



# 2020 GASB Update: How to Prepare for

Implementation

March 10, 2020 Webinar starts at 12 PM CT



TARA LAUGHLIN, CPA, CGFM Vice President, Assurance Services





If you need CPE credit, please participate in all polling questions throughout the presentation.





A recording of today's webinar will be emailed for your reference or to share with others.





For best quality, call in by phone instead of using your computer speakers.





To ask questions during the presentation, use the questions box on the right side of your screen.





Please provide your feedback at the end of today's presentation.





TARA LAUGHLIN, CPA, CGFM

Vice President, Assurance Services

10 years of experience specializing in providing auditing and consulting services to a variety of governmental and not-for-profit entities

Member of American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Government Finance Officers Association





## Learning objectives

The key takeaways

## Learning objectives

Understand key changes impacting accounting and financial reporting

Learn what you can do now to prepare

Determine how your entity could be affected in the future





## New GASBs

### Effective dates

GASB Standard	Effective Date (periods beginning after)	Starting Year-End
83 – Certain Asset Retirement Obligations	6.15.18	6.30.19
84 – Fiduciary Activities	12.15.18	12.31.19
87 – Leases	12.15.19	12.31.20
88 – Certain Disclosures Related to Debt	6.15.18	6.30.19



### Effective dates

GASB Standard	Effective Date (periods beginning after)	Starting Year-End
89 – Accounting for Interest Cost	12.15.19	12.31.20
90 – Majority Equity Interests	12.15.18	12.31.19
91 – Conduit Debt Obligations	12.15.20	12.31.21
92 – Omnibus 2020	Varies	Varies





## Polling question #1

Please answer for continuing education credit

- Applies to obligations other than landfills associated with costs that are an unavoidable part of the cost of retiring a tangible capital asset
  - Retirement includes: sale, abandonment, recycling or disposal of a tangible capital asset
- ARO's result from normal operations (whether acquired or constructed) and include legally enforceable liabilities associated with all of the following:
  - Retirement of a tangible capital asset
  - Disposal of a replaced part that is a component of a tangible asset
  - Environmental remediation associated with the retirement of a tangle capital asset that results from the normal operation of the capital asset



 Recognize a liability when the liability is incurred and reasonably predictable

 Incurred when external and internal obligating events arise





 Liability is offset by a deferred outflow which is recognized over a systematic and rationale manner over the life of the tangible capital asset





 Liability should be measured based on the best estimate of the current values of outlays expected to be incurred.

 Current value is amount that would be paid if all activity was done at the end of the reporting period.

 Annually subsequent measurement should be done to adjust for inflation/deflation and review factors on if the original estimate should be changed.



#### Note disclosures should include:

- 1. General description and source of the obligation
- 2. Methods and assumptions used in measurement
- 3. Estimated remaining useful life of tangible capital assets
- 4. How legally required funding and assurance provisions are being met
- 5. Amount of restricted assets for payment of the ARO.
- 6. If ARO has not been recognized because can't be estimated should disclose that fact.







## Polling question #2

Please answer for continuing education credit

Establish criteria for identifying and reporting fiduciary activities

Focus is on whether a government controls the assets of a fiduciary activity and the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists



Fiduciary CUs

Pension/OPEB

Fiduciary CUs

Other

Pension/OPEB

– Not CUs

Other Fiduciary Activities



#### Fiduciary activities can result from fiduciary component units

- Certain pension and OPEB plan administered through a trust
- Other component units whose activities has one or more of the following characteristics:
  - Administered through a trust in which the government is not the beneficiary, provides benefits to recipients according to benefit terms and legally protected from creditors.
  - Assets are for the benefit of individuals and government does **not** have administrative involvement with the assets and assets are **not** derived from government's provision of goods or services to those individuals.
  - Assets are for the benefit of organizations/other governments that are **not** part of the reporting entity and assets are **not** derived from government's provision of goods or services to those organizations/other governments.



Fiduciary activities can result from Pension and OPEB plans that are not component units if the government controls the assets of the arrangement



Must meet ALL of the following criteria:	PLUS ANY of the following:
Assets controlled by government	Assets held in a qualifying trust in which gov't is not beneficiary, legally protected and dedicated to providing benefits to recipients <b>OR</b>
Assets not derived from own source revenues	Assets held for the benefit of individuals without the government having administrative or direct financial involvement OR
Assets not derived from government mandated or voluntary nonexchange transactions	Assets held for the benefit of outside organizations not part of the government's reporting entity



## What does it mean to have administrative or direct financial involvement?

- Monitoring secondary recipients for compliance with program-specific requirements
- Determining eligible secondary recipients or projects, even if using grantorestablished criteria
- Having the ability to exercise discretion in how the funds are allocated
- Financing direct program costs or providing matching resources



## Example 1: School chess club – Benefit an individual or organization?

- Chess club is established in accordance with school policy and is not legally separate from the school.
- Club members conduct fundraising activities to pay for club activities during the year.
- Funds raised are held in a separate bank account in the school's name.

## Benefits individuals

Applicable IG 2019-2 Question 4.16



#### Example 2: School chess club – Administrative involvement

- Same scenario as example 1
- The Chess club president and the members of the club establishes how the resources are to be spent and approve disbursements.

## No administrative involvement

Applicable IG 2019-2 Question 4.18





## Polling question #3

Please answer for continuing education credit

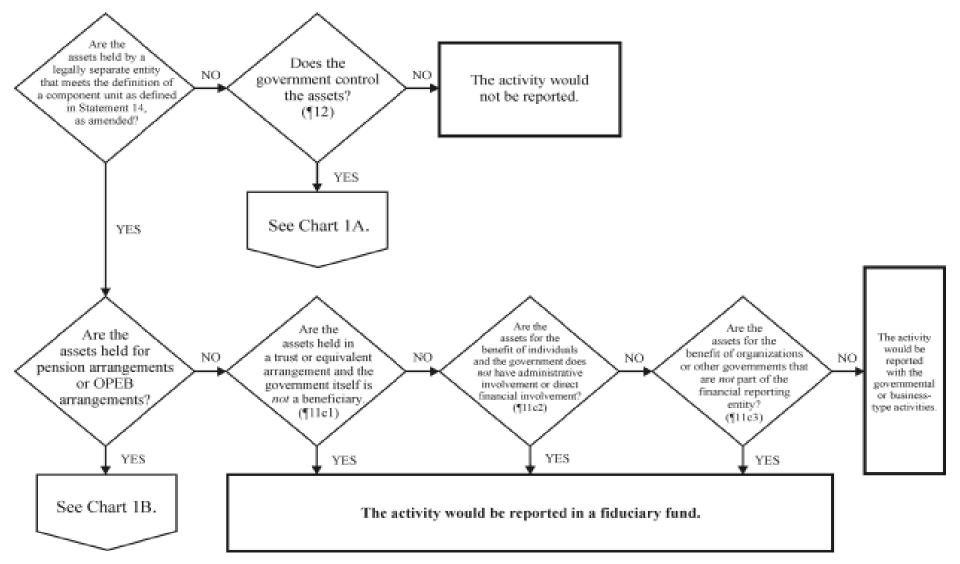
Replaces "agency" funds with "custodial" funds (not held in a trust and meets specified criteria)

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position would report additions / deductions for each fiduciary fund

Appendix C provides flowcharts for evaluating fiduciary activities

Appendix D provides financial statement presentation examples for all fiduciary activity fund types







A contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset (the underlying asset) as specified by the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.





Changes lease accounting, will no longer have capital and operating leases, but will have to recognize a lease liability (lessee) or lease receivable (lessor) for most leases.





#### **Excluded leases include:**

- Leases of intangible assets (i.e. licensing contracts for computer software)
- Leases for biological assets
- Leases of inventory
- Service concession arrangement contracts
- Leases where the underlying asset is financed with outstanding conduit debt.
- Supply contracts (power purchase agreements)





## Other exclusions discussed within the statement if certain criteria are met:

- Short-term leases
- Leases that transfer ownership
- Certain regulated leases (i.e. air carriers and airports)





#### What is the financial reporting impact?

Lessees: Will recognize a right to use asset, which is an intangible asset, and a lease liability.

Lessors: Will continue to report the underlying asset involved in the lease as their capital asset. They will also recognize a lease receivable with an offsetting deferred inflow.





 Leases that are "short-term" continue to be accounted for more like an operating lease

#### Leases are short-term if:

 At the commencement of the lease term, the maximum possible term under the lease contract is 12 months or less including any options to extend regardless of the probability of exercising the option.





- Leases that transfer ownership are treated as a financed purchase by the lessee and a sale of assets by the lessor.
  - Transfer of ownership does not include a purchase option, or a bargain purchase option until the option is exercised.





#### **Certain regulated leases:**

- Lessors should recognize inflows of resources based on payment provisions of the lease contract and provide certain disclosures for leases for which external laws, regulations or legal rulings establish all of the following requirements:
  - Lease rates cannot exceed a reasonable amount, reasonableness is subject to determination by an external regulator
  - Lease rates should be similar for lessees that are similarly situated
  - Lessor cannot deny potential lessees the right to enter a lease if facilities are available, provided that the lessee's use of facilities complies with generally applicable use restrictions.



#### Other lease topics:

- Lease modifications and terminations
- Leases with multiple components
- Contract combinations
- Subleases
- Sale-Leasebacks
- Lease-Leasebacks
- Related party leases









**Goal:** Improve consistency in disclosures related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements

Purpose: Defines debt for purposes of disclosures in notes to the financial statements and establishes additional financial statement note disclosure requirements related to debt obligations, including direct borrowings and direct placements





#### Debt is defined as:

- a liability that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established.
- debt does not include leases (except for contracts reported as a financed purchase of the underlying asset) or accounts payable.





#### Additional disclosures requirement related to:

- 1. Amount of unused lines of credit
- 2. Assets pledged as collateral for debt
- 3. Terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, termination events with financed-related consequences and subjective acceleration clauses.
- 4. Should separate information in debt disclosures regarding direct borrowings and direct placements from other debt



Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 20X2, are as follows:

	Balance at			Balance at	Due within	
	July 1, 20X1	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 20X2	One Year	
Governmental activities:						
General obligation bonds	\$21,500,000	\$ -	\$ 8,970,000	\$ 12,530,000	\$ 7,050,000	
Notes from direct borrowings and direct placements	1,412,877	_	470,959	941,918	470,959	
Total	\$22,912,877	\$ -	\$ 9,440,959	\$ 13,471,918	\$ 7,520,959	
Business-type activities:						
Notes from direct borrowings	\$ 76,800	\$ -	\$ 6,400	\$ 70,400	\$ 6,400	

GASB 88, Appendix C



Debt service requirements on long-term debt at June 30, 20X2, are as follows:

		Governmental Activities				<b>Business-Type Activities</b>					
				Not	tes from Dir	ect B	orrowings				
	Во	Bonds a		and Direct Placements		Notes from Direct Borrowings					
Year Ending June 30,	Principal		Interest	F	rincipal		nterest	Pi	rincipal	Ir	nterest
20X3	\$ 7,050,000	\$	497,700	\$	470,959	\$	30,024	\$	6,400	\$	2,640
20X4	4,880,000		215,950		470,959		10,008		6,400		2,400
20X5	50,000		21,000		-		-		6,400		2,160
20X6	50,000		19,250		-		-		6,400		1,920
20X7	50,000		17,500		-		-		6,400		1,680
20X8-20Y2	250,000		52,500		-		-		32,000		4,800
20Y3-20Y7	200,000		17,500		-		-		6,400		240
	\$12,530,000	\$	841,400	\$	941,918	\$	40,032	\$	70,400	\$	15,840

GASB 88, Appendix C



## GASB 89 – Accounting for interest costs

#### Capitalization of interest cost



- Goal is to enhance relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and cost of borrowing and simplify accounting for interest costs incurred during period of construction
- Interest costs should not be capitalized as part of the historical cost of the capital asset
- Will be applied prospectively



## GASB 90 – Majority equity interests

#### Goal

- To improve consistency in measurement and financial statement presentation of majority equity interests
- Improve relevance of information for certain component units





### GASB 90 – Majority equity interests

### Steps to implementation

Determine whether the equity interest is an investment or not using paragraph 64 of Statement 72.

Generally, if it is an investment, the equity interest should be measured using the equity method in accordance with paragraphs 205-209 of Statement 62.



## GASB 90 – Majority equity interests

### Steps to implementation

If it is not an investment, should report the legally separate entity as a component unit and report the majority equity interest as an asset of the government or fund that holds the equity interest measured using the equity method.

 If the component unit is blended, the asset and net position associated with the equity interest should be eliminated in the blending process



### GASB 91 – Conduit debt obligations

#### Goal

 To provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice





### GASB 91 – Conduit debt obligations

#### **Definition**

Conduit debt has **ALL** of the following criteria:

- ✓ Three parties involved Issuer, third party obligor and debt holder/trustee
- ✓ Issuer and third party obligor are not in the same financial reporting entity
- ✓ Debt obligation is not a parity bond with the issuer
- ✓ Third party obligor, or agent, ultimately receives the proceeds of the debt
- ✓ Third party, not the issuer is primarily obligated for payment.



## GASB 91 – Conduit debt obligations

# Limited Commitments

No additional liability or evaluation required

# Additional Commitments

Potential liability

Annual valuation required

#### Voluntary Commitments

Event triggers evaluation

Subsequent annual

measurements



### **GASB 92 – Omnibus 2020**

Topic	Implementation date		
GASB 87 – Interim reporting	Upon issuance		
Intra-entity transfers between primary gov't and pension/OPEB plans	Beginning after June 15, 2020		
Applicability of Statements 73/74 to assets accumulated for postemployment benefits	Beginning after June 15, 2020		
Applicability of Statement 84 to postemployment benefit arrangements	Beginning after June 15, 2020		
Measurement of liabilities related to AROs in gov't acquisition	Beginning after June 15, 2020		
Reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers/excess insurers	Upon issuance		
Nonrecurring fair value measurements in authoritative literature	Beginning after June 15, 2020		
Terminology used to refer to derivative instruments	Upon issuance		





# Polling question #4

Please answer for continuing education credit



# Useful resources



#### Resources

#### www.gasb.org

- All GASB statements and Exposure Drafts are available on their website for free.
- All comments letters submitted on Exposure Drafts are available.
- Summaries are provided from the latest deliberations / meetings.
- Technical inquiries can be submitted to GASB.

- Implementation Guides issued for specific Statements: Including 84 and 87
- The Comprehensive Implementation Guide is updated regularly



# Thank you for attending



#### TARA LAUGHLIN, CPA, CFGM

VICE PRESIDENT, ASSURANCE SERVICES



Tara.Laughlin@aghlc.com



316.291.4034



linkedin.com/in/tarajlaughlin





