

Fund Level & District Wide Financial Statements & Preparing the Reconciliations

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Presentation Objectives

To give you a better understanding of:

- Full accrual statements
- Fund level statements
- Fund level components which are converted to full accrual (i.e. reconciling items)
- Additional components required in full accrual statements

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Background: What makes the differences?

- Two accounting methods being used
- Differences arise in treatment of items as a result of two different methods
- Examples:
 - Expenditure could become an asset
 - Revenue could become a liability
 - Short term vs. long term focus

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Why Two Methods?

- Fund accounting uses modified accrual basis
 - Answers the question: “What did you do with the money received this year?”
- Full accrual method answers the question:
 - “As a whole, what does the District own (assets) compared to the obligations of the District (liabilities) and what is the full cost of services delivered this year?”

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District Wide Statements (Full Accrual)

- Statement of Net Position (Page 1)
- Statement of Activities (Page 2)

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Fund Level Statements (Fund accounting)

- Balance Sheet (Page 3)
- Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance (Page 5)

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Reconciliation Statements

- Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position (Page 4)
- Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities (Page 6)

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Concept of Major Funds

- General Fund always major
- 10% of total governmental funds from any category (A +DO, L+DI, R or Exp)
 - Assets include deferred outflows of resources and liabilities include deferred inflows of resources
- Major funds presented separately
- Nonmajor funds – shown in one total column

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Major Fund Determination Exercise EXHIBIT D

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Overview of Conversion

- Complete the fund level statements
- Work from the governmental totals
- Identify eliminations
- Identify modified accrual to full accrual changes
- Post changes to create the district wide statement of net position and statement of activities
- Net position issues

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6 Key Items “Converted” to Full Accrual

- Capital Outlay
- Payments on Long-term Debt
- Receivables
- Interfunds
- Net Pension/OPEB Liability
- Leases/SBITA’s

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Capital Outlay

- What is capital outlay?
 - Assets purchased by the District
 - Recorded as expenditure
- Under FULL ACCRUAL:
 - Not all cost is expense → most costs are capitalized and converted to an asset
 - Capitalization based on District’s policy BUT keep GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1 re: Group Purchases in mind!
- Capital Asset Footnote (Page 7)
 - Difference between “Additions” and “Capital Outlay Expenditure” total

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Capital Assets

- Do not represent financial resources available for expenditure, but are items for which financial resources have been used.
 - Purchased from General or Capital Projects Funds
 - Land, Buildings, Equipment
 - Historical Costs only
 - Need to Depreciate
 - Valuation Methods
 - Management Software
 - Includes “right of use assets” related to Leases and SBITAS (GASB 87/96)

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Reconciling Capital Outlay and Fixed Assets

- Capital Assets
 - Net Capital Assets (Cost less Accum. Depreciation) to STMT OF NET POSITION
 - Depreciation Expense to STMT OF ACTIVITIES
 - Remove proceeds from fixed asset sales from fund level
 - Add gain/loss on sale (Cost-Accum. Depreciation plus proceeds (if any))

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Reconciling Capital Outlay and Fixed Assets (cont'd)

- ASSET INFO:
 - Original purchase price - \$10,000
 - Depreciation through sale date - \$5,000
 - Sales price - \$8,000

	FUND LEVEL	FULL ACCRUAL
COST	\$10,000	\$10,000
DEPRECIATION	N/A	<u>(\$5,000)</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	N/A	\$5,000
SALES PRICE	\$8,000	\$8,000
REVENUE	\$8,000	\$3,000

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Payments on Long-term Debt

- Fund level statements reflect payments of principal and interest on bonded debt or notes payable
- Compensated Absences – payments are recorded as an expenditure in the funds
- Early retirement incentive payments
- Leases/SBITAS

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Payments on Long-term Debt (cont'd)

- Under FULL ACCRUAL:
 - Payments on debt → converted from an expenditure to a liability reduction
- Long Term Debt Footnote
 - Principal payments shown as reduction of long term liabilities
- New debt issues
 - Funds reflect this as revenue (other financing source)
 - Full accrual reflects this as increase in liability

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Reconciling Items in Long Term Debt

- Long-term Debt
 - “Proceeds from debt issuance” becomes an addition to long term debt
 - “Principal payments on debt” becomes a reduction to long term debt
 - Accrued interest
 - Interest expense = Amt. per funds + change in accrued interest from PY to CY
 - GASB 65 – Changed treatment of issuance costs – expense on full accrual funds

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EXERCISE #1 & #2

EXHIBIT E/F

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Compensated Absences

Key considerations for determining if a liability exists for sick and vacation time:

- Current Employees:
 - Fund Level - Liability at the time it comes due for payment (i.e. when days are taken)
 - District Wide:
 - Evaluate how vacation and sick time is earned?
 - Allowed to be carried over from year to year? Is there a cap?
- Terminated/Retired Employees:
 - Fund Level - Record the vested sick and vacation at the retirement/termination date (or pay out date as stipulated by contract)
 - District Wide:
 - Evaluate how vacation and sick time is earned?
 - Allowed to be carried over from year to year? Is there a cap?

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Receivables

- Most common receivables
 - Property taxes
 - Due from other governmental units
- Fund accounting – 60 day rule
 - RULE: if the cash is not received within 60 days of year end, it is not considered available for use → therefore becomes Deferred Inflow of Resources (GASB 65) (vs. Revenue)

Full accrual → NO 60 day rule

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Interfunds

- Operating Transfers
 - Transfers in = Transfer out
 - Net effect in total = 0, therefore eliminated when converted to full accrual
- Due To and Due From
 - Eliminate when converted to full accrual
 - If they do not equal, likely relates to Fiduciary / Custodial receivable/payable

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EXERCISE #3 & #4

EXHIBIT E/F

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Net Pension/OPEB Liability

- Net Pension/OPEB Liability
 - As a result of GASB 68 and 75, the district is required to record additional liabilities on the Government-wide Statements
 - Represents the district's proportionate share of the MPSERS Pension/OPEB Liability
 - The district is also required to record Deferred Inflows and Outflows related to the plan, including district level items

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Reconciling Items for Net Pension/OPEB Liability

- Reconciling Items
 - The District's share of the Net Pension/OPEB Liability becomes an addition to noncurrent liabilities
 - Contributions made to the Plan from 10/1 – 6/30 become Deferred Outflows
 - Certain revenues received to fund contributions made from 10/1 – 6/30 become Deferred Inflows
 - Pension/OPEB investment returns and changes in actuarial assumptions/proportionate share become Deferred Inflows/Outflows
 - The change in pension/OPEB expense related to this Net Pension/OPEB Liability are recognized as additional expenditures

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DISTRICT WIDE: Statement of Net Position

- Total from Governmental Funds Balance Sheet PLUS Internal Service Fund (if applicable)
- Capital Assets
- Long term debt
- Certain accrued liabilities
- Net Pension/OPEB Liability

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DISTRICT WIDE: Statement of Net Position

- **Net Position Broken into 3 pieces**

- Net investment in capital assets:
 - Net fixed assets less outstanding debt, such as bonded debt, bus notes, capital leases
- Restricted Net Position:
 - Externally imposed restriction of Net Position such as construction contracts and debt millage
- Unrestricted: Remainder

NOTE: Districts should remember to allocate NPL among these categories as necessary (not recommended for ACFR)

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DISTRICT WIDE: Statement of Activities

- Presented on functional level
- All expenses in one column
- Revenue is broken out into 4 categories:
 - Charges for services
 - Operating Grants/Contributions
 - Capital Grants/Contributions (rare)
 - General revenues

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STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES: FUNCTIONS

- Instruction
- Support Service
- Community Service
- Food Service
- Athletics
- Interest
- Depreciation (unallocated)

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Reconciliation Statements

- Balance Sheet to Statement of Net Position
 - Begins with FUND BALANCE
 - Net investment in capital assets is added
 - Long term liabilities are subtracted
 - Accrued interest payable is subtracted
 - Net pension/OPEB liability is subtracted
 - Reconciles to NET POSITION
 - Hint: Reconciling amounts come from footnotes

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Reconciliation Statements

- Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in FB to Statement of Activities
 - Begins with Net Change in Fund Balance
 - Depreciation expense subtracted
 - Capitalized capital outlay added
 - Payments on debt added
 - Net Pension/OPEB Liability and Compensated absences (may be added or subtracted)

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Key Take Aways

- An understanding of the following:
 - 6 “typical” reconciling items
 - Differentiate between fund level and district wide financial statements
 - 2 different accounting methods
- Tools available for reference – Exhibit G

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QUESTIONS

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