#), the pension trust fund cannot be reported as a fiduciary fund. It should be rolled into the general fund for financial statement reporting.

Updated guidance and note disclosures are available on the [BARS Reporting Templates](#) page.

If the local government has determined that the [GASB Statements 67/68](#) is applicable to its pension plan, the required note and RSI is available on SAO's website, [BARS Reporting Templates](#).

Note X - Pension and/or OPEB Plans - Defined Contribution**Note X - Pension and/or OPEB Plans - Defined Contribution****Instructions to preparer:**

Note that these requirements are applicable only to plans in which the employer contributes. If you wish to disclose information about plans in which only employees contribute, you must make it clear in the notes that the employer does not contribute.

The following information should be disclosed in notes to financial statements about each defined contribution pension and/or OPEB plan to which the **employer contributes**:

- The name of the plan, identification of the entity that administers the plan, and identification of the plan as a defined contribution pension or OPEB plan,
- A brief description of the benefit terms (including terms, if any, related to vesting and forfeitures and the policy related to the use of forfeited amounts) and the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended,
- If the plan is administered through a qualifying trust, the contribution (or crediting) rates (in dollars or as a percentage of salary) for employees, the employer, and non-employer contributing entities, if any, and the authority under which those rates are established or may be amended,
- If the plan is not administered through a qualifying trust:
 - The fact that there are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of [GASB Statement 73](#) or paragraph 4 of [GASB Statement 75](#), and each criterion that the trust does not meet, should be disclosed.
 - Identification of the authority under which requirements for the employer to pay pensions or OPEB as the benefits come due are established or may be amended. Also, the amount paid by the employer for pensions or OPEB as the benefits came due during the reporting period, if not otherwise disclosed.
- The amount of pension or OPEB expense recognized by the employer in the reporting period,
- The amount of forfeitures reflected in pension or OPEB expense recognized by the employer in the reporting period,
- The amount of the employer's liability outstanding at the end of the period, if any.

Note X - Pension and/or OPEB Plans - Nongovernmental Plans

Note X - Pension and/or OPEB Plans - Nongovernmental Plans (Pensions and/or OPEB Provided Through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans)

Instructions to preparer:

Note that this guidance applies only to defined benefit plans; not defined contribution plans. See also, [Note X - Pension and/or OPEB Plans - Defined Contribution](#).

Some local governments may provide pensions or OPEB to their employees through a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that:

1. is not a state or local governmental plan,
2. is used to provide defined benefit pensions or OPEB to both employees of state or local governmental employers, and
3. has no predominant state or local governmental employer (either individually or collectively with other state or local governmental employers that provide pensions or OPEB through the plan).

A union sponsored pension or OPEB plan is an example of a plan meeting these criteria.

The accounting and financial reporting standards for these types of pension plans are established in the [Governmental Accounting Standards Board \(GASB\) Statement 78, Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans](#). [GASB Statement 68, Financial Reporting for Pensions](#) **does not** apply to these types of plans.

Similar accounting and financial reporting standards for these types of OPEB plans are established in the [GASB Statement 85, Omnibus 2017](#), paragraphs 18 through 25. [GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions](#), does not apply to these types of plans.

[GASB Statement 78](#) is effective for the fiscal year 2016. [GASB Statement 85](#) is effective for the fiscal year 2018.

Reporting Requirements

Financial Statements

- Pension and/or OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows or deferred inflows are **not** reported in the financial statements, except for any current amounts due and payable to the plans.
- Pension and/or OPEB expense is equal to the employer's required contributions to the plan.

Note Disclosures ([GASB Statement 78](#), paragraph 8 and [GASB Statement 85](#), paragraph 23):

- a. Name of each pension and/or OPEB plan, identification of the entity that administers the plan, and identification of the plan as a cost-sharing plan that has the characteristics described above.
- b. Whether the pension and/or OPEB plan issues a publicly available financial report and, if so, how to obtain the report.
- c. A brief description of the benefit terms, including:

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- (1) The number of the government's employees covered,
- (2) The types of benefits provided,
- (3) The authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended.

d. A brief description of contribution requirements, including:

- (1) The basis for determining the employer's contributions to the plan (for example, pursuant to a collective-bargaining agreement),
- (2) Identification of the authority under which contribution requirements of the employer and its employees are established or may be amended,
- (3) The required contribution rates of the employer and its employees for the reporting period,
- (4) The amount, in dollars, of the employer's required contributions for the reporting period,
- (5) The expiration date(s) of the collective-bargaining agreement(s) requiring contributions to the plan, if any,
- (6) A description of any minimum contributions required for future periods by the collective-bargaining agreement(s), statutory obligations, or other contractual obligations, if applicable,
- (7) Whether the employer is subject to any provisions regarding withdrawal from the plan.

e. The following information about the employer's payables, if any:

- (1) If not otherwise identifiable, the balance of payables,
- (2) Significant terms related to the payables,
- (3) A description of what gave rise to the payables (for example, required contributions to the plan or a contractual arrangement for contributions to the plan related to past service upon entrance into the arrangement).

Required Supplementary Information

The government should disclose a ***schedule of the employer's required contributions*** for each of the ten most recent fiscal years. The schedule should separately identify amounts associated with each pension and/or OPEB plan. Also, ***the Notes to RSI*** should provide information about factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported (e.g., changes in the size of the population covered by the benefit terms or changes in required contribution rates).

Note X - Pledges and Sales of Future Revenues

Note X - Pledges and Sales of Future Revenues

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

For required disclosures please refer to the [GASB Statement 48, Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues](#), paragraphs 21 and 22.

Note X - Pollution Remediation Obligations

Note X - Pollution Remediation Obligations

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

These note disclosures are required by [GASB Statement 49, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations](#).

Required note disclosures:

1. For recognized pollution remediation liabilities and recoveries of pollution remediation outlays, governments should disclose the following:
 - a. The nature and source of pollution remediation obligations (e.g., federal, state, or local laws or regulations).
 - b. The amount of the estimated liability (if not apparent from the financial statements), the methods and assumptions used for the estimate, and the potential for changes due to, for example, price increases or reductions, technology, or applicable laws or regulations.
 - c. Estimated recoveries reducing the liability.
2. For pollution remediation liabilities that are not yet recognized because they are not reasonably estimable, governments should disclose a general description of the nature of the pollution remediation activities.
3. If the government has wetland credits, a disclosure should be made about the credits. Include information on if the government has any plans to sell the credits and that the credits currently hold no value and will not have value until the time of sale.

Note X - Prior Period Adjustments

Note X - Prior Period Adjustments

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

Adjustments related to prior periods (and thus excluded from the operating statements for the current period) are limited to: (a) corrections of material errors in the financial statements of a prior period; and (b) in government-wide and enterprise funds only, other material adjustments which meet the criteria for prior period adjustments contained in [GASB Statement 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements](#), paragraph 62. The circumstances and justification surrounding each such adjustment should be separately explained in these footnotes.

Note X - Property Tax**Note X - Property Tax**

The county treasurer acts as an agent to collect property tax levied in the county for all taxing authorities.

Property Tax Calendar

January 1	Tax is levied and become an enforceable lien against properties.
February 14	Tax bills are mailed.
April 30	First of two equal installment payments is due.
May 31	Assessed value of property established for next year's levy at 100 percent of market value.
October 31	Second installment is due.

Property tax is recorded as a receivable and revenue when levied. **[1]** Property tax collected in advance of the fiscal year to which it applies is recorded as a deferred inflow and recognized as revenue of the period to which it applies. **[2]** No allowance for uncollectible tax is established because delinquent taxes are considered fully collectible. Prior year tax levies were recorded using the same principal, and delinquent taxes are evaluated annually.

The (city/county/district) may levy up to \$ _____ per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for general governmental services.

The (city/county/district's) regular levy for (year) was \$ _____ per \$1,000 on an assessed valuation of \$ _____ (million) for a total regular levy of \$ _____. **[3] [4] [5]**

Washington State Constitution and Washington State law, RCW [84.55.010](#), limit the rate.

Instructions to preparer:

[1] Cities must recognize property taxes already in the hands of the county treasurer. If December taxes have been distributed by December 31, and you do not accrue estimated collections for January and February, use the following sentence.

Property tax revenues are recognized when cash is collected. The amount of taxes receivable at year-end that would be collected soon enough to be available to pay liabilities of the current period is immaterial.

[Return to Reference 1](#)

[2] Counties should add the following sentence in front of the sentence that begins:

No allowance for _____

The balance of taxes receivable includes related interest and penalties.

If the city/county/district estimates uncollectible taxes, use the following paragraph instead:

Property tax receivables are reduced by an allowance for uncollectible taxes which is estimated at ___ percent of *(total/personal)* property taxes receivable at year-end.

Cities with firemen's pension funds should add the following paragraph, if the levy is restricted to the firemen's pension fund.

The city is also authorized to levy \$.45 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation for the firemen's pension fund. See (Pension Note No.__). This levy is subject to the same limitations as the levy for general government services. The city's firemen's pension levy for (year) was \$ _____ per \$1,000 for a total levy of \$ _____.

[Return to Reference 2](#)

[3] Property tax road levy shifts - road diversion

Counties should add the following paragraph to supplement the note with disclosure of any *diverted road levy*. The note should specifically identify amounts diverted for non-road purposes.

The county is also authorized to levy \$2.25 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation in unincorporated areas for road construction and maintenance. This levy is subject to the same limitations as the levy for general government services. The county's road levy for (year) was \$ _____ per \$1,000 on an assessed valuation of \$ _____ (million) for a total road levy of \$ _____. The diverted county road levy for (year) was \$ _____ per \$1,000 on an assessed valuation of \$ _____ (million) for a total diverted road levy of \$ _____.

[Return to Reference 3](#)

[4] If the government has any special levies, they should be disclosed separately.

Special levies approved by the voters are not subject to the limitations listed above. In (year), the (city/county/district) levied an additional \$ _____ per \$1,000 for (give purpose) for a total additional levy of \$ _____.

[Return to Reference 4](#)

[5] If the city/county/district has several special levies or wishes to disclose the distribution of its tax levies, the following note format may be used instead of the last paragraph of the sample text:

For (year), the (city/county/district) levied the following property taxes on an assessed value of \$ _____ (million). (The special levies identified in the table were approved by the voters and are not subject to the limitations listed above.)

Purpose of Levy	Levy Rate per \$1,000	Total Levy Amount
General Government	\$	\$

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Road Levy (on the assessed value of unincorporated areas totaling \$___ million)		
Special Medic One Levy		
Special G.O. Bond Levy		
Totals	\$	\$

[Return to Reference 5](#)

Note X - Receivable and Payable Balances

Note X - Receivable and Payable Balances

A. Receivables [\[1\]](#)

Receivables at December 31, 20__ were as follows:

	Accounts	Taxes	Special Assessments	Due to Other Government	Other	Total
Governmental Activities:						
Total Governmental Activities						
Amounts not scheduled for collection during the subsequent year						
Business-Type Activities:						
Total Business-Type Activities						

B. Payables [\[2\]](#)

Payables at December 31, 20__ were as follows:

	Vendors	Salaries and Benefits				Total
Governmental Activities:						
Reconciliation of balances in fund financial statements to government-wide financial statements						
Total Governmental Activities						
Business-Type Activities:						
Total Business-Type Activities						

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[1] Provide these details only if the significant components of receivables have been obscured by aggregations.

The city/county/district should disclose if significant balances of receivables are not expected to be collected within one year of the end of the fiscal period.

[Return to Reference 1](#)

[2] Provide these details only if the significant components of payables have been obscured by aggregations.

[Return to Reference 2](#)

Note X - Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Note X - Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

A. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position

The governmental funds' balance sheet includes reconciliation between fund balance - total governmental funds and net position - governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. [\[1\]](#)

B. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-Wide Statement of Activities

The governmental funds' statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes reconciliation between net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. [\[2\]](#)

Instructions to preparer:

This note is required only if the reconciliation on the face of financial statements does not provide sufficient details about reconciling items ([Governmental Accounting Standards Board \(GASB\) Statement 34](#), paragraph 77).

[1] List all the elements from the reconciliation provided in/or after the city/county/district governmental funds' balance sheet and provide details for each reconciling item.

[2] List all the elements from the reconciliation provided in/after the city/county/district governmental funds' statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and provide details for each reconciling item.

Note X - Related Party Transactions

Note X - Related Party Transactions

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

These disclosures are required for any transactions with related parties, other than normal transactions conducted in the ordinary course of operations (such as compensation of employees or licensing or permitting for other governments). When evaluating the necessity of a disclosure, governments should consider both the form and substance of the transaction.

As defined in [GASB Statement 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements](#), related parties include:

- A government's related organizations, joint ventures, and jointly governed organizations
- Elected and appointed officials of the government, executive management and immediate family members of officials and executive managers
- Other parties that the government can significantly influence
- Other parties that can significantly influence the government
- Other parties that are under the influence of a related party to the government

Disclosure should include:

- The nature of the relationship(s) involved.
- A description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which financial statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to gain an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements.
- The dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which financial statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period.
- Amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each statement of net position presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

This disclosure could be appropriately combined with other information in other notes, such as a joint venture note or reporting entity note. These disclosures are also required should the government transact business with its own officials or employees beyond the limited amounts permitted in Chapter [42.23](#) RCW.

Also disclose complex transactions with other parties not discussed in other notes. These disclosures include:

- Loans with forgiveness clauses, parties in contract, property secured, terms to convert the loan to a grant, amount to be repaid if forgiveness conditions are not met.
-

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- Grants with recoverable clauses, parties in contract, terms removing recoverable clause, the asset the grantor has an interest in, the amount the grantor can require to be returned, and the conditions that trigger return of the grantor interest.
- Reporting an asset for an Investment in Tax Credit Partnership when using discrete presentation of a component unit. The disclosure should include the method used to calculate the investment, classification of the TCP as a component unit with joint venture characteristics using GAAP criteria, [GASB Statement 14](#), paragraphs 72 and 78.
- Formation and use of not-for-profit corporation by the authority, listing the not for profit corporation, other parties, and function the not-for-profit corporation performs for the authority.

REAC has indicated it will be performing an expanded note disclosure review on the above items.

Note X - Restricted Component of Net Position

Note X - Restricted Component of Net Position

The government-wide statement of net position reports \$ _____ of restricted component of net position, of which \$ _____ is restricted by enabling legislation.

Instructions to preparer:

The governments should evaluate the legal enforceability of the enabling legal restrictions on an annual basis.

If the restrictions were determined to be replaced by new ones, the net position should be reported as *restricted* for the new purpose from the period of change forward.

If the restrictions were determined not to be legally enforceable, then they should be reported as *unrestricted* from the time of such determination forward.

If the net position is used for purposes not specified by enabling legislation, the reporting will vary depending if such restrictions are enforceable or not. If the restrictions are determined to be legally enforceable, the net position should continue to be reported as *restricted*; otherwise, as *unrestricted*.

For more details see the [GASB Statement 46, Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation](#).

Note X - Risk Financing Limits**Note X - Risk Financing Limits**

The following table reflects the risk financing limits on coverage policies issued and retained by (pool) at _____, 20___. **[1]**

TYPE OF COVERAGE	MEMBER DEDUCTIBLES	SELF INSURED RETENTION	EXCESS LIMITS
Property Loss:			
Buildings and Content			
Flood			
Earthquake			
Terrorism			
Comprehensive General Liability, including:			
Professional Liability			
Terrorism Liability			
Auto Liability			
Public Officials Errors and Omissions			
Employment Practices Liability			
Blanket Employee Dishonesty, Named Position			
Boiler and Machinery			
Auto Physical Damage			

Instructions to preparer:

[1] Additional information should be provided for the following:

- Discuss the details of minimum deductibles for applicable types of coverage as needed in footnotes to the tables.
- Disclose any requirements for participant co-pays after deductibles are met.
- If options exist for participants to elect for higher deductibles they should be discussed.

Note X - Risk Management

Note X - Risk Management

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

A city/county/district should disclose:

- a description of the types of risk the city/county/district faces and how it is handling those risks;
- any significant reduction in insurance coverage from the previous year (by risk category); and
- an indication whether the amount of settlements exceeded insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

If the city/county/district ***participates in a risk pool***, it should describe that arrangement. The description should specifically address the rights and responsibilities of the government and the pool.

If a city/county/district ***retains some risk*** of loss, it should make the following disclosures:

1. a description of what the liability for unpaid claims represents and how it is calculated (this discussion should mention whether non-incremental claims adjustment expenses have been included as part of the liability for claims and judgments);
2. if the city/county/district exercises its option to discount claims liabilities or has entered into any structured settlements, the nondiscounted carrying amount of any liabilities reported at a discounted value and the range for interest rates used for discounting;
3. claims defeased through annuity contracts (unless beneficiaries have signed an agreement releasing the government from all further obligation, and the likelihood of further payments is remote); and
4. a tabular reconciliation of the claims liability for ***both the current fiscal year and the prior fiscal year***, using the following format:
 - claims liability (beginning of year)
 - claims incurred during the year
 - changes in the estimate for claims of prior periods
 - payments on claims
 - other (for example, change in the methodology used to estimate claims)
 - claims liability (end of year).

For more information refer to the [GASB Statement 10, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues](#).

Housing Authorities

If the housing authority is a member of a public entity risk pool, insert a note provided to the authority by the Housing Authority Risk Retention Pool (HARRP) below. Add additional information

if required.

The _____ is a member of the Housing Authorities Risk Retention Pool (HARRP). Utilizing Chapter [48.62 RCW](#) (self-insurance regulation) and Chapter [39.34 RCW](#) (Interlocal Cooperation Act), fifty-five public housing authorities in the states of Washington, Oregon and California originally formed HARRP in March 1987. HARRP was created for the purposes of providing a pooling mechanism for jointly purchasing insurance, jointly self-insuring, and/or jointly contracting for risk management services. HARRP currently has a total of ninety-two members in the states of Washington, Oregon, Nevada and California. Thirty-six of the ninety two members are Washington public housing entities.

New members originally contract for a three year term and thereafter automatically renew on an annual basis. Members may quit (after completion of the three year commitment) upon giving notice to HARRP prior to their renewal date. HARRP can terminate the members after giving a sixty (60) day notice prior to the renewal date. Termination does not relieve a former member from its unresolved losses incurred during membership.

General and Automobile Liability coverages are written on an occurrence basis, without member deductibles. Errors & Omissions coverage (which includes Employment Practices Liability) is written on a claims made basis, and the members are responsible for 10percent of the incurred costs of the claims. (Due to special underwriting circumstances, some members may be subject to a greater E&O co-payment.) The Property coverage offered by HARRP is on a replacement cost basis with deductibles ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000. Fidelity coverage, with limits of \$100,000 (with options up to \$500,000) for employee dishonesty and forgery or alteration and \$10,000 for theft are also provided with deductibles the same as Property.

Coverage limits for General Liability, Errors & Omissions and Property are \$2,000,000 per occurrence and \$2,000,000 annual aggregate. (Some members have chosen greater Property limits for higher valued properties.) Limits for Automobile Liability are \$1,000,000/\$1,000,000.

HARRP self-insures the full layer of coverage for liability lines (\$2,000,000 per occurrence and \$2,000,000 annual aggregate). There is no purchased reinsurance above this limit. For property, HARRP retains \$2,000,000 and \$63,000,000 of reinsurance from St. Paul/Travelers Insurance Company for a combined total of \$65,000,000. The HARRP Board of Directors determines the limits and coverage terms, at its sole discretion.

HARRP provides loss control services, claim investigation and adjusting, litigation management and defense with in-house staff and retained third party contractors.

HARRP is fully funded by member assessments that are adjusted annually by the HARRP Board on the basis of independent actuarial studies. These assessments cover loss, loss adjustment expenses, reinsurance and other administrative expenses. HARRP does not have the right to assess the membership for any shortfall in its funding. Such shortfalls are made up through future rate adjustments.

Note X - Risk Management (for participating member of pool)**Note X - Risk Management** *(for participating member of pool)***or****Note 1 - General** *(for public entity risk pool)*

The (city/county/district) is a member of the (pool) (Pool). Chapter 48.62 RCW authorizes the governing body of any one or more governmental entities to form together into or join a pool or organization for the joint purchasing of insurance, and/or joint self-insuring, and/or joint hiring or contracting for risk management services to the same extent that they may individually purchase insurance, self-insure, or hire or contract for risk management services. An agreement to form a pooling arrangement was made pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 39.34 RCW, the Interlocal Cooperation Act. The Pool was formed on (date) when (city/county/district) in the state of Washington joined together by signing an Interlocal Governmental Agreement to pool their self-insured losses and jointly purchase insurance and administrative services. (Number of participating members) (city/county/district) have joined the Pool.

The Pool allows members to (state purposes: i.e., jointly purchase insurance coverage, establish a plan of self-insurance, and provide related services, such as risk management, etc.). (State type of policy coverage: i.e., coverage for public official liability is on a "claims made basis." All other coverages are on an "occurrence" basis.) The Pool provides the following forms of group purchased insurance coverage for its members: list by type of policy: i.e., property, liability, vehicle, other mobile equipment, electronic data processing equipment, bonds of various types, excess liability, public official liability, and machinery breakdown, etc.

Members make an annual contribution to fund the Pool. The Pool acquires insurance from unrelated underwriters that are subject to a per-occurrence deductible of \$ _____. Members are responsible for the first \$ _____ of the deductible amount of each claim, while the Pool is responsible for the remaining \$ _____. Insurance carriers cover all losses over \$ _____ to the maximum limits of each policy. Since the Pool is a cooperative program, there is a joint liability among the participating members.

Each new member pays the Pool an admittance fee. This amount covers the member's share of organizational expenses and the cost of analyzing their loss data and risk profile. Members contract to remain in the Pool for a minimum of (number) year(s), and must give notice (number) year(s) before terminating participation. The Interlocal Governmental Agreement is renewed automatically each year after the initial (number) year period. Even after termination, a member is still responsible for contributions to the Pool for any unresolved, unreported, and in-process claims for the period they were a signatory to the interlocal governmental agreement.

The Pool is fully funded by its member participants. Claims are filed by members with (name of third party administrator, if appropriate) which has been contracted to perform claims adjustment, loss prevention, and property appraisal services for the Pool. Fees paid to the third party administrator under this arrangement for the year ended _____, 20__ were \$ _____, which included fees for appraisal services. For [1], the Pool has contracted with the third party administrator to perform claims adjustment and loss prevention services for \$ _____.

The Pool is governed by a board of directors which is comprised of one designated representative from each participating member. An executive committee is elected at the annual meeting, and is responsible for conducting the business affairs of the Pool.

Instructions to preparer:

[1] Insert next reporting year.

Note X - Segment Information**Note X - Segment Information**

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

The city/county/district that reports enterprise funds or that uses proprietary fund accounting and reporting standards to report their activities may be required to present segment information for those activities. This note is not required when the information is displayed in financial statements. For purposes of this disclosure, a segment is an identifiable activity reported as or within an enterprise fund or other stand-alone. Segment disclosure is required for activities that meet all three of the following criteria:

1. The activity must be identifiable. An activity is identifiable if it has a specific revenue stream and related expenses and gains and losses that are accounted for separately.
2. The activity must have revenue-supported debt outstanding. As of the end of the fiscal period, the activity must have one or more bonds or other debt instruments (e.g., certificates of participation) outstanding with a revenue pledged in support of that debt. (Conduit debt is not a consideration for this purpose.)
3. The activity must be externally required to maintain separate accounts. An external party (e.g., pursuant to bond indenture) must require separate accounting of all of the following items related to the activity: revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities.

Segment disclosure requirements should be met by providing condensed financial statement in the notes:

- a. Type of goods or services provided by the segment.
 - b. Condensed statement of net position:
 1. Total assets - distinguishing between current assets, capital assets, and other assets. Amounts receivable from other funds or component units should be reported separately.
 2. Total deferred outflows of resources.
 3. Total liabilities - distinguishing between current and long-term amounts. Amounts payable to other funds or component units should be reported separately.
 4. Total deferred inflows of resources.
 5. Total net position - distinguishing among restricted (separately reporting expendable and nonexpendable components); unrestricted; and amounts of net investment in capital assets.
-

c. Condensed statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position:

1. Operating revenues (by major source)
2. Operating expenses. Depreciation (including any amortization) should be identified separately
3. Operating income (loss)
4. Nonoperating revenues (expenses) - with separate reporting of major revenues and expenses
5. Capital contributions and additions to permanent and term endowments
6. Special and extraordinary items
7. Transfers
8. Change in net position
9. Beginning net position
10. Ending net position

d. Condensed statement of cash flows:

1. Net cash provided (used) by:
 - Operating activities
 - Noncapital financing activities
 - Capital and related financing activities
 - Investing activities
2. Beginning cash and cash equivalent balances.
3. Ending cash and cash equivalent balances.

Note X - Service Concession Arrangements

Note X - Service Concession Arrangements

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

A city/county/district should disclose:

- A general description of the arrangement (including management's objectives) and the status of the project during the construction period;
- Nature and amount of related assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows;
- Rights retained and rights granted, and
- Guarantees and commitments.

Disclosures for the service concession arrangements can be aggregated for agreements involving similar facilities and risk.

Note X - Short-Term Debt**Note X - Short-Term Debt**

Short-term activities for the year ended December 31, 20__ was as follows:

Debt	Beginning Balance 01/01/20__	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance 12/31/20__
____	\$ ____	\$ ____	\$ ____	\$ ____
____	____	____	____	____
____	____	____	____	____
____	____	____	____	____

Instructions to preparer:

The city/county/district should provide the information about short-term debt activities (e.g., anticipation notes, use of line of credit and similar loans, etc.) during year, ***even if not short-term debt is outstanding at the year end.***

The city/county/district should describe the purpose for which the short-term debt was issued.

The city/county/district may also address how it intends to finance the payment of short-term debt outstanding at the end of the fiscal period.

For additional requirements for government-wide and proprietary funds see [GASB Statement, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements](#), paragraph 44.

Note X - Solvency

Note X - Solvency

A. Financial Solvency Property and Liability Pool (Joint Pools)

Washington Administrative Code (WAC) [200-100](#) requires (Pool) to maintain certain levels of primary and secondary assets to meet solvency standards. As defined in WAC 200-100-03001 total primary assets, cash and cash equivalents less non-claim liabilities, must be at least equal to the unpaid claims estimate at the expected level as determined by the actuary. Additionally, total primary and secondary assets must be at least equal to the unpaid claims estimate at the 80 percent confidence level as determined by the actuary. Secondary assets are defined as insurance receivables, real estate or other assets (less any non-claim liabilities) the value of which can be independently verified by the state risk manager.

Solvency test for program:

Primary Asset Test		Secondary Asset Test	
Cash and cash equivalents		Cash and cash equivalents	
Investments		Investments	
Total		Receivables, member contributions	
Less: Non-claims liabilities		Capital Assets	
Accounts payable/Tax liability		Less: Non-claims liabilities	
Less: Unearned member contributions in excess of member contribution receivables		Accounts payable/Tax liability	
		Less: Unearned member contributions	
Total Primary Assets		Total Secondary Assets	
<i>compared to:</i>		<i>compared to:</i>	
Claim liabilities at expected level per actuary (sum of all claims liabilities)		Claim liabilities at 80 percent confidence level per actuary (from actuarial study)	
Test #1 - Primary Asset Test	MET/NOT MET	Test #2 - Secondary Asset Test	MET/NOT MET

B. For Health and Welfare Pools (Joint Pools) [\[1\]](#)

Washington Administrative Code (WAC) [200-110-040](#) requires all joint health and welfare programs self-insuring medical benefit programs to establish program reserves (monies set aside to pay expenses) in an amount equal to 16 weeks of program expenses. The WAC requires vision, dental and prescription drug benefit programs or any combination of programs to establish program reserves in an amount not less than eight weeks of program expenses for each program offered. An additional contingency reserve for vision, dental or prescription drug programs is also recommended, but not required.

The following note would only be included if applicable:

In lieu of the above mentioned requirements, all joint health and welfare self-insurance providing either medical, vision, dental or prescription drug benefits or any combination thereof must obtain an independent actuarial study of estimated outstanding program liabilities and maintain funds equal to or greater than the actuarially determined program liability at fiscal year-end.

Solvency test for program:

FOR MEDICAL PROGRAM EXPENSES - 16 WEEK RESERVE IS REQUIRED UNLESS ESTIMATED BY ACTUARY	
Medical 16 weeks claims test	
<u>Program expenses</u>	
Medical Claims Paid	-
Other Operating Expenses related to medical claims (would include admin fees)	-
Other Operating Expenses other than related to medical	-
TOTAL	-
<u>Minimum Program Reserves</u>	
Total Program Expenses	-
Divided by 52	-
x 16	-
Total expected program reserves	-
<u>Actual Program reserves</u>	-
16 weeks claims test	NOT MET

FOR VISION, DENTAL OR PRESCRIPTION PROGRAM EXPENSES - 8 WEEK RESERVE IS REQUIRED UNLESS ESTIMATED BY ACTUARY			
8 weeks claims test		Additional contingency reserve	
<u>Program expenses</u>		<u>Program expenses</u>	
Dental/Vision or Rx claims	-	Dental/Vision or Rx claims	-
Other Operating Expenses <i>related to medical claims</i>	-	Other Operating Expenses <i>related to medical claims</i>	
Other Operating Expenses other than related to claims	-	Other Operating Expenses other than related to claims	-
TOTAL	-	TOTAL	-
<u>Minimum Program Reserves</u>		<u>Minimum Program Reserves</u>	
Total Program Expenses	-	Total Program Expenses	-
Divided by 52	-	Divided by 52	-
x 8	-	x 8	-
Total expected program reserves	-	Total expected program reserves	-
<u>Actual Program reserves</u>		<u>Reserves, after meeting 8 week test</u>	
	-		-
8 weeks claims test	NOT MET	Additional contingency reserve	NOT MET

Instructions to preparer:

[1] This note should be customized specifically to the risk pool’s circumstances particularly if programs in existence less than one year have established reserves according to the initial plan submitted and approved by the state risk manager, if different than the required eight week reserve, OR if reserve is determined by obtaining an independent actuary estimate.

[Return to Reference 1](#)

Note X - Subsequent Events

Note X - Subsequent Events

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

Certain events that occur between the date of the financial statements and the date they are issued must be disclosed. There are two ways that subsequent events may affect the financial statements: (1) recognized events - they require adjustment to the financial statement; and (2) nonrecognized events - they may require disclosure in the notes to financial statements.

Recognized events are those that existed at the date of the financial statement and provide additional information available prior to the issuance of the financial statements. Financial statements should be adjusted for any changes resulted from that information. For example, the settlement of litigation for an amount different than the liability recorded in financial statements.

Nonrecognized events are those that provide additional information prior to the issuance of the financial statements but did not exist at the date of the financial statement. Examples include losses from fire or flood, the issuance of new debt or its advance retirement, or a change that affects the powers of the government, its scope of services or its revenue structure.

For more details refer to [GASB Statement 56, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in the AICPA Statements on Auditing Standards](#).

For disclosures regarding bankruptcy see [Note X - Bankruptcy](#).

Examples:

In February 2020, the Governor of the state of Washington declared a state of emergency in response to the spread of a deadly new virus. In the weeks following the declaration, precautionary measures to slow the spread of the virus have been ordered. These measures include closing schools, colleges and universities, cancelling public events, prohibiting public and private gatherings, and requiring people to stay home unless they are leaving for an essential function.

[Include information about actual or potential financial or operational impact on entity, and management's plans to address the situation, to the extent known.]

The length of time these measures will be in place, and the full extent of the financial impact on the (city/county/district) is unknown at this time.

On February 1, 20__, the county issued \$1.4 million in Road Improvement District (RID) bonds to provide moneys that are necessary to pay the cost and expense of constructing improvements within RID No. 85-1. The bonds bear interest rates from 8.75 to 11.125 percent and will be redeemed over the next 18 years with proceeds from RID assessment revenues.

On April 10, 20__, the city transferred all employees, assets, liabilities, and contracts related to the Vanpool Fund to the Golden County Public Transportation Benefit Area. The transfer

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included \$1,370,000 due to the State of Washington for loans to purchase vanpool vehicles.

Beginning on March 1, 20__, the city's sales tax was increased by 0.2 percent to finance the purchase of property dedicated for a downtown park.

On April 5, 20__, the city council approved the sale of 136 acres of land adjacent to the city airport to a private corporation for \$1.5 million. The sale is expected to be consummated prior to December 1, 20__. The proceeds will be devoted to capital improvements for the airport.

Note X - Tax Abatement

Note X - Tax Abatement

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

The [Governmental Accounting Standards Board \(GASB\) Statement 77, Tax Abatement Disclosures](#) is effective for years ended December 31, 2016 and after. This disclosure is required only if the programs and policies affects **taxes** collected by the city/county/district. Any agreements that contribute to economic development or otherwise benefit a city/county/district but do not involve tax reduction are not a subject of this disclosure.

The disclosure is required **not** only for the agreements that are entered into by the reporting city/county/district, but also that are entered into by other governments (e.g., state, etc.) and that reduce the reporting city/county/district's tax revenues.

What is a tax abatement?

Governments offer various programs to lower taxes such as tax exemptions, deductions, rebates and abatements. Under the [GASB Statement 77](#), tax abatements have a narrow definition:

Tax abatement is a reduction in tax revenues that results **from an agreement** between one or more governments and an individual or entity in which:

- a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled, and
- b) the individual or entity promises **to take a specific action after** the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the governments or the citizens of those governments.

This definition does not include programs that reduce the tax liabilities of broad classes of taxpayers (such as senior citizen exemptions) or are not the product of individual agreements with each taxpayer. The program label is not important; it's the substance of the agreement that counts. The key is whether it meets the above definition.

The agreement may be in writing, or it may be implicitly understood. But there must be an identifiable agreement between a government and a specific individual or entity.

What needs to be disclosed?

For the complete list of disclosure requirements see paragraphs 5 through 10 the [GASB Statement 77, Tax Abatement Disclosures](#) and the table below. Also, see appendix C of the Statement for illustrations. The government should report information about its own agreements separately from the agreements of other governments. Governments are not required to present information if they are legally prohibited from doing so, but that fact must be disclosed.

The Department of Revenue has posted tax abatement information applicable to local governments

to its website. It is available at the [DOR website](#). This data includes state imposed sales taxes and state and county property taxes. Local governments still need to ensure proper disclosure of any other abatement arrangements as required by the [GASB Statement 77](#).

The following is a brief summary of required disclosures. See [GASB Statement 77](#) for more information:

Brief Description of Information:	Government's Own Abatement	Other Governments Abatements
Name of Program	X	
Purpose of Program	X	
Name of Government		X
Tax Being Abated	X	X
Authority to Abate Taxes	X	
Eligibility Criteria	X	
Abatement Mechanism	X	
Recapture Provisions	X	
Types of Recipient Commitments	X	
Dollar Amount of Taxes Abated	X	X
Amounts Received or Receivable from Other Governments Associated with Abated Taxes	X	X
Other Commitments by the Government	X	
Quantitative Threshold for Individual Disclosure	X	X
Information Omitted due to Legal Prohibition [1]	X	X

What if tax revenues reduced under a tax abatement agreement are recovered from other tax payers?

In some cases where there is a tax abatement, there is no overall reduction of tax revenues to the government because the tax burden is shifted to other properties to recover it. Governments have questioned whether this is still considered a tax abatement that needs to be reported under [GASB Statement 77](#). Per GASB, the answer is yes. The GASB has added a new Q&A to the 2017 update to the [Comprehensive Implementation Guide](#) to clarify this.

Q 4.39 - A government enters into an agreement with a manufacturing company in which the company agrees to relocate to the government's jurisdiction and the government agrees to not levy taxes on the manufacturing company's office building for a period of 10 years. The government is subject to a property tax cap that limits the growth of its total property tax levy to 2 percent per year. The full amount allowed under the cap is levied on properties that are not subject to the agreement. Therefore, the government does not expect that overall tax revenues will be reduced. Does this agreement have the characteristic described in paragraph 4 of [GASB Statement 77, Tax Abatement Disclosures](#), that tax revenues are reduced as a result of the government promising to forgo tax revenues to which it is otherwise entitled?

A - Yes. As part of the agreement, the government promises to forgo tax revenues in relation to the

individual or entity in the agreement. To qualify as a tax abatement agreement that is subject to [GASB Statement 77](#), it is not necessary that the government forgo tax revenue in the aggregate. The fact that the government in this example may effectively recoup the tax revenue associated with the agreement from other taxpayers is not relevant to determining whether the agreement meets the definition of a tax abatement. If the agreement meets the other criteria in the definition of a tax abatement, the tax abatement should be disclosed in accordance with the requirements of [GASB Statement 77](#).

Footnotes:

[1] The government should disclose whatever information is not specifically prohibited by the state law. The government should also disclose what type of information is omitted and cite the state law that prohibits its disclosure.

Note X – Telecommunication Services**Note X - Telecommunication Services**

A template for this note is not available. See “Instructions to preparer:” for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

If a district provides any telecommunication services under RCW [54.16.330](#), the district should:

1. Describe the type of services provided. If telecommunication systems were developed prior to fiscal year 2000, the district should briefly describe those activities.
2. List related revenues and expenses by major categories. Also, disclose its capital investment in telecommunication services. The disclosure should include a current and an aggregate (since fiscal year 2000) amount of the district’s capital investment.

	Telecommunication Services	Amount
Operating Revenues:	Wholesale Fiber Services to ISP Wholesale Fiber Service to Governments Fiber Leasing Installation Charges Equipment Sales Other	
Operating Expenses:	Administration and General Repairs and Maintenance Tower Lease Interconnection Access Other	
Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)		
Capital Investment:	Current Cumulative (since 2000)	

3. Disclose any assumptions for allocating revenues, expenses, and capital investment costs (including depreciation) between telecommunication and other services.

If the telecommunication activities meet the definition of a segment, the district should follow the requirements listed in [Note X - Segment Information](#). Also it should provide an additional disclosure of the district’s cumulative capital investment in the reported segment.

Note X - Termination Benefits**Note X - Termination Benefits**

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

Termination benefits are benefits provided by employers to employees as an inducement to hasten the termination of services, or through voluntary termination, or a consequence of involuntary termination. These benefits include severance pay, continued health care coverage, career counseling, and outplacement services.

In the period in which an employer becomes obligated for termination benefits the employer should make the following disclosures:

1. A description of the types of benefits provided.
2. The number of employees affected.
3. The time period over which the benefits are expected to be provided.
4. The cost of termination benefits it is not identifiable on the face of the financial statements.
5. Change in actuarial accrued liability for pension and OPEB (if affected).
6. Method (i.e. discounted present value) and assumptions (discount rate, healthcare cost trend rate, etc.) used for calculation of the liability.
7. If the cost of benefits cannot be estimated this should be disclosed.

Measurement and recognition:

When benefits are provided upon termination recognition of the liability and expense also needs to be reported in the financial statements. Employers need to measure the components of healthcare related benefits separately from non health benefits. Health care benefits should be discounted to present value using a projection of benefits, healthcare cost trend data and discount rate. Generally the cost of non healthcare related benefits are calculated as the discounted present value of expected future benefit payments. For a detailed discussion of the liability and expense measurement and recognition see [GASB Statement 47, Accounting for Termination Benefits](#).

Note X – Third Party Contractual Agreements

Note X – Third Party Contractual Agreements

A template for this note is not available. See “Instructions to preparer:” for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

Describe the agreements applicable to the hospital district.

Note X - Unique and Unusual Transactions

Note X - Unique and Unusual Transactions

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

Intergovernmental Assistance Programs

Current authoritative pronouncements do not require disclosure of specifics of intergovernmental assistance programs, but if a participation in such programs is considered a material part of the city/county/district operation, note disclosure is suggested.

In the note provide:

- description of a program,
- amounts of grants, entitlements or shared revenues,
- description of program requirements and provisions (i.e., cost sharing or matching requirements, etc.).

Other

Please refer to [GASB Statement 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements](#) for disclosure requirements for **government-wide** and **proprietary funds** financial statements pertaining to:

- Construction-type contracts by governments engaged in the contracting operations (paragraph 116).
 - Debt that is extinguished through a troubled debt restructuring (paragraphs 147 and 162).
 - Foreign currency transactions (paragraphs 170 and 171).
 - Receivables and payables that represent contractual rights to receive money or contractual obligations to pay money on fixed or determinable dates (notes), whether or not there is a stated provision for interest (paragraph 187).
 - Nonmonetary transactions (paragraph 280).
 - Research and development arrangements (paragraph 384).
 - Broadcasters and cable television systems (paragraphs 385-399).
 - Insurance entities other than public entity risk pools (paragraph 429).
 - Lending activities (paragraphs 431-451).
-

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- Mortgage banking activities (paragraphs 473 and 474).

Please refer to [GASB Statement 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements](#) for additional disclosure requirements for **business-type activities** financial statements pertaining to:

- Real estate sales (paragraph 330).
- Regulated operations that met certain criteria in paragraph 476.

Note X - Unpaid Claims Liabilities**Note X - Unpaid Claims Liabilities**

As discussed in Note (___), the Pool establishes a liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which includes estimates of both future payments of losses and related claim adjustment expenses, both allocated and unallocated. The following represents changes in those aggregate liabilities for the Pool during the past two years:

	20_ <u>[1]</u>	20_ <u>[2]</u>
Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses/claims reserves at beginning of year	\$ ___	\$ ___
Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses:		
Provision for insured events of current year	\$ ___	\$ ___
Increases in provision for insured events of prior years	\$ ___	\$ ___
Total incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses	\$ ___	\$ ___
Payments:		
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of current year	\$ ___	\$ ___
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of prior years	\$ ___	\$ ___
Total payments	\$ ___	\$ ___
Total unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses/claims reserves at end of year	\$ ___	\$ ___
Unallocated loss adjustment expense/claims reserve at end of year	\$	\$
Total claims reserves at end of year	\$ ___	\$ ___

At year-end 20___ \$_____ of unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses are presented at their net present value of \$_____. These claims are discounted at annual rates ranging from ___ to ___ percent. Unpaid claims expenses of \$_____ are not reported in the 20___ year-end balances because the Pool has purchased annuities in claimants' names to settle those claims.

Instructions to preparer:

[1] Insert current year information.

[2] Insert previous year information.

Information in the unpaid claims liability note must tie to the *Ten-Year Claims Development Schedule* in Required Supplementary Information (RSI).

Note X - Violation of Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions**Note X - Violation of Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions**

A template for this note is not available. See "Instructions to preparer:" for various disclosures that may be required.

Instructions to preparer:

If there was a violation of finance-related legal or contractual provisions the city/county/district should disclose **both** the description of the violation(s) and the action(s) taken to address the violation(s).

Example:

At December 31, 20__ the following funds reported deficits in the fund balances or fund net position, which are violations of state statute:

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Deficit</i>
	\$
	\$

The city/county/district took the following action to eliminate the deficits in the fund(s):

Example:

The (city/county/district) was not in compliance with (identify the material violations of finance-related legal or contractual provisions, such as bond covenants or grant terms). The (city/county/district) has (describe actions, agreements, or other steps taken to resolve the issue).

The compliance violations related to appropriated budgets may be disclosed in the [Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, D. Budgetary Information](#). Other violations (e.g., violations of grant requirements, bond covenants, regulations governing deposits or investments, etc.) should be disclosed here to avoid duplication.

Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

4.7 Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

4.7.10 Governments must present Required Supplementary Information (RSI) to meet the minimum financial reporting requirements. RSI generally includes schedules, statistical data, and other information. If the government prepares comparative financial statements, the RSI should include information for both years with exception of the MD&A which should include three-year data in the condensed financial statements.

4.7.20 If **applicable**, the following types of RSI are required:

- Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A)
- Budgetary comparisons (governmental funds if budgets are legally required)
- Infrastructure condition and maintenance data (if using the modified approach)
- Pension plan information ([GASB Statement 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans](#) and [GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions](#))
- Other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan schedules ([GASB Statement 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans](#) and [GASB Statement 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions](#))
- Revenue and claims development trend data (for public entity risk pools).

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

4.7.30 The management discussion and analysis (MD&A) should provide the users with an introductory narrative, overview and analysis of the basic financial statements. Although it is required supplementary information, it should be presented first - before the basic financial statements. It introduces the basic financial statements and notes and is meant to guide the readers through those statements and notes.

4.7.40 The MD&A should be written by financial managers, the controllers, finance directors, etc. It should be objective and easily readable. The objectivity is a result of being solely based on the information that comes from the basic financial statements and facts that are currently known **[1]** to the managers. It should discuss both: the positive and negative outcomes of the government's operations. The governments are encouraged to use charts, graphs, and tables to enhance the understandability of the MD&A.

4.7.50 The MD&A should focus on the primary government. The decision whether to address matters related to component units depends on the size of a particular component unit (in comparison with other discretely presented component units) and the nature of its relationship with the primary government. Any discussion in the MD&A involving both the primary government and its discretely presented component units must be distinguishable between the two.

4.7.60 The content of the MD&A is specifically required set of information that the government must address. Since the MD&A is a required portion of the RSI, it should not contain additional topics that are not specified here. However, the government is free to provide whatever level of detail it feels is appropriate in addressing each topic.

Discussion of the basic financial statements

4.7.70 The discussion portion of the MD&A should describe the financial statements and the significant differences in the kinds of information each statement provides. It should focus on the relationship between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Condensed comparative financial data

4.7.80 The MD&A should provide condensed financial statements derived from the government-wide financial statements for both the current and the prior fiscal period. The following is the requirement of comparative data need for the MD&A:

- Total assets, distinguishing between capital and other assets
- Total deferred outflows of resources
- Total liabilities, distinguishing between long-term liabilities and other liabilities
- Total deferred inflows of resources
- Total net position, distinguishing between amounts of net investment in capital assets restricted amounts, and unrestricted amounts
- Program revenues, by major source
- General revenues, by major source
- Total revenues
- Program expenses, at minimum by function
- Total expenses
- Excess (deficiency) before contributions to term and permanent endowment or permanent fund principal, special and extraordinary items and transfers
- Contributions
- Special and extraordinary items
- Transfers
- Change in net position
- Ending net position

4.7.90 The above information should be presented in the form of condensed financial statements. The government may use graphs and charts to supplement, or elaborate on those statements, but not in place of them.

Overall analysis of financial position and result of operations

4.7.100 The MD&A should discuss and analyze the government's financial position and results of operations. This discussion and analysis needs to address whether the government's overall financial position has improved or deteriorated. The MD&A should provide *reasons* for the significant changes in financial position, not just changes in their size or percentage of change. The overall analysis discussion needs to address separately the governmental and business-type activities. This discussion should emphasize the current fiscal period.

Fund analysis

4.7.110 The fund analysis focuses on the analysis of significant balances and operations of individual major funds. The discussion should emphasize the reasons for significant changes in fund balances (government funds) or fund net position (proprietary funds). Additional information should be provided on any significant limitation on the future use of fund resources.

Budget variances in the general fund

4.7.120 The MD&A should address, on a budgetary basis, the significant differences between:

1. The original budget for the general fund and the final amended budget
2. The final amended budget for the general fund and the actual amounts

4.7.130 The analysis should give reasons for variances if they significantly affect either future services or liquidity.

Capital asset and long-term debt activity

4.7.140 The MD&A should describe significant changes in:

- Capital assets
- Long-term debt
- Commitments for capital expenditures
- Debt limitations that could affect the financing of planned facilities or services

4.7.150 The RSI is not intended to repeat information provided in the notes, but should be summarized and references made to the more detailed information provided in the notes.

Infrastructure

4.7.160 Governments that elect to use the modified approach to infrastructure reporting should discuss all of the following in the MD&A:

- Significant changes in the condition levels of infrastructure assets
- How current condition levels compare with target condition levels established by the government
- Significant differences between the amount estimated to be necessary for maintaining and preserving infrastructure assets at target condition levels and the actual amounts of expense incurred for the purpose during the current fiscal period

Other potentially significant matters

4.7.170 The MD&A should also address any currently known facts, decisions, or conditions that are expected to have a significant effect on financial position. This discussion should be based on events or decisions that have already occurred, or have been enacted, adopted, agreed upon, or contracted. In some instances, issues discussed here will also be disclosed in the notes to financial statements as subsequent events or contingencies. The discussion should also address the effect on governmental and business-type activities separately.

4.7.180 Governmental activities and business-type activities should be discussed separately. Examples of types of situations for such reporting are:

- Award and acceptance of a major grant
- Adjudication of significant lawsuit
- Reassessment of taxable property
- Completion of an agreement to locate a major manufacturing plant in a city
- A flood that caused significant damage to a government's infrastructure
- A renegotiated labor contract with government employees

Budgetary comparisons

4.7.190 The budgetary comparison schedules should be presented in the RSI for the general fund and for each major special revenue fund [2] that has a legally adopted annual/biennial budget. However, governments may elect to report the budgetary comparison information in a budgetary comparison statement as part of the basic financial statements [3] rather than the RSI. The format and contents of the budgetary comparisons are the same for both presentations.

4.7.200 The budgetary comparison schedules should provide at least three separate types of information.

1. **The original budget** - the first complete legally appropriated budget adjusted for changes occurring before the beginning of fiscal year. The original budget should also include actual appropriation amounts automatically carried over from prior years by law.
2. **The final budget** - including all legally authorized changes including those occurring during and after the end of fiscal year.
3. **Actual inflows, outflows and balances** - should be reported on the same basis as the legally adopted budget.

4.7.210 Notes to the RSI should disclose an explanation of the excesses of expenditures over appropriations in individual funds presented in the budgetary comparison. If budgetary comparison information is included in the basic statements, these disclosures should be in the notes to the financial statements, rather than as notes to the RSI. (If the excess of expenditures over appropriations is considered a material violation of legal provisions, the disclosure should be made in the notes to financial statements.)

4.7.220 Governments may present the budgetary comparison schedule using the same format, terminology, and classification as the budget document, or using the format, terminology, and classifications in a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. Regardless of the format used, the schedule should be accompanied by information (either in a separate schedule or in notes to the RSI) that reconciles budgetary information to GAAP information.

4.7.230 Governments with significant budgetary perspective differences [4] that result in the government not being able to present budgetary comparisons for the general fund and each major special revenue fund are required to present budgetary comparison schedules as RSI based on the fund, organization or program structure that the government uses for its legally adopted budget [5]. These governments generally should present budgetary comparison for the activities that are reported in the general fund and each major special revenue fund.

In summary, the governments with significant perspective differences: (1) present budgetary comparison, (2) format the budgetary comparison using the budgetary framework, and (3) present the budgetary comparison as RSI rather than as a basic financial statement.

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Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 20__
(in thousands)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		Actual amounts (<u>Budgetary Basis</u>)	(Variance column is optional) Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1	30	1,063	7,031	
Resources (Inflows):				
Property Tax	10,285	10,285	10,997	
Licenses and Permits	885	885	727	
Fines and Penalties	277	277	248	
Charges for Goods and Services	3,066	3,066	3,090	
Intergovernmental Revenues	542	542	661	
Miscellaneous	454	454	844	
Interest Received				
Transfers from Other Funds				
Amounts Available for Appropriation	15,509	15,509	16,566	
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows)				
General Government:				
Legal	1,004	1,004	875	
Legislative	850	854	790	
Finance and Accounting	925	925	904	
Other	126	126	72	
Public Safety:				
Police	5,000	5,046	4,904	
Fire Department	1,000	1,100	950	
Emergency Services	1,411	1,411	1,382	
Public Work:				
Public Works Administration	850	850	796	
Street Maintenance	1,000	1,026	1,100	
Street Lighting	212	212	38	
Health and Human Services	5	5	5	
Culture and Recreation:				
Library	1,560	1,618	1,579	
Parks and Recreation	817	817	738	
Economic Environment	726	740	714	
Nondepartmental:				
Capital Outlay	53	53	32	
Contingency				
Transfers to Other Funds		785	785	
Total Charges to Appropriations	15,539	16,572	15,664	
Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31			7,933	

See accompanying note to budgetary comparison schedules.

Infrastructure condition and maintenance data

4.7.240 Governments that follow the modified approach have to present the following information for all infrastructure reported using that method:

1. The results of the three most recently [6] completed condition assessments to demonstrate the assets have been maintained at or above the condition level established.
2. The estimated annual amount needed and actual amount expended to maintain or preserve

infrastructure assets at the level established (presented for each of the past five reporting periods). The estimated annual amount must be determined using the assets management system. It should be calculated at the beginning of the fiscal year and documented providing an auditor with information necessary for the comparison of estimated and actual amounts.

4.7.250 These schedules should be accompanied by the following disclosures as notes to the RSI:

1. The basis for the condition measurement and the measurement scale used to assess and report condition.
2. The condition level at which the government intends to preserve its infrastructure assets (reported using the modified approach).

Factors that significantly affect trends in the information reported in the required schedules, including any changes in the measurement scale, the basis for the condition measurement, or the condition assessment methods used during the periods covered by the schedules. If there is a change in the condition level at which the government intends to preserve the eligible infrastructure assets, an estimate of the effect of the change on the estimated annual amount to maintain and preserve those assets for the current period also should be disclosed.

Pension plan information [7]

4.7.261 Governments that have **single-employer** defined benefit pension plans must present in the RSI:

- Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios,
- Schedule of Employer Contributions, and
- Schedule of Investment Returns.

See the [BARS Reporting Templates](#) page.

4.7.263 The schedules should include notes describing significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contributions. Also, the governments should disclose information about factors that significantly affects trends in the amounts reported (e.g., changes of benefit terms, changes in the size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms, or the use of different assumptions, etc.).

4.7.265 Governments that have cost sharing **multiple-employer** defined benefit pension plans must present in the RSI:

- Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability, and
- Schedule of Employer Contributions.

See the [BARS Reporting Templates](#) page.

4.7.267 The schedules should include notes regarding information about factors that significantly affects trends in the amounts reported (e.g., changes of benefit terms, changes in the size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms, or the use of different assumptions, etc.).

Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) plan schedules

4.7.340 [GASB Statements 74 and 75](#) require presentation of required supplementary information (RSI). The extent of information that must be presented will depend upon which statements apply to your entity and the type of OPEB plan you participate in. If both statements apply, RSI information does not need to be duplicated.

[For information on which standards apply to the government refer to BARS Manual 3.4.17, *Other Postemployment Benefits \(OPEB\)*.](#)

3.7.350 If the financial statements and required schedules of the plan (whether single-employer, agent, or cost sharing) are not publicly available in a stand alone plan financial report, the employer should report all required schedules for each plan included in the employer's report for all years required by [GASB Statement 74](#).

OPEB schedules and notes

4.7.390 OPEB plans not administered through a qualifying trust:

For plans not administered through a qualifying trust, the required supplementary information identified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) below, as applicable, should be presented separately for each OPEB plan through which OPEB is provided. The information should be determined as of the measurement date of the total OPEB liability and may be presented in a single schedule. If a primary government and one or more of its component units provide OPEB through the same OPEB plan, required supplementary information in the reporting entity's financial statements should present information for all benefits provided by the reporting entity through the OPEB plan.

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

(Note: You may access the supporting spreadsheet on the [BARS Reporting Templates](#) page)

a. A 10-year schedule of changes in the total OPEB liability that separately presents the information required for each year.

b. A 10-year schedule presenting the following for each year:

1. The total OPEB liability.
2. The covered-employee payroll. Unlike pension RSI, which uses covered payroll (the payroll on which contributions to a plan are based), this schedule requires covered-employee payroll - the payroll of employees that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan.
3. The total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.

OPEB plans administered through a qualifying trust:

For plans that are administered through a qualifying trust, the required supplementary information identified in subparagraphs (a)-(d), as applicable, should be presented separately for each single-employer and agent OPEB plan through which OPEB is provided. The information indicated in subparagraphs (a) and (b) should be determined as of the measurement date of the net OPEB liability and may be presented in a single schedule. The information in subparagraphs (c) and (d) should be determined as of the employer's most recent fiscal year-end. If a primary government and one or more of its component units provide OPEB through the same single employer or agent OPEB plan, required supplementary information in the reporting entity's financial statements should present information for all benefits provided by the reporting entity through the single-employer or agent OPEB plan.

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

(Note: You may access the supporting spreadsheet on the [BARS Reporting Templates](#) page)

a. A 10-year schedule of changes in the net OPEB liability that separately presents the information required for each year.

b. A 10-year schedule presenting the following for each year:

1. The total OPEB liability
2. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position
3. The net OPEB liability
4. The OPEB plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability
5. The covered-employee payroll. Unlike pension RSI, which uses covered payroll (the payroll on which contributions to a plan are based), this schedule requires covered-employee payroll - the payroll of employees that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan.
6. The net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.

4.7.400 Schedule of Employer Contributions

(Note: You may access the supporting spreadsheet on the [BARS Reporting Templates](#) page)

c. For OPEB plans administered through a qualifying trust, if an actuarially determined contribution is calculated, a 10-year schedule presenting the following for each year:

1. The actuarially determined contribution of the employer. For purposes of this schedule, actuarially determined contributions should exclude amounts, if any, associated with payables to the OPEB plan that arose in a prior fiscal year and those associated with separately financed specific liabilities of the individual employer to the OPEB plan.
2. The amount of contributions recognized by the OPEB plan in relation to the actuarially determined contribution of the employer. For purposes of this schedule, contributions should exclude amounts resulting from contributions recognized by the OPEB plan as noncurrent receivables.
3. The difference between the actuarially determined contribution of the employer and the amount of contributions recognized by the OPEB plan in relation to the actuarially determined contribution of the employer.
4. The covered-employee payroll.
5. The amount of contributions recognized by the OPEB plan in relation to the actuarially determined contribution of the employer as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.

d. If an actuarially determined contribution is not calculated and the contribution requirements of the employer are statutorily or contractually established, a 10-year schedule presenting the following for each year:

1. The statutorily or contractually required employer contribution. For purposes of this schedule,

statutorily or contractually required contributions should exclude amounts, if any, associated with payables to the OPEB plan that arose in a prior fiscal year and those associated with separately financed specific liabilities of the individual employer to the OPEB plan.

2. The amount of contributions recognized by the OPEB plan in relation to the statutorily or contractually required employer contribution. For purposes of this schedule, contributions should exclude amounts resulting from contributions recognized by the OPEB plan as noncurrent receivables.
3. The difference between the statutorily or contractually required employer contribution and the amount of contributions recognized by the OPEB plan in relation to the statutorily or contractually required employer contribution.
4. The covered-employee payroll.
5. The amount of contributions recognized by the OPEB plan in relation to the statutorily or contractually required employer contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.

4.7.401 **Schedule of Investment Returns**

(Note: You may access the supporting spreadsheet on the [BARS Reporting Templates](#) page)

OPEB plans administered through a qualifying trust should present a 10-year schedule presenting for each fiscal year the annual money-weighted rate of return on OPEB plan investments.

4.7.410 **Notes to RSI**

The OPEB schedules should be accompanied by disclosure of factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported in the required schedules. These factors include changes in benefit provisions, size or population covered by the plan, or actuarial methods or assumptions used. When changes occur in the factors discussed above the amounts for prior years should not be restated.

Revenue and claims development trend data (for public entity risk pools) [8]

4.7.420 The sample required supplementary information which follow was designed to provide the disclosures required for public entity risk pools. They are intended to furnish you with ways of phrasing the needed disclosures. Be sure to revise these sample documents to fit the unique circumstances of the pool, to delete disclosures that do not apply to the pool's operations, and to add others that we did not include but which are needed to help a reader understand the financial statements.

4.7.430 The following revenue and claims development information should be included as required supplementary information **immediately after** the notes to financial statements in the pool's financial reports.

1. A table that presents the following information:
 - a. Amount of gross premium (or required contribution) revenue and reported investment revenue, amount of premium (or required contribution) revenue ceded, and amount of net reported premium (or required contribution) revenue (net of excess insurance or reinsurance) and reported investment revenue for each of the past ten fiscal years including the latest fiscal

year.

b. Amount of reported unallocated claim adjustment expenses ([GASB Statement 10](#), paragraph 23) and reported other costs ([GASB Statement 10](#), paragraph 31) for each of the past ten fiscal years including the latest fiscal year.

c. Total gross amount of incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses (both paid and accrued before the effect of loss assumed by excess insurers or reinsurers), loss assumed by excess insurers or reinsurers (both paid and accrued), and total net amount of incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses (both paid and accrued). Amounts should be presented as originally reported at the end of each of the past ten accident years (for occurrence-based policies or contracts), report years (for claims-made policies or contracts), or policy years including the latest year. Amounts should be limited to provisions for claims resulting from events that triggered coverage under the policy or participation contract in that year. If amounts are not presented on an accident-year basis or a report-year basis, they should be reported on a policy-year basis. The basis of reporting should be used consistently for all years presented.

d. The cumulative net amount paid as of the end of the accident year, report year, or policy year (as appropriate) and each succeeding year for each of the incurred claims and allocated expense amounts presented in (c) above.

e. The reestimated amount for loss assumed by excess insurers or reinsurers as of the end of the current year for each of the accident years, report years, or policy years (as appropriate) presented in (c).

f. The reestimated amount for net incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses as of the end of each succeeding year for each of the accident years, report years, or policy years (as appropriate) presented in (c).

g. The change in net incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses from the original estimate, based on the difference between the latest reestimated amount presented in (f) above for each of the accident years, report years, or policy years (as appropriate) and the original net incurred claims and claim adjustment amounts reported in (c).

Percentage information (for example, the percentage of gross incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses assumed by excess insurers or reinsurers) may be presented but is not required. If presented, this information should not obscure or distort required elements of the table.

2. In addition to the reconciliation of total claims liabilities ([GASB Statement 10](#), paragraph 49g), a reconciliation of claims liabilities by type of contract, including an analysis of changes in liabilities for claims and claim adjustment expenses for the current fiscal year and the prior year, in the same tabular format required by the [GASB Statement 10](#), paragraph 49g. If a pool has only one type of contract the reconciliation is not required as the information is included in the notes to the financial statements.

3. During the transition period when the ten years of information about claims liabilities and claim adjustment expenses may not be available, all information required by item (1) above should be presented only for as many years as that information is available. If changes in a pool's loss, expense, reinsurance, excess insurance, or other transactions materially affect pool revenues, expenses, or liabilities in a manner not fairly disclosed or presented in the tables above, the pool should expand these disclosures to show additional detail (such as separate information for each

type of contract) to keep the schedules from being misleading or to keep trends from becoming obscured.

(Pool)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

_____, 20__ through _____, 20__

This required supplementary information is an integral part of the accompanying financial statements.

Ten-year claims development information

The table below illustrates how the pool's earned revenues (net of reinsurance) and investment income compare to related costs of loss (net of loss assumed by reinsurers) and other expenses assumed by the pool as of the end of each of the last ten years. The rows of the table are defined as follows:

1. This line shows the total of each fiscal year gross earned contribution revenue and investment revenue, contribution revenue ceded to reinsurers, and net earned contribution revenue and reported investment revenue.
2. This line shows each fiscal year's other operating costs of the pool including overhead and claims expense not allocable to individual claims.
3. This line shows the pool's gross incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, claims assumed by reinsurers, and net incurred claims and allocated adjustment expenses (both paid and accrued) as originally reported at the end of the first year in which the event that triggered coverage under the contract occurred (called policy year).
4. This section of ten rows shows the cumulative net amounts paid as of the end of successive years for each policy year.
5. This line shows the latest reestimated amount of claims assumed by reinsurers as of the end of the current year for each accident year.
6. This section of ten rows shows how each policy year's net incurred claims increased or decreased as of the end of successive years. (This annual reestimation results from new information received on known claims, reevaluation of existing information on known claims, as well as emergence of new claims not previously known.)
7. This line compares the latest reestimated net incurred claims amount to the amount originally established (line 3) and shows whether this latest estimate of net claims cost is greater or less than originally thought. As data for individual policy years mature, the correlation between original estimates and reestimated amounts is commonly used to evaluate the accuracy of net incurred claims currently recognized in less mature policy years. The columns of the table show data for successive policy years.

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	<u>Fiscal and Policy Year Ended</u>									
	(In Thousands)									
	<u>20X0</u>	<u>20X1</u>	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X3</u>	<u>20X4</u>	<u>20X5</u>	<u>20X6</u>	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
1. Required contribution and investment revenue:										
Earned	\$908	\$957	\$1,357	\$1,493	\$1,479	\$1,595	\$1,811	\$1,993	\$2,192	\$2,411
Ceded	<u>366</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>559</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>913</u>	<u>1,004</u>
Net earned	542	570	798	878	855	909	1,057	1,163	1,279	1,407
2. Unallocated expenses	64	68	81	91	70	81	92	110	123	131
3. Estimated claims and expenses end of policy year:										
Incurred	287	303	453	503	569	651	780	909	1,092	1,512
Ceded	<u>52</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>251</u>
Net incurred	235	249	357	392	440	503	612	723	882	1,261
4. Net paid (cumulative) as of:										
End of policy year	118	124	179	196	220	251	306	361	450	641
One year later	177	186	268	294	330	377	459	542	675	
Two years later	254	268	385	422	474	542	660	779		
Three years later	304	321	461	506	568	649	790			
Four years later	359	379	545	597	671	766				
Five years later	404	427	614	673	756					
Six years later	445	469	674	740						
Seven years later	473	499	717							
Eight years later	473	499								
Nine years later	473									
5. Reestimated ceded claims and expenses	104	109	160	174	184	195	211	217	234	251
6. Reestimated net incurred claims and expenses:										
End of policy year	235	249	357	392	440	503	612	723	900	1,282
One year later	294	311	447	490	550	628	765	903	1,125	
Two years later	338	357	513	563	632	722	879	1,038		
Three years later	380	401	577	632	710	811	988			
Four years later	422	446	641	703	789	902				
Five years later	449	474	682	748	840					
Six years later	468	494	710	779						
Seven years later	473	499	717							
Eight years later	473	499								
Nine years later	473									
7. Increase (decrease) in estimated net incurred claims and expenses from end of policy year	238	250	360	387	400	399	376	315	225	0

(Pool)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

_____, 20__ through _____, 20__

This required supplementary information is an integral part of the accompanying financial statements.

Reconciliation of Claims Liabilities by Type of Contract

The schedule below presents the changes in claims liabilities for the past two years for the pool's two types of contracts: property and casualty and employee health and accident benefits.

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	<u>Property and Casualty</u>		<u>Employee Health and Accident</u>	
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at beginning of the fiscal year	_____	_____	_____	_____
Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses:				
Provision for insured events of the current fiscal year	_____	_____	_____	_____
Increases in provision for insured events of prior fiscal years	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses	=====	=====	=====	=====
Payments:				
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of the current fiscal year	_____	_____	_____	_____
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of prior fiscal years	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total payments	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at end of the fiscal year	=====	=====	=====	=====

Footnotes

[1] Currently known is interpreted as known by the managers as of the date of the auditor's end of audit fieldwork.

[Return to Reference 1](#)

[2] All major special revenue funds, whether designated as major based on the percentage criteria or management's discretion, are subject to this requirement.

[Return to Reference 2](#)

[3] A government electing to present the required budgetary comparison information in the basic financial statements should include it with the fund financial statements after the related Statement of Changes in Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance.

[Return to Reference 3](#)

[4] The perspective difference may be related to special revenue funds which have their own legally approved budgets, but which do not qualify as special revenue funds per [GASB Statement 54](#) and are included in the general fund for external reporting purposes.

[Return to Reference 4](#)

[5] [GASB Statement 41, Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Perspective Differences](#)

[Return to Reference 5](#)

[6] Disclose the dates.

[Return to Reference 6](#)

[7] As required by the [GASB Statement 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans](#) and the [GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions](#).

[Return to Reference 7](#)

[8] See the [GASB Statement 10, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues](#), [Statement 30, Risk Financing Omnibus](#) and [Statement 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools](#).

[Return to Reference 8](#)

Supplementary and Other Information

DES Schedule of Expenses - Risk Pools

4.14 Supplementary and Other Information

4.14.2 DES Schedule of Expenses - Risk Pools

This requirement applies only to risk pools.

DES Schedule of Expenses

(Pool)

For the Fiscal Year Ended , 20__

Insurance Members		\$ _____
Contracted Services:		
	Third Party Administrator Fees	_____
	Actuarial	_____
	Audit Expenses	_____
	Brokerage Fees	_____
	Legal Fees	_____
	Other Consultant Fees	_____
General Administrative Expenses:		
	Communication	_____
	Supplies	_____
	Dues and Conferences	_____
	Retreat/Board Meetings	_____
	Training	_____
	Depreciation	_____
	Miscellaneous	_____
Other		

	Total Operating Expenses	\$ _____

List of Participating Members - Risk Pools

4.14 Supplementary and Other Information

4.14.1 List of Participating Members - Risk Pools

This requirement applies only to risk pools.

List of Participating Members

(Pool)

Instructions to preparer:

List all participating members of the public entity risk pool in alphabetical order. Indicate any other identifying data you feel would be appropriate.

Liabilities (Schedule 09)

4.8 SAO Annual Report Schedules

4.8.3 Liabilities (Schedule 09)

4.8.3.10 The purpose of this schedule is to provide information about the **liabilities** of the local government.

4.8.3.30 Local governments are **required** to update the incorrect financial data submitted on this schedule. The requirement applies to all errors found prior or during an audit.

4.8.3.40 The schedule should be prepared on the same basis of accounting, for the same period and reporting entity, and using the same underlying accounting records as the Schedule 01 and financial statements. The schedule should include **current** and **noncurrent** liabilities. Local governments should report short-term liabilities even if they are both incurred and fully redeemed during the reporting period.

4.8.3.50 The schedule should **exclude** the following:

- Payments due to vendors or employees that are expected to be paid normally as part of the disbursement cycle, such as any accounts payable and payroll accruals that may not have been resolved during the open period.
- Operating leases or other contracts or commitments for future purchase of goods or services that have not yet been realized.
- Interfund payables and loans (for details regarding interfund loans see [Loans](#)).
- Liabilities of custodial funds.
- Assessment debt without commitments.

4.8.3.60 Governments should not report liabilities of fiduciary funds for which the government is not itself obligated. For example, a county would not report liabilities of special purpose districts.

4.8.3.71 Proper classification of grant and loan transactions require the analysis of the underlying documentation. For accounting purposes, the criteria for determining if a funding source is a grant (revenue) or loan (liability) is the existence of a note payable or loan contract. For annual report purposes, Schedule 09 should report all loans. Schedule 16 should report all federal grants, including grant loans - that is, loans from federal granting agencies that have continuing compliance requirements as described in the Schedule 16 instructions. For this reason, federal grant loans will be reported on both the Schedule 09 and 16.

4.8.3.81 A loan with a forgiveness clause is a contract that contains provisions for the loan to be forgiven if certain criteria is met. For example, a lender may provide a loan to a government to construct a building and allow for forgiveness of the loan if the building is used for low income housing for 40 years. Most loans with forgiveness clauses do not require any payments for a specified time, but some can require regular payments or interest-only payments. Transactions should be reported as loans if a note payable or loan contract is outstanding, even if the lender does not require payments and the loan includes a forgiveness clause that the government expects to eventually meet. Assets reported from loans with forgiveness clauses must be reported with a corresponding liability (loan payable) while the note payable or a loan contract is outstanding. Terms of these transactions need to be presented in the notes to the financial statements. The disclosures should include the assets acquired with the resources, conditions to be met for the transaction to become a grant, what circumstances require repayment, and the amount to be repaid (e.g., interest,

appreciated value, etc.). When a government has satisfied the criteria for the loan to be forgiven, grant revenue can be recognized and the liability removed.

A recoverable grant is a contract where the grantor can require repayment if the government fails to fulfill the requirements. Some recoverable grant contracts also require return of the appreciation in value of the asset as well as the original funding amount. Recoverable grants are non-exchange transactions and should be reported as revenue when the eligibility requirements are met. If the government has received a recoverable grant, the conditions for recoverability must be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The items requiring disclosure include: the asset the grantor has an interest in, the amount the grantor can require to be returned, and the conditions that trigger return of the grantor interest.

4.8.3.90 All debt should be listed on Schedule 09, regardless if it is for operating, capital or refunding purposes. Debt should be reported at face value (that is, only the principal amounts of debt should be reported and not any anticipated interest).

Refunding transactions (including advance refunding through legal or in-substance defeasance) should be reported on the schedule as reduction of the refunded debt and addition of the new debt.

4.8.3.100 All the following types of liabilities should be included in the schedule using the most appropriate identifying number.

General obligation debt/liabilities

A general obligation debt or liability is one that is secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the government and its taxing power. This means that the government would be obligated to repay the debt using all available means, including raising taxes to the extent allowable by law. General obligation debt and liabilities are subject to constitutional and, for certain government types, statutory debt limits.

I.D. No.	General obligation debt/liabilities
251.11	Non-voted general obligation bonds, excluding those issued for certain purposes listed below
251.12	Voted general obligation bonds, excluding those issued for certain purposes listed below
251.21	Voted general obligation bonds for utility purposes issued by <i>cities and towns</i>
251.22	Voted general obligation bonds debt for open space, parks, and capital facilities issued by <i>cities and towns</i>
251.31	Non-voted general obligation bonds <i>for metropolitan municipal corporations</i> issued by counties
251.32	Voted general obligation bonds for metropolitan municipal corporations issued by <i>counties</i>
251.41	Non-voted general obligation bonds for construction issued by <i>ports</i>
251.42	Non-voted general obligation bonds for airport improvements issued by <i>ports</i>
251.43	Voted general obligation bonds for airport improvements issued by <i>ports</i>
251.44	Voted general obligation bonds for foreign trade zones issued by <i>ports</i>
263.51	Capital leases, lease-purchase agreements, conditional sales and COPS
263.61	Notes payable (e.g., promissory notes, BANs, TANs, GANs, etc.)
263.81	Loans and other obligations to the federal government or other out-of-state governments

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263.83	Loans and other obligations to Washington state agencies (except LOCAL and Public Works Trust Fund loans)
263.85	Loans and other obligations to other Washington local governments
263.87	Public Works Trust Fund loans
263.91	Miscellaneous debt - report any formal debt instruments that have a specific general obligation pledge that are not properly categorized to other Debt IDs, such as mortgages, loans from non-government organizations or loans from individuals.
239.70	Registered warrants
263.94	Lines of credit with a general obligation pledge
263.96	LOCAL program
263.98	Miscellaneous liabilities - report any other liability with a specific general obligation pledge within the scope of the schedule but not properly categorized under any other Debt ID.

Revenue and other (non G.O.) debt/liabilities

Include in this category all obligations that do **not** have a specific general obligation pledge debt **regardless** of the fund type that is reporting this debt or liability. This category should include revenue debt, other secured debt (e.g., mortgages, etc.) and unsecured debt (e.g., compensated absences, etc.). Exclude the assessment debt. Revenue debt is secured by a pledge of revenue from a particular activity, such as a water utility. Unsecured debt and liabilities are those that do not specifically pledge an asset as collateral or revenue source for repayment. In cases where a debt or liability is secured by either a revenue or asset *as well as* a specific pledge of the government's full faith and credit, the debt should be classified as *general obligation* using the codes listed above.

I.D. No.	Revenue and other (non G.O.) debt/liabilities
252.11	Non-voted revenue bonds
252.12	Voted revenue bonds
259.12	Compensated absences
263.12	Claims and judgments
263.22	Liabilities for landfills closure and post-closure
263.40	Revenue warrants issued by cities pursuant to RCW 35.41.050 , by ports pursuant to RCW 53.40.135 , by municipal airports pursuant to RCW 14.08.118 , or by water districts pursuant to RCW 57.20.027 .
263.52	Capital leases, lease-purchase agreements, conditional sales and COPS
263.62	Notes payable (e.g., promissory notes, BANs, TANs, GANs, etc.)
263.72	Arbitrage rebate tax
263.82	Loans and other obligations to the federal government or other out-of-state governments
263.84	Loans and other obligations to Washington state agencies (except LOCAL and Public Works Trust Fund loans)
263.86	Loans and other obligations to other Washington local governments
263.88	Public Works Trust Fund loans
263.92	Miscellaneous debt - report any formal debt instruments that are not properly categorized to other Debt IDs, such as mortgages, loans from non-government organizations or loans from individuals.

263.93	Environmental liabilities (e.g., pollution remediation, certain assets retirement, etc.) - report balances and changes in the portion to be paid by the government based on the cost estimate prepared or approved by the Department of Ecology or other state or federal agencies.
263.95	Lines of credit
263.99	Miscellaneous liabilities - report any other liability within the scope of the schedule but not properly categorized under any other Debt ID.
264.30	Pension liabilities - report the net pension liability amount in accordance with BARS section 3.4.2 . For all state-sponsored pension plans (such as PERS, PSERS and LEOFF), this amount is available from the Department of Retirement Services; a short video providing a guidance on finding these amounts is available here .
264.40	OPEB liabilities - report the actuarially determined liability for defined benefit other post-employment benefit plans in accordance with BARS section 3.4.17 .

Assessment debt/liabilities (with commitments)

An assessment debt or liability is issued by the government but secured only by revenue from taxes on a certain area, such as a Local Improvement District. Only assessment debt with commitments should be reported on the Schedule 09. If the government is obligated in some manner to assume payments on special assessment debt in the event of default by the property owners, it is assumed the government has a *commitment*. In cases where the debt or liability is also secured by the government's full faith and credit, the debt should be classified as *general obligation* using the codes listed above.

I.D. No.	Assessment debt/liabilities (with commitments)
253.11	Special assessment bonds with commitments
253.13	Road Improvement District (RID) debt
253.15	County Road Improvement District (CRID) debt
253.43	Local Improvement District (LID) warrants with commitments
253.63	Local Improvement District (LID) notes payable with commitments
253.98	Miscellaneous assessment debt with commitments

4.8.3.110 Instructions to preparer

List each obligation separately.

Identifying Number: Include appropriate number (see the listing on the previous page).

Description: Include the identifying name, number and/or description of the debt or liability. For bonds, notes and other loans, list each debt issue separately providing date of original issuance.

Due Date: Use this column if there is a fixed date for final payment (maturity) of the liability. If there is a payable or liability in which the final payment/due date is amended or re-evaluated annually via a contract or agreement (e.g., DSHS Advances), the beginning contract date of the new contract should be used for the due date. If there is no fixed date for final payment, this column should be left blank.

This column is not required for the following I.D. Numbers:

239.70 Registered Warrants
 259.12 Compensated absences
 263.12 Claims and judgments
 263.22 Liabilities for landfills closure and post-closure
 263.51 Capital leases, lease-purchase agreements, conditional sales and COPS
 263.52 Capital leases, lease-purchase agreements, conditional sales and COPS
 263.93 Environmental liabilities (e.g. pollution remediation, certain assets retirement, etc.)
 263.94 Lines of credit with a general obligation pledge
 263.95 Lines of credit
 263.98 Miscellaneous liabilities
 263.99 Miscellaneous liabilities
 264.30 Pension liabilities
 264.40 OPEB liabilities

It is required for all I.D. Numbers **not** listed above.

Beginning Balance: This column should include the amount that was owed at the beginning of this period. **The amount shown should equal the last year ending balance.** If there is a discrepancy, please attach an explanation. Amounts should be rounded to the nearest dollar.

Additions: In this column report the entire amount of any new debt, any additional debt issued (or borrowed) and any increase in liabilities during the current period. For example, if a G.O. bond was authorized in the previous year at \$5,000,000, with \$4,000,000 issued that year and an additional \$500,000 issued in the report year, this column should show \$500,000.

Reductions: In this column, report the amount of debt that was paid or reduction of liabilities during reported period. Do NOT include interest paid on the redeemed debt. The total amount of redeemed debt should equal payments reported on Schedule 01 (object code 70). Include here decreases due to triggering a forgiveness clause or otherwise having debt forgiven.

BARS Code for Redemption: Applies to debt only. **The code is optional except for cities and counties which are required to use 59195 for all debt related to streets and roads.** This column is not presented in the printed version of the schedule.

Ending Balance: In this column, report the amount of debt and other liabilities that were owed at the end of reported period.

Note: Ending Balance is calculated by adding Beginning Balance and Additions and subtracting Reductions.

4.8.3.120 The template for Online Filing is available on the SAO's website page at [BARS Reporting Templates](#). When using the Online Filing option, the system will create the schedule based on data provided by the local government on the template. Governments can manually enter the information or upload an Excel file that adheres to the prescribed record layout. The prescribed record layout is shown in the template provided on the website. The following is an example of a completed schedule.

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**City of Example
Schedule of Liabilities
For the Year Ended December 31, 201X**

<u>Debt Type</u>	<u>ID. No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Due Date</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
General Obligations							
	263.51	Xerox	11/20/2017	2,274	-	371	1,903
	263.96	LOCAL Program - 201X	6/1/2020	-	154,721	41,730	113,131
	251.11	UTGO Bond - 2004	9/1/2024	970,000	-	970,000	-
	251.11	UTGO Bond - 201X Refunding	3/1/2029	-	970,000	95,000	875,000
		Total General Obligations:		<u>22,379</u>	<u>14,841</u>	<u>19,909</u>	<u>17,311</u>
Revenue Obligations							
	252.11	DOE L9800024	1/1/2019	69,784	-	9,969	59,815
	252.11	DOE L9800025	1/1/2019	50,000	-	7,692	42,308
	263.95	Example Bank - Line of Credit		-	33,550	33,550	-
	252.11	Columbia - Water	6/1/2027	799,030	-	48,339	750,691
	263.52	Copy Machine	11/30/2027	4,548	-	742	3,806
	259.12	Compensated Absences		31,472	17,323	20,912	27,883
		Total Revenue Obligations:		<u>1,907,368</u>	<u>17,323</u>	<u>147,417</u>	<u>1,777,274</u>
		Total Liabilities:		<u>1,929,747</u>	<u>32,164</u>	<u>167,326</u>	<u>1,794,585</u>

Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule 16)

4.14 Supplementary and Other Information

4.14.5 Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule 16)

4.14.5.10 **The Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards 2 CFR 200 (Uniform Guidance), requires auditees to prepare a Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) for the period covered by the auditee's financial statements that includes certain required elements described below. Click here for the [Uniform Guidance](#). Note the US Office of Management and Budget finalized proposed changes to the Uniform Guidance, which are effective November 12, 2020, except for the amendments to §§200.216 and 200.340, which are effective on August 13, 2020.**

Caution: If the government expends \$750,000 or more in federal grant awards in a year, it must contact the Office of the Washington State Auditor and arrange for an audit of its federal grants, a single audit in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance, 2 CFR 200, Subpart F – Audit Requirements](#). Further, the government must submit the single audit reporting package to the federal government within 30 calendar days after receiving the SAO report (report issuance date) or within nine months following the end of the audit period, **whichever is earlier**. All governments that need a single audit must prepare financial statements even if they are not otherwise required to under the BARS Manual, with this Schedule included as supplementary information with the statements. If the government received and spent federal funds under only **one** program, and the federal program's statutes, regulations, or the terms and conditions of the federal award do not require a financial statement audit, the auditor may be able to conduct a *program specific* audit.

4.14.5.20 The purpose of this Schedule is to summarize federal grant expenditures as a basis for planning and conducting the single audit. It also serves to provide assurance to those agencies that award financial assistance that their programs or grants were included in the audit. It is important to prepare this Schedule carefully to ensure that it is accurate and complete. Any program or grant omitted from this Schedule will be considered **unaudited**.

4.14.5.30 Include on this Schedule all expenditures of federal awards that were received **directly** from a federal agency and **indirectly** (pass-through) from a state agency, local government or other nongovernmental entities.

4.14.5.40 Uniform Guidance: 2 CFR §200.510(b) describes the criteria and requirements for preparing the Schedule. The SEFA must be prepared for the same period and reporting entity, and using the same underlying accounting records as the Schedule 01 and (as applicable) financial statements, *except for specific exceptions described below starting at paragraph 4.14.5.80*. The Schedule includes amounts **required to be recorded**, if any, during the **statutorily required open period for cash basis cities and towns (20 days) and optional open period for cash basis counties (30 days to receive the invoice with the option to remain open for up to 60 days thereafter (per the county auditor's discretion) to pay claims incurred prior to the close of the year)**.

Example: A calendar year grantee orders supplies and receives the invoice in December 2018. The grantee has an open period of 20 days after yearend. The grantee pays the invoice on February 5, 2019.

- **Accrual basis:** The expenditure is reported in the 2018 SEFA, because the activity, a receipt

of goods in this situation, occurred during fiscal year 2018 and the invoice was received before the end of the period. In the financial statements this expenditure would have been reported as an expense with offsetting liability even though not yet paid. Since the SEFA is reported on the same basis of accounting as the other financial reports, it too would report the expenditure.

Cash basis: The expenditure is reported in the 2019 SEFA, because cash-basis entities report expenditures when paid. However, note that had this invoice been paid **within** the grantees open period, a cash-basis city, town or county would report the expenditure on the 2018 SEFA (for a cash basis county, this assumes it opted to remain open for the 30 day open period and the County auditor elected for the additional 60 days to pay claims incurred prior to the close of the year).

Report grant-related expenditures in the year they take place, **even if the government will not be reimbursed by the grantor until the following year**. For most programs, do not report amounts on this Schedule based on the date(s) that funds are received from the grantor (e.g., the date the government submitted a reimbursement request or received a reimbursement payment). Note however that there are some exceptions whereby the revenue received is the “federal award expended” for purposes of SEFA reporting, such as for fixed price awards.

4.14.5.50 *Federal awards expended* include the following (2 CFR §200.1 Definitions *Expenditures* and §200.502 Basis for determining Federal awards expended):

- Direct costs of expenditure transactions associated with grants, cost-reimbursement contracts, cooperative agreements, and direct appropriations.
 - Indirect costs claimed for reimbursement using an indirect cost rate or cost allocation plan.
 - Disbursement of grant funds that the entity’s passed through to subrecipients. (*See additional information below regarding period of reporting.*)
 - Use of loan proceeds under loan and loan guarantee programs. (*Refer to loan valuation guidance below.*)
 - Receipt of federal property (e.g., equipment and supplies), including some surplus property.
 - Receipt or use of program income. (*Refer to program income guidance below.*)
 - Receipt of non-cash assistance such as food commodities and vaccines.
 - Disbursement of amounts entitling a non-federal entity to an interest subsidy.
 - Insurance contracts in force during the period under audit.

4.14.5.60 **COVID-19 EXPENDITURES**

To maximize the transparency and accountability of COVID-19 expenditures, governments must separately identify COVID-19 expenditures on the SEFA. This includes the new COVID-19 only programs. This may be accomplished by identifying COVID-19 expenditures on a separate line by CFDA number with “COVID-19” as a prefix to the program name.

Indirect costs

4.14.5.70 Include in the SEFA any indirect costs that were claimed for reimbursement using an indirect cost rate or cost allocation plan. Revenues received from indirect cost recoveries should be coded as federal revenue (BARS accounts 331 or 333 as appropriate).

Equipment and supplies (non-cash assistance)

4.14.5.80 The receipt of federally-funded equipment, materials or supplies that are either received directly from a federal agency or received indirectly from another non-federal entity that purchased them with federal funds, is considered a non-cash award that must be reported on the SEFA. The grantee must report the fair market value at the time of receipt or the assessed value provided by the grantor of the non-cash items on the SEFA. *Despite the basis of accounting used by the grantee, non-cash awards are reported in the fiscal year they are **received**.*

Other non-cash assistance

4.14.5.90 Food stamps, food commodities, vaccines, donated property (including surplus), and other non-cash assistance should be valued at fair market value at the time of receipt or the assessed value provided by the grantor. The notes to the Schedule of expenditures of federal awards should disclose the nature of the amounts reported. *Despite the basis of accounting used by the grantee, non-cash awards are reported in the fiscal year they are **received**.*

Matching/cost sharing

4.14.5.100 The amount of state and/or local funding contributed by the entity in the form of matching funds or in-kind match required by the grantor should not be reported on the SEFA.

Program income

4.14.5.110 Many grantees earn program income while administering federal programs or projects. For most programs, the use or expenditure of program income is reported on the SEFA in the period the expenditure occurs in accordance with the basis of accounting. However, some federal agencies differ on the treatment of program income on the SEFA. Therefore, it is recommended that the government consults with the grantor about how it requires the program income to be reported.

When the expenditure of program income is reported, it is added to the amount of expenditures that occurred during the fiscal year that have been or will be applied to the program through a reimbursement or advance request. A note disclosure regarding the inclusion of expenditures from program income is recommended.

Note: The BARS revenue code for program income should be the same as the code of the grant generating this income. (See next section for accounting for program income related to revolving loans.)

Note: If the grantee has received written (documented) approval to use program income as match/cost sharing, it is not reported on the SEFA.

Unless otherwise specified in the grant agreement, interest earned on cash advances or idle grant funds is not considered program income. Interest earnings are recorded in the BARS account 361.

FEMA Disaster Assistance - CFDA 97.036

4.14.5.120 Disaster assistance awards are made based upon a Project Worksheet (PW) and are classified by FEMA as either a "small" or "large" project according to the cost of the eligible work for the project. The thresholds for project costs can be found in the Compliance Supplement Part 4.

Some grantees might experience a long delay from the time they incur costs to recover from a disaster and the date they actually are approved to receive federal disaster relief funding. In the Compliance Supplement to the Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200 Appendix XI), FEMA has stated that for purposes of recording expenditures of federal Disaster Grants (CFDA 97.036 - IV. Other

Information) on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA):

Non-Federal entities must record expenditures on the SEFA when: (1) FEMA has approved the non-Federal entity's Project Worksheet (PW), and (2) the non-Federal entity has incurred the eligible expenditures. Federal awards expended in years subsequent to the fiscal year in which the PW is approved are to be recorded on the non-Federal entity's SEFA in those subsequent years.

For example:

- 1. If FEMA approves the PW in the non-Federal entity's fiscal year 2018 and eligible expenditures are incurred in the non-Federal entity's fiscal year 2019, the non-Federal entity records the eligible expenditures in its fiscal year 2019 SEFA.*
- 2. If the non-Federal entity incurs eligible expenditures in its fiscal year 2018 and FEMA approves the non-Federal entity's PW in the non-Federal entity's fiscal year 2019, the non-Federal entity records the eligible expenditures in its fiscal year 2019 SEFA with a footnote that discloses the amount included on the SEFA that was incurred in a prior year.*

Equitable sharing program - Department of Justice and Department of Treasury

4.14.5.125 Equitable Sharing funds **must** be reported on the SEFA. Those are funds received from the Department of Justice (CFDA 16.922) or the Department of Treasury (see 4.14.5.180 [Column 3] for the guidance regarding coding when the CFDA number is not available). The Equitable Sharing funds are for payments to state and local law enforcement agencies that directly participate in an investigation or prosecution resulting in a federal forfeiture.

4.14.5.126 Retainage

Retainage is an amount withheld from contractor payments until the end of the project when work has been completed to satisfaction. Per 2 CFR §200.305(b)(6)(iv), retainage is not an allowable cost that can be charged to the federal award and should not be reported on the SEFA as a federal expenditure until one of the following has been met

- a) The retainage is paid to the contractor. *Despite the basis of accounting used by the grantee, the retainage payment is reported in the fiscal year it is paid.*
- b) The retainage is paid into an escrow/trust account. *Despite the basis of accounting used by the grantee, the retainage payment is reported in the fiscal year(s) it is paid into the escrow/trust account.*

Note: If retainage was not paid to the contractor or paid to an escrow/trust account, but was incorrectly reimbursed by the grantor, a cash advance has occurred. Contact the awarding agency for instructions on what to do with the funds (such as return to grantor or move to an escrow/trust account).

4.14.5.127 Disbursements to subrecipients

Per 2 CFR §200.502, "the determination of when a Federal award is expended must be based on when the activity related to the Federal award occurs. Generally, the activity pertains to events that require the non-Federal entity to comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of Federal awards, such as...the disbursement of funds to subrecipients..." *Federal funds*

are determined to be expended when the organization becomes obligated to the subrecipient for payment. Generally that is when the payment is made to the subrecipient.

Valuation of federal loans

4.14.5.130 Use the following guidelines to calculate the value of *federal awards expended* under loan programs:

1. Amount of new loans made or received during the fiscal year, **plus**
2. **Beginning of the period balance of loans** from previous years for which the federal government imposes *continuing compliance requirements*, **plus**
3. Any interest subsidy, cash, or administrative cost allowance received.

Question 1: When do I report the loan on my SEFA?

Answer: Uniform Guidance: 2 CFR §200.502, and guidance from the AICPA states the loan is considered expended “when the loan proceeds are used.”

- Reimbursement Basis: Most loans are funded on a reimbursement basis where the borrower incurs program-related costs and then makes a request to the lender for the loan proceeds. In this case, report expenditures during the year for which the government will seek loan funding.
- Loan Advances: Some loans are made in advance of any project-related expenditures. Because the federal government is at risk for these loans, *the total proceeds received should be reported on the SEFA the date of receipt*, even if the government has not spent all the funding. Contact the lender to determine if it requires the full amount of proceeds to be reported in the year of receipt.
- Revolving Loans: If the entity receives federal funds and then makes a loan to another party, report the amount of loans the government made during the year. (Refer to additional guidance on revolving loan funds below.)

Question 2: What is a continuing compliance requirement?

Answer: The government is considered to have a *continuing compliance requirement* if the lender continues to impose a requirement over the outstanding loan balance in any one of the following 12 areas in years following receipt of the loan.

1. Activities allowed or **unallowed**
2. Allowable costs/cost principles
3. Cash management
4. Eligibility
5. Equipment and real property management
6. Matching, level of effort, earmarking
7. Period of performance of federal funds
8. Procurement and suspension and debarment
9. Program income
10. Reporting
11. Subrecipient monitoring
12. Award-specific special tests and provisions

Examples of continuing compliance requirements:

- A housing authority received a federal loan to construct apartments for low income

households. As a condition of the loan, the authority is required to make a certain percentage of apartments available to low income households for the next 15 years. The housing authority should report the loan balance on the SEFA for the duration of this requirement. (We recommend consulting with the lender about its expectations for reporting loan balances.)

- A university has established a federal revolving loan fund and makes loans to students to help them pay for school expenses. The federal agency sponsoring the loan program requires the university to comply with continuing requirements such as default prevention, billing and collection, deferments, cancelations, fund liquidity, and borrower exit counseling.
- A city purchased equipment with loan funds and is required to maintain capital asset records and conduct physical inventories of the equipment in the years following the purchase.

Exceptions to the rule:

- **UPDATED: EPA Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CFDA 66.458).**

The EPA has stated in the Compliance Supplement (see IV. Other Information) that subrecipients receiving loans under this program (66.458) should only report project expenditures incurred (*see update on timing of SEFA reporting below*) because it considers it a subaward, not direct federal loan. For this program, the loan reporting requirements of 2 CFR sections 200.502(b) or (d) do not apply when calculating the amount of federal funds expended. In other words, loan balances are not reported. **CAUTION:** EPA further stated in the Compliance Supplement that to achieve consistency in meeting program requirements and eliminate the possibility of over-reporting information under the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (“FFATA” or “Transparency Act”), the State CWSRF program must use the same group of loans for purposes of meeting federal cross-cutting, single audit, procurement, and Transparency Act reporting requirements. EPA refers to this as “Equivalency”, which is an option states can use to streamline program implementation. The State awarding agency for CWSRF, WA Department of Ecology (DOE), makes the determination as to which awards it will use for equivalency purposes. See below for more detailed information about DOE awards. **Only those awards deemed equivalent (by DOE) are reported on the SEFA, regardless of the funding source.** Entities should refer to their awarding documents and/or consult with their awarding agency if they are unclear whether or not their award is an equivalency project or being reported as FFATA. A HelpDesk request may be submitted with our Office for assistance.

UPDATE ON TIMING OF SEFA REPORTING 4/10/20: In consultation with the EPA, the subrecipient should not report the expenditures on its SEFA until it requests reimbursement from its awarding agency. This may result in prior period expenditures being reported on the SEFA. *Note, for FY19 SEFA reporting only, entities will not report expenditures that were already reported on a previous SEFA to avoid double reporting. This may result in reconciling items to tie the SEFA to the entity’s supporting documentation.*

DOE Awards: Within the DOE agreement, there are two “funding distributions”, each with their own unique identifying numbers starting with “EL” and will state if the funding is federal or state. Funding distributions are how ECY is keeping track of the equivalency awards. This is the piece of our understanding that was missing from our guidance in the past. Previously, it was understood the award/project in its entirety was either deemed equivalency or not. Now, it is understood the award/project may include only a part of it for equivalency.

- **UPDATED: EPA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (CFDA 66.468)**

The EPA has stated in the Compliance Supplement (see IV. Other Information) that subrecipients receiving loans under program (66.468) should only report project expenditures incurred (*see update on timing of SEFA reporting below*) because it considers it a

subaward, not a direct federal loan. For this program, the loan reporting requirements of 2 CFR sections 200.502(b) or (d) do not apply when calculating the amount of federal funds expended. In other words, loan balances are not reported. **CAUTION:** EPA further stated in the Compliance Supplement that to achieve consistency in meeting program requirements and eliminate the possibility of over-reporting information under the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (“FFATA” or “Transparency Act”), the State DWSRF program must use the same group of loans for purposes of meeting federal cross-cutting, single audit, procurement, and Transparency Act reporting requirements. EPA refers to this as “Equivalency”, which is an option states can use to streamline program implementation. The State awarding agency for DWSRF, WA Department of Health (DOH), **has chosen to not implement equivalency.** This means that the subset of FFATA projects, as well as other DWSRF projects are all subject to Federal cross-cutting requirements. All DWSRF projects expending federal funds will be reported to the SEFA. **DOH will notify subrecipients of actual federal dollars expended.** Entities should refer to their awarding documents and/or consult with their awarding agency if they are unclear whether or not their award is being reported as Federal funds. A HelpDesk request may be submitted with our Office for assistance.

UPDATE ON TIMING OF SEFA REPORTING 4/10/20: *In consultation with the EPA, the subrecipient should not report the expenditures on its SEFA until it requests reimbursement from its awarding agency. This may result in prior period expenditures being reported on the SEFA. Note for FY19 SEFA reporting only, entities will not report expenditures that were already reported on a previous SEFA to avoid double reporting. This may result in reconciling items to tie the SEFA to the entity’s supporting documentation.*

- **USDA Interim Financing: Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities (CFDA 10.760), Community Facilities Loans and Grants (CFDA 10.766).** After the USDA has made a commitment on a loan as evidenced by an approved “request for obligation of funds”, the borrower may obtain interim financing from commercial sources (e.g., a bank loan) during the construction period. **Expenditures from these commercial loans which will be repaid from a USDA loan should be considered Federal awards expended, included in determining Type A programs, and reported in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.** The subsequent issuance of the USDA loan is not reported as an expenditure on the SEFA.

Continuing Compliance Requirements for 10.760: Per the Compliance Supplement, USDA states **during the project**, the entity must report any loan balances, in addition to project expenditures, in accordance with 2 CFR §200.502(b). **After the project is completed**, the entity **does not** report any outstanding loan balances as the loans are no longer considered to have continuing compliance requirements.

Continuing Compliance Requirements for 10.766 (REVISED RULE): The USDA has stated in the 2020 Compliance Supplement (August 2020) that for Community Facility (CF) direct loans, the Agency requires a promissory note or bond and security that will adequately protect the interest of the Agency during the repayment period of the loan. In the case of a CF guaranteed loan, the borrower executes a promissory note or bond with the lender and the lender is responsible for obtaining adequate security to protect the interest of the lender, any holder, and the Government. Loan terms cannot exceed 40 years, the useful life of the facility or state statute, whichever is less. The borrower is required to repay the principal and interest according to the term of the note or bond. **The full outstanding balance on the note or bond should be considered Federal awards expended, included in determining Type A**

programs, and reported as loans on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards in accordance with 2 CFR part 200, subpart F. **Note: During 2019 it was determined that CF loans have continuing compliance requirements. Prior to this year, the compliance supplements included language that CF loans did not have continuing compliance requirements. USDA plans to inform all borrowers of this change in writing. Since borrowers have not yet been notified of this change, USDA will not expect borrowers' audits to comply with the continuing compliance requirements until fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2020.**

Question 3: If my project takes several years to complete, will I have continuing requirements throughout the duration of the project until it is complete?

Answer: Most likely. For example, many lenders will set aside a portion of the funding until all inspections are made and all supporting documentation encompassing the entire project is submitted and approved. **CAUTION: If the lender (grantor) is waiting to reimburse a portion of costs submitted for reimbursement until the project is approved, be sure to report the expenditures in the year occurred, not when reimbursed.** Consult with the lender about its expectations over reporting loans for projects that span multiple years.

Question 4: How do I determine the amount of any interest subsidy I am receiving?

Answer: The OMB has not issued any official guidance on this topic. Typically, an interest subsidy means the federal government is paying or waiving a portion of the interest cost that would ordinarily have to be paid by the borrower. Consult with the lender to determine if any portion of interest is being subsidized.

Question 5: Are interest subsidies from Build America Bonds reported on the SEFA?

Answer: No. The OMB has excluded Build American Bonds from single audits.

Question 6: What if my project is complete and there are no requirements other than to repay the loan?

Answer: If the laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements pertaining to the loan impose no continuing compliance requirements other than to repay the loan, the loan does not have to be reported on the SEFA.

Question 7: What if our entity makes a loan to another entity or program participant?

Answer: Report the amount of loans made during the year. If the entity administers a **revolving loan program** where federal funds are lent to third parties, repaid, and then lent to again to other parties, the repayment of principal and interest is considered program income (revenues) and loans of such funds to eligible recipients are considered expenditures. For purposes of SEFA presentation, report the amount of loans the government made during the year. This includes all loans that are funded by the original grant and program income. **However, be sure to check the terms of the grant award and discuss with the grant or because some federal grantors have different rules for presenting revolving loans on the SEFA.** For example, the Department of Commerce for its Economic Adjustment Assistance Revolving Loan Fund program (CFDA #11.307) requires grantees to report the principle balance of loans outstanding at year-end, instead of the amounts lent. See the Compliance Supplement Part 4 for this program, IV. Other Information for the specific calculation. Similarly, the Department of Education requires colleges and universities to report the

balance of their Perkins loan fund on the SEFA in addition to amounts lent during the year. In contrast, some federal agencies only require the original loan to be reported and do not treat any subsequent lending as “federal” funds.

4.14.5.140 Accounting for revolving loans

The original grant for the loan program should be coded as federal direct or indirect grant (3310000 or 3330000).

A loan to an entity is a *balance sheet* transaction and the government should debit *Loan Receivables* and credit *Cash*. A repayment of the loan requires debiting *Cash* and crediting *Loan Receivables* and *Interest Revenue* (3614000).

There are no BARS codes specifically assigned to grants’ program revenues (neither principal nor interest). Although the repayment of principal is not considered revenue from the GAAP accounting perspective, it has to be considered as such for the purpose of SEFA. The expenditures from the revolving loan grant should include expenditures from the initial grant and subsequent repayments of the loans, including interest generated by the loan.

Employer Identification Number (EIN) for federal grant recipients

4.14.5.150 Recipients of federal funds must arrange to have a single audit in accordance with Uniform Guidance, 2 CFR 200, Subpart F - Audit Requirements if they expend \$750,000 or more in federal awards in a year. Most federal grantors define a *recipient* according to the federal Employer Identification Number (EIN). That is, the grantor makes its awards to each grantee based on the EIN, rather than entity name. For example, if a small fire district uses the county’s EIN for payroll tax purposes, and also applies for a federal grant using the county EIN, some federal grantors will make the official grant award to the county. As a result, the grantor expects the award to be included in the county’s Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule 16) and thus subject to audit at the county. Further, at the conclusion of a single audit, the fire district’s audit will be misfiled with the federal clearinghouse because the county’s EIN was listed on the Data Collection Form. This puts the county in a difficult position with the federal government and can cause additional audits. Therefore, it is recommended that all special purpose districts without an EIN make application for this number with the IRS (Form SS-4) and use this number when applying for grants as well as IRS tax purposes. The district also should consult with its county auditor and/or treasurer for the protocol concerning payroll taxes.

Preparing the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

4.14.5.160 Electronic reporting is encouraged when filing annual reports. Annual reports should be submitted via the Online Filing option on the State Auditor’s website at: www.sao.wa.gov. Governments can manually enter the information or upload an electronic file. Acceptable file should adhere to the prescribed record layout and should be an Excel file. More details are provided on the website.

4.14.5.170 Local governments are **required** to update the incorrect financial data submitted on this Schedule. The requirement applies to all errors found prior or during an audit. For questions and/or support e-mail the SAO Client HelpDesk through our Online Services.

4.14.5.180 The following are detailed instructions for each column of a completed Schedule (the finished product) in accordance with 2 CFR §200.510(b). An example of a completed Schedule follows the instructions. Instructions for using the online filing template are found below at

4.14.5.230.

Column 1

Provide the name of the federal grantor agency or organization. If the government receives federal funds as a pass-through award, identify the pass-through agency. Please clearly distinguish between federal agencies and state agencies with similar names or initials. Subtotals should be included for each federal agency.

Column 2

List individual federal programs by federal agency. Provide the **official name** of the federal award (please avoid nicknames). A list of official federal program titles can be obtained from the CFDA website at beta.SAM.gov (formerly the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance at cfda.gov). **As noted above at 4.14.5.60, COVID-19 expenditures must be reported on a separate line by CFDA number with "COVID-19" as a prefix to the program name, including new COVID-19 only programs.** **IMPORTANT NOTE:** for federal programs included in a **cluster of programs**, provide the **official cluster name** (e.g., WIA/WIOA Cluster) **regardless of whether the expenditures were incurred under only one program or multiple programs within the cluster**, list the **individual federal programs** within the cluster (e.g., WIA/WIOA Adult Program, WIA/WIOA Youth Activities, WIA/WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grant) and provide a **total for the cluster** (see the example SEFA below). For **research and development**, total federal awards expended must be shown by either the individual award or by federal agency and major subdivision within the federal agency. A listing of programs included in a cluster can be found in the administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements located in 2 CFR 200 - Uniform Guidance is **updated annually**, including the list of clusters found in Part 5, so it is important to consult the applicable Compliance Supplement (e.g., for audits of fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2019, consult the [2020 Compliance Supplement](#)).

Column 3

List the applicable CFDA number for each award. This is a five digit (XX.XXX) identification number assigned by the federal government and published in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. This number must be provided for all federal awards received either directly from a federal agency or indirectly through a state agency or local government.

Every effort should be made to obtain CFDA numbers. Awarding agencies are required to provide the CFDA number when making an award, however if one was not provided, research the program before the government concludes a CFDA number does not exist. Steps to take:

- Contact the grantor.
- Research the [assistance listings](#) (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance).
- Contact the [local audit team](#).
- Submit a question to the [SAO Client HelpDesk](#).

Follow the guidance below if, after researching the number, the government concludes that a CFDA number does not exist or is unknown.

In the first two spaces enter the Federal Agency's two digit prefix (see list of agencies in 4.14.5.190). Follow the two digit prefix with the letter "U", for unknown, followed by a two digit number starting with "01".

Example: The first Federal program with an unknown three digit extension would be U01 for all award lines associated with that program, the second would be U02, and so on.

Note: The two digit number can start over for each Federal Agency or continue throughout the remainder of the SEFA.

Column 4

Use this column to report the identifying number, such as the contract or grant number, assigned by the pass-through entity, in addition to the CFDA number. If a number was not assigned by the pass-through entity, write "NA".

Column 5

Use these columns to report current year expenditures (determined on the same basis of accounting as the financial statements). See requirements for valuing loans and noncash assistance above.

Expenditures from Pass-Through Awards - Enter the amount of expenditures for federal assistance received as a pass-through award from a state agency, local government, etc. When calculating the amount expended for each program, be sure to include both direct costs and indirect costs. If the government made a subaward to another entity, these amounts should also be reported as expenditures.

Expenditures from Direct Awards - Enter the amount of expenditures for assistance received directly from a federal agency. When calculating the amount expended for each program, be sure to include both direct costs and indirect costs. If the government made a subaward to another entity, these amounts should also be reported as expenditures.

Note: If the entity receives an award under the same CFDA number from multiple grantors, the SEFA should have a subtotal for that CFDA number showing the total amount received from all sources.

Total Expenditures - Enter the combined total of all federal expenditures from pass-through and direct awards by CFDA number.

Column 6

Passed through to Subrecipients (**requirement per 2 CFR§200.510(b)(4)**):

Use this column to report the total amount of expenditures provided to subrecipients from each federal program. *This is an informational column that shows, of the amount of total expenditures of a program, how much was passed on to a subrecipient.*

Column 7

Notes to the Schedule - *If applicable*, enter the reference number that corresponds with the "Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards."

Instructions for preparing the Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

The template for Online Filing is available on the SAO's website page, BARS Reporting Templates. When using the Online Filing option, the system will create the Schedule based on data provided by the local government on the template. Instructions for the template are as follows:

REQUIRED NOTE 1 (per 2 CFR §200.510(b)(6)) - the notes to the Schedule must disclose the basis of accounting and any other significant accounting policies used in preparing the Schedule. This includes reconciling any difference between the amounts shown on the Schedule and the underlying amounts reflected in the entity's accounting system.

REQUIRED NOTE 2 (per 2 CFR §200.510(b)(6)) - the notes must disclose **whether or not** the

auditee elected to use the 10% de minimis cost rate as covered in 2 CFR §200.414 Indirect (F&A) costs.

REQUIRED IF APPLICABLE, NOTE 3 - for loans or loan guarantee programs described in 2 CFR §200.502 - Basis for determining federal awards expended paragraph (b), the notes must identify the balances outstanding at the end of the audit period. This is in addition to including the total federal awards expended for loan or loan guarantee programs reported in the Schedule.

OPTIONAL (BUT RECOMMENDED) - provide any information that may be useful to the reader such as the method used to value commodities or other non-cash assistance such as property or vaccines, and any other information necessary to reconcile the amount reported to the entity's accounting records.

An example of these footnotes is provided below.

Frequently used federal agency two-digit prefixes

4.14.5.190 This list is used for CFDA numbers; if the government does not see the federal agency here, Assistance Listings at <https://beta.sam.gov/>.

- 07 - Office of National Drug Control Policy
- 10 - Department of Agriculture
- 11 - Department of Commerce
- 12 - Department of Defense
- 14 - Department of Housing and Urban Development
- 15 - Department of Interior
- 16 - Department of Justice
- 17 - Department of Labor
- 20 - Department of Transportation
- 21 - Department of Treasury
- 39 - General Services Administration
- 43 - National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- 47 - National Science Foundation
- 59 - Small Business Administration
- 64 - Department of Veterans Affairs
- 66 - Environmental Protection Agency
- 81 - Department of Energy (includes the Bonneville Power Administration)
- 84 - Department of Education
- 93 - Department of Health and Human Services
- 94 - Corporation for National Service
- 96 - Social Security Administration
- 97 - Department of Homeland Security (includes FEMA)

Characteristics of subrecipients and contractors

4.14.5.200 A **subrecipient** is a non-federal entity (typically a local government or non-profit organization) that receives federal assistance from a pass-through agency (such as the state or another local government) to carry out a program or project of the federal government. Subrecipients receive the federal grant or loan so that it can meet a public need in the community. The amount paid to the subrecipient to reimburse it for the cost of the project or program should be based on actual, allowable costs incurred - that is, a subrecipient cannot earn a profit from its grant agreement. Subrecipients have substantial decision-making responsibility for how the project or

program operates. Subrecipients are required to follow all applicable requirements in Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements of Federal Awards, 2 CFR 200. Often subrecipients are required to contribute some of their own funds as a matching share to accomplish the program or project.

4.14.5.210 **Contractors (formerly “vendors”)** compete with others to provide goods and services needed to operate a project or program. These goods and services are often ancillary to the overall program objectives. Selection of contractors is typically based on the capability to provide the best goods and services at the best price. The scope of work is specified by the grantee and the price is usually based on quotes, formal bids, or requests for proposals. Contractors are often paid a set fee for providing its goods or services where the price allows the contractor to recover its costs and also earn a profit. The Association of Government Accountants published a subrecipient versus contractor checklist at: www.agacgfm.org (<https://www.agacgfm.org/Intergov/More-Tools/Subrecipient-vs-Contractor-Checklist.aspx>).

4.14.5.220 **Tips for preparing the Schedule**

- Some projects or programs may be funded by a mix of federal and state money. If possible, identify the different sources and list them on appropriate Schedules (i.e., the federal share on the *Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards* and the state or portion on the *Schedule of Expenditures of State Financial Assistance*). If the state portion cannot be identified, list the entire amount on the *Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards* and describe the commingled nature of the funds in *the notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards*.
- Funds received as fee for services, generally should **not** be included on the Schedule 16. For example, if the government is being paid for providing goods or services in a contractor capacity, this contractor payment is not considered a federal grant to the entity.
- List all awards from the same federal agency together on the Schedule (for example, group all HUD awards together by CFDA number).
- If the government chooses to report multiple projects/programs that have the same CFDA number as separate line items (e.g., WSDOT highway planning and construction projects), provide a subtotal for the CFDA number.
- It is important to note that the expenditures reported on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards will not necessarily tie to those reported on the operating statement, especially if the federal awards include loans or non-cash awards (property, supplies, etc.). However, all amounts reported should agree or reconcile to records maintained by finance, budget, and treasury departments.
- The SEFA should be prepared using the same basis of accounting as the financial statements. For example, if the government prepares the financial statements using the cash basis of accounting, the government should report expenditures of federal awards using the cash basis. Explain any departure in the footnotes.

4.14.5.230 **Preparing the preformatted SEFA template for upload to Online Filing**

BARS GAAP Manual

The template for Online Filing is available on the SAO's website page, [BARS Reporting Templates](#). When using the Online Filing option, the system will create the Schedule based on data provided by the local government on the template. Instructions for the template are as follows :

Column A: Enter the CFDA number. If unknown or does not exist, follow detailed instructions above in Column 3.

Column B: Enter "Yes" if these are COVID-19 expenditures. As noted above, COVID-19 expenditures must be reported separately by CFDA number. If these are **not** COVID-19 expenditures please leave this column blank.

Column C: This will pre-populate the federal agency name from Assistance Listings ([beta.SAM.gov](#)). If the CFDA number is unknown or doesn't exist, add the federal agency name.

Column D: This will pre-populate the federal program name from Assistance Listings ([beta.SAM.gov](#)). If the CFDA number is unknown or doesn't exist, add the federal program name.

Column E: Enter the name of the pass-through agency for indirect awards. If there is no pass-through agency, leave this field blank.

Column F: Add the other award identification number. Refer to detailed instructions above. If no identification number is available, enter "NA".

Column G: Check if this award is research and development (R&D).

Column H: Enter the total federal awards expended. Refer to detailed instructions above for calculating the total.

Column I: Of the total amount of federal awards expended, report how much of that was passed on to subrecipients.

Column J: Add any applicable footnote reference.

See attached example of the **final** version of the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

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**City of Example
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
for the Year Ended December 31, 2020**

Federal Agency (Pass-Through Agency)	Federal Program	CFDA Number	Other Award Number	Expenditures			Passed through to Subrecipients	Note
				From Pass-Through Awards	From Direct Awards	Total		
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster								
Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (via WA State Department of Transportation)	Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	TAP-7034(002)/LA-8362	216,000	-	216,000	0	3
Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (via WA State Department of Transportation)	Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	STPUL-7031(003)/LA-8373	2,200,000	-	2,200,000	1,000,000	3
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:				2,416,000	-	2,416,000	1,000,000	
Highway Safety Cluster								
Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (via WA State Traffic Safety Commission)	State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	N/A	2,299	-	2,299	0	3
Total Highway Safety Cluster:				2,299	-	2,299	0	
Department of the Treasury (via WA State Department of Commerce)	COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	20-6541-015	2,700,000	-	2,700,000	1,000,000	3
Total Federal Awards Expended:				5,118,299	-	5,118,299	2,000,000	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Schedule.

(City/County/District)

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended December 31, 20__

Please be advised the order of the notes changed to correspond to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse Data Collection Form (SF-SAC). Please follow the same order, as applicable.
Disclose other notes only if applicable to the government circumstances.

Note 1 – Basis of Accounting (Required)

This Schedule is prepared on the same basis of accounting (describe if not the same basis) as the (city/county/district's) financial statements. The (city/county/district) uses the (describe the basis of accounting used by the city/county/district).

Note 2 – Federal De Minimis Indirect Cost Rate (Required to state whether or not the de minimis indirect cost rate was elected)

The (city/county/district) has not elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

or

The (city/county/district) has elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Note 3 - Federal Loans (**Required** if applicable.)

(a) The (city/county/district) was approved by the USDA Rural Utilities Service to receive a loan totaling \$ ___ to build a sewer treatment plant. Interim loan financing was received for the construction period. The amount listed for this loan includes the beginning of the period loan balance plus proceeds used during the year. The balance owing at the end of the period is \$ ____.

(b) The (city/county/district) was approved by the EPA and the PWB to receive a loan totaling \$ ___ to improve its drinking water system. The amount listed for this loan includes the beginning of the period loan balance plus proceeds used during the year. The balance owing at the end of the period is \$ ____.

Both the current and prior year loans are reported on the (city/county/district's) (Schedule of Liabilities [Cash governments] or Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Liabilities [GAAP governments - note disclosure]).

Note 4 - Federal Indirect Cost Rate(s) (**Recommended** if applicable)

The amount expended includes \$ ____ claimed as an indirect cost recovery using an approved indirect cost rate of ____ percent.

Note 5 - Revolving Loan - Program Income (**Recommended** if applicable)

The (city/county/district) has a revolving loan program for low income housing renovation. Under this federal program, repayments to the (city/county/district) are considered program revenues (income) and loans of such funds to eligible recipients are considered expenditures. The amount of loan funds disbursed to program participants for the year was \$ ____ and is presented in this Schedule. The amount of principal and interest received in loan repayments for the year was \$ ____.

Note 6 - Noncash Awards (**Recommended** if applicable)

The amount of (vaccine/dental items/commodities/surplus property/etc.) reported on the Schedule is the value of (vaccine/dental items/commodities/surplus property/etc.) received by the (city/county/district) during current year and priced as prescribed by _____.

Note 7 - Noncash Awards - Equipment (**Recommended** if applicable)

The (city/county/district) received equipment and supplies that were purchased with federal Homeland Security funds by the state of Washington. The amount reported on the Schedule is the value of the property on the date it was received by the (city/county/district) and priced by the state of Washington.

Note 8 - Program Costs (**Recommended** if applicable)

The amounts shown as current year expenditures represent only the federal grant portion of the program costs. Entire program costs, including the (city/county/district's) portion, are more than shown. Such expenditures are recognized following, as applicable, either the cost principles in the OMB Circular A-87, Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments, or the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

SAO Annual Report Schedules

Revenues/Expenditures/Expenses (Schedule 01)

4.8 SAO Annual Report Schedules

4.8.1 Revenues/Expenditures/Expenses (Schedule 01)

4.8.1.10 Electronic reporting is encouraged when filing annual reports. Annual reports should be submitted via the Online Filing option on the State Auditor's website at: www.sao.wa.gov. Acceptable files should adhere to the prescribed record layout and should be an Excel file. It should include column headings. All columns must be formatted as text except the *Amount* column which is numeric. More details are provided on the website.

4.8.1.20 Local governments are **required** to update the incorrect financial data submitted on this schedule. The requirement applies to all errors found prior or during an audit.

4.8.1.25 Local governments completing the Schedule 01 must ensure the data submitted is accurate. The online filing system will calculate ending fund balances/net position using government-submitted information. If the SAO calculated ending balances/net position result in a variance from the local government's submitted ending balances of greater than \$1,000, the government will not be able to submit its annual report until corrected.

4.8.1.30 For questions and/or support e-mail the SAO [HelpDesk](#) through our Online Services.

4.8.1.40 See the appropriate matrix with reporting requirements from the list below to identify the funds for which to prepare a Schedule 01.

- [GAAP Cities, Counties and Special Purpose Districts](#)
- [Cash Basis Cities and Counties](#)
- [Cash Basis Special Purpose Districts](#)

4.8.1.50 The schedule should present the same fund structure as the financial statements and reflect all consolidations, corrections or other adjustments made in preparing these statements.

The schedule should include following information:

Column 1:

Provide MCAG number.

Column 2:

Provide three-digit fund number as prescribed. The schedule should report the same funds as reported in the government's financial statements (the managerial funds should not be reported separately).

Column 3:

Provide fund name. The fund name should be limited to 40 characters.

Column 4:

Provide BARS code.

- List beginning and ending fund balances/net position (GAAP) and beginning and ending cash and investments (cash basis): separate all subcategories.

BARS GAAP Manual

- List all revenues, expenditures, expenses, other financing sources/uses and prescribed groupings of assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows (GAAP) and revenues, expenditures, and other increases/decreases in fund resources (cash basis).
- GAAP enterprise funds must include all BARS accounts applicable to issuance/redemption of debt and capital outlays even if not reported in the funds' operating statement. If there was no transaction related to debt or capital assets in these funds, the codes should be listed with .
- All items must be reported as a seven-digit code.
- Omit subtotals and totals.

Column 5:

Provide account title. The *Account Title* for revenues generated from grants should include the name of federal or state grantor.

Column 6:

Provide actual amounts.

- Make sure that positive amounts of revenues are presented correctly as such (i.e., not as negative amounts).
- Round the amounts to the nearest dollar.

4.8.1.60 The template for Online Filing is available on the SAO's [BARS Reporting Templates](#) page. When using the Online Filing option, the system will create the final version of the schedule based on data provided by the local government.

4.8.1.70 Cash basis counties should include data for all special purpose districts. Since in its final format in the C-5, the data will be presented by the fund type only with beginning balances, increases, decreases and ending balances, the counties may include information on that level. Any more detailed information will be aggregated. If a county uses its own numbering system for the custodial funds the districts' information should follow the BARS fund coding prescription (i.e., 630-699).

MCAG	Fund Number	Fund Name	Account Code	Account Title	Amount
1234	001	General	3082000	Nonspendable Beginning	10,257
1234	001	General	3083000	Restricted Beginning	301,200
1234	001	General	3084000	Committed Beginning	125,000
1234	001	General	3085000	Assigned Beginning	78,250
1234	001	General	3089000	Unassigned Beginning	575,456
1234	001	General	3111000	Property Tax	250,056
1234	001	General	3131000	Local Retail Sales and Use Tax	54,123
1234	001	General	3174000	Timber Excise Tax	157
1234	001	General	3698000	Cash Adjustments	-15
1234	001	General	5082000	Nonspendable Ending	90,500
1234	001	General	5083000	Restricted Ending	259,000
1234	001	General	5084000	Committed Ending	25,000
1234	001	General	5085000	Assigned Ending	35,212
1234	001	General	5089000	Unassigned Ending	120,000
1234	001	General	5111010	Legislative - Salary	56,000

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1234	001	General	5111020	Legislative - Benefits	25,000
1234	001	General	5111030	Legislative - Supplies	62,000
1234	001	General	5111040	Legislative - Services	55,000
1234	101	Special Revenue	3083000	Restricted Beginning	12,501
1234	101	Special Revenue	3111000	Property Tax	15,555
1234	101	Special Revenue	3611000	Investment Interest	27
1234	401	Water	3434000	Water Sales	23,978
1234	401	Water	3611000	Investment Interest	576

Expenditures of State Financial Assistance (Schedule 15)

4.8 SAO Annual Report Schedules

4.8.16 Expenditures of State Financial Assistance (Schedule 15)

4.8.16.10 List on this schedule expenditures from grants received directly or indirectly from state agencies (334 and the applicable 374). Expenditures from state shared revenues and entitlements (BARS resource codes 335 and 336) do not need to be included on this schedule. List together all expenditures from grants received from the same state agency.

4.8.16.20 If the government receive state-funded equipment, supplies, or real property, report the fair value in the year received.

4.8.16.30 State-funded loans do not need to be reported on this schedule. Be sure that any loans received from state agencies are not actually federal in origin. In such a case, a federal loan passing through a state agency should be reported in the federal schedule.

4.8.16.40 Any payments that the entity receives as a *fee for services* in a vendor capacity should not be included on the Schedule 15.

Instructions to preparer:

4.8.16.50 Often federal financial assistance received indirectly is a mix of federal or state money. If possible, identify the different sources and list them on appropriate schedules (i.e., the federal share on the *Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards* and the state portion on the *Schedule of State Financial Assistance*. If the state portion cannot be identified, list the entire amount on the *Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards* and describe the commingled nature of the funds in the notes to the *Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards*.

4.8.16.60 Local governments are required to update the incorrect financial data submitted on this schedule. The requirement applies to all errors found prior or during an audit.

Column 1

Provide the name of the grantor agency. Please clearly distinguish between agencies with similar names or initials.

Column 2

Provide the name of the each program for that agency.

Column 3

Use this column to report grant, contract or award numbers assigned by state agencies. If a number is not available, write *NA*.

Column 4

Use this column to report current year expenditures (determined on the same basis of accounting as the financial statements).

4.8.16.70 The template for Online Filing is available on SAO's [BARS Reporting Templates](#) page. When using the Online Filing option, the system will create the Schedule based on data provided by the local government on the template. See attached example of the final version of the *Schedule of State Financial Assistance*.



MCAG NO. _____

City of _____

Schedule 15

City/Town

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Grantor	Program Title	Identification Number	Amount
Traffic Safety Commission			
	Drug Recognition Expert OT Grant	N/A	376
	Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Program	N/A	289
Sub-total:			665
Criminal Justice Training Commission			
	Sex Offender Monitoring Grant	N/A	9,809
Sub-total:			9,809
Ecology			
	Municipal Stormwater Capacity Grant	G1100016	105,935
Sub-total:			105,935
Transp. Improvement Board (TIB)			
	Urban Arterial Program & Urban Corridor Program	8-5-948(004)-1	2,395,048
Sub-total:			2,395,048
Grand total:			2,511,457

Public Works – Cities and Counties (Schedule 17)

4.8 SAO Annual Report Schedules

4.8.6 Public Works – Cities and Counties (Schedule 17)

Quick Links[Instructions for cities](#)[Instructions for counties](#)**Schedule instructions for cities**

4.8.6.10 This Schedule applies to **first class** cities (RCW [35.01.010](#)). The purpose of this Schedule is to document compliance with limitations on public works projects performed by public employees as described in RCW [35.22.620\(2\)\(4\)](#).

Instructions for individual lines:

1. Record the total current public work construction budget, including any amendments.
2. Record the limitation on public works projects performed by public employees. RCW [35.22.620\(2\)](#) sets this limitation at 10 percent of line 1.
3. Subtract the amount, if any, that was in excess of the permitted amount in the prior budget period.
4. Record the limitation on public works performed by public employees for the current year (line 2 less line 3).
5. Record the total construction costs of public works performed by public employees for the year being reported. Be sure to include work performed for the city by a county.
6. This line is only pertinent to cities that budget on a biennial basis. For those municipalities, record on this line total construction costs of public works performed by public employees for the first year of biennium.
7. Record the difference between the statutory limit computed on line 4 and the amount of public works performed by public employees recorded on lines 5 and 6. A negative number here indicates noncompliance with the limitations and must be carried forward to next budget period report. If this noncompliance is not corrected within two years, 20 percent of the motor vehicle fuel tax will be withheld (RCW [35.22.620\(2\)](#)).

4.8.6.11 The Schedule should be prepared on the same basis of accounting, for the same period and reporting entity, and using the same underlying accounting records as the Schedule 1 and financial statements.

4.8.6.15 The template for Online Filing is available on the SAO's website at [BARS Reporting Templates](#). The following is an example of the Schedule.

MCAG No. _____

(City)

Schedule 17

**Limitation on Public Works Projects Performed by Public Employees
For the Year Ended December 31, 20__**

1. Total current public work construction budget as amended (annual or biennial as applicable)	=====
2. Allowable portion of total public works (10 percent of line 1)	_____
3. Less: Amount (if any) in excess of permitted amount from prior budget period	_____
4. Total allowable public works (line 2 minus line 3)	=====
5. Total public works projects performed by public employees during the current year (include work performed by a county)	_____
6. If this is the second year of a biennial budget, total public works projects performed by public employees during the first year of biennium	_____
7. Restricted under (over) allowable (line 4 minus line 5 minus line 6)	=====

NOTE: If the restricted amount is over allowable, this amount must be carried forward to next budget period report.

Schedule instructions for counties

Part 1. Public Works Projects Performed by Public Employees

4.8.6.20 This part applies to counties that established purchasing departments and use public employees to perform public works projects (RCW [36.32.240\(1\)](#), RCW [36.32.235](#)).

4.8.6.30 For reporting county road construction projects, the counties can submit the Annual Construction Program and the Annual Construction Report forms, required by the County Road Administration Board, pertaining to the same calendar year. Access to blank forms is at www.crab.wa.gov.

4.8.6.40 **Note:** For counties with a purchasing department, due to changes removing the population requirement in RCW [36.32.235](#) effective in fiscal 2019 and possible conflicts with RCW [36.32.240](#), we would expect the county to consult with their legal counsel regarding the use of day labor and applicable limits. ALL counties are subject to limits for the county roads construction projects (RCW [36.77.065](#)). See Part 3 of this Schedule for reporting requirements.

7. Record the difference between the statutory limit computed on line 4 and the amount of public works performed by public employees recorded on lines 5 and 6. A negative number here indicates noncompliance with the limitations and must be carried forward to next budget period report. If this noncompliance is not corrected within two years, 10 percent of the motor vehicle fuel tax will be withheld (RCW [36.32.235\(10\)](#)).

MCAG No. _____ (County) Schedule 17
Part 2

**Limitation on Public Works Projects Performed by Public Employees
For the Year Ended December 31, 20__**

1. Total current public work construction budget as amended (annual or biennial as applicable)		_____
2. Allowable portion of total public works (10 percent of line 1)		_____
3. Less: Amount (if any) in excess of permitted amount from prior budget period		_____
4. Total allowable public works (line 2 minus line 3)		_____
5. Total public works projects performed by public employees during the current year.		_____
6. If this is the second year of a biennial budget, total public works projects performed by public employees during the first year of biennium		_____
7. Restricted under (over) allowable amount (line 4 minus line 5 minus line 6)		_____

NOTE: If the amount of public works performed by public employees is over allowable, this amount must be carried forward to next budget period report.

Part 3. Limitations on County Roads Construction Projects Performed by Public Employees

4.8.6.60 This part applies to ALL counties (RCW [36.77.065](#)). The counties are required to prepare and have available for an audit the Annual Construction Program and the Annual Construction Report forms, required by the County Road Administration Board, pertaining to the same calendar year.

Access to blank forms is at www.crab.wa.gov.

Labor Relations Consultant(s) (Schedule 19)**4.8 SAO Annual Report Schedules****4.8.7 Labor Relations Consultant(s) (Schedule 19)**

4.8.7.10 The 1993 Legislature has required the State Auditor's Office to collect information regarding the role labor relations consultants play in local governments. This reporting requirement is found in RCW [43.09.230](#), as amended by the 1993 Legislature. The statute provides that "the legislature finds and declares that the use of outside consultants is an increasing element in public sector labor relations. The public has a right to be kept informed about the role of outside consultants in public sector labor relations. The purpose of this act is to help ensure that public information is available."

4.8.7.20 *Labor relations* is a broad spectrum of activities which concern the relationship of employees as a group with the local government as employer. It includes employee representation issues, negotiation of contracts, and preparation and conduct of interest arbitrations.

4.8.7.30 A *labor relations consultant* is someone who agrees to perform such services for compensation. For example, a labor relations consultant includes an attorney or other professional engaged by the local government to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement. It would not include a firm engaged to establish a personnel manual or to prescreen job applicants. The determining factor is the substance of services the consultant has been engaged to perform.

4.8.7.40 This schedule is used to identify expenditures for labor relations consultants: Disclosure should include identification of each consultant and the terms and conditions of each agreement.

4.8.7.50 The schedule is required to be filed with the State Auditor's Office whether or not your local government has labor relations consultants. Prepare a schedule for each consultant. Alternative formats are acceptable, including spreadsheets, as long as the required information is provided.

MCAG No. _____

 (City/County/District)

**Labor Relations Consultant(s)
 For the Year Ended December 31, 20__**

Has your government engaged labor relations consultants? ___ Yes ___ No

If yes, please provide the following information for each consultant:

Name of firm:
Name of consultant:
Business address:
Amount paid to consultant during fiscal year:
Terms and conditions, as applicable, including: Rates (e.g., hourly, etc.) Maximum compensation allowed Duration of services Services provided

Sales and Use Tax for Public Facilities - Rural Counties (Schedule 20)

4.8 SAO Annual Report Schedules

4.8.8 Sales and Use Tax for Public Facilities - Rural Counties (Schedule 20)

4.8.8.10 RCW [82.14.370](#) authorizes rural counties to impose sales and use tax of no more than 0.09 percent. This tax is credited against the 6.5 percent state sales tax and use tax and is paid by the Department of Revenue to eligible rural counties [\[1\]](#). RCW [82.14.370\(3\)\(b\)](#), requires the State Auditor’s Office to collect annual information on the use of these tax proceeds. The purpose of this schedule is to summarize use of these funds and demonstrate compliance.

4.8.8.20 The proceeds of this tax are restricted to financing public facilities [\[2\]](#) serving economic development purposes [\[3\]](#) in rural counties and finance personnel in economic development offices. The public facilities must be listed as an item in the officially adopted county overall economic development plan, or the economic development section of the county’s comprehensive plan, or the comprehensive plan of a city or town located within the county for those counties planning under RCW [36.70A.040](#). For those counties that do not have an adopted overall economic development plan and do not plan under the Growth Management Act, the public facilities must be listed in the county’s public facilities plan or the capital facilities plan of a city or town located within the county. No new projects funded with this money may be for justice system facilities.

4.8.8.30 The counties collecting this tax must file an annual schedule with the State Auditor’s Office **150 days after close of their fiscal year**, listing the projects funded by this tax revenue in the previous fiscal year.

4.8.8.40 The schedule should be prepared on the same basis of accounting, for the same period and reporting entity, and using the same underlying accounting records as the Schedule 01 and financial statements.

4.8.8.50 The template for Online Filing is available on SAO’s website page at [BARS Reporting Templates](#). The following is an example of the schedule.

MCAG No. _____

(County)

Schedule 20
Page __ of __

**Sales and Use Tax for Public Facilities – Rural Counties
For the Year Ended December 31, 20__**

Total Sales and Use Tax Proceeds (BARS Code 3131800) \$ _____ plus Unspent Proceeds from Previous Periods \$ _____					
(1) Public Facilities Project	(2) Plan Containing the Project	(3) Total Expenditures for the Project	(4) Amount of Sales and Use Tax Spent on the Project	(5) Estimated Number of Businesses Created/Retained by the Project	(6) Estimated Number of Jobs Created/Retained by the Project
		\$	\$		
		\$	\$		
		\$	\$		
		\$	\$		
		\$	\$		
		\$	\$		

Instructions to preparer:

- (1) List the public facility project.
- (2) Indicate where the project is listed (e.g., officially adopted county economic development plan, economic development section of the county's comprehensive plan, etc.).
- (3) List an amount of total expenditures related to each project. Also, include expenditures related to projects initiated in previous periods and still generating expenditures.
- (4) List an amount of expenditures paid for by the sales and use tax revenues.
- (5) and (6) The county **must** provide an actual or estimated number of businesses and family wage jobs the project created, attracted, expanded or retained. The county may use its economic development plan, economic development section of county's comprehensive plan or other sources to provide this information.

Documentation supporting this schedule must be made available upon request for audit purposes and public requests.

Footnotes

[1] *Rural County* means a county with a population density of less than one hundred persons per square mile or a county smaller than two hundred twenty-five square miles as determined by the Office of Financial Management.

[Return to Reference 1](#)

[2] *Public Facilities* means bridges, roads, domestic and industrial water facilities, sanitary sewer facilities, earth stabilization, storm sewer facilities, railroads, electricity, natural gas, buildings, structures, telecommunication infrastructure, transportation infrastructure, or commercial infrastructure and port facilities.

[Return to Reference 2](#)

[3] The legislative goal for RCW [82.14.370](#) is to promote the creation, attraction, expansion, and retention of businesses and provide for family wage jobs. Economic development means those purposes which facilitate the creation or retention of businesses and jobs in a county.

[Return to Reference 3](#)

Risk Management (Schedule 21)

4.8 SAO Annual Report Schedules

4.8.9 Risk Management (Schedule 21)

Financial reporting guidance

4.8.9.10 Please refer to [Risk Management Principles for GAAP](#) financial reporting guidance.

Cash basis governments should also refer to this section for definitions and note disclosure guidance for any potentially material contingencies that are either probable or reasonably possible.

Applicability of schedule

4.8.9.20 Schedule 21 is required for all local governments. The purpose of this schedule is to report information related to self-insurance programs for risks in the following categories: liability, property, health and welfare, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation and Washington Paid Family & Medical leave. Local governments may self-insure their own risks only (an individual self-insurance program) or self-insure jointly with other governments pursuant to Chapter [48.62](#) RCW or another enabling statute.

4.8.9.30 Local governments occasionally maintain or assume risk for one or more property or casualty perils without setting resources aside as part of a self-insurance program. This activity does not constitute a self-insurance program under RCW [43.09.260\(1\)](#).

4.8.9.40 Instructions to preparer:

Self-insurance program manager: This is generally the person responsible for designing and implementing an overall risk management process for the entity or the appropriate person to contact with questions about the entity's self-insurance programs.

Manager phone: This is the phone number of the Self-Insurance Program Manager, or another number to be used to contact the Self-Insurance Program Manager.

Manager email: This is the email address of the Self-Insurance Program Manager. Use the following information when preparing responses in the schedule for the method used by the entity to address risks related to property, liability, health and welfare, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation and any other insurable risk.

Self-insurance: Risk management approach in which an entity sets aside a sum as a protection against a probable loss, instead of transferring the risk by purchasing an insurance policy. No insurance is involved and the risk is retained by the entity. Setting resources aside to fund a deductible as part of an insurance policy is not considered self-insurance.

Risk assumption: Risk management approach in which an entity has an insurable risk of loss but neither purchases an insurance policy nor has a program to set aside funds to cover those obligations should they arise. In other words, the entity absorbs financial exposure to a risk of loss without creating a program of advance funding of anticipated losses.

Public entity risk pool: A cooperative group of governmental entities joining together through a written agreement to finance an exposure, liability or risk. Risk may include property and liability, employee health care, workers' compensation or a pool may be a stand-alone entity or be included as

part of a larger governmental entity that acts as the pool's sponsor.

There are two basic types of public entity risk pools:

1. **Risk is retained by members:** Some public entity risk pools do not involve any transfer or pooling of risk among pool participants. Each participant is completely responsible for (and only responsible for) its own claims liabilities. In other cases, members pay a required contribution to a pool based on the *individual member's* claims/loss experience. If the member's actual losses exceed the initial charge, the member will be assessed an additional amount to fully reimburse the pool. If the premium exceeds the losses, the entity will receive a refund. In all the above situations, *risk has been retained* by the *member* and it is considered to be **self-insurance**. There are two main categories of these types of arrangements:

a) **Banking:** an arrangement by which monies are made available for pool members in the event of a loss on a loan basis.

b) **Claims-servicing:** an arrangement by which a pool manages separate accounts for each pool member from which the losses of that member are paid.

2. **Risk is transferred to the pool:** This is often referred to as a risk-sharing pool. In this case, the pool collects premiums that it estimates will cover the costs of all claims for which the pool is obligated. If a member's losses are different than its premiums, there is no regular, supplemental assessment or refund. The insurer (pool) views its activities in the **aggregate**, rather than on an individual insured member basis (as is the case for pools where risk is retained by members). In this situation, risk is shared by members, with the pool acting as the insurer. Although risk is transferred by members to the pool, it is not the same as purchasing an insurance policy since the pool is organized as a cooperative - the members remain liable for unpaid claims in excess of pool resources. Many risk pools have a "retroactive assessment" provision in their agreements whereby the risk pool will charge members in the event losses exceed available assets. Alternatively, pools may declare supplemental assessments or refunds depending on the loss experience of member

Unemployment compensation - taxable: The entity is assigned a rate and pays quarterly based on wages paid to employees. Rates are reassessed annually by the Employment Security Department.

Unemployment compensation - reimbursable: The Reimbursable status is considered self-insurance. Entities must be approved for this status by the Employment Security Department. Entities report quarterly wages to the Employment Security Department, but only pay when an unemployment claim is filed.

Workers' compensation - reimbursable: The Reimbursable status is considered self-insurance. Entities only pay when a worker's compensation claim is filed.

Washington Paid Family & Medical Leave (PFML) - Voluntary Plan: A PFML Voluntary Plan administered internally by an employer is considered self-insurance as that employer must obtain approval from the Employment Security Department to offer a Voluntary Plan for one or both benefits, manage the funds withheld from employee pay, and maintain overall financial responsibility for paying claims for eligible events under program guidelines.

Use the following information to help complete the schedule if one or more class of risk has been retained by the entity (self-insurance).

Individual self-insurance program: A program established and maintained by a local government entity to provide advance funding to self-insure for property and liability risks on its own behalf. This is in contrast to risk assumption, which is a decision to absorb the entity's financial exposure to a risk of loss without the creation of a program of advance funding of anticipated losses.

Joint self-insurance program: Any two or more local government entities which have entered into a cooperative risk sharing agreement subject to regulation under Chapter [48.62](#) RCW.

Third party administrator: An organization that processes claims and performs other administrative services in accordance with a service contract.

Claims audit: An audit conducted by an independent qualified claims auditor not affiliated with the program, its insurers, its broker of record, or its third-party administrator. The services performed generally include an in-depth, written evaluation of the claims handling activities, identifying strengths, areas of improvement, findings, conclusions and recommendations to improve quality of claims management and processing. These reviews are required to be performed every three years by state regulation ([WAC 200-100-050](#) for property and liability and [WAC 200-110-120](#) for health and welfare).

Actuarially determined liabilities: Joint property and liability programs are **required** to obtain an annual actuary review ([WAC 200-100-03001](#)) to provide estimates of unpaid claims measured at eighty percent confidence level. Joint and individual health and welfare programs are not subject to this requirement.

Number of claims paid during the period: The number of claims that were paid (in any amount) during the reporting period.

Total amount of claims paid during the period: The total dollar amount of claims paid during the reporting period.

Total amount of recoveries during the period: The total dollar amount of gross recoveries or subrogation received during the reporting period.

4.8.9.50 The schedule should be prepared on the same basis of accounting, for the same period and reporting entity, and using the same underlying accounting records as the Schedule 01 and financial statements.

4.8.9.60 The template for Online Filing is available on the SAO's website page, [BARS Reporting Templates](#). When using the Online Filing option, the system will require completion of question 1 and, based on the answer, indicate the need for completion of the rest of the schedule. If required, this template will need to be attached.

(County/City/District)

**Local Government Risk Assumption
For the Year Ended December 31, 20__**

1. Self-Insurance Program Manager: _____
2. Manager Phone: _____
3. Manager Email: _____
4. How do you insure property and liability risks, if at all?
 - a. Formal self-insurance program for some or all perils/risks
 - b. Belong to a public entity risk pool
 - c. Purchase private insurance
 - d. Retain risk internally without a self-insurance program (i.e., risk assumption)
5. How do you provide health and welfare insurance (e.g., medical, dental, prescription drug, and/or vision benefits) to employees, if at all?
 - a. Self-insure some or all benefits
 - b. Belong to a public entity risk pool
 - c. All benefits provided by health insurance company or HMO
 - d. Not applicable – no such benefits offered
6. How do you insure unemployment compensation benefits, if any?
 - a. Self-insured (“Reimbursable”)
 - b. Belong to a public entity risk pool
 - c. Pay taxes to the Department of Employment Security (“Taxable”)
 - d. Not applicable – no employees
7. How do you insure workers compensation benefits, if any?
 - a. Self-insured (“Reimbursable”)
 - b. Belong to a public entity risk pool
 - c. Pay premiums to the Department of Labor and Industries
 - d. Not applicable – no employees
8. How do you participate in the Washington Paid Family & Medical Leave Program?
 - a. Self-insured (“Voluntary Plan”) for one or both program benefits
 - b. Pay premiums to the State’s program for both benefits

If the local government DID NOT answer (a) to any of the above questions, then there is no need to complete the rest of this schedule.

If the local government answered (a) to any of the above questions, then answer the rest of the form in relation to the government’s self-insured risks and copy the table below as needed.

	Please list the title of the self-insurance program or type of risk covered by self-insurance:				
	<i>Program/Risk 1</i>	<i>Program/Risk 2</i>	<i>Program/Risk 3</i>	<i>Program/Risk 4</i>	<i>Program/Risk 5</i>
Self-Insurance as a <i>formal</i> program?					
If yes, do other governments participate?					
If yes, please list participating governments.					
Self-Insure as part of a joint program?					
Does a Third-Party Administer manage claims?					
If no, does an employee or official reconcile claims payments to the information in the claims management software or other records of approved claims? (Not applicable for self-insured unemployment compensation.)					
Has program had a claims audit in last three years?					
Are program resources sufficient to cover expenses?					
Does an actuary estimate program liability?					
Number of claims paid during the period?					
Total amount of paid claims during the period?					
Total amount of recoveries during the period?					

Provide any other information necessary to explain answers to the Schedule 21 questions above.

Assessment Questionnaire (Schedule 22)

4. REPORTING

4.8 SAO Annual Report Schedules

4.8.14 Assessment Questionnaire (Schedule 22)

Applicability

4.8.14.10 This Schedule is required for the **all** of the following government types:

Government Types
Fire districts
Local/regional EMS and trauma care councils
Conservation districts
Transportation benefit districts
Economic and industrial development corporations
Cemetery districts
Diking/drainage districts
Mosquito/pest/weed districts
TV reception districts
Water conservancy boards

Revenue criteria

Additionally, governments with annual resource inflows **usually less than \$300,000** and some governments with annual resource inflows between \$300,000 and \$500,000 who will not receive an onsite audit are **required** to complete this schedule. For purposes of this threshold, annual inflows include tax collections, grants, loans and other receipts. A current year increase in resource inflows above the \$300,000 threshold from a grant or bond does not preclude the government for completing the Schedule.

4.8.14.20 If you are unsure whether or not your government should complete the Schedule 22, please contact the SAO by submitting your question through the SAO [HelpDesk](#). You can also check a government's requirement to submit a Schedule 22 by accessing the SAO [Online Services](#) and logging in using your credentials.

Frequency of small local government accountability audits

4.8.14.30 Current audit policy requires the Office to conduct certain audits, including assessment audits every two years. This does not limit our ability to initiate or conduct special investigations and also would not prevent clients from requesting more frequent audits due to need or preference. **The government's Annual Report including the Schedule 22 must be submitted on an annual basis as required by RCW 43.09.230.** The preferred method of submitting the annual report is through the SAO [Online Services](#) using the SAO Online annual report system. Most filers find the Online annual report system to be easier and less work than manual filing. If you want the SAO to audit your government on an annual basis instead of every two years, please contact us through the SAO [HelpDesk](#).

4.8.14.40 **Instructions for preparer:**

All questions must be answered choosing the most appropriate answer for your government. The Schedule 22 questions may be answered in any order you like, but all questions must be answered prior to submitting the annual report as complete. The supplemental [Schedule 22 Guidance](#) document will explain question content and applicable references to state law and the BARS Manual. **It is important** to note all required attachments must be attached to the annual report, using the Online annual report system, or received physically for the annual report to be considered complete. You have the ability to skip questions while completing the annual report, but you cannot submit the annual report as complete until all Schedule 22 questions are answered and all applicable attachments are provided.

Attachments should be submitted using the attachments upload process available inside the Schedule 22. We welcome any feedback regarding our questions. Please send any comments or questions using the SAO [HelpDesk](#).

4.8.14.50 **Attachments**

Attachments should be uploaded using the upload process inside the Schedule 22 available at each requested attachment when the *Attached* option is selected. Annual reports will not be marked as complete until all required attachments have been received.

Required information when applicable:

4.8.14.60 **Minutes - All governments**

Provide copies of the official minutes, all resolutions and/or ordinances for all regular and special meetings of the governing body held during the reporting year. You can attach your Word files to meet this requirement as we do not require PDFs of signed minutes. If minutes, resolutions and ordinances are available on the government's website, no minutes or resolution attachments are needed; just indicate the web address where the minutes can be found. Provide an explanation of any circumstances where minutes were not taken or are otherwise not available.

4.8.14.70 **County treasurer revenue reports - All governments**

Attach a copy of a year-end County Treasurer's Report that shows all receipts for the year by revenue source. The report should include all receipts for the year separated by type. Local governments that do not use a county as its treasurer may select the "NA" option within the Schedule 22.

4.8.14.80 **Disbursement listing - All governments**

Attach a detailed list of **all** expenditures for the year. The report should include all expenditures made during the fiscal year and include the following minimum information:

- Warrant/check number
- Payee
- Date paid (i.e., warrant date)
- Amount paid

If the county treasurer is used, a warrant register or expenditure listing can usually be obtained from the county showing this information. Governments that do not use the county treasurer can provide copies of the their check register. Governments should also submit copies of imprest

checking account activities and petty cash logs.

4.8.14.90 **Receipting policy - All governments**

Every government that receives cash or checks (other than through the county treasurer) should have a written policy/procedure that directs staff how to process receipts when received either over the counter, through the mail or in a drop box. The policy should address receipting, securing receipts, depositing, reconciliations and accounting for receipts. If the district does not have a written policy, attach a detailed description of the process used by the district including the names of the positions participating in the process, and any reconciliations or reviews performed.

4.8.14.100 **Board members - All governments**

Attach a listing of all board members holding office during the year. List the full name of each member of the governing body and then list any business owned or operated by the official **or** a household member (e.g., spouse, children, etc.). This information is needed to evaluate conflict of interest statutes.

For example:

Name of Official	Occupation	Businesses Owned or Operated by Official or Household Member
Joan Smith	retired	None
Manny Jones	general contractor - self employed	Manny & Sons Construction Stoneybrook Developments, LLC

Please do not include any Social Security numbers or other personal information as your annual report submission is a public document.

4.8.14.110 **Rates and fees - All governments**

As applicable, attach official rate and fee schedule(s) in place during the reporting year for any revenues billed or received directly. For example, a water district fee schedule would include basic fee, water volume fees, shutoff fees, water availability letter fees, new hookup fees, etc.

4.8.14.140 **Contact information - All governments**

Auditors often have questions about information and attachments included in the annual report. In order to resolve question quickly, we require governments to provide contact information for the person completing the Schedule 22. Because of their small size, many government offices are not manned daily and it requires us to contact the preparer or approving governing board member at their home or on their cell phone. If your office is not manned daily, please provide contact information where we can expect to contact the preparer.

4.8.14.150 **Printing**

To print a copy of the Schedule 22:

- Log into the Online annual report system.
- Move through the Online annual report system to the Schedule 22.
- Click the print icon directly above the gray bar on the Schedule 22, this will take you to your print options.

- When you print the Schedule 22, only the selected answers will print. When printing the Schedule 22 prior to answering any of the questions, no answer options will appear on the print out.

4.8.14.160 **Schedule 22 access**

The Schedule 22 is a web-based form and is available within the [Online Filing system](#).

GFOA Financial Reporting Recognition Programs

GFOA Financial Reporting Recognition Programs

4.9 GFOA Financial Reporting Recognition Programs

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

4.9.10 Many state and local governments prepare a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report each year. The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report includes the required annual financial statements as well as other related information. The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) provides guidance on what to include in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report in its publication, *Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting (GAAFR)*. This publication is commonly referred to as the *Blue Book* as it has always had a blue, hardbound cover. For more information access www.gfoa.org and select *publications*.

4.9.20 One reason for preparing a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is to satisfy the obligations that governments incur to provide on-going information about themselves to holders of their bonded debt. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has adopted its Rule 15c2-12 which requires issuers of municipal debt to provide current information to the bond markets. Many governments provide this information in the form of their Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports. For more information on this subject, consult the attorneys who assist you with municipal debt matters.

4.9.30 Another reason may be to participate in the GFOA's *Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting* program. This optional program recognizes excellence in the format of annual financial reports through a peer review. The peer review results in helpful comments to improve your Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Those who qualify for the award will receive a plaque, reprintable award to be included in the following year's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and a press release sent by the GFOA. For more information on this program access www.gfoa.org and select *award programs*.

4.9.40 The comprehensive annual financial reports have to provide additional information which is not required in preparation of basic financial statements and it is not listed in the reporting part of the BARS Manual. This chapter highlights some of the differences between requirements for the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and basic financial statements.

Date of submittal

4.9.50 The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report must be postmarked no later than six months after the end of the local government fiscal year. An extension of 30 days is available when justified by extenuating circumstances. A government is not eligible to receive an extension in two consecutive years for the same reason.

The date of submittal for certificate differs from the legal requirements for financial reporting in the Washington state. RCW [43.09.230](#) requires all local governments to submit their financial reports 150 days after the close of their fiscal year. The statute does not provide for any extensions.

4.9.60 Format

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report should contain:

- Cover describing the document as Comprehensive Annual Financial Report including name of government, state, and fiscal period covered.
- Cover page including above information and also name of an individual or a department responsible for preparing the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.
- Table of contents.

The pages should be numbered, text and numbers easily readable and the amounts rounded to nearest dollars. If a statement or schedule occupies more than one page, the statement or schedule should include word *continued* on the first and subsequent pages.

The content of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report should follow a specific order (i.e., letter of transmittal, independent auditor's report, MD&A, government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, notes, required supplementary information, other supplementary information, and statistical section).

The applicable parts of basic financial statements should follow the same order.

The SAO also requires including a certification.

4.9.70 Letter of transmittal

The letter of transmittal is required only in a preparation of Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The letter of transmittal is a means of expressing more subjective information than would be acceptable for MD&A. The local governments are encouraged not to duplicate information contained in the MD&A. The NCGA Statement 1 established the requirement for the letter of transmittal, but offered no guidance what type of information the letter should contain, so, historically the GFOA provides this guidance.

The letter of transmittal should be printed on the government's official letterhead. It should represent a joint communication of the chief financial officer and either the chief executive officer or the chief operating officer. The letter should be dated on the date the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is first made available to the public. If dated earlier, the letter's date should not precedes that of the independent auditor's report.

Detailed requirements of the letter's content are provided in the *Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting (GAAFR)*.

4.9.80 Independent auditor's report

The financial section must include an independent auditor's report on the fair presentation of the financial statements. The auditor has to perform the audit in accordance with either generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS) or generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS). The scope of the auditor's opinion at least must encompass the fair presentation of the basic financial statements. In addition, the auditor's report must provide at least in relation to audit coverage for other contents of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report financial section.

For more information see the *Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting (GAAFR)*.

4.9.90 Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

MD&A must be included in both the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and basic financial statements. The requirements presented in the BARS Manual meet the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report provisions.

4.9.100 **Government-wide financial statements**

Government-wide financial statements must be included in both the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and basic financial statements. The requirements presented in the BARS Manual meet the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report provisions.

4.9.110 **Fund financial statements**

Fund financial statements must be included in both the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and basic financial statements. The requirements presented in the BARS Manual meet the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report provisions.

4.9.120 **Notes to the Financial Statements**

The notes to the financial statements must be included in both the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and basic financial statements. The requirements presented in the BARS Manual do not meet the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report provisions. For Comprehensive Annual Financial Report requirements see the *Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting (GAAFR)*.

4.9.130 **Required Supplementary Information (RSI)**

The RSI must be included in both the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and basic financial statements. The requirements presented in the BARS Manual meet the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report provisions.

4.9.140 **Other supplementary information**

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report requires the presentation of combining and individual funds and budgetary information for other governmental funds with legally adopted budgets. The government may disclose other information (e.g., capital assets by functional areas, etc.). For Comprehensive Annual Financial Report requirements see the *Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting (GAAFR)*.

This information is not required for the basic financial statements. However, local governments in the Washington state are required to provide additional schedules to meet their statutory reporting requirements (RCW [43.09.230](#)). The schedules are listed in the BARS Manual.

4.9.150 **Statistical section**

The statistical section is required only in a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Refer to the *Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting (GAAFR)* and the [GASB Statement 44, Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section \(an amendment of NCGA Statement 1\)](#).

4.9.160 **Other information**

This information is required only in preparation of Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The entity should disclose list of the government's principal officials and the organizational chart, copy of the previous certificate, etc.

For more information see the *Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting (GAAFR)*.

Alerts & Changes

Overview of Changes

Reporting Year: 2020

BARS Alerts

04/24/2020	COVID-19 BARS Coding
10/01/2020	CARES Act Grant Monies Expenditure Codes
12/18/2020	Annual update, see changes in table below
3/12/2021	COVID-19 Vaccine and Donating PPE Reporting Requirements

Overview of Changes - Applicable to the Reporting Year 2020

Topic	Reference	Description of Changes
		Chart of Accounts
BARS Account Export	All BARS Codes	Remember to download the most current version of the BARS Chart of Accounts
BARS Account Export	386 (Court Remittances)	3860000 - Updated the referenced RCWs for courts. Allowed only in Fiduciary Funds.
BARS Account Export	586 (Court Remittances)	5860000 - Updated the referenced RCWs for courts. Allowed only in Fiduciary Funds.
BARS Account Export	Any use of all functional BARS accounts in fiduciary funds	389/589, 386/586 and 361 are the ONLY codes allowed in fiduciary funds. All other codes will be red flagged.
BARS Account Export	316.40 (Business & Occupation Tax - Utility)	316.40 (Business & Occupation Tax - Utility) - Not allowed in proprietary funds.
BARS Account Export	341/51P (General Government)	341 and 51P (General Government) BARS Codes → Allowed only in governmental funds and internal service funds. Exception - 341.70 Sale of Merchandise - allowed in governmental and proprietary funds. See additional 518 information below.
BARS Account Export	343.60 (Cemetery Sales & Services)	343.60 (Cemetery Sales & Services) - Not allowed in permanent funds.
BARS Account Export	343.80/538.00 (Combined Utilities)	343.80/538.00 (Combined Utilities) - Allowed only for Public Utility Districts.

BARS GAAP Manual

BARS Account Export	348.00 (Internal Service Funds Sales and Services)	348.00 (Internal Service Funds Sales and Services) - Allowed only in internal service funds. Read more about the use of 348.00 and internal service funds in the audit connection blog, " BARS Code Spotlight ".
BARS Account Export	37P (Other Revenue and Capital Contributions)	37P (Other Revenue and Capital Contributions) - Only allowed in proprietary funds.
BARS Account Export	398.50 (Insurance Recoveries)	398.50 (Insurance Recoveries) - Only allowed in governmental funds.
BARS Account Export	518 (Centralized/General Services) Codes	All 518 (Centralized/General Services) - For general purpose governments only. 518.65 Impact Fee Distributions to Local Governments - General Fund and Special Revenue Fund use only. 518.70 Printing Services - General Fund and Internal Service Fund use only. 518.80 Information Technology Services - General Fund and Internal Service Fund use only. All other 518 codes not listed above - Allowed in all governmental funds or internal service funds.
BARS Account Export	519 (Risk Management Services)	For general purpose governments only. Allowed only in general fund and internal service fund. *Exception: Risk Pools may use 519 in enterprise funds.
BARS Account Export	541 (Roads/Streets Construction - Preservation Projects)	541 (Roads/Streets Construction - Preservation Projects) - This code is for modified approach to infrastructure. Allowed in all fund types except fiduciary and permanent.
BARS Account Export	548 (Public Works - Centralized Services)	548 (Public Works - Centralized Services) - Allowed only in general fund and internal service fund.
BARS Account Export	GAAP beginning/ending balance codes	GAAP Fund Balance and Net Position Codes - 308.20/508.20, 308.30/508.30, 308.40/508.40, 308.50/508.50, 308.90/508.90 - allowed only in governmental funds. 308.60/508.60, 308.19/508.19, 308.89/508.89 - allowed only in proprietary funds. Exception: 308.19/508.19 allowed in GAAP fiduciary funds.
Revenue/Expenditure Accounts Overview	1.3.10	Other Increases and Other Decreases in Fund Resources Removed BARS Codes 3821000, Refundable Deposits, 3822000, Retainage Deposits, and 5821000, Refund of Deposits, 5822000, Refund of Retainage Deposits. These should be reported as liability accounts for GAAP basis.
Determining Operating/Nonoperating Revenues/Expenses in Proprietary Funds	1.5.10	Updated the matrix for guidance on determining operating/nonoperating revenues/expenses
		Budgeting

Budget Adoption and Amendments	2.4.3	Updated the referenced RCWs and updated for any changes to RCWs
		Accounting
Fund Types & Accounting Principles	3.1.1	Fiduciary funds - Added a reference to the new Determining Fiduciary Activities to be Reported in Custodial Funds Fiduciary funds - Added a GASB 34, Paragraph 106 reference for capital assets reported in fiduciary funds
Capital Asset Management System Requirements	3.3.9	3.3.9.30 Clarified requirements for capitalization thresholds
Capital Asset Accounting	3.3.10	3.3.10.90 Clarified "placed in service" for definition
Pensions	3.4.2	Annual update for the DRS PEFI changes
OPEB	3.4.17	3.4.17.80 Updated the years in the Measurement date table
Asset Retirement Obligations	3.4.19	Created a new section for the accounting guidance for asset retirement obligations
Pollution Remediation	3.4.20	Created a new section for the accounting guidance for pollution remediation
Liquor Tax and Profits - Two Percent Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	3.6.8	3.6.8.10 Changed "Programs must be approved by the behavioral health organization and the secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services" to "...secretary of the Department of Health" to match RCW 71.24.555
Grants - Accounting	3.7.1	3.7.1 Updated references to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars 3.7.1.20 Included other federal financial assistance guidance 3.7.1.30 Removed reference to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) 3.7.1.30 Added Identification of COVID-19 related awards requirements 3.7.1.41 Removed the Common Rule Administrative Requirements section 3.7.1.51 Removed the OMB Circular A-87 Cost Principals section
Unemployment and Deferred Compensation	3.8.1	3.8.1.100 Added requirements for reporting defined compensation plans.
Paths and Trails	3.8.10	Updated references to RCW 3.8.10.70 Updated references to reserved versus restricted
Overhead Cost Allocation	3.9.5	Updated references to RCW 3.9.5.80 Removed references to OMB Circular A-87 3.9.5.100 Removed references to OMB Circular A-87 Added an "Additional resources" section
Limitation of Indebtedness	3.10.5	Updated references to RCW Created a Footnotes section

Transportation Benefit Districts	3.11.1	3.11.1.120 Changed a reference from a negative 3850000 code to a 5850000 code. Added an Additional Resources section
		Reporting
GAAP Reporting Requirements	4.1.1	4.1.1.210 Clarified the definition of "financially accountable" 4.1.1.220 Clarified the reporting of component units Financial Reporting Entity Flowchart updated for determining fiduciary trust funds and defined compensation plans
Net Position	4.2.8	Clarified requirements for reporting and calculations of the components of net position 4.2.8.10 Created a downloadable worksheet for converting governmental fund balances to net position
Risk Pools - Statement of Net Position - Additional Reporting Instructions	4.3.4	Removed this section from proprietary fund financial statement section and created a new section for the additional reporting requirements for risk pools.
Determining Fiduciary Activities Reported in Custodial Funds	4.3.7	New section for determining fiduciary custodial funds
Schedule 09	4.8.3	Section number updated to 4.14.3 (from 4.8.3). 4.8.3.100 Updated information on reporting pension (264.30) and OPEB liabilities (264.40) 4.8.3.110 Updated the due date instructions to list I.D. Numbers that do not require a due date to be reported.
Schedule 16	4.14.5	Section number updated to 4.14.5 (from 4.8.5). Annual update for SEFA requirements including updated notes and COVID-19/CARES Act reporting requirements.
Schedule 17	4.8.6	4.8.6.20 Updated reporting requirements for counties due to changes in RCW.
Schedule 21	4.8.9	4.8.9.20 Added information for the Washington Paid Family & Medical Leave self-insurance.
Note X - AROs	Note X - Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO)	Removed the accounting portion from the note. The accounting portion is now located in Accounting, Liabilities, Asset Retirement Obligations (AROs).
Note X - COVID-19	Note X - COVID-19 Pandemic	Created a separate note for COVID-19 reporting requirements.
Note X - Deposits and Investments	Note X - Deposits and Investments	Reorganized and clarified reporting requirements.
Note X - Derivatives	Note X - Derivatives	Removed references to LIBOR.
Note X - Going Concern	Note X - Going Concern	Clarified reporting requirements and included reporting requirements for bankruptcy.

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Note X - Pensions	Note X - Pensions	Annual update for the PEFI changes.
Note X - PFML	Note X - PFML	Required disclosure if a government is self-insuring the Washington Paid Family & Medial Leave.
Note X - Pollution Remediation	Note X - Pollution Remediation	Removed the accounting portion from the note. The accounting portion is now located in Accounting, Liabilities, Pollution Remediation.
Note X - OPEB No Qualifying Trust	Note X - OPEB No Qualifying Trust	Annual update to OPEB note disclosure requirements.
Note X - OPEB Qualifying Trust	Note X - OPEB Qualifying Trust	Annual update to OPEB note disclosure requirements.
Note X - Subsequent Events	Note X - Subsequent Events	Removed reference to COVID-19 required note. There is now a separate note for the COVID-19 Pandemic.
		Online Filing
Online Filing Schedules	Online Filing Schedules	The templates for the online filing schedules have been updated for Fiscal Year 2020 reporting. Schedule templates updated are: Schedule 01, Schedule 16, Schedule 16 Notes, Schedule 21
Pension and OPEB Templates	Pension/OPEB Templates	Fiscal Year 2020 Pension and OPEB templates are being refreshed and will be available for download.
Online Filing Flag Descriptions	Online Filing Flag Descriptions	Guide to Online Filing Flag Descriptions has been added to the Forms and Other Resources section of the BARS Reporting Templates page.

Reporting Year: 2019**BARS Alerts**

01/13/2020	Annual update, see changes below
04/21/2020	Note X - Subsequent Events (COVID-19)
04/24/2020	COVID-19 BARS Coding
10/01/2020	CARES Act Grant Monies Expenditure Codes

Overview of Significant Changes - Applicable to the Reporting Year 2019

Topic	Reference	Description of Changes
		CHART OF ACCOUNTS
BARS Account Export	3952000, <i>Compensation for Loss/Impairment of Capital Assets</i>	3952000, <i>Compensation for Loss/Impairment of Capital Assets</i> Added the following information: Insurance recoveries that are related to storm cleanup and are realized, or are measurable and available, in the same year as the related cleanup expenditures should be netted against those expenditures. Insurance recoveries that are related to cleanup and are recognized in subsequent periods should be reported as other financing sources or extraordinary items, as appropriate.
BARS Account Export	3132700, <i>Affordable and Supportive Housing Sales and Use Tax</i>	3132700, <i>Affordable and Supportive Housing Sales and Use Tax</i> A new BARS code 3132700 was assigned to code the sales and use tax authorized by the SHB 1406, Laws of 2019.
BARS Account Export	Department of Health supplement	For BARS codes 5620000 Added the link to the new Department of Health supplement for BARS codes 5620000 which provides the detailed codes.
BARS Account Export	5100000 Guidance	BARS codes 5100000, <i>General government function</i> , these codes should only be used by cities, towns, and counties.
BARS Account Export	5990000 Guidance	BARS codes 5990000, <i>Payments for Refunded Debt</i> , these codes should be used for payments to an escrow agent for refunding debt payments and direct payments of refunded debt (e.g., BANS, refinancing or loans, etc.). Note this correlates to current refundings, advanced refundings utilize 5930000 codes.

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Revenue/Expenditure Accounts Overview	1.3.10	Other Increases and Other Decreases in Fund Resources Added BARS Codes 3821000, <i>Refundable Deposits</i> , 3822000, <i>Retainage Deposits</i> , and 5821000, <i>Refund of Deposits</i> , 5822000, <i>Refund of Retainage Deposits</i> to be used for deposits that are not custodial activities. These codes are replacing 3891000, 5891000, 3892000, 5892000 which are no longer valid BARS codes.
Object Codes		Removed the reminder that 2018 was the final year for use of object code 50.
General Ledger Accounts	1.2.30	Updated the General Ledger Chart to match the Schedule 09 coding requirement and simplified other sections.
		ACCOUNTING
Internal Control	3.1.3	3.1.3.10 Updated information about the "Green Book." 3.1.3.30 Added information that states the SAO is not part of the internal control functions of a government. 3.1.3.40 Updated the five components of internal controls. 3.1.3.90 Updated information about the different areas that should be reviewed for creating internal controls.
Original Supporting Documentation	3.1.4	3.1.4.10 Updated the link to the Local Government Records Retention Schedule.
Fund Types and Accounting Principles	3.1.7	3.1.7.50 Added clarifying information about Debt service funds, Capital project funds, and Fiduciary funds.
Bank Reconciliations	3.1.9	New section on bank reconciliations.
Transportation Benefit Districts (TBD)	3.11.1	3.11.1.70 Removed reference to object code 50 in reference to contract expenditure and updated to object code 40.
County's External Investment Pool	3.2.2	Counties - Rewrote the entire section for counties to report external investments in accordance with GASB 84.
Capital Assets Management System Requirements	3.3.9	3.3.9.40 Added information that is required to be recorded for each capital asset, and clarified some of the tracking system requirements.
County Auditor's Operation and Maintenance Fund (Recording Fees)	3.6.2	Counties - 3.6.2.75 Added reference to RCW 36.22.240 and requirements.
Electronic Funds Transfer - Receipts	3.6.6	Removed "signed" in 3.6.620 b. which now says "A file must be maintained of those payers who have authorized to add moneys to your account electronically including the proceeds from third party vendors for credit card remittances."
Electronic Funds Transfer - Disbursement	3.8.11	Removed "signed" in 3.8.11.20 b. which now says "A file must be maintained of authorizations by payees who have therby agreed to have moneys added to their accounts electronically."
Electronic Funds Transfer - Disbursement	3.8.11	Added the fourth bullet in 3.8.11.30 which now says "Policies and procedures should be in place to validate these authorization to protect resources being transferred electronically."

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		REPORTING
GAAP Reporting Requirements	4.1.1	4.1.1.210 Updated the guidelines for financial accountability.
Governmental Funds Financial Statements	4.3.3	4.3.3.31 Added information about the category Classification of Fund Balances.
Fiduciary Funds Financial Statements	4.3.5	Counties - 4.5.5.53 Provided the guidance for counties reporting external investment pools.
Statement of Cash Flows	4.5.130	Updated the illustration - added a line for "other (payments)."
Required Supplementary Information	4.7.10	Clarified the RSI requirements.
Required Supplementary Information	4.7.20	Removed references to GASB 43 and 45 and replaced with GASB 74 and 75.
Required Supplementary Information	4.7.340	Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Plan Schedules, 4.7.340 - 4.7.410 - Updated the requirements to match GASB 74 and 75. Added links to the appropriate templates.
Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule 16)	4.8.5	4.8.5.40 Removed reference to the fact that the SEFA must be prepared on the same basis of accounting since Uniform Guidance does not require the SEFA. 4.8.5.50 Removed references to CFDA 10.665: Title I - Schools and Roads, Title II - Special Projects on Federal Land, Title III - County Projects in the Direct costs of expenditure transactions associated with grants, cost-reimbursement contracts, cooperative agreements, and direct appropriations. 4.8.5.128 Revised the requirements for Disbursements to Subrecipients to "expended" rather than "paid." 4.8.5.130 Updated the exceptions for EPA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (CFDA 66.468) and Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CFDA 66.458). 4.8.5.230 Removed Note 8 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 from the SEFA Notes Template.
Note X - Deposits and Investments		Instructions to preparers, footnote 3 - Included instructions for participants in investment pools.
Note X - External Investment Pool		New Note Counties - Provided guidance for disclosing external investment pools.
Note X - Pension and /or OPEB Plans - Defined Contributions		Added information that the requirement to report defined contribution plans is only when the government contributes.
Note X - Pension and /or OPEB Plans - Nongovernmental Plans		Added clarification on when to use the Nongovernmental Plans note.
Note X - Pension Plans		Added guidance for defined contribution pension plans when a government contributes.

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Note X - Solvency		Risk Pools - Updated part B. of the note template regarding the requirements for health and welfare pools (joint pools).
		ONLINE FILING
Schedule 01	Red Flags	Governments will receive a red flag if they report functional codes in custodial funds. Note only applicable 36X and 389/589 codes may be used.
Schedule 09	263.93, Environ mental liabiliti es	Added 263.93 to the Schedule 09 codes for reporting Environmental liabilities (e.g. pollution remediation, certain asset retirement, etc.).

Reporting Year: 2018**BARS Alerts**

8/19/2019	New BARS Code (This alert applies only to counties and cities)
3/5/2019	Reporting of the USDA Federal Loans
8/1/2018	BARS Manual Update - New Accounts and Changes to Object Code 50
3/21/2018	Capital Assets Inventory in Counties
3/7/2018	Tax Abatement information available on the DOR website (GAAP governments only)

Overview of Significant Changes - Applicable to the Reporting Year 2018

Topic	Referenc e	Description of Changes
		CHART OF ACCOUNTS
BARS Account Export	3132500, <i>Housing and Related Services Sale and Use Tax</i>	New account for governments collecting sales and use tax as authorized in RCW 82.14.530.
BARS Account Export	3329330, <i>Medical Transformation Demonstration</i>	New account for revenues for Medicaid payments related to an implementation of the Transformation Plans. The addition was communicated on August 1, 2018 in BARS Alert
BARS Account Export	3329340, <i>Ground Emergency Medical Transportation (GEMT) Payment Program</i>	New account for revenues from Medicaid related to the GEMT program. The addition was communicated on August 1, 2018 in BARS Alert
BARS Account Export	3360211, <i>County Fair Fund</i>	Expanded definition to clarify use of this code.
BARS Account Export	3360700, <i>PFD Lodging Tax Distribution</i>	Code applicable only to Seattle and King County.

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BARS Account Export	3432000, <i>Television/Cable/Internet Sales and Services</i>	Expanded the title and the definition to include internet services as authorized by Chapter 186, Laws of 2018.
BARS Account Export	3697000, <i>Pension/OPEB Contributions</i>	Revised title and definition to clarify use of this account for pension and OPEB related revenues only.
BARS Account Export	38110/38120, <i>Interfund Loan Receipts</i>	Removed these accounts since the loans are balance sheet transactions and their reporting on Schedule 01 was always optional.
BARS Account Export	51530, <i>Legal Services</i>	The account was divided between internal and external legal services. Within each category were created more separate accounts for different specific legal expenditures. The change will allow governments to analyze and compare costs much more effectively. This also aligns accounting records with procedures auditors are required by professional standards to perform an audit on legal liabilities, so it will help make the audit process more efficient. This change was already announced in 2016 and was not required for the FY 2017 reports; however, the new accounts will be required for 2018 reporting.
BARS Account Export	58110/58120, <i>Interfund Loan Repayments</i>	Removed these accounts since the loans are balance sheet transactions and their reporting on Schedule 01 was always optional.
Object Codes		Object code 50 was removed and the definitions of object codes 30 and 40 adjusted to include the transactions which were previously reported using object 50. For other details see BARS Alert issued August 1, 2018.
		ACCOUNTING
Fund Types and Accounting Principles	3.1.1	GASB Statement 84, <i>Fiduciary Activities</i> - the Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018; however we incorporated the required changes in this version of manual. The additional information will be available on our website under Fiduciary Funds in BARS manual. Also, updated was the discussion of enterprise [400] funds. There are no new reporting requirements and the update expands the current prescription.
Capital Assets Management	3.3.9	The update incorporates the changes to RCW 36.32.210 which removed the annual inventory requirement. The change was communicated on March 21, 2018 in BARS Alert .

Capital Assets Accounting	3.3.10	Based on additional research we made the following changes to clarify different areas related to capital assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added guidance for options for accounting for replacements; • Moved all the guidance for componentization primarily to this section • Added GASBS 69 guidance; • Added GASBS 89 guidance; • Aligned useful life section with current GASB standards and terminology; • Clarified and expanded fully depreciated asset section; • Clarified and expanded group/composite depreciation section based on research and GASB codification guidance.
Capital Assets Accounting	3.3.10.50	Removed requirement to capitalize interests during construction. This is an early implementation of GASBS 89, <i>Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of Construction Period</i> which is applicable for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.
Refunding Debt	3.4.4.91	Added GASBS 86, <i>Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues</i> update regarding accounting and reporting when the debt is refunded with the government's own resources.
Arbitrage Rebate	3.4.6.90	Removed requirement to capitalize interests during construction. This is an early implementation of GASBS 89, <i>Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of Construction Period</i> which is applicable for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.
Contingencies and Litigations	3.4.15	A new section was added to discuss and clarify concepts related to accounting and reporting of contingencies and litigations.
Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)	3.4.17	The entire section was updated to implement GASBS 74 and 75. [The update contains also notes and RSI requirements.]
County Auditor's Operation and Maintenance Fund (Recording Fees)	3.6.2	The section was updated to reflect the 2018 legislative changes in the amounts of collected surcharges.
ER&R	3.9.7	New section was added regarding Equipment Rental and Revolving (ER&R) Fund. This guidance was previously available outside the BARS manual and it is now incorporated into the manual allowing an easy access.
Interfund Activities	3.9.8	Added a new section to provide a general overview of interfund transactions.
		REPORTING

		GASB Statement 84, <i>Fiduciary Activities</i> - the statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018; however we incorporated the required changes in this version of manual. The following sections were updated: 4.1.1.150 (removed due to the changes in reporting requirements for custodial funds and their impact on financial reports); 4.1.4.20, 4.3.1.40, 4.3.2.70, 4.8.3.50, and 4.9.140. These changes involved only a title change from the agency to custodial funds. The most significant change involves changes in financial reporting and these are incorporated into 4.3.5, Fiduciary Funds Financial Statements .
Statement of Cash Flows	4.5.100	Removed requirement to capitalize interests during construction. This is an early implementation of GASBS 89, <i>Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of Construction Period</i> which is applicable for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 .
Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	Section 7	Removed requirement to capitalize interests during construction. This is an early implementation of GASBS 89, <i>Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of Construction Period</i> which is applicable for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 .
Note X - Capital Assets	Subsection F, Interest Capitalization + Instructions [7]	Removed requirement to capitalize interests during construction. This is an early implementation of GASBS 89, <i>Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of Construction Period</i> which is applicable for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019 .
Note X - Long-Term Debt		Added reporting requirements of GASBS 88, <i>Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements</i> . This Statement is applicable for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018 .
Note X - Tax Abatement		Added link to the WA State Department of Revenue page containing information regarding state's abatements. This update was communicated on March 7, 2018 in the BARS Alert .
Schedule 09		Clarified that the governments should be reporting both short- and long-term liabilities on the Schedule. Also added new ID. Numbers for registered warrants and lines of credits.
Schedule 16	4.8.5.60 4.8.5.120 4.8.5.130 4.8.5.180 Note 4, <i>Federal Loans</i>	Revision reflect the clarification for reporting federal grants provided by federal agencies. Remove discussion of ARRA grants. The example of reporting FEMA grants was updated. Updated for changes related to reporting the following grants: EPA Drinking Water (CFDA 66.468), Clean Water (CFDA 66.458), USDA Interim Financing (CFDA10.760) and (CFDA 10.766). Revised rules for reporting grants with missing CFDA numbers. Added sentence regarding interim financing.
Schedule 21		The Schedule was revised to provide relevant information needed in assessing and auditing governments' risk management circumstances.
		ONLINE FILING

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Schedule 09		The Schedule 09, <i>Schedule of Liabilities</i> , includes a new validation check for net pension liabilities. Governments will receive a red flag if they have pension related liabilities but do not report them on the Schedule 09 or if they are using the incorrect ID No.

Reporting Year: 2017**BARS Alerts**

7/20/2017	BARS Manual Update - Coding Marijuana Excise Tax Distribution (Cities/Counties Only)
3/14/2017	BARS Update - Reporting Court Related Agency Deposits and Remittances (Cities/Counties Only)
1/4/2017	BARS Manuals Update - 2017 Filing System Update

Overview of Significant Changes - Applicable to the Reporting Year 2017

Topic	Reference	Description of Changes
		CHART OF ACCOUNTS
Revenue/Expense Accounts	3132400, <i>Local Infrastructure Financing Tool (LIFT)</i>	Added a new account for revenues from the local sales and use tax dedicated for LIFT projects.
Revenue/Expense Accounts	3340370, <i>State Grant from CRAB</i>	The title was changed to <i>Rural Arterial Program (RAP)</i> .
Revenue/Expense Accounts	3340372, <i>CRAB Road Arterial - Projects</i>	The title was changed to <i>County Arterial Preservation Project (CAPP)</i> .
Revenue/Expense Accounts	335/336	The titles for both categories was revised to <i>State Shared Revenues, Entitlements and Impact Payments</i> .
Revenue/Expense Accounts	3360425, <i>Foundational Public Health Services</i>	A new account was added for 2017 distributions from the DOH.
Revenue/Expense Accounts	3360642, <i>Marijuana Excise Tax Distribution</i>	A new account was added for the distribution of the marijuana excise tax from the State.
Revenue/Expense Accounts	3421000, <i>Law Enforcement Services</i>	The definition was expanded to include payments from the WASP for processing the sex and kidnapping offenders' registration.
Revenue/Expense Accounts	3670000, <i>Contributions and Donations from Nongovernmental Sources</i>	The definition was clarified regarding connection fees.
Revenue/Expense Accounts	379, <i>Capital Contributions</i>	The definition was clarified regarding connection fees.

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Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Accounts	395, <i>Disposition of Capital Assets</i>	Added a clarification regarding use of the account in the proprietary fund.
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Accounts	398, <i>Insurance Recoveries</i>	The account was split into two 3981, <i>Insurance Recoveries</i> for cash basis governments and 3985, <i>Insurance Recoveries</i> for GAAP. The split was necessary to accommodate reporting by cash basis proprietary funds since the BARS codes in 370 series are not available to them. The revised account 3985 replaces the original 398 code.
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Accounts	50138, <i>Depreciation Depletion, Amortization - Combined Water/Sewer/Solid Waste Utilities</i>	Changed title to <i>Depreciation, Depletion, Amortization - Combined Utilities</i> to correctly reflect the RCW.
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Accounts	50195, <i>Depreciation Depletion, Amortization - Infrastructure</i>	Added new account 50195, <i>Depreciation, Depletion, Amortization - Infrastructure</i> to include depreciation related to parking facilities.
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Accounts	51530, <i>Legal Services</i>	The account was divided between internal and external legal services. Within each category were created more separate accounts for different specific legal expenditures. The change will allow governments to analyze and compare costs much more effectively. This also aligns accounting records with procedures auditors are required by professional standards to perform on legal liabilities, so it will help make the audit process more efficient. This account will be required for 2018 reporting.
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Accounts	51770, <i>Unemployment Compensation</i>	Changed references to section of the BARS manual to correctly refer the current title (<i>Payroll Accounting vs. Unemployment and Deferred Compensation</i>).
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Accounts	51830, <i>Maintenance/Security/Insurance/Janitorial Services</i>	Clarified the definition regarding property insurance.
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Accounts	51863, <i>General Grants and Financial Assistance to Other Governments</i>	Revised title to <i>General Grants, Financial Assistance and Other Distributions to Local Governments</i> .

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Revenue/Expense Accounts	538, <i>Combined Water/Sewer/Solid Waste Utilities</i>	Revised title and definition to correctly reflect RCW 54.16.300 (i.e., <i>Combined Utilities</i>).
Revenue/Expense Accounts	562, <i>Public Health</i>	The WA State DOH added additional detail accounts 562.11-562.15 for local governments subject to the DOH's jurisdiction.
Revenue/Expense Accounts	593, <i>Advance Refunding Escrow</i>	Added to the definition a reminder that this account should be reported also for proprietary funds.
Revenue/Expense Accounts	595, <i>Roads/Streets and Other Infrastructure</i>	Added to the definition a reminder that this account should be reported also for proprietary funds.
Revenue/Expense Accounts	599, <i>Payments to Refunded Debt Escrow</i>	Added to the definition a reminder that this account should be reported also for proprietary funds.
Account Structure	1.1.2	The section was revised to discontinue the old terminology regarding the seven-digit account codes (i.e., Prime, BASUB, etc.). The digits are now referred by their location within the code (i.e., first, second, etc.). This change was applied in all places in the BARS manual and the revised sections are not itemized in this listing.
Revenue/Expense Accounts Overview	1.3.10	The section was revised to discontinue the old terminology regarding the seven-digit account codes (i.e., Prime, BASUB, etc.). The digits are now referred by their location within the code (i.e., first, second, etc.).
		ACCOUNTING
Fund Types and Accounting Principles	3.1.1.60-3.1.1.80	These paragraphs were related to capital assets and were removed since the topics are covered extensively in <i>Capital Asset Accounting</i> (3.3.10).
Utility Tax Levies	3.2.6	The section is no longer needed since we do not prescribe the G.L. accounts. The section was replaced with accounting and reporting for the B&O tax related to utilities (<i>Utility Tax</i> , 3.6.13).
Capital Assets Accounting	3.3.10.80	Added a flowchart to determine if the expenditures should be capitalized.
Leases	3.4.1.10	Clarified in the bullet 2 that the future lease principal payments should be recorded as debt redemption rather than other financing uses.
Refunding Debt	3.4.4.120	Updated the bullet 2 regarding remaining prepaid insurance (GASBS 86, <i>Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues</i>).
Accounting and Reporting of Property Tax	3.5.2.30	The section was revised to better describe the reporting of property tax (no substantive change).

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Diversion of County Road Property Tax	3.6.5.20	The BARS previous procedures were revised to better assist compliance with the provisions of the law.
Working Advances from DSHS	3.6.10	The section was revised to provide accounting requirements reflecting the current status of the advances from the DSHS.
Payroll Accounting	3.8.1	The title was change to <i>Unemployment and Deferred Compensation</i> to better reflect the content of this section. There are no changes in the prescription.
Loans		A new paragraph (3.9.1.30) was added. The paragraph discusses an issue of a government incorrectly using its own debt instruments as investments.
Voucher Certification and Approval	3.8.5	Updated the section to include electronic payments.
		REPORTING
GAAP Reporting Requirements	4.1.1	<u>Flowchart and Notes to the Flowchart</u> : The flowchart was updated to incorporate GASBS 80, <i>Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units</i> regarding situation when the government is the sole corporate member. Also, paragraph 12 was updated to incorporate the GASBS 85, <i>Omnibus 2017</i> regarding blending component units with business-type activities.
BARS Reporting Requirements	4.1.2	The matrix of reporting requirements was updated to eliminate reporting Schedules 07 and 11.
Summary of Reporting Requirements	4.1.4	The <i>Matrix of Statutory Reporting Requirements</i> was updated to eliminate reporting Schedules 07 and 11.
Note X - Asset Retirement Obligations		A new note was added to meet the disclosure requirements of the GASBS 83, <i>Certain Asset Retirement Obligations</i> . Please note that the requirement is applicable for reporting years starting after June 15, 2018.
Note X - Deposits and Investments		The note was revised to make the disclosure easier by adding tables and additional samples of text. There are no substantive changes.
Note X - Long-Term Debt		Added additional instructions for preparers regarding disclosures when the debt is refunded with the government's own resources. This addition incorporates the GASBS 86, <i>Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues</i> applicable for the year begining after June 15, 2017.
Note X - Tax Abatement		Added a matrix to summarize the disclosure requirements for governments' own abatements and abatements of others. Also added discussion regarding disclosure when, regardless of a tax abatement agreement, the overall tax revenue is not reduced.
Schedule 01	4.8.1.50	Column 4 - clarified the instruction regarding reporting of revenues and expenses for proprietary funds.
Schedule 09		Added 4.8.3.71 and 4.8.3.81 regarding reporting loans with forgiveness clause.

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		ONLINE FILING
Annual Street/Road Finance Report		The pilot project with DOT has been extended another year to explore the possibility of an alternative reporting process to the existing Street/Road Finance Report required to filed to DOT for cities and counties.
Fund Balance - Beginning Check		A minimum variance requirement within \$1,000 added summarizing Schedule 01 funds reported.

Reporting Year: 2016**BARS Alerts**

4/21/2016	BARS Manual Update - Revisions to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA/Schedule 16)
4/5/2016	BARS Codes for a New Distribution
2/10/2016	BARS Manual Update - Cash BARS only - Pension Accounting and Reporting
2/10/2016	BARS Manual Update - GAAP BARS only - Pension Liabilities
2/8/2016	BARS Manuals Update - BARS Coding of Miscellaneous Revenue

Overview of Significant Changes - Applicable to the Reporting Year 2016

Topic	Reference	Description of Changes
		CHART OF ACCOUNTS
Revenue/Expense Accounts	31720 , <i>Leasehold Excise Tax</i>	The definition was updated to clarify that this tax can be imposed only by counties and cities and other governments receiving their share of this tax should code the proceeds to 337, <i>Local Grants, Entitlements and Other Payments</i> .
Revenue/Expense Accounts	31740 , <i>Timber Excise Tax</i>	The definition was updated to clarify that this tax can be imposed only by counties and other governments receiving their share of this tax should code the proceeds to 337, <i>Local Grants, Entitlements and Other Payments</i> .
Revenue/Expense Accounts	32180 , <i>Concessions</i>	A new account was added. This account should be used for revenues from awarding rights to use government's property. Previously these proceeds were comingled with proceeds from an actual sales and coded to account 36280, <i>Concession Proceeds</i> and 36290, <i>Other Rents, Leases and Concession Proceeds</i> . Proceeds from governments own sales should be accounted for in 34170, <i>Sales of Merchandise</i> .
Revenue/Expense Accounts	32191 , <i>Franchise Fees and Royalties</i>	This account was updated to include royalty payments. Previously the royalties were accounted for in 36290, <i>Other Rents, Leases and Concession Proceeds</i> (e.g., property rights, etc.), 34790, <i>Other Fees</i> (e.g., publication royalties, etc.).
Revenue/Expense Accounts	36210 , 36230 , 36240 , 36250 , 36260	These accounts were combined into 36200, <i>Rents and Leases</i> . This account is designed only for rentals and leases which are not a part of the governments' principal operation [those rents and leases should be accounted in the appropriate 340s service and sales accounts]. The new section <i>Determining Operating/Nonoperating Revenues/Expenses in Proprietary Funds</i> provides guidance for classification of revenues/expenses as operating/nonoperating for the proprietary funds.

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Revenue/Expense Accounts	36280 , <i>Concession Proceeds</i>	Account removed. For revenues from awarding rights to use government's property use 32180, <i>Concessions</i> . Proceeds from governments own sales should be accounted for in 34170, <i>Sales of Merchandise</i> .
Revenue/Expense Accounts	362900, <i>Other Rents, Lease s and Concession Charges</i>	Account removed. The revenues should be accounted in 36200, <i>Rents and Leases</i> , 32191, <i>Franchise Fees and Royalties</i> 34170, <i>Sales of Merchandise</i> or other appropriate account.
Revenue/Expense Accounts	36850 , <i>Special Assessment-Operating</i>	The title was changed to <i>Special Assessment - Service</i> and the definition was updated. If the service assessments are related to the governments' principal operations, they should be coded in 340s as proceeds from sales of goods and services.
Revenue/Expense Accounts	36910 , <i>Sale of Scrap and Junk</i>	The title was changed to <i>Sale of Surplus</i> and a definition was added.
Revenue/Expense Accounts	36950 , <i>Special Items</i>	The account changed to account 385, <i>Special/Extraordinary Items</i> to better reflect the substance of the transaction [i.e., special items should not be classified as revenue] The account can be also used for <i>extraordinary</i> items, and the title was adjusted to reflect this.

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Revenue/Expense Accounts	380, Nonrevenue Accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The title of this section of the chart was changed to <i>Other Increases in Fund Resources</i>. • A new account 385, <i>Special/Extraordinary Items</i> was added [previously accounted for in 36950, <i>Special Items</i> - see above row for description]. • The account 388, <i>Prior Period Adjustments</i> was changed to 38810 and account 38850, <i>Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle(s)</i> was added. • Accounts 386 (1), <i>Agency Deposits</i> and 389, <i>Other Nonrevenues</i> were pooled and rearranged into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 38910, <i>Refundable Deposits</i>, - 38920, <i>Retainage Deposits</i>, - 38930, <i>Agency Type Collections</i>, - 38940, <i>Agency Type Deposits</i>, - 38960, <i>Agency Type Interest Earnings</i>, and - 38990, <i>Other Custodial Activities</i>. <p>These accounts are still optional for GAAP governments. <i>[Updated the definition of these codes to clarify that they should be used for custodial activities only - to record receipts and disbursements from fiduciary funds as well as any custodial activity reported in other fund types. Subaccount detail allows for reporting by major types of custodial activities in order to provide further clarity, align with internal tracking of custodial balances and support analysis.]</i> (1) The change applicable to the courts' deposits and remittances was updated on March 14, 2017. The following BARS Alert was sent to all cities and counties at that time. <i>The BARS codes for agency deposits/remittances were revised this year and BARS account 386/586 was replaced by several 389/589 accounts. However, the recent submissions of the Schedule 01 indicate that this change creates some confusion. To avoid further misunderstanding at this time the Online reporting system will accept <u>court related</u> deposits and remittances coded as 386/586. All other non-court items should be coded to appropriate 389/589 accounts. We have updated the summary of significant changes in the BARS manual.</i></p>
Revenue/Expense Accounts	51170, Lobbying Activities	<p>New account. The lobbying services were excluded from account 51120, <i>Advisory Services</i> and are now reported separately. <i>[Lobbying expenditures are subject to specific compliance and reporting requirements, so governments need to separately track them. Also, the separation will allow cross-checking figure against PDC filings.]</i></p>
Revenue/Expense Accounts	531, Storm Drainage Utilities	<p>The account description was revised to ensure that this account is used only when a local government has a separate utility for storm drainage. The storm drainage projects that are an integral part of streets and roads should be accounted with transportation codes which are generally accounted for in governmental funds.</p>

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Revenue/Expense Accounts	580, Nonexpenditures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The title of this section of the chart was retitled to <i>Other Decreases in Fund Resources</i>. • A new account 585, <i>Special/Extraordinary Items</i> was added [previously accounted for in 36950, <i>Special Items</i> - see account 385 for description]. • The account 588, <i>Prior Period Adjustments</i> was changed to 58810 and account 58850, <i>Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle(s)</i> was added. • Accounts 586 (1) and 589, <i>Other Nonexpenditures</i> were pooled and rearranged into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 58910, <i>Refunds of Deposits</i>, - 58920, <i>Refund of Retainage</i>, - 58930, <i>Agency Type Remittances</i>, - 58940, <i>Agency Type Disbursements</i>, and - 58990, <i>Other Custodial Activities</i>. <p>These accounts are still optional for GAAP governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The change applicable to the courts' deposits and remittances was updated on March 14, 2017. The following BARS Alert was sent to all cities and counties at that time. <i>The BARS codes for agency deposits/remittances were revised this year and BARS account 386/586 was replaced by several 389/589 accounts. However, the recent submissions of the Schedule 01 indicate that this change creates some confusion. To avoid further misunderstanding at this time the Online reporting system will accept <u>court related</u> deposits and remittances coded as 386/586. All other non-court items should be coded to appropriate 389/589 accounts. We have updated the summary of significant changes in the BARS manual.</i>
Determining Operating/Nonoperating Revenues/Expenses in Proprietary Funds	1.5	<p>A new section was added with a guidance regarding classification of revenues/expenses as operating or nonoperating. This section is applicable only to proprietary GAAP funds. It contains a discussion and a spreadsheet showing the BARS classification. The new section should help governments to resolve the discrepancy between operating/nonoperating categories in their financial statements and in the FIT presentation.</p>
		ACCOUNTING
Capital Assets	3.4	<p>Capital asset guidance that was previously split into nine different sections (3.3.1 - 3.3.7 and 4.2.5 - 4.2.6) were consolidated into three. While content has not fundamentally changed, most topics were updated and re-written to improve guidance and match the current environment and user needs. In particular, internal control guidance was expanded to help local governments with management of capital assets.</p>
Deposits and Investments	3.2.1	<p>Updated content to focus on an overview of requirements for deposits and investments and refer to the Office of State Treasurer's <i>Guide to Public Funds Investing for Local Governments</i> publication for details.</p>
Pensions - Application of GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions	3.4.2	<p>The pension section has been updated for the <u>second year</u> of pension reporting.</p>

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REPORTING		
Liabilities (Schedule 09)	4.8.3.110	Added requirement for <u>cities and counties</u> to provide a BARS code for redemption and specific ID Numbers of debt related to streets/roads to accommodate the DOT Annual Street/Road Finance Report.
Note X - Self-insurance		The note was removed. The information required in this note is already provided in other risk management related disclosures.
Note X - Deposits and Investments		The note was updated to incorporate reporting requirements contained in GASB Statement 72, <i>Fair Value Measurement and Application</i> .
Note X - Pension Plans - Pensions Provided Through Certain Multiemployer Defined Benefit Pension Plans (nongovernmental Plans)		Added a new note required when a government participates in a nongovernmental pension plan (GASBS 78).
Note X - Pension Plans		The note instructions for local government plans that do not comply with GASBS 67/68 have been updated for the first phase of the implementation of GASBS 73. The pension notes and RSI templates for both state sponsored and local sponsored plans have been updated with 2016 information. The GAAP-basis pension illustration spreadsheet has been significantly updated for year two reporting including note disclosure examples, amortization tables, and reconciliation examples.
Note X - Tax Abatement		This disclosure is required for fiscal years starting after December 15, 2015 (GASBS 77).
ONLINE FILING		
Annual Street/Road Finance Report		Steps added as a pilot project exploring an alternative to the DOT Annual Street/Road Finance Report.
591/594 in GAAP Enterprise Funds		Added validation checking each individual enterprise fund for reporting accounts 591, <i>Debt Repayment</i> and 594, <i>Capital Expenses</i> as indicated in these accounts description. Both accounts should be reported even if the dollar amounts are \$0.
Balance sheet footing requirement		Section 4.8.1.25 adds balance sheet/statement of net position minimum variance requirements within \$1,000. Validation tests each reporting fund.

Reporting Year: 2015**BARS Alerts**

12/23/2015	BARS Manuals Update - 2016 Filing System Update
10/05/2015	BARS Manual Update - GAAP Cities, Counties and Special Purpose Districts - Upcoming Changes
9/30/2015	BARS Manuals Update - Cities and Counties Only - Cash Basis and GAAP - Marijuana Enforcement Code
3/11/2015	BARS Manuals Update - Cash BARS Only - Reserved and Unreserved Cash and Investments
1/6/2015	BARS Manuals Update - Online Filing System Update

Overview of Significant Changes - Applicable to the Reporting Year 2015

Topic	Reference	Description of Changes
		CHART OF ACCOUNTS
General Ledger Accounts	1.2	The following accounts were added to accommodate the accounting for pension: 193.50 [Pension Asset], 198.40 [Deferred Outflows: Pension], 264 [Pension Obligation (Net)], 271.80 [Deferred Inflows: Pension]. Reminder: the BARS numbering system in the general ledger is optional. The above codes are for informational purposes only.
		The new revenue/expenditure/expense chart of accounts is an interactive application. To see accounts applicable to your government choose an appropriate government type.
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Account	30810/50810 30880/50880	The accounts 30810/50810 [Beginning/Ending Reserved Fund Balance (GAAP)] were changed to 30819/50819 [Beginning/Ending Restricted Net Position]. The accounts 30880/50880 [Beginning/Ending Unreserved Fund Balance (GAAP)] were changed to 30889/50889 [Beginning/Ending Unrestricted Net Position].
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Account	308600	The account <i>Net Investment in Capital Assets</i> was added.
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Account	313210	The account title was changed to <i>Public Transportation Systems</i> .
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Account	332210	The account <i>Equitable Sharing of Federally Forfeited Property</i> was removed.
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Account	335030	The account <i>LEOFF Special Funding</i> was added.

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Revenue/Expense Account	3360641	The account <i>Marijuana Enforcement</i> was added.
Revenue/Expense Account	3451100	The detailed codes listed in the 3451100, <i>Soil and Water Conservation Services</i> are optional and not required to be reported on the Schedule 01.
Revenue/Expense Account	3573900	The account <i>Miscellaneous District/Municipal Court Cost Recoupment</i> was removed.
Revenue/Expense Account	3688000	The account <i>Deferred Assessment</i> was removed.
Revenue/Expense Account	5010000	The account <i>Depreciation</i> was added.
Revenue/Expense Account	51860	The account 51860 [<i>Risk Management</i>] was changed to 519; account 51920 [<i>Judgements and Settlement</i>] became 51861, account 51970 [<i>Jobbing and Contacting</i>] became 51862; added account 51863 [<i>General Grants and Financial Assistance to Other Governments</i>].
Revenue/Expense Account	5510000	The account 55920 [<i>Public Housing</i>] was moved to 5510000 [<i>Public Housing Services</i>].
Revenue/Expense Account	800000	New 800 series accounts - aggregated balance sheet information: 810 Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments 820 Other Current Assets 830 Other Noncurrent Assets 840 Deferred Outflows 850 Current Liabilities 860 Noncurrent Liabilities 870 Deferred Inflows were added for GAAP reporting governments.
Object Codes	00	The object 00 was updated to include account 501[<i>Depreciation</i>] and exclude account 508 [<i>Ending Balances</i>].
ACCOUNTING		
Cash Receipting	3.6.1.50	Added new section discussing requirements when a local government receives payments through third party vendors.
Electronic Fund Transfer	3.6	The section was divided into two sections: one for receipts (3.6.6) and other for disbursements (3.8.11).
Voucher Certification and Approval	3.8.5	Added checks and electronic payments.
Grants - Accounting	3.7.1	This section was updated for the New Uniform Guidance. The following subsections contain new information: 3.7.1.10, .40, .50 and .60.

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Pensions - Implementing GASB Statement 68, <i>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions</i>	3.4.2	This section discusses the new accounting and reporting requirements for single-employer and state sponsored pension plans mandated by GASBS 68. It also contains links to Excel spreadsheets containing instructions and examples of calculation of pension liabilities.
Transportation Benefit Districts (TBD)	3.1.1.120	This new section discusses accounting and reporting requirements for cities and counties assuming the TBDs as authorized by the 2015 legislation.
Accounting and Reporting for Property Tax	3.5.2	This new section provides detailed guidelines for reporting property tax according to GASBS 65.
		REPORTING
GAAP Reporting Requirements	4.1.1	The <i>Financial Reporting Entity Flowchart</i> (and accompanying notes) was updated to include relationships other than the component units that would have an effect on reporting entity. The GAAP criteria for reporting of component units and other types of relationships did not change; however the new chart will better reflect the existing reporting requirements.
Proprietary Funds Financial Statements	4.3.4	There are <u>no</u> substantive changes in proprietary funds reporting. This section was reformatted to accommodate the inclusion of the stand-alone reporting guidance for ports, transits, PUDs, housing authorities, risk pools, hospital, water, sewer and irrigation districts.
Required Supplementary Information (RSI)	4.7.261-.267	Sections 4.7.260-.330 were replaced with new (GASBS 68) reporting requirements for pensions. The new sections contain links to Excel spreadsheets with examples of required schedules.
Notes to Financial Statements		The notes contain requirements for all different types of local governments. Some notes are applicable to all or most local governments. However some are unique to a very specific type of government. It's the government responsibility to choose all applicable and necessary disclosures.
Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies		The new paragraph regarding pension plan policy was added (E.10). Other than this addition, there are <u>no</u> substantive changes in this disclosure. This note was reformatted to accommodate the inclusion of the stand-alone reporting guidance for ports, transits, PUDs, housing authorities, risk pools, hospital, water, sewer and irrigation districts.
Note X - Long-Term Debt		The note was expanded to incorporate (if applicable) disclosures regarding loans with forgiveness clauses and grants with recoverable clauses.
Note X - Pension Plans		The note was updated to meet the GASBS 68 requirements. It contains links to the WORD version.

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Supplementa ry and Other Information		Schedules 09 (Liabilities) and 16 (SEFA), if applicable, are required from all local governments; however since they are an integral part of the audit reports they were moved from the <i>SAO Annual Report Schedules</i> category to <i>Supplemental and Other Information</i> category to properly align with the audit reports.
Revenues/Ex penditures/ Expense (Schedule 01)	4.8. 1.2 5	Local governments completing the Schedule 01 for fiscal years ended on or after December 31, 2015 must ensure the data submitted is accurate. The online filing system will calculate ending fund balances/net position using government-submitted information. If the SAO calculated ending balances/net position result in a variance from the local government's submitted ending balances of greater than \$1,000, the local government will not be able to submit its annual report until corrected.
Liabilities (Schedule 09)		Schedule 09 debt and liability IDs were changed from categorizing by fund type to categorizing based on obligation type (i.e., general obligations, revenue and other non-G.O. obligations and assessment obligations). The change allows for better alignment of categories with the debt limit calculation and avoids the need to allocate certain liabilities between different IDs in different categories. Since Schedule 09 uses general, revenue and assessment obligations as titles, the re-alignment will also improve the accuracy of this presentation. In addition, several ID numbers were added to facilitate calculation of debt limit and an ID number was also added for pension liabilities (264.30). Please review and update ID numbers.

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<p>Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule 16)</p>	<p>4.8</p>	<p>This is a transition year between the requirements of OMB Circular A-133 and the new Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards 2 CFR 200 (Uniform Guidance). This section has been updated for the new Uniform Guidance as it will be applicable for the majority of the BARS users, specifically those entities with a calendar year end. The effective date for the Audit Requirements, which include the SEFA requirements, of the new Uniform Guidance found in Subpart F of 2 CFR 200 is for fiscal years beginning after December 26, 2014. For those entities which the Audit Requirements of the new Uniform Guidance is not effective yet (fiscal years beginning prior to December 26, 2014), we left the references to the OMB Circular A-133 in parenthesis. Click here for the new Uniform Guidance. Also sections 4.8.5.125 and 126 were added and Question 2 was revised. Information for Schedule 16 was updated in the BARS Manual in the fall of 2015; however, several items were inadvertently missed in those updates. The changes, which were put into effect on April 20, 2016. Here are the changes to the SEFA, with corresponding information from the Uniform Guidance: <u>Amounts passed through to subrecipients: Same information, but a location change.</u> (b) Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards. ... At a minimum, the schedule must: (4) <i>Include the total amount provided to subrecipients from each Federal program.</i> Change: Therefore, a column is being added to the SEFA and input for these amounts, and the disclosure will not be needed. No additional information is being requested, since the pass-through information was previously reported in the notes. <u>Use of de minimis indirect cost rate: Additional affirmative disclosure by governments.</u> (6) <i>Include notes that describe that significant accounting policies used in preparing the schedule, and note whether or not the non-Federal entity elected to use the 10% de minimis cost rate as covered in § 200.414 Indirect (F&A) costs.</i> Change: The BARS Manual information for the SEFA notes has been updated, along with an instruction stating that it's not an optional disclosure. <u>Basis of Accounting note disclosure:</u> (Minor change) Language was added to the sample note to recognize the fact that pre- and post-Uniform Guidance grants may have different bases for recognizing costs (i.e., cost principles). This disclosure will be needed during the transition period when a mixture of pre- and post-Uniform Guidance awards may be shown on the SEFA.</p>
<p>Risk Management (Schedule 21)</p>		<p>Minor updates to add options and clarify questions encountered in practice.</p>

Reporting Year: 2014**BARS Alerts**Overview of Significant Changes - Applicable to the Reporting Year 2014

Topic	Reference	Description of Changes
		CHART OF ACCOUNTS
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Account		<p>This Excel book contains three spreadsheets. The spreadsheets are different versions of the same BARS chart:</p> <p>Above&Prescribed contains all prescribed accounts (including grants) and summary accounts which are above prescribed level and indicate categories of revenues and expenditures;</p> <p>Prescribed_Only contains all prescribed accounts (including grants) but excludes summary accounts;</p> <p>Prescribed_NoFederal_Grants contains only prescribed accounts and exclude federal grants.</p> <p>These spreadsheets are just examples of different versions serving different purposes. You may reformat the chart of accounts similarly to meet your needs; however when reporting only valid prescribed accounts applicable to your entity type should be included on Schedule 01.</p>
Account Structure	1.1. 2.3 0	The <i>Local Option</i> field was removed from prescribed BARS code structure. The local governments can add additional digits for their internal purposes in any part of their BARS code; however when reporting to the SAO they have to follow the seven digit code requirement. The entire section was adjusted to reflect this update. The change does not have any impact on BARS coding since the removed fields were never prescribed.
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Account		In previous versions we indicated unprescribed digit with an X . In the current chart of accounts the X was replaced with 0 which, except for two instances where is specifically designated (general fund number and object code for fund balances, nonexpenditures, and transfers-out) indicates unprescribed digit.
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Account		Coding federal (direct - 331/indirect - 333), ARRA (direct - 3391/indirect - 3392), capital (direct - 374/indirect - 375) grants was simplified. The local governments have to use only first two digits of the CFDA for BARS coding. The BARS code still has to be seven digits long; however the last two digits are not prescribed.
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Account	336 010 4	New account 3360104, <i>Court Cost Reimbursement - Children's Attorney</i> was added.
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Account	369 500 0	Added a new account for <i>special items</i> .
Revenue/Expenditure/Expense Account	562	The description of the account 562, <i>Public Health Services</i> contains the link to the DOH listing of elements/subelements for this BARS code. The supplement is no longer listed with BARS manuals.
Object Codes		The object codes are not listed together with revenues and expenditures. They are now listed in a separate section.
		BUDGETING

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		The entire budgeting part of manual was replaced with new one. There are NO changes in requirements. The revision included removal of outdated or unnecessary prescriptions and adding statutory requirements for special purpose districts.
		ACCOUNTING
Money Held in Trust	3.2.4	Updated the discussion of interest on deposits. Clarified the accounting requirements for Superior Court trust funds, emphasizing the need to reconcile accounts monthly.
Compensating Balances	3.2.5	Clarified the discussion of compensating balances and added informational links to MRSC and GFOA.
Depreciation	3.3.6.15	The new paragraphs describe when the entity should start depreciating an asset.
Financial Guarantees	3.4.12	Added new section discussing financial guarantees (GASBS 70).
Imprest, Petty Cash and Change Funds	3.8.8.30	<p>Imprest, petty cash and change funds are not budgeted because they represent working capital for expenditures that are properly budgeted in other funds. The authorized balance of imprest, petty cash and change funds should be reported as cash in the general ledger. Expenditures should be recorded when such funds are replenished to their authorized balance.</p> <p>The authorized balance should be reported as cash in the financial statements. All funds should be reconciled and replenished to the authorized balance as of fiscal year end to ensure expenditures are recorded.</p>
Reimbursements	3.9.4.20	Added reminder that the offsetting transactions for reimbursements should be done on an object level.
Overhead Cost Allocation	3.9.5.120	Added new section with additional resources.
Transportation Benefit Districts (TBD)	3.11.1	The new section provides an overview of the transportation benefit districts and the accounting and reporting requirements.
		REPORTING
BARS Reporting Requirements	4.1.2.35	Added requirement to report any corrections made to already submitted financial statements.
GAAP versus Cash Reporting	4.1.7	The section discusses advantages and disadvantages of GAAP or cash basis reporting. This information was previously available on the SAO web site and now is incorporated into BARS manual.

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Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (also Hospital Districts, Housing Authorities, Risk Pools, and Water, Sewer, and Irrigation Districts)		Added reminder for the disclosure of component units to provide sufficient detail to clarify the specific criteria under the GASBS 61 used to justify the inclusion of each individual component unit including both fiscal dependence and the ongoing relationship of financial benefit or burden. For blended component units, clearly state the blending criteria under the GASB Statement 61.
Note X-Changes in Long-Term Liabilities		Updated first column; removed references to <i>unamortized amounts</i> ; added lines for <i>premiums</i> and <i>discounts</i> ; added <i>pension</i> to <i>OPEB obligations</i> ; similar changes were made for business-type activities; also; a row for claims was added. The footnote with examples of claims was added.
Note X-Commitments		This note was incorporated into Note X- <i>Construction and Other Significant Commitments</i> .
Note X-Construction and Other Significant Commitments		The note was expanded to include other commitments; the title was adjusted to reflect new content. The note was added to the housing authorities, hospital and water, sewer and irrigation districts reporting requirements.
Note X-Pension Plan (Hospitals)		Added link to information in GAAP manual for defined benefit plans.
Note X-Major Component Units		This is not a new requirement; however the note was listed only in the housing authority section of the manual. The note is now available for all GAAP governments.
Note X-Other Debits (Credits)		Removed the note (GASBS 65, paragraph 29).
Note X-Other Disclosures		The most common disclosures were made into separate notes and only very rare transactions are disclosed here. The note has a new title <i>Unique and Unusual Transactions</i> .
Statement of Net Position	Example	Removed line <i>Other Credits</i> .
Revenue/Expense (Schedule 01)	4.8.1.50	In Column 2 added that the government reports only one fund, it should indicate the fund type and use 0XX for the governmental fund and 4XX for the proprietary fund type.

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<p>Expenditure of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance (Schedule 16)</p>	<p>4.8.5</p>	<p>The Schedule of State Assistance was excluded from the Schedule 16 and it became a separate Schedule 15. There are no changes in the reporting requirements for this Schedule. Adjustments related to split of the previous Schedule 16 into two schedules were carried through the Manual.</p> <p>The federal expenditures should be still reported on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule 16). In addition to the requirement to submit a data collection form and reporting package to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse, governments are required to submit a copy of the reporting package to each pass-through entity per OMB Circular A-133 section .320 (e), which provides the results of the audit. As a courtesy, the SAO will distribute the reporting package to each pass-through agency listed on the SEFA if you will provide the following contact information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact name • Contact email address • Contact phone number
<p>Risk Management (Schedule 21)</p>	<p>4.8.9</p>	<p>Added sample note disclosures for housing authorities (HARRP).</p>
		<p>APPENDICES</p>
<p>Glossary of Accounting Terms</p>		<p>Removed the outdated glossary of accounting terms.</p>
<p>Overview of Significant Changes</p>		<p>The listing of changes focuses only on significant ones; revisions which do not have a substantive impact on accounting or reporting are not listed.</p>

