



June 14, 2012

Memorandum

To: Members of the Board

From: Melissa Loughan, Assistant Director

Wendy M. Payne

Through: Wendy M. Payne, Executive Director

Subj: **Federal Reporting Entity--Tab B¹**

MEETING OBJECTIVES

- To approve changes to the Exposure Draft (ED) *Identifying and Reporting upon Organizations to Include in General Purpose Federal Financial Reports*. Also to introduce conforming amendments to Concepts 2, *Entity and Display*.

The objectives for the June Board meeting are to approve changes since the last meeting to the Draft ED. Staff is also introducing language that would be incorporated into the ED to conform amendments in Concepts 2 through the issuance of one standard.

BRIEFING MATERIAL

The transmittal memorandum includes a discussion of issues and recommendations beginning on page 3 under Staff Analysis and Recommendations. A full list of Questions for the Board appears on the final page. In addition, the following items are attached:

- Attachment 1: Draft Exposure Draft excluding the basis for conclusions and questions for respondents (these will be updated for the August meeting)

¹ The staff prepares Board meeting materials to facilitate discussion of issues at the Board meeting. This material is presented for discussion purposes only; it is not intended to reflect authoritative views of the FASAB or its staff. Official positions of the FASAB are determined only after extensive due process and deliberations.

- Attachment 2: Marked Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts 2: *Entity and Display*

You may electronically access all of the briefing material at <http://www.fasab.gov/board-activities/meeting/briefing-materials/>

BACKGROUND

As you may recall at the April meeting, the Board deliberated many issues in the proposed standard and agreed upon certain changes. Staff worked on implementing those changes. The Board also agreed that staff should incorporate the conforming amendments to SFFAC 2 into one ED on the federal reporting entity. The staff analysis provides a brief summary of the decisions agreed upon at the last meeting.

NEXT STEPS

We have revised our goal of completing the ED by the August 2012 meeting due to the consideration of significant changes to the non-core entity disclosures. Completing the ED by the October 2012 meeting is the new goal and also may be contingent on the Board's views in this area.

MEMBER FEEDBACK

If you require additional information or wish to suggest another alternative not considered in the staff proposal, please contact staff as soon as possible. In most cases, staff would be able to respond to your request for information and prepare to discuss your suggestions with the Board, as needed, in advance of the meeting. If you have any questions or comments prior to the meeting, please contact me by telephone at 202-512-5976 or by e-mail at loughanm@fasab.gov with a cc to paynew@fasab.gov.

STAFF ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Updated Exposure Draft for Decisions at April Meeting and Other Changes

The goal of the session is to approve changes incorporated into the ED as well as identify any remaining member concerns with the ED. As you will see in the Marked Version of the ED, staff updated the document for the decisions made at the April meeting.

After considering the April minutes carefully, staff revised the non-core disclosure requirements (see paragraphs 70-72 in Attachment 1) to strengthen the requirements applicable to non-core entities exercising powers reserved for the federal government as sovereign. In addition, other improvements to the example disclosure items are offered for consideration. Staff believes the changes preserve the objective based approach appropriate to the diverse population of non-core entities while establishing requirements for entities with characteristics of non-core entities (e.g., insulation from political influence and financial independence) but performing a uniquely federal function.

The major revision is the addition of the following paragraph; however staff notes the Board should review all changes to non-core entity.

To ensure the relationship objective for non-core entities exercising powers reserved to the federal government as sovereign is met and more detailed financial information is accessible, disclosures about such entities should include, at a minimum, information regarding:

- a. Its mission
- b. The relationship of its mission to federal policy objectives
- c. Its organizational structure
- d. The existence of its annual financial report and how it can be obtained

Staff would also like to alert the Board that one member has requested specific information regarding the Federal Reserve. Staff plans to provide additional educational materials for the August meeting. Further, a Federal Reserve representative has been invited to join in the discussion at the August meeting. Because many of the concerns raised at the April meeting and the revisions requested were directly related to the Federal Reserve and information they hoped to result from the standards, staff realizes some members may wish to defer approving the revisions until August.

Whether a decision is reached or not, staff would like the Board's input on the revised disclosure language in the ED.

Question 1 for the Board:

Do members have suggestions regarding the changes made to the disclosure requirements for non-core entities? (See paragraphs 70-72 in Attachment 1.)

Staff also added a provision to ensure that the same core entity is not consolidated in the financial statements of more than one component reporting entity. (See page **par. 56b** of ED)

Staff proposed language:

Core entities can be administratively assigned to only one component reporting entity.² The component reporting entity assigned the largest share of such responsibilities should include the core entity. Where it is not clear which, if any, component reporting entity should include the core entity, the Office of Management and Budget should assist in determining which, if any, component reporting entity should include the core entity.

Question 2:

Does the Board generally agree with the proposed language to ensure that the same core entity is not consolidated in the financial statements of more than one component reporting entity?

The Board requested that staff consider the issue and provide a recommendation to the Board on whether the requirement for material intragovernmental adjustments resulting from the consolidated FASB core entities should be specifically addressed in the standards or administratively required by Treasury.

Staff developed the following language to provide the necessary information for differences in GAAP that may result in material intragovernmental differences that will need to be adjusted. (See page **par. 63** of ED)

Staff proposed the following language:

Nonetheless, any component reporting entity that publishes financial reports pursuant to the accounting and reporting standards issued by the FASB should disclose intragovernmental amounts measured in accordance with federal financial accounting standards to facilitate elimination entries in preparation of the government-wide financial statements.

Question 3:

Does the Board generally agree with the proposed language to provide the necessary information for differences in GAAP that may result in material intragovernmental differences?

² Note that the component reporting entity to which a core entity is administratively assigned may also be administratively assigned to a higher level component reporting entity.

Staff incorporated agreed upon wording changes and suggested language revisions made by Board members during the April meeting into the ED. For example—the Board agreed to delete the example in paragraph 58. There were several other changes agreed upon and detailed in the minutes. (See changes noted throughout Attachment 1—**Draft ED**, several reference the page number of the minutes.)

Question 4:

Does the Board have any questions or comments on any of the other proposed changes referenced above or on any of the ones noted throughout the ED?

There were other changes incorporated into the ED, either suggested by Board members or staff and staff believed improved the document. Most were minor or editorial in nature and don't warrant an explanation in this memo.

However, those worth noting included the following:

- Added the following sentence to the non-core entity section to acknowledge the continuum among non-core entities. In past discussions, members have questioned whether non-core entities may carry out missions that appear to be “core” missions. This text should clarify the point. Note also, the reference to exercise of powers reserved to the federal government is repeated in the non-core entity disclosure section.

Despite this greater degree of autonomy, some non-core entities may still exercise powers that are reserved to the federal government as sovereign. However, other non-core entities may not themselves carry out missions of the federal government but, instead, are owned or controlled by the federal government as a result of regulatory actions, such as entities in receivership.

Question 5:

Does the Board generally agree with the proposed language to acknowledge the continuum among non-core entities?

There remain open items—particularly items individual members may follow up on—that staff will address at future meetings.

Issue 2: Conforming Amendments to SFFAC 2

At the April meeting, staff presented the Board with options for addressing the amendments to Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts 2, *Entity and Display*. Based on the April meeting, it was determined that staff would:

- Incorporate the conforming amendments to SFFAC 2 into the ED *Identifying and Reporting upon Organizations to Include in General Purpose Financial Report*.
- Clean up inconsistent terminology throughout SFFAC 2 as long as the effort spent beyond the required amendments is minimal.
- Ensure SFFAC 2 includes an explanation of the concepts behind the standard being proposed.

Attachment 2: Marked Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts 2: *Entity and Display* provides an overview of the paragraphs that staff anticipates will be rescinded. It also provides a few other suggested wording changes. Note that Insert A (within Attachment 2) *Distinguish between Core and Non-core Entities into SFFAC 2* provides language that is proposed before par. 54 of SFFAC 2. This language provides a high level explanation of core and non-core. More importantly, the proposed language describes the need to distinguish them and the reason for this distinction in terms of financial statement presentation. Staff notes these are new terms in the proposed standard and very critical to understanding the reporting entity concept in the federal government.

There are several issues staff is working on and thus believes it would be premature to put the entire package in the ED at this time. Therefore, the concepts are included as an Attachment for the Board's review.

Staff plans to provide the Board with another version for the August Board meeting and anticipates some additional, but not major changes as the standards evolve.

Question 6:

Does the Board generally agree with the proposed conforming amendments to SFFAC 2?

Question 7:

Does the Board generally agree with the proposed language to distinguish core and non-core entities for SFFAC 2?

QUESTIONS FOR THE BOARD

1. Do members have suggestions regarding the changes made to the disclosure requirements for non-core entities? (See paragraphs 70-72 in Attachment 1.)
2. Does the Board generally agree with the proposed language to ensure that the same core entity is not consolidated in the financial statements of more than one component reporting entity?
3. Does the Board generally agree with the proposed language to provide the necessary information for differences in GAAP that may result in material intragovernmental differences?
4. Does the Board have any questions or comments on any of the other proposed changes referenced above or on any of the ones noted throughout the ED?
5. Does the Board generally agree with the proposed language to acknowledge the continuum among non-core entities?
6. Does the Board generally agree with the proposed conforming amendments to SFFAC 2?
7. Does the Board generally agree with the proposed language to distinguish core and non-core entities for SFFAC 2?

Introduction

Purpose

- The federal government and its relationships with organizations have become increasingly complex. Notwithstanding these complexities, general purpose federal financial reports¹ (GPFRR) for the government-wide reporting entity should be broad enough to report the Congress and/or the President's accountability for the federal government and those organizations. In addition, component reporting entity financial reports should allow the Congress and the President to hold management accountable for implementation of public policy decisions. Although Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts (SFFAC) 2, *Entity and Display*, addresses identifying reporting entities and criteria for including components in a reporting entity, questions have continued in this area indicating the need for standards.² Standards that can be used to identify organizations to include in the financial reports of the government-wide reporting entity and each component reporting entity are important to meeting federal financial reporting objectives.

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- This Statement guides preparers of GPFRRs in determining what organizations to include in the financial reports, whether such entities are core or non-core, and what information should be presented. This guidance will ensure that users of GPFRRs are provided with comprehensive financial information about federal reporting entities and their relationships so that federal financial reporting objectives are met.

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- The guidance recognizes the substance of the relationship between the federal government and an organization, may not be reflected by an organization's legal form. As such, the legal form or designation of an organization does not always determine whether it should be included in the government-wide reporting entity. Even in cases where legislation indicates an organization is "not an agency or instrumentality" of the federal government, the organization should be assessed against the guidance contained in this Statement to determine whether it should be included in the reporting entity. Inclusion is an indication of the need for accountability given the nature of the relationship between the federal government and the organization but inclusion does not change the legal form of the organization.

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¹ The term "general purpose federal financial report" is used throughout this Statement as a generic term to refer to the report that contains the entity's financial statements that are prepared pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles. In the federal government, the report for the U.S. government-wide reporting entity is known as the Financial Report of the U.S. Government and for component reporting entities it is usually called the Performance and Accountability Report, the Agency Financial Report, or the Annual Management Report.

² SFFAC 2 is a Concepts Statement and is considered Other Accounting Literature. See SFFAS 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) Including the Application of Standards Issued by FASB* for more information regarding the hierarchy.

Materiality

4. The provisions of this Statement need not be applied to immaterial items. The determination of whether an item is material depends on the degree to which omitting or misstating information about the item makes it probable that the judgment of a reasonable person relying on the information would have been changed or influenced by the omission or the misstatement.

Proposed Standards

Scope and Applicability

5. This Statement applies to federal entities that prepare general purpose federal financial reports (GPFFR) in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as defined by paragraphs 5 through 8 of Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board*.
6. This Statement does not require any entity to prepare and issue GPFFRs. The purpose of this Statement is to enable entities preparing and issuing GPFFRs to determine:
 - a. whether SFFAS 34 is applicable to an organization,
 - b. what organizations should be included in the GPFFR of entities applying SFFAS 34,
 - c. what information should be presented for organizations included in the GPFFR, and
 - d. what, disclosures, if any, are needed regarding related parties.

Definitions

Definitions in paragraphs 7 through 10 are presented first because of their importance in understanding the Statement. Other terms shown in boldface type the first time they appear in this document are presented in the Glossary at Appendix **D**. Respondents to this proposal may want to examine all definitions before reviewing the Statement and

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Basis for Conclusions.

7. **Reporting Entity** The term “reporting entity” refers to both the government-wide reporting entity and component reporting entities (see definitions below). Reporting entities are entities that issue a GPFFR because either there is a statutory or administrative requirement to prepare a GPFFR or they choose to prepare one.

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Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts (SFFAC) 2 provides criteria for an entity to be a reporting entity.³ The criteria focus on whether an entity should issue GPFFRs and are that a reporting entity's:

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- a. management is responsible for controlling and deploying resources, producing outputs and outcomes, and executing the budget or a portion thereof (assuming that the entity is included in the budget), and is held accountable for the entity's performance.
- b. financial statements would provide a meaningful representation of operations and financial condition.
- c. financial information could be used by interested parties to help them make resource allocation and other decisions and hold the entity accountable.

SFFAC 2 further provides that a GPFFR should provide “all the information that is relevant to the reporting entity, subject to cost and time constraints.” Therefore, a reporting entity's GPFFR should include information regarding all organizations for which it is accountable.

8. **Government-wide Reporting Entity** The government-wide reporting entity's GPFFR includes all organizations for which the Congress and/or the President are accountable based on principles established in this Statement.
9. **Component Reporting Entity** “Component reporting entity” is used broadly to refer to a reporting entity within a larger reporting entity.⁴ Examples of component reporting entities include entities such as executive departments, independent agencies, government corporations, legislative agencies, and federal courts. Component reporting entities would also include sub-components (those components that are included in the GPFFR of a larger reporting entity) that may themselves prepare GPFFRs. One example is a bureau of a larger

³ SFFAC 2, par. 29-37, provides a discussion on Identifying the Reporting Entity for General Purpose Financial Reporting.

⁴ The larger reporting entity could be the government-wide reporting entity or another component reporting entity.

department that prepares [a standalone](#) GPFFR. Other examples include commercial functions, revolving funds, and/or other accounts for which GPFFRs are prepared.

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10. **Control with expected benefits or risk of loss** Control with expected benefits or risk of loss is the power to impose will on and/or govern the financial and/or operating policies of another organization with the potential to obtain financial resources or non-financial benefits⁵ or be obligated to provide financial support or assume financial obligations.

Organizational Approach to Defining Boundaries

11. The federal government is unique because its constitutionally established powers, motivations, and functions are different from those of all other organizations. It is an extremely complex organization responsible for the common defense and general welfare of the Nation. Although there are other perspectives,⁶ such as a program perspective, an organizational approach was established in SFFAC 2⁷ as the most appropriate perspective for understanding the composition of the federal government. SFFAC 2 established [that](#) GPFFRs should include the aggregation of organizations for which the federal government is financially accountable as well as other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the government are such that their exclusion would cause the federal government's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.
12. Accountability demands comprehensive reporting. To provide comprehensive reporting, the federal government must report on organizations that serve varied purposes and have complex governance structures and finances. Some differences in purposes and governance structures require differences in presentation of financial information. For example, certain organizational distinctions must be maintained for financial reports to meet the reporting objectives established in SFFAC 1. In such cases, disclosures about the organization rather than financial information consolidated across all organizations may better meet these objectives.
13. Thus, decisions about reporting entities [should be](#) taken in two steps – first, determining what organizations are to be included in the GPFFR and second, identifying the appropriate means to present relevant information about the organizations.

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⁵ For example, a non-financial benefit would be one where the federal government benefits from a service being provided to it or on its behalf.

⁶ SFFAC 2, par. 13-28 discusses the budget and program perspectives of the federal government, as well as the intertwining of the perspectives.

⁷ SFFAC 2, par. 31-38.

14. This Statement first establishes the principles for including organizations in the government-wide GPFFR (see Principles for Inclusion in the Government-wide GPFFR) then distinguishes between core entities and non-core entities (see section 'Organizations - Core Entities and Non-core Entities' which describes these types of entities). Deleted: a distinction will be made
15. This Statement also establishes that component reporting entities must identify and include in their GPFFRs all core and non-core entities for which they are accountable so that both the component reporting entity and government-wide GPFFRs are complete. Deleted: s
16. Lastly, the Statement addresses presentation of financial information based on those decisions (see Reporting Entity Consolidation and Disclosure). Deleted: is addressed

Principles for Inclusion in the Government-wide GPFFR

17. To determine which organizations should be included⁸ in the government-wide GPFFR, this Statement provides three principles for inclusion and also requires inclusion of organizations if it would be misleading to exclude them (see par. 33).
18. An organization meeting any one of the three principles below is included in the government-wide GPFFR:
 - a. In the Budget
 - b. Majority Ownership Interest
 - c. Control with Expected Benefits or Risk of Loss

In the Budget

19. An organization with an account or accounts listed in the *Budget of the United States Government: Analytical Perspectives- Supplemental Materials* schedule *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* should be included in the government-wide GPFFR unless it is a non-federal organization receiving federal financial assistance.⁹ Any listed non-federal organizations receiving federal financial assistance should be assessed against the next two principles (*Majority Ownership Interest* and *Control with Expected Benefits or Risk of Loss*) to determine whether they should be included in the government-wide GPFFR. Deleted: if

⁸ 'Included' means an organization's information is either consolidated or disclosed.

⁹ As defined by the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996, federal financial assistance is assistance that non-federal organizations receive or administer in the form of grants, loans, loan guarantees, property, cooperative agreements, interest subsidies, insurance, food commodities, direct appropriations, or other assistance.

Majority Ownership Interest

20. The federal government (directly or through its components) may have an ownership interest¹⁰ in an organization. An ownership interest is a legal claim on the net residual assets of an organization such as holding shares or other formal equity instruments. The holding of an ownership interest usually but not always entitles the holder to an interest in voting rights.
21. Majority ownership interest exists with over 50% of the voting rights or net residual assets¹¹ of an organization. When the federal government holds a majority ownership in an organization it should be included in the government-wide GPFFR.¹²

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Control with Expected Benefits or Risk of Loss

22. An organization that is controlled by the federal government with the expectation of benefits or risk of loss should be included in the government-wide GPFFR. For these purposes, control with the expectation of benefits or risk of loss is defined as follows:

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Control with expected benefits or risk of loss is the power to impose will on and/or govern the financial and/or operating policies of another organization with the potential to obtain financial resources or non-financial¹³ benefits or be obligated to provide financial support or assume financial obligations. Both the power and either the expected benefit or risk of loss aspects of the definition should be met to justify inclusion of an organization. Hereafter, control with expected benefits or risk of loss is referred to as “control.”

23. Control refers to the ability to control, whether or not that ability is actively exercised, and should be assessed at the reporting date regardless of the federal government’s ability to change it in the future. In determining whether control exists, it is necessary to determine the substance of the relationship between the federal government and the organization as it may not be completely reflected by the legal form of the relationship.
24. Control does not necessarily mean the federal government has responsibility for the management of the day-to-day operations of an organization. Rather, it is

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¹⁰ ‘Ownership interest’ is the possession of substantially all of the benefits and risks incident to ownership. *FASAB Glossary FASAB Pronouncements as Amended as of June 30, 2011.*

¹¹ For example, the federal government may hold more equity in preferred stock than all other stockholders but the preferred stock may be non-voting.

¹² Ownership interests 50% or less should be accounted for in accordance with the appropriate accounting standards per the GAAP hierarchy. However, the entity should still be assessed against the control inclusion principle and the misleading to exclude principle.

¹³ For example, a non-financial benefit would arise when the federal government receives a service or a service is provided to others on its behalf.

the federal government's authority to determine or influence the policies governing those activities that indicates control.

25. Determining whether control exists requires the application of professional judgment. The federal government achieves its objectives through a wide range of organizations which individually will fall on a continuum. At one end of the continuum, it will be clear that an organization does not have the power to act independently and is controlled by the federal government—such as an executive department. At the other end, the organization will have the power to act independently and, while the federal government may have a level of influence, it will be clear that it does not have control—such as another sovereign government.

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Indicators of Control

26. As discussed in the following paragraphs, there are indicators that should be considered in determining whether the federal government controls an organization. As noted above, consideration needs to be given to the nature of the relationship between the federal government and the organization and judgment applied to determine whether control exists.

27. Certain individual indicators provide persuasive evidence that control exists. Because each indicator provides strong evidence of control, meeting any one indicator would mean control is present. These indicators are when the federal government has the unilateral authority to:

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Inserted: Since any one indicator provides sufficient evidence of control, it is not necessary that all the indicators be present for control to exist.

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Comment: April minutes, page 20 – items a, b, and d have more weighty language and c should also.

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Comment: April minutes, page. 20 – distinguish from 28i by clarifying that this refers to day-to-day oversight.

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a. establish or amend the fundamental purpose and mission of the organization,¹⁴ which may include authorizing the organization to exercise sovereign power of the federal government and requiring the organization to carry out federal missions and objectives;

b. appoint or remove a majority of the governing board members;

c. direct the governing body regarding the establishment and subsequent revision of financial and operating policies of the organization; or

d. dissolve the organization thereby having access to the assets and responsibility for the obligations.

28. Other indicators provide evidence that control exists, but must be considered in the aggregate and often require the application of professional judgment in

¹⁴ Congressionally chartered nonprofit organizations identified under Title 36, Subtitle II and III, should not be considered controlled solely because amendments to their federal charter must be enacted through legislation. Instead, such organizations should be considered controlled only if they meet the indicators in paragraph 28 or another indicator in this paragraph.

assessing. These indicators are when the federal government has the ability to or is obligated to:

- a. provide significant input into the appointment of members of the governing body of the organization or being involved in the appointment or removal of a significant number of members;
- b. direct the ongoing use of the organization's assets;
- c. appoint or remove key executives or personnel;
- d. approve the budgets or business plans for the organization;
- e. require audits;
- f. veto, overrule, or modify governing board decisions or otherwise significantly influence normal operations;
- g. finance the deficits of, provide financial support to, or settle liabilities of the organization;
- h. direct the organization to work with the government to provide services to taxpayers which may include determining the outcome or disposition of matters affecting the recipients of services;
- i. establish, rescind, or amend the organization's governance framework by requiring it to adhere to routine requirements such as annual audits, establishment of internal controls, or other governance matters;
- j. establish limits or restrictions on borrowing and investments of the organization; or
- k. restrict the capacity to generate revenue of the organization, especially the sources of revenue.

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Situations Where Control Does Not Exist

29. Because of the uniqueness of the federal government, control should not be inferred from either:
 - a. authority to exercise regulatory powers over an organization; or
 - b. economic dependency of the organization on the federal government.
30. The federal government has the power to regulate many organizations by use of its sovereign and legislative powers. For example, the federal government has the power to regulate the behavior of organizations by imposing conditions or

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sanctions on their operations. However, the governing bodies of the regulated organizations make decisions within the regulatory framework. Regulatory powers do not constitute control for purposes of this Statement because the federal government's interest in these organizations extends only to the regulatory aspects of the operations.

31. Certain organizations may be economically dependent on the federal government but ultimately retain discretion as to whether to accept funding or do business with the federal government. For example, many nonprofit organizations rely on federal government funding but that does not mean they are controlled by the federal government. Although the federal government may be able to influence organizations dependent on federal funding or business through purchasing power, the federal government typically does not govern their financial and operating policies.

Misleading to Exclude Principle

32. There may be instances when an organization does not meet the inclusion principles in paragraphs 18 through 28 yet the government-wide GPFFR would be misleading or incomplete if the organization were excluded.¹⁵
33. Organizations should be included in the government-wide GPFFR if it would be misleading to exclude them.

Organizations--Core Entities and Non-core Entities

34. The principles above should be used to assess which organizations to include in GPFFRs. To assist in making decisions about presentation, a distinction should then be made between core entities and non-core entities. This distinction is based on an assessment of the degree to which the following characteristics are met: the organization is taxpayer supported, is governed by the Congress and/or the President, imposes or may impose risks and rewards on the taxpayer, and/or provides core federal government goods and services on a non-market basis. However, not all characteristics are required to be met to the same degree; classification is based on the assessment as a whole.

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Core entities

35. Entities listed in the budget, except for non-federal organizations receiving federal assistance (see par 19), are presumed to qualify as core entities while greater judgment will be needed to classify other organizations.

Comment: April minutes, page 19.

¹⁵ Although such situations would be rare, this Statement provides for situations that may arise.

36. Such entities are financed primarily through taxes, fees, and other non-exchange revenues as evidenced by inclusion in the budget. Significant risks and rewards fall to the taxpayer for core entities. Core entities generally provide core federal goods and services on a non-market basis.¹⁶

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Comment: Moved to align sequence with earlier text (par. 34).

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37. Accountability for core entities rests with the Congress and/or the President. Their governance structure is vertically integrated, such that the chain of command and manner of decision making leads directly to elected officials. Vertical integration may include the establishment of organizational authorities, development and approval of budgets, and the appointment of organizational leaders by the Congress and/or the President.

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Non-core entities

38. In order to fulfill public policy objectives, the federal government may have relationships with organizations that have a greater degree of autonomy than core entities. Despite this greater degree of autonomy, some non-core entities may still exercise powers that are reserved to the federal government as sovereign. However, other non-core entities may not themselves carry out missions of the federal government but, instead, are owned or controlled by the federal government as a result of regulatory actions, such as entities in receivership. Such entities are included in GPPFR's for accountability purposes but are considered "non-core entities."

Deleted: <#>Entities listed in the budget, except for non-federal organizations receiving federal assistance (see par 19), are presumed to qualify as core entities while greater judgment will be needed to classify other organizations. ¶¶

Comment: Added by staff to acknowledge the continuum among non-core entities. The reference to exercise of powers reserved to the federal government is repeated in the disclosure section.

39. Non-core entities may maintain a separate legal identity, have a governance structure that vests most decision making authorities in a governing body to insulate the organization from political influence, and/or have relative financial independence.

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40. Non-core entities receive limited or no taxpayer support. Accountability rests with the Congress and/or the President, but they have less direct involvement in decision making than in core entities. Limited risks and rewards fall to the taxpayers. Non-core entities may provide the same or similar goods and services that core entities do, but are more likely to provide them on a market basis.¹⁷

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41. Non-core entities include but are not limited to: quasi governmental and/or financially independent entities, receiverships and conservatorships, and federal government intervention actions. In some cases, the relationship with the federal government is not expected to be permanent. The following non-core entity types are presented to assist in identifying entities that are non-core entities.

Comment: Moved to align sequence of factors with par. 34 sequence.

¹⁶ Goods and services are provided on a non-market basis when they are provided free of charge or at charges that bear little relationship to the cost of goods or services.

¹⁷ Goods and services are provided on a market basis when prices are based on the prices charged in a competitive marketplace between willing buyers and sellers.

Quasi Governmental and/or Financially Independent Entities

42. Quasi Governmental and/or Financially Independent Entities are hybrid organizations that differ from core entities with regard to governance and/or financial arrangements.
43. Governance differences typically lead to greater independence. Characteristics may include the following:
 - a. Longer appointments of key executives or governing boards to allow these appointees a degree of independence from the Congress and/or the President
 - b. Delegated operational authority to provide a service or execute a program in a manner similar to private business enterprises
 - c. Private sector legal characteristics, such as not-for-profit status under the Internal Revenue Code
 - d. Exemption by statute from laws or regulations dealing with the federal budget, funds, personnel, ethics, acquisition, property, or works
 - e. Voluntary association with the federal government and shared purposes to implement government policies
44. Financial differences typically lead to greater fiscal autonomy. Characteristics may include the following:
 - a. Primarily funded from a source other than appropriations
 - b. Delegated financial authority to provide a service or execute a program in a manner similar to private business enterprises
 - c. Principally engaged in selling goods and/or services to organizations outside of the federal government
 - d. Intended to, in the normal course of its operations, maintain its operations and meet its liabilities from revenues received from sources outside of the federal government
45. While not all entities of a given type will meet the characteristics above, examples of the types of entities that may be quasi governmental and/or financially independent entities are provided below. Each entity should be assessed objectively since there are likely to be differences among the entities within these example types such that some are core and others are non-core entities. Examples may include certain Federally Funded Research and Development Centers, museums, performing arts organizations, universities, and venture capital funds. The accompanying Illustrative Guide offers non-

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[authoritative hypothetical](#) examples that may be useful in [understanding the application of the standards](#).

Receiverships and Conservatorships¹⁸

46. There are certain federal entities whose mission provides for taking control or ownership of failed financial institutions, such as banks, with no goal to maintain control or ownership. To accomplish that mission, certain federally-created entities may act as receivers to liquidate failing financial institutions or as conservators to guide such institutions back to safe and sound conditions.¹⁹ Organizations controlled or owned by such federal entities would be non-core entities.

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Federal Government Intervention Actions

47. The federal government may intervene in exceptional circumstances, such as an economic crisis or military occupation, due to its broad responsibility for the well being of the country. Although intervention actions are not expected to be permanent, they may not include a specific time limit.

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48. Typically federal government intervention actions are not routine activities. Strategic planning documents are unlikely to include objectives to routinely initiate such interventions or to permanently operate organizations acquired through interventions.

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49. Examples of intervention actions include:

- a. Temporary control-- the federal government seizes control of an established organization but expects to relinquish or cede control.
- b. Temporary ownership--the federal government acquires an ownership interest of an organization but expects to end its interest as soon as practicable.

50. Intervention actions that exist at fiscal year-end must be assessed to confirm the resulting control or ownership is not expected to be permanent. If [the intervention activities are](#) not expected to be permanent [or other characteristics of non-core entities exist](#), organizations controlled or owned [as a result of](#) intervention actions would be non-core entities.

Comment: To guard against the presumption that an entity acquired through an intervention would become core if the relationship is subsequently intended to be permanent.

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¹⁸ This [type](#) differs slightly from federal interventions. [Receivership and conservatorship activities](#) are considered part of the mission of the federal reporting entities that perform them and the duration [of the relationship](#) is typically shorter.

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¹⁹ For example, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is an independent agency created by the Congress with the mission "to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system by: insuring deposits; examining and supervising financial institutions for safety and soundness and consumer protection; and, managing receiverships."

Component Reporting Entities

51. The government-wide reporting entity is the only federal reporting entity that is an independent economic entity²⁰ and the inclusion principles are expressed from the perspective of the federal government. However, GPFFRs for the government-wide reporting entity represent a consolidation of component reporting entity GPFFRs. Therefore, component reporting entities must identify and include in their GPFFRs all core and non-core entities for which they are accountable so that both the component reporting entity and government-wide GPFFRs are complete.

52. A component reporting entity's GPFFR should include all organizations that would allow Congress and the President to hold its management (appointed officials or other agency heads) accountable for implementation of public policy decisions, show the risks inherent in component reporting entity operations, and enhance accountability to the public. Each component reporting entity is accountable for all core and non-core entities administratively assigned to it.

53. Administrative assignments to component reporting entities are typically made in policy documents such as laws, budget documents, regulations, or strategic plans. Administrative assignments can be identified by evaluating one or more of the following areas²¹:

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a. Scope of the Budget Process

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b. Accountability Established Within a Component Entity

c. Misleading to Exclude and/or Misleading to Include

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Scope of the Budget Process

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54. Core and non-core entities subject to the budget approval and oversight process of the component reporting entity head should be included in the component reporting entity GPFFR. Each component reporting entity should include:

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a. all core entities listed within its section of the *Budget of the United States Government: Analytical Perspectives- Supplemental Materials* schedule

Comment: April minutes, page 18

²⁰ SFFAC 2, par. 38.

²¹ Component reporting entities should develop processes to ensure organizations in each of the areas identified in par. 53 a.- c. have been considered and assessed. Central agencies are anticipated to determine if there is a need for coordinated guidance to be developed to ensure government-wide consistency.

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Federal Programs by Agency and Account unless they are non-federal organizations receiving federal financial assistance²² and

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- b. all non-core entities included within its Congressional Budget Justification.²³

Accountability Established Within a Component Entity

55. Core and non-core entities for which a component reporting entity has been assigned accountability responsibilities should be included in its GPFFR. Determining whether accountability was established or assigned to a component reporting entity requires the consideration of certain indicators and the application of professional judgment. Indicators²⁴ that accountability has been established in the component reporting entity include:

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- a. Statutes or regulations establishing an organization state that it is assigned to or part of a larger federal organization.²⁵
- b. An organization is included in the component reporting entity's published organization chart.
- c. The component reporting entity acquires and/or monitors²⁶ ownership interests in organizations where there are ongoing responsibilities²⁸ such as:

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- (1) monitoring activities and/or reporting on outcomes,
- (2) monitoring the value of the ownership interest,
- (3) coordinating and/or conveying input on strategic plans,
- (4) providing appropriated funds to the organization and receiving requests for funding in future years, or
- (5) administering any federal grants or contracts awarded to the organization.

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- d. A controlled organization²⁹ was established by the component reporting entity or to support the mission of the component reporting entity, and

²² See par. 19.

²³ The Congressional Budget Justification is the document submitted annually to Congress to justify an organizations budget request.

²⁴ These indicators provide evidence that accountability was established or was assigned to a component reporting entity. Meeting any one would typically mean accountability was established.

²⁵ For example, the United States Census Bureau (officially the Bureau of the Census, as defined in Title 13 U.S.C. § 11) is part of the US Department of Commerce.

²⁶ Such responsibilities may be assigned to a program office.

²⁸ These responsibilities are examples of actions or activities performed by the component reporting entity indicative of monitoring an ownership interest in an organization, which is an indicator of accountability.

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²⁹ Where control exists at the government-wide level based on paragraphs 22-31.

a continuing relationship exists. Examples of continuing relationships include:

- (1) approving bylaws including any amendments,
- (2) being represented on the governing board (e.g., as an ex-officio member),
- (3) appointing members of the governing board,
- (4) coordinating and/or conveying input on strategic plans,
- (5) monitoring organizational performance,
- (6) approving budgets, operating plans, or contracts with others,
- (7) establishing and executing cooperative agreements with the organization,
- (8) administering federal grants to or contracts with the organization, or
- (9) testifying before Congress regarding entity performance and objectives.

56. If more than one component reporting entity is assigned responsibilities as described above, the following guidance applies,

- a. Non-core entities should be included in the GPFFR of each component reporting entity assigned such responsibilities.
- b. Core entities can be administratively assigned to only one component reporting entity.³⁰ The component reporting entity assigned the largest share of such responsibilities should include the core entity. Where it is not clear which, if any, component reporting entity should include the core entity, the Office of Management and Budget should assist in determining which, if any, component reporting entity should include the core entity.

57. If a non-core entity has not been administratively assigned to a core entity, the non-core entity should be reported by a component reporting entity (a) assigned responsibility for transferring funds to the non-core entity or (b) with which its mission most closely aligns. The Office of Management and Budget should assist in determining which component reporting entity or entities should include the non-core entity.

Misleading to Exclude and / or Misleading to Include

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³⁰ Note that the component reporting entity to which a core entity is administratively assigned may also be administratively assigned to a higher level component reporting entity.

58. There may be instances where an organization is not administratively assigned to the component reporting entity based on the principles in paragraphs 54-57, yet the component reporting entity GPFFR would be misleading or incomplete if the organization were excluded. If so, such organizations should be included in the component reporting entity's GPFFR.³¹

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Comment: April minutes, page 18.

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59. There may be instances where administrative assignments of core entities based on the principles in paragraphs 54-57, would result in misleading presentation. For example, an organization may have been legally established within a larger entity while being authorized to operate independently. While such conditions are expected to be rare, if it would be misleading to include the organization in the component reporting entity GPFFR, the organization may be excluded so long as it prepares its own GPFFR which is consolidated in the government-wide GPFFR.

60. Determining whether it would be misleading to include a core entity administratively assigned to a component reporting entity requires the application of professional judgment. Examples³³ of indicators that it may be misleading to include an organization are:

a. The budget submission is combined for procedural purposes only, as indicated by:

(1) the budget request not being approved by component reporting entity management, or

(2) the absence of involvement by component reporting entity management regarding budget execution, investments, or strategic planning.

b. The component reporting entity provides no direct oversight of the organization.

c. The organization's funding is separate from the component reporting entity's funding.

³¹ Although such situations would be rare, this Statement provides for situations that may arise.

³³ The indicators listed in 60 a. – f. are examples and there may be other indicators not included on this list. Further, no certain number of indicators need be present to determine an organization would be misleading to include. This determination is based on the assessment as a whole after considering all facts and often requires professional judgment in making such decisions.

- d. Inclusion of the organization's financial information in the component reporting entity's financial statement could be misleading as to the entity's responsibilities for the organization's liabilities and other obligations.
- e. The organization has established itself as a stand-alone organization since its inception and has routinely prepared audited financial statements since that time.
- f. The organization provides financial data directly to the Department of the Treasury for the government-wide GPPFR.

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GPPFR Consolidation and Disclosure

Core entities

- 61. Core entities' financial statements should be consolidated to facilitate an assessment of the financial position of the federal government and the cost of operations financed by taxpayers. A component reporting entity should provide consolidated financial statements for all core entities administratively assigned to it. Consolidation³⁵ aggregates the individual financial statements of entities comprising a reporting entity and results in presentation of information for a single economic entity representing core taxpayer supported activities, resources, and obligations where accountability rests with the Congress and/or the President.
- 62. Core entities as defined herein are considered federal entities and should apply GAAP as defined in SFFAS 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board*.
- 63. SFFAS 34 recognizes that a limited number of federal entities prepare and publish financial reports pursuant to the accounting and reporting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). SFFAS 34 provides that GPPFRs prepared in conformity with accounting standards issued by the FASB also may be regarded as in conformity with GAAP. Consolidated reporting entities (i.e. the consolidated government-wide entity or a consolidated component reporting entity) should consolidate component reporting entity or sub-component financial statements for core entities prepared in accordance with SFFAS 34 without conversion for any differences in accounting policies

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³⁵ Consolidation is a method of accounting that combines the accounts of those entities line by line on a uniform basis of accounting and eliminates balances and transactions among the entities. For selected financial statements such as the statement of budgetary resources, a combined financial statement which does not eliminate balances and transactions among the entities is acceptable.

among the entities. Nonetheless, any component reporting entity that publishes financial reports pursuant to the accounting and reporting standards issued by the FASB should disclose intragovernmental amounts measured in accordance with federal financial accounting standards to facilitate elimination entries in preparation of the government-wide financial statements.

Comment: See April minutes, page 18.

Non-core entities

64. Maintaining a distinction between the finances of core entities and non-core entities will more effectively meet federal financial reporting objectives. However, federal financial reporting objectives cannot be fully met without information regarding non-core entities.

65. For those organizations classified as non-core entities, this Statement provides for judgment by the preparer in determining the appropriate disclosures based on the factors and principles provided herein. Disclosures regarding non-core entities should be provided in accordance with Disclosures for Non-core Entities as detailed in par. 68 to 72 below after considering the factors listed in par. 67.

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Comment: April minutes, page 19.

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Factors in Determining Non-Core Entity Disclosures

67. Materiality is an overarching consideration in financial reporting. Preparers should consider both qualitative and quantitative materiality in determining non-core entity disclosures. Beyond materiality, the following factors³⁶ should be considered in making judgments about the extent of appropriate non-core entity disclosures:

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a. **Relevance to reporting objectives** - Significance of the non-core entity to meeting the reporting objectives established in SFFAC 1, *Objectives of Federal Financial Reporting*, with regard to the core entity. In particular, this would include the significance of the information regarding results of operations and financial position to meeting the operating performance and stewardship reporting objectives.

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b. **Nature and magnitude of the potential benefits or risks/exposures associated with the relationship**- Information is needed to provide an understanding of the potential operational or financial impact, including

³⁶ The factors are presented in a list for consideration in the aggregate; no individual weights should be assigned or interpreted.

financial-related exposures to potential gain and risk of loss, to the core entity resulting from the non-core entity's operations.

- c. **Non-core entity views/perspective-** Entities determined to be non-core in accordance with paragraphs 38 -- 41 may consider how they account for or report on their relationship with the federal government. For example, whether the non-core entity views itself as an extension of the federal government or operationally independent of the Congress and/or the President may influence the type and extent of information that is disclosed.
- d. **Complexity of the relationship-** More complex relationships would involve additional detailed disclosures to ensure the relationship is understood by the readers.
- e. **Extent to which the information interests, or may be expected to interest, a wide audience** - Due to the sensitivity of the relationship, materiality of the transactions, media attention, or other reasons, interested parties may expect disclosure regarding the non-core entity or its relationship with the federal government.
- f. **Extent to which there are no alternative sources of reliable information-** An objective of GPFFRs is to meet the needs of users who may have limited access to information or statements and lack the ability to demand the desired information.

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Disclosures for Non-core Entities

- 68. In addition to the factors presented in par. 67 regarding the extent of disclosures, both qualitative and quantitative factors should be considered in determining whether the disclosures for a non-core entity should be presented separately due to its significance or aggregated with other non-core entities. If disclosures are aggregated, aggregation may be based on non-core entity type, class, investment type, or a particular event deemed significant to the reporting entity.
- 69. Disclosures should be integrated so that concise, meaningful and transparent information is provided. Integration is accomplished by providing a single comprehensive disclosure regarding the non-core entity and related balances or by incorporating references to relevant disclosures elsewhere in the GPFFR but relating to the non-core entity. For example, a reference may be made to a disclosure regarding investments in the non-core entity.

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70. For each significant non-core entity and aggregation of non-core entities, information should be disclosed to meet the following objectives³⁷:
- a. **Relationship:** The nature of the federal government's relationship with the non-core entity or entities
 - b. **Relevant Activity:** Nature and magnitude of relevant activity during the period and balances at the end of the period
 - c. **Future exposures:** A description of financial and non-financial risks and potential benefits and, if possible, the amount of the federal government's exposure to gains and losses from the past or future operations of the non-core entity

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71. To ensure the relationship objective for non-core entities exercising powers reserved to the federal government as sovereign is met and more detailed financial information is accessible, disclosures about such entities should include, at a minimum, information regarding:
- a. Its mission
 - b. The relationship of its mission to federal policy objectives
 - c. Its organizational structure
 - d. The existence of its annual financial report and how it can be obtained

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72. examples of information that may meet the above objectives and provide the necessary understanding of the non-core entity's relationship, activities, and future exposures specific to the federal government are provided below.³⁸ In determining what information is needed to meet the objectives in paragraph 70, the factors in paragraph 67, including the complexity and nature and magnitude of the relationship, should be considered. The list of examples below may not be exhaustive and additional items of information necessary to meet the objectives should be disclosed even if not specifically identified in the list below.
- a. The name and description of the non-core entity,³⁹ including information about its mission and organization and any significant involvements with outside parties
 - b. The nature of the relationship between the federal government and the non-core entity including relevant information regarding:
 - (1) How any control or influence over the non-core entity is exercised

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³⁷ The objectives are not listed in any order of preference.

³⁸ No individual example is itself a required disclosure nor are the examples required in the aggregate. Therefore, the examples are not alternatives or substitutes one for another. Rather, a disclosure that meets the objectives in paragraph 70 should be provided.

³⁹ For simplicity, information is described in relation to a single non-core entity. Nonetheless, the information may be presented for an aggregation of similar non-core entities.

(2) Key terms of contractual agreements, statutes, or other legal authorities

(3) The percentage of ownership interest and/or voting rights

- c. For intervention actions, the primary reasons for the intervention and a brief description of the federal government's plan relative to operating or disposing of the non-core entity, and/or a statement that the intervention is not expected to be permanent
- d. A description and summary of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, gains, and losses recognized in the financial statements of the reporting entity as a consequence of transactions with or interests in the non-core entity and the basis for determining the amounts reported (or a reference to other disclosures where such information is provided)
- e. A discussion of key financial indicators and changes in key financial indicators
- f. Information regarding the existence of, the non-core entity's annual financial report and how it can be obtained
- g. In the event that contractual agreements, statutes, or other legal authorities obligate the core entity to provide financial support to the non-core entity in the future, information regarding potential financial impacts (including those terms of the arrangements to provide financial support and liquidity, including events or circumstances that could expose the federal government to a loss)
- h. The nature of, and changes in, the risks and benefits associated with the control of, or other involvement with, the entity during the period
- i. The amount that best represents the federal government's maximum exposure to gain or loss from its involvement with the non-core entity, including how the maximum exposure to gain or loss is determined. If this cannot be quantified, a narrative discussion could be offered.
- j. Other information that would provide an understanding of the potential financial impact, including financial-related exposures to potential gain and risk of loss to the reporting entity, resulting from the non-core entity's operations including important existing, currently-known demands, risks, uncertainties, events, conditions and trends—both favorable and unfavorable.

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73. Non-core entity information disclosed in the GPFFR should be based on accrual basis standards provided in generally accepted accounting principles for its

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specific type of entity.⁴⁰ This includes generally accepted accounting principles for the relevant domain (FASAB, Governmental Accounting Standards Board, or [FASB](#)).

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74. When information is derived from the non-core entity's financial report, it is preferable but not mandatory that the report be for the same reporting period as the government-wide reporting entity. If a non-core entity's reporting period differs from the government-wide reporting entity's and it is not cost-beneficial to align the reporting periods, any financial information disclosed from the non-core entity's financial report should be for a reporting period ending within the government-wide reporting entity's reporting period.

Comment: To avoid confusion between information about the non-core entity drawn from the core entity's own financial statements rather than from the non-core entity's financial statements.

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75. Significant changes in information occurring from the end of the non-core entity's reporting period should be reported consistent with the requirements of SFFAS 39, Subsequent Events: Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Contained in the AICPA Statements on Auditing Standards.

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Related Party

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76. In addition, the federal government may be able to exercise influence over certain organizations that were not included in the GPFRR but the relationship should also be disclosed. NOTE: The issue of related parties is addressed in an issue paper at Tab D.

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77.

Effect on Existing Concepts

Effective Date

78. These standards are effective for periods beginning after September 30, year. Earlier implementation is encouraged.

⁴⁰ Core government entities should apply the GAAP hierarchy established in SFFAS 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board*.

The provisions of this Statement need not be applied to immaterial items.

Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts 2: Entity and Display

Status

Issued	April 20, 1995
Interpretations and Technical Releases	
Affects	No other statement.
Affected by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraphs 90-102, SFFAS 7, which affect paragraphs 64, 74, 105 of this statement, and add Appendix I-G. • SFFAS 27, paragraph 38, amends footnote 3. • SFFAS 31, paragraph 35, amends paragraphs 84 and 102. • SFFAS 6, paragraphs 6 through 22, amend par. 2, 3, 55, 69, 72-74, 76-79, 81, and 108 as well as footnotes 11, 12, 12a, 14, and 17.

Summary

This concepts statement describes the basis for defining a reporting entity for the general purpose financial reporting performed by the Federal government and/or entities thereof. For any entity to be a reporting entity it should meet all of the following criteria:

- There is a management responsible for controlling and deploying resources, producing outputs and outcomes, executing the budget or a portion thereof (assuming that the entity is included in the budget), and held accountable for the entity's performance.
- The entity's scope is such that its financial statements would provide a meaningful representation of operations and financial condition.
- There are likely to be users of the financial statements who are interested in and could use the information in the statements to help them make resource allocation and other decisions and hold the entity accountable for its deployment and use of resources.

Criteria for including components in a reporting entity are also provided. A conclusive criterion establishes that any organization, program, or budget account (including off-budget accounts and government corporations) appearing in the Federal budget section currently titled "Federal Programs by Agency and Account" should be considered part of the Federal Government as well as part of the organization with which it appears. Indicative criteria are presented that should be considered when an organization is not listed in the "Federal Programs by Agency and Account" yet the general purpose financial statements might be misleading or incomplete if the organization were not included therein.

This concepts statement also describes the items that should be included in Federal financial reports and presents illustrative statements depicting desirable displays of financial information. The items include:

- management discussion and analysis;
- balance sheet;

Concepts 2

-
- statement of net costs;
 - statement of changes in net position;
 - statement of custodial activities, when appropriate;
 - statement of budgetary resources;
 - statement of program performance measures;
 - accompanying footnotes;
 - required supplemental information pertaining to physical, human, and research and development capital and selected claims on future resources, when appropriate; and
 - other supplemental financial and management information, when appropriate.

SFFAS 7, *Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources*, amends the above list to include “statement of financing.” SFFAS 7 also presents an illustrative statement of financing to amend the displays shown in Appendix A of SFFAC 2.

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Introduction

an organizational perspective for considering

1. A basic postulate of accounting is that accounting information pertains to entities, i.e., circumscribed legal, administrative, fiduciary, or other organizational structures. Another basic postulate is that entities use financial reports to communicate financial and related information about the entity to persons concerned with the entity.
2. The purpose of this statement of accounting concepts is to provide guidance as to what would be encompassed by a Federal Government entity's financial report. The statement specifies the types of entities for which there ought to be financial reports (hereinafter called reporting entities), establishes ~~guidelines for defining~~ the makeup of each type of reporting entity, identifies types of financial reports for communicating the information for each type of reporting entity, suggests the types of information each type of report would convey, and identifies the process and factors the Board may consider in determining whether information should be basic information, required supplementary information (RSI), or other accompanying information (OAI).
3. A statement of financial accounting concepts is intended to guide the members of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) as they deliberate accounting standards for the federal government. The concepts in this Statement are consistent with those established in SFFAC 1 which are not superseded or modified by this Statement. The concepts in this Statement also are generally consistent with current practice and do not imply radical change. However, they are expected to guide the Board's future deliberations. In addition, concepts statements constitute "other literature" and may only be relied upon by financial statement preparers and auditors to resolve specific accounting issues in the absence of GAAP literature. This Statement also would be useful to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), when it carries out its statutory responsibilities for specifying who should prepare financial statements and the form and content of those statements.¹

¹OMB specifies the form and content of agency and governmentwide financial statements, pursuant to authority assigned in the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, as amended (title 31, U.S. Code, section 3515(d) and section 331(e)(1)) through periodic issuance of OMB Bulletins. OMB intends to base the form and content on the concepts contained in this statement.

Concepts 2

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4. This statement does not try to define which reporting entities must prepare and issue financial statements. That authority and responsibility resides with the Congress, OMB, and other oversight organizations and resource providers.
 5. The specification of reporting entities intends to be suitable for all organizations within the Executive branch of the Federal Government, including the Departments, independent agencies,² commissions, and corporations. FASAB does not propose to recommend accounting concepts and standards for the Legislative and Judicial branches. However, the concepts recommended in this statement would be appropriate for those branches.
 6. The concepts, as defined in this statement, are intended primarily for the general purpose financial reporting performed by Federal entities. This is the financial reporting that these entities would undertake to help meet the objectives defined in Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts (SFFAC) No. 1, "Objectives of Federal Financial Reporting." These objectives are as follows:
 - **Budgetary integrity.** Federal financial reporting should assist in fulfilling the government's duty to be publicly accountable for monies raised through taxes and other means and for their expenditure in accordance with the appropriations laws that establish the government's budget for a particular fiscal year and related laws and regulations.
 - **Operating performance.** Federal financial reporting should assist report users in evaluating the service efforts, costs, and accomplishments of the reporting entity; the manner in which these efforts and accomplishments have been financed; and the management of the entity's assets and liabilities.
 - **Stewardship.** Federal financial reporting should assist report users in assessing the impact on the country of the government's operations and investments for the period and how, as a result, the government's and the nation's financial conditions have changed and may change in the future.

²"Independent agencies" is a term used to distinguish agencies that are independent of a Cabinet department from the agencies that are part of the Cabinet departments. Independent agencies report directly to the President and are part of the U.S. Government.

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- **Systems and control.** Federal financial reporting should assist report users in understanding whether financial management systems and internal accounting and administrative controls are adequate to ensure proper execution of transactions, safeguard assets, and support performance measurement.
7. The concepts are also intended, as FASAB's mission statement requires, to help in meeting the financial and budgetary information needs of executive agencies and Congressional oversight groups, and to strengthen the conceptual basis and consistency of Federal accounting data.
 8. The entity and display concepts presented in this statement do not preclude the specification of ad hoc or temporary reporting entities to meet special reporting needs of users of Federal agencies' financial information. Nor do they preclude a reporting entity from preparing special purpose financial reports to meet the specific needs of persons in the reporting entity or in response to requests from persons outside the entity for certain financial information; or from preparing a so-called "popular report," which provides a simplified, highly readable, easily understandable description of a reporting entity's finances. These statements would not necessarily purport to be presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Reasons For Defining Reporting Entities

9. The most basic reason for having an explicit understanding of what the reporting entity entails is to ensure that the users of the entity's financial reports are provided with all the information that is relevant to the reporting entity, subject to cost and time constraints. Clearly defining the boundaries of the reporting entity provides the users with a clear understanding of what the reporting entity encompasses. It helps to establish what information is relevant to the financial statements and what information is not.

relevant

10. Other reasons for having an explicit understanding of what the reporting entity entails are to:
 - ensure that for the aggregation of information at each reporting level, no entity is omitted, and to provide for consolidations and/or combinations of information from reporting units at the same level, as appropriate;

, combinations, and/or disclosures

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- assist in making comparisons among comparable reporting entities by reducing the possibility of unintended or arbitrary exclusions or inclusions of entities;
- assist in making comparisons among alternative ways to provide similar services or products;
- be able to distribute costs properly and fully and to properly attribute the responsibility for assets and liabilities; and
- facilitate evaluating performance, responsibility, and control, especially where one agency is the provider or recipient of services attributable to or financed by another agency.

Structure Of The Federal Government

11. The Federal Government is an extremely complex organization composed of many different components. For accounting and reporting purposes, it may be viewed from at least three perspectives. However, the nature of each type of component and the relationships among the components and perspectives are not always consistent.

Organization Perspective

12. The first type of perspective is the **organization** perspective. The Federal Government is composed of organizations that manage resources and are responsible for operations, i.e., delivering services. These include the major Departments and independent agencies, which are generally divided into suborganizations, i.e., smaller organizational units with a wide variety of titles, including bureaus, administrations, agencies, services, and corporations. Many of these are further divided into even smaller suborganizations. On the other hand, there are small agencies for which division into smaller units is generally not considered appropriate.

Budget Perspective

13. From another perspective, the government is composed of accounts presented in the budget, hereinafter referred to as **budget accounts**. Budget accounts are composed of expenditure (appropriations or fund) accounts and receipt (including offsetting receipt) accounts. The size and scope of these accounts varies according to Congressional preference. They can vary from very small accounts, which are useful for constraining management, to very large accounts, which can be used to finance many activities.

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14. Budget accounts are not the same as Treasury accounts. The latter are accounts established in the Treasury to, among other purposes, record the appropriations and other budgetary resources provided by statutes and the transactions affecting those accounts. For the most part, budget accounts are aggregations of Treasury accounts. Also, Treasury accounts include deposit accounts as well as budget accounts.
15. Nor are budget accounts the same as the uniform ledger accounts established by the U.S. Government Standard General Ledger (SGL). SGL accounts record specific homogeneous types of transactions and balances that aggregate to specific classifications on the financial statements. They have been established so that agencies can establish control over their financial transactions and balances, meet the basic financial reporting requirements, and integrate budgetary and financial accounting in the same general ledger.
16. A budget account may coincide with an organization or one or more of its suborganizations. Other times, several budget accounts need to be aggregated to constitute an organization or sub-organization.
17. Budget accounts are classified as federal funds or trust funds. Any account that is designated by the laws governing the federal budget as being a trust fund is so classified. Federal funds comprise the larger group and include all transactions not classified by law as trust funds. Three components make up federal funds: the general fund, special funds, and revolving funds. The definition of each of these categories can be found in the OMB circular A-11 and the GAO [Glossary of Terms Used in the Federal Budget Process](#).
18. Care must be taken in determining the nature of all trust funds and their relationship to the entity responsible for them. A few trust funds are truly fiduciary in nature. Most trust funds included in the budget are not of a fiduciary nature and are used in federal financing in a way that differs from the common understanding of trust funds outside the federal government. In many ways, these trust funds can be similar to revolving or special funds in that their spending is financed by earmarked collections.
19. In customary usage, the term “trust fund” refers to money belonging to one party held “in trust” by another party operating as a fiduciary. The money in a trust fund must be used in accordance with the trust’s terms, which the trustee cannot unilaterally modify, and is maintained

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separately and not commingled with the trustee's own funds. This is not the case for most federal trust funds that are included in the budget—the fiduciary relationship usually does not exist. The beneficiaries do not own the funds and the terms in the law that created the trust fund can be unilaterally altered by Congress.

20. Special funds and trust funds, except trust revolving funds, are aggregates of budget accounts. They normally consist of one or more receipt accounts and one or more expenditure accounts. Among the trust funds, social insurance programs (such as social security and unemployment compensation) have the largest amount of funds and federal employee programs (such as retirement and health benefits) the second largest. Together they make up about 90 percent of all trust fund receipts. Other trust funds include excise tax financed programs for highway construction, airports and airway operations, and other public works. Like other budget accounts, trust funds are usually the responsibility of a single organization, although sometimes they are the responsibility of more than one organization.
21. Budget accounts are also categorized, as mandated by law and defined by OMB, into functions and subfunctions that represent national needs of continuing national importance and substantial expenditures of resources. Examples of functions are national defense and health.

 Program Perspective

22. From a third perspective, the government is composed of **programs and activities**, i.e., the services the organizations provide and the specific lines of work they perform. Each program and activity is responsible for producing certain outputs in order to achieve desired outcomes.
23. There is no firm definition for the term “program;” it varies in the eye of the beholder. For example, the Highway program could relate to the entire Federal highway program, the program to build interstate highways (in contrast to city streets, secondary roads, etc.), or a program to build a highway between two specific points. Moreover, in accordance with the sequester provisions of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees annually define, in the Committee Reports, the meaning of “Programs, Projects, and Activities” as they relate to each of the Appropriations Acts.

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24. The term “program” is also often used interchangeably with the terms “function” and “sub-function” (see paragraph 21). Generally, however, the term “function” would be used only for the functions defined in the budget. Otherwise, the term “program” would be used.

Intertwining Of The Perspectives

25. The programs are administered by the organizations and financed by the budget accounts. In a few instances, there is a one-to-one relationship among the three perspectives. A single budget account finances a single program and organization. Thus, the program is carried out only by the single organization and the organization performs only one program.
26. However, most programs are financed by more than one budget account, some of which might not be under the control of the organizational unit administering the program. Some programs are even administered by more than one organization. Likewise, a single organization or budget account could be responsible for several programs. In some instances, a program could also be considered an organizational unit, e.g., the Center for Disease Control and Prevention.
27. Furthermore, some of the support necessary to perform a program is frequently provided by other organizations and/or financed by other budget accounts. Examples are the computer support for a program that is obtained from a central unit within the department, or retirement health costs for a program’s current and former employees.
28. This complex situation is the result of the evolution of Federal organizations, programs, and budgetary structures over many years. As Federal missions and programs have expanded and changed, new departments have been created, new organizations have been added to existing departments, and new duties have been assigned to existing organizations on the basis of various considerations. Similarly, the budget structure has evolved in response to the needs of the Congress; its committees and subcommittees; and various initiatives by the President, program managers, and interest groups.

Identifying The Reporting Entities For General Purpose Financial Reporting

29. As stated, reporting entities are entities that issue general purpose financial statements to communicate financial and related information about the entity. For any entity to be a reporting entity, as defined by this Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts, it would need to meet all of the following criteria.
- There is a management responsible for controlling and deploying resources, producing outputs and outcomes, executing the budget or a portion thereof (assuming that the entity is included in the budget), and held accountable for the entity's performance.
 - The entity's scope is such that its financial statements would provide a meaningful representation of operations and financial condition.
 - There are likely to be users of the financial statements who are interested in and could use the information in the statements to help them make resource allocation and other decisions and hold the entity accountable for its deployment and use of resources.
30. Budget accounts, in and of themselves, do not meet the criteria in the preceding paragraph and, therefore, would not be considered a reporting entity for the purposes of issuing general purpose financial statements. Also, the size and scope of the budget accounts across all government agencies lack sufficient consistency for them to be universally considered as the reporting entity. Similarly, programs generally do not meet the criteria in paragraph 29 and, therefore, would not be a considered a reporting entity that prepares general purpose financial statements.
31. On the other hand, organizations, and particularly larger organizations, meet the criteria in paragraph 29. While the occasional overlap of programs and budget accounts among more than one organizational unit could complicate financial reporting, the association of data with the responsibility centers, revenue centers, profit centers, cost centers, etc. which managers typically use for organizing and operating permit the following:
- aggregating information for not only the organization (and suborganizations), but also for one or more of the programs performed by the organization, and one or more of the budget accounts for which the organization is responsible, and

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- the subsequent arraying of the information not only by organization, but also by sub-organization, program, and/or budget accounts.
32. This approach to defining the appropriate reporting entities in the Federal Government supports establishment of accountability in the organizations (and suborganizations) while still enabling them to provide information pertaining to their programs.
 33. Although a reporting entity might not control all the budget accounts used to finance one or more of the programs it administers, any revenues attributable to or costs incurred on behalf of the programs it administers should be associated with that reporting entity. This notion holds true regardless of whether the reporting entity maintains personnel on a payroll.
 34. The departments and major independent agencies are organizational units and therefore would be the primary reporting entities. However, in many instances, financial statements that present aggregations of information into suborganization entities, i.e., bureaus, administrations, or agencies, may be more useful than statements that present only aggregations into organizational entities. The former can provide a better understanding of the financial results and status of the many individual suborganizations and programs constituting a department or major independent agency. They can reveal instances where programs are carried out by several suborganizations within the department or major independent agency.
 35. Similar to other budget accounts, trust funds, special funds, and revolving funds are usually administered by a single organization. For financial reporting purposes, the organization would be the reporting entity; the trust fund or revolving fund would be a component of the organization that administers the fund in the same manner that a suborganization or other type of budget account is a component of the organization. This would not preclude separate reporting for the trust fund, special fund, or revolving fund by the managing organization, nor would it preclude disclosure of trust fund, special fund, or revolving

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fund information within the organization's report when there is sufficient interest.³

36. Likewise, some programs are coterminous, i.e., share the same boundaries, with an organization or sub-organization, while other programs—such as student loan programs—are the component for which resources are deployed, are responsible for achieving objectives, and/or are of great interest to outsiders. In both instances, the financial operations and results of the program might warrant highlighting or even separate reporting by the organization or suborganization which manages the program.
37. Financial statements for organizationally-based reporting entities may be audited and issued to external parties, unaudited and used for internal management purposes, or, perhaps to be more relevant and meaningful, combined with financial statements from other organizationally-based reporting entities.
38. The ultimate aggregation of entities is into the entire Federal Government which, in reality, is the only independent economic entity—although some would say the entire country is the ultimate economic entity. The Federal Government entity would encompass all of the resources and responsibilities existing within the component entities, whether they are part of the Executive, Legislative, or Judicial branches (although, as noted in paragraph 5, FASAB's recommendations pertain only to the Executive Branch). The aggregation would include organizations for which the Federal Government is financially accountable as well as other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the government (~~see paragraphs 39 through 50~~) are such that their

³For some trust funds, the collection of the revenues is performed by an organizational entity acting in a custodial capacity that differs from the organizational entity that administers the trust fund. In those instances, the organizational entity that collects the revenues would be responsible for reporting only the collection and subsequent disposition of the funds. The organizational entity responsible for carrying out the program(s) financed by a trust fund will report all assets, liabilities, revenues, and expense of the fund, notwithstanding the fact that another entity has custodial responsibility for the assets. In the case of multiple responsible entities, if the separate portions of the program can be clearly identified with a responsible component entity, then each component entity should report its portion in accordance with the requirements of SFFAS 27, *Identifying and Reporting Earmarked Funds*. If separate portions cannot be identified, the component entity with program management responsibility should report the fund.

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exclusion would cause the Federal Government's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Criteria For Including Components In A Reporting Entity

39. ~~Regardless of whether a reporting entity is the U.S. Federal Government, or an organization, suborganization, or program, there can be uncertainty as to what should be included and inconsistency as to what is included in the reporting entity. The identification and application of specified criteria can reduce this uncertainty and inconsistency.~~
40. ~~The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has established criteria for what would be included in a state or local government reporting entity. These criteria relate to financial accountability, which includes appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing board, together with imposition of will, and financial benefit to or burden on a primary government. These criteria, while in part relevant, must be tailored to the Federal Government environment. First, there are not as many different types of entities in the Federal Government as there are in state and local governments. Second, the Congress and others with oversight authority frequently establish explicit rules for what to include as part of a Federal reporting entity. Finally, as indicated, with the exception of the Federal Government as a whole, all the reporting units are components of a larger entity, namely the Federal Government, rather than independent economic entities.~~

Conclusive Criterion

41. ~~There are two types of criteria that should be considered when deciding what to include as part of a financial reporting entity. The first is a **conclusive criterion**, i.e., an inherent conclusion that for financial reporting purposes, any organization meeting this criterion is part of a specified larger entity.~~
42. ~~Appearance in the Federal budget section currently entitled "Federal Programs by Agency and Account" is a conclusive criterion. Any organization, program, or budget account, including off-budget accounts and government corporations, included in that section should be considered part of the U.S. Federal Government, as well as part of the organization with which it appears. This does not mean, however, that an appropriation that finances a subsidy to a non-Federal entity would, by itself, require the recipient to be included in~~

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~~the financial statements of the organization or program that expends the appropriation.~~

Indicative Criteria

- ~~43. There are instances when, for political or other reasons, an organization (including a government corporation), program, or account is not listed in the “Federal Programs by Agency and Account,” yet the general purpose financial statements would be misleading or incomplete in regard to the objectives for Federal financial reporting if the organization, program, or account were not included therein. These organizations, programs, or accounts would normally be considered to be operating at the “margin” of what would be considered a governmental function in contrast to providing a more basic governmental function. Thus, in addition to the conclusive criterion, there are several **indicative criteria** that should be considered in the aggregate for defining a financial reporting entity in the Federal Government. No single indicative criterion is a conclusive criterion in the manner that appearance in the “Federal Programs by Agency and Account” section of the budget is. Nor can weights be assigned to the indicative criteria. Thus, while the indicative criteria are presented in descending order of importance, judgment must be based on a consideration of all of the indicative criteria.~~
- ~~44. The indicative criteria for determining whether an organization not listed in the “Federal Programs by Agency and Account” section of the budget is nevertheless part of a financial reporting entity are as follows:~~
- ~~• It exercises any sovereign power of the government to carry out Federal functions. Evidence of sovereign powers are the power to collect compulsory payments, e.g., taxes, fines, or other compulsory assessments; use police powers; conduct negotiations involving the interests of the United States with other nations; or borrow funds for Government use.~~
 - ~~• It is owned by the Federal Government, particularly if the ownership is of the organization and not just the property. Ownership is also established by considering who is at risk if the organization fails, or identifying for whom the organization’s employees work.~~
 - ~~• It is subject to the direct or continuing administrative control of the reporting entity, as revealed by such features as (1) the ability to select or remove the governing authority or the ability to designate management, particularly if there is to be a significant~~

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~~continuing relationship with the governing authority or management with respect to carrying out important public functions (in contrast to selections and designations in which there is little continuing communication with, or accountability to, the appointing official); (2) authority to review and modify or approve budget requests, budgetary adjustments, or amendments or rate or fee changes; (3) ability to veto, overrule, or modify governing body decisions or otherwise significantly influence normal operations; (4) authority to sign contracts as the contracting authority; (5) approval of hiring, reassignment, and removal of key personnel; (6) title to, ability to transfer title to, and/or exercise control over facilities and property; and (7) right to require audits that do more than just support the granting of contracts. (While many of these criteria exist in a client-contractor relationship, it is not necessarily intended that an entity's contractor be considered as part of the reporting entity.)~~

- ~~• It carries out Federal missions and objectives.~~
- ~~• It determines the outcome or disposition of matters affecting the recipients of services that the Federal Government provides.~~
- ~~• It has a fiduciary relationship with a reporting entity, as indicated by such factors as the ability of a reporting entity to commit the other entity financially or control the collection and disbursement of funds; and other manifestations of financial interdependency, such as a reporting entity's responsibility for financing deficits, entitlement to surpluses (although not necessarily the assets acquired from failed units), or the guarantee of or "moral responsibility" for debt or other obligations.~~

~~45. The entity or any of the above criteria are likely to remain in existence for a time, i.e., the interest in the entity and its governmental characteristics is more than fleeting.~~

~~46. In applying the indicative criteria, the materiality of the entities and their relationship with one another should be considered. Materiality should not be measured solely in dollars. Potential embarrassment to any of the entities' stakeholders should also be considered. Thus, a bias toward expansiveness and comprehensiveness would be justified, particularly if it could contribute to maintenance of fiscal control.⁴~~

⁴~~Any uncertainty as to what to consider as a reporting entity would be resolved by OMB in consultation with the appropriate Congressional committees.~~

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~~Federal Reserve System~~ 47. ~~In establishing and monitoring monetary policy, the Federal Reserve System, i.e., the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Banks, could be considered as functioning consistent with the indicative criteria presented in paragraph 44. However, in the United States, the organization and functions pertaining to monetary policy are traditionally separated from and independent of the other central government organizations and functions in order to achieve more effective monetary and fiscal policies and economic results. Therefore, the Federal Reserve System would not be considered part of the government-wide reporting entity. Payments made to or collections received from the Federal Reserve System would be reported in the financial statements of the Federal Government. Certain other disclosures might also be appropriate in the financial statement for the entire government.~~

~~Government Sponsored Enterprises~~ 48. ~~There are also several Federally chartered but privately owned and operated financial institutions that have been established as financial intermediaries to facilitate the flow of investment funds to specific segments of the private sector. These entities are called government sponsored enterprises (GSE). Examples are the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Farm Credit Banks, and the Federal Home Loan Banks. By law, each of these GSEs is subject to oversight from a specific Federal agency. However, they are not included in the Federal budget section entitled "Federal Programs by Agency and Account." Nor, as currently constituted, do they function in a manner consistent with the indicative criteria presented in paragraph 44. Thus they would not be considered part of the government-wide reporting entity nor the reporting entity to which they have been assigned for oversight.~~

49. ~~On the other hand, there are "political expectations" associated with the GSEs, the most significant of which is an expectation that legislation would be enacted to support a GSE experiencing severe financial difficulties. (Political expectations are different than "moral obligations" established by many states. There is no statutory authority that defines whether and how a political expectation would be met. With a moral obligation, the manner in which it may be met is usually explicitly defined in statute.) Therefore, agencies assigned oversight responsibility for a GSE(s) would need to consider making disclosures of the government's relationship with the GSE(s) and~~

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~~other information that would provide an understanding of the possibility of a contingent liability.⁵~~

Bailout Entities

~~50. The Federal Government occasionally bails out, i.e., guarantees or pays debt, for a privately owned entity whose failure could have an adverse impact on the nation's economy, commerce, national security, etc. As a condition of the bail out, the Federal Government frequently obtains rights similar to the authorities associated with the indicative criteria presented in paragraph 44. The existence of these rights does not make the bailed out entity part of the Federal Government reporting entity or any of the other reporting entities that are part of the Federal Government. Disclosure of the relationship(s) with the bailed out entity(ies) and any actual or potential material costs or liabilities would be appropriate.~~

Other Aspects Concerning The Completeness Of The Entity

Component Reporting

Identifying the organizations to include in

more appropriately established in standards

51. ~~The application of specified criteria to delineate~~ the reporting entity is one aspect of ensuring that the users of a reporting entity's financial reports are provided with all the information relevant to the reporting entity. However, because the only independent economic entity is the entire Federal Government, financial resources or free services are often provided from one component in the government to another component without a quid pro quo. For example, a portion of the retirement costs of Federal employees is reported by the Office of Personnel Management rather than the organizational entities employing the persons. Thus, within ~~the parameters explained in paragraphs 52 and 53,~~ it is important to ensure that the reporting entity's financial reports include amounts that are attributable to the reporting entity's activities, even though they are recorded elsewhere. This is particularly important for costs associated with the use of

⁵The term government sponsored enterprise is also sometimes used in a broader manner to encompass other entities established by the Federal Government to further a public policy and that are also not included in the budget section "Federal Programs by Agency and Account." Examples are the Financing Corporation, Resolution Funding Corporation, Amtrak, and even, on occasion, the American National Red Cross. These entities have varied characteristics and different types of relationships to the Federal Government, and therefore, in some cases, may be included with the above mentioned GSEs in sections or tables of Federal budget documents. These entities need to be judged individually with respect to the indicative criteria presented in paragraph 39 in order to determine whether they should be considered part of a Federal reporting entity.

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human resources; personnel services are such a major part of most government activities. It is also important for the costs of services provided by other reporting entities, such as computer services provided by another unit.

52. ~~A process in which the reporting entity is billed and pays for the amounts attributable to its activities is normally the most desirable approach for recording and reporting these amounts. However, when this type of direct debiting or crediting is not done, the decision as to whether to capture and report attributable amounts would be based on such criteria as the magnitude of the attributable amounts, the decision usefulness of the information to its likely users, the costs of capturing the data, whether a decision would be made differently as a result of having the information, and whether the information would have a policy impact.⁶~~

Insert A - Text regarding the distinction between core and non-core entities.

53. ~~It might be appropriate to consider the interest expense inherent in devoting a sum of capital to an organization or program as part of the total costs incurred in operating the organization or performing the program. This principle has already been adopted for the accounting for loans and loan guarantees, whereby a loan program is charged for the cost of capital provided by the U.S. Treasury.⁷~~

Displaying Financial Information

54. ~~Financial information is typically provided by or for a reporting entity through financial statements. Financial statements represent the principal means of communicating accounting information about an entity's resources, obligations, revenues, costs, etc. to those outside the entity. However, financial statements, and particularly those prepared for governmental and other not-for-profit organizations, may also contain information from sources other than accounting records. Also, management may communicate information to those outside the entity by means of financial reporting other than financial statements,~~

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⁶The Board is developing a Statement of Managerial Cost Accounting Concepts and Standards. This document, when finalized, will address recognition of these amounts.

⁷The Board has decided to undertake a project addressing the types of capital for which it might be appropriate for a reporting entity to disclose the costs, the reasons thereof, and the manner in which to determine and report these costs. A determination of the appropriateness of considering interest expense as part of the costs incurred by an organization or program will be made by that project.

Need to Distinguish between Core and Noncore Entities

53a. The Federal Government is a large and complex organization. Once the boundaries of the reporting entity have been established (that is, deciding what organizations should be included), a distinction is needed between core entities and non-core entities to assist in making decisions about the presentation of financial information. In order to fulfill public policy objectives, the federal government may rely both on core entities (for example, core entities include organizations established within the three branches of government) and on organizations that are distinct from core entities to fulfill public policy objectives. These distinct entities are referred to collectively as non-core entities.

53b. Non-core entities may maintain a separate legal identity, have a governance structure designed to insulate the organization from political influence, and/or be granted relative financial independence. Despite non-core entity's relative operational and financial independence, accountability for all organizations owned or controlled by the Federal Government rests with the Congress and/or the President. So, both core and non-core entities should be included in financial reports to provide accountability.

53c. It may be difficult to providing accountability, by meeting financial reporting objectives, through consolidated financial statements because they blur the distinction between core entities and non-core entities. Consolidated financial statements may obscure the fact that resources and resource allocation decisions for core and non-core entities are mostly independent. While core entities are financed by taxpayers and governed directly by elected officials, non-core entities often do not rely on taxpayers for financing or elected officials for budgets. For example, a single-column presentation of information for all entities likely would create a risk of incorrect inferences. Such inferences may include the amount of assets and revenues available for core entities to use in general government activities, and the extent to which taxpayers stand ready to liquidate liabilities and meet expenses of non-core entities.

53d. Maintaining a distinction between core entities and non-core entities may more effectively meet federal financial reporting objectives. Such a distinction may be maintained through discrete presentation of information regarding non-core entities. For example, disclosure by the government, including component reporting entities, of information regarding non-core entities may provide needed information about non-core entities. Nonetheless, disclosures are not a substitute for core entities recognizing the financial effects of transactions with non-core entities.

53e. Consolidating only core government entities' financial statements will facilitate an assessment of the financial position of the federal government and the cost of operations financed by taxpayers. Consolidation aggregates the individual financial statements of entities comprising a reporting entity and results in presentation of information for a single economic entity representing core taxpayer supported activities, resources, and obligations. Core government entities are considered federal entities and should apply GAAP as defined in SFFAS 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board*. The following sections discuss display of information in core entity financial reports.

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Ignore text as this was read before inserted page...

Insert A - Text regarding the distinction between core and non-core entities.

~~human resources; personnel services are such a major part of most government activities. It is also important for the costs of services provided by other reporting entities, such as computer services provided by another unit.~~

~~52. A process in which the reporting entity is billed and pays for the amounts attributable to its activities is normally the most desirable approach for recording and reporting these amounts. However, when this type of direct debiting or crediting is not done, the decision as to whether to capture and report attributable amounts would be based on such criteria as the magnitude of the attributable amounts, the decision usefulness of the information to its likely users, the costs of capturing the data, whether a decision would be made differently as a result of having the information, and whether the information would have a policy impact.⁶~~

~~53. It might be appropriate to consider the interest expense inherent in devoting a sum of capital to an organization or program as part of the total costs incurred in operating the organization or performing the program. This principle has already been adopted for the accounting for loans and loan guarantees, whereby a loan program is charged for the cost of capital provided by the U.S. Treasury.⁷~~

Displaying Financial Information

54. Financial information is typically provided by or for a reporting entity through financial statements. Financial statements represent the principal means of communicating accounting information about an entity's resources, obligations, revenues, costs, etc. to those outside the entity. However, financial statements, and particularly those prepared for governmental and other not-for-profit organizations, may also contain information from sources other than accounting records. Also, management may communicate information to those outside the entity by means of financial reporting other than financial statements,

⁶The Board is developing a Statement of Managerial Cost Accounting Concepts and Standards. This document, when finalized, will address recognition of these amounts.

⁷The Board has decided to undertake a project addressing the types of capital for which it might be appropriate for a reporting entity to disclose the costs, the reasons thereof, and the manner in which to determine and report these costs. A determination of the appropriateness of considering interest expense as part of the costs incurred by an organization or program will be made by that project.

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- either because the information is required to be disclosed by statute, regulation, or custom; or because management believes the information would be useful to those outside the entity and discloses it voluntarily.
- 55a. To enhance confidence in the reliability of information presented in financial statements, the statements are often, but not always audited by Inspectors General, independent accounting firms, or the Government Accountability Office. In developing accounting standards, the Board considers whether information should be categorized as basic information, required supplementary information (RSI), or other accompanying information (OAI). Distinguishing these categories is important because each category is subject to different procedures and reporting requirements under generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS). When an auditor is engaged to audit an entity's financial statements, basic information as a whole is subject to testing for fair presentation in conformity with GAAP. However, RSI and OAI are unaudited, but subject to certain procedures specified by GAGAS for RSI and OAI, respectively. To assist users in analyzing the different types of information within financial reports, these differences must be conveyed and can be accomplished in a variety of ways. The traditional approach is to separate the categories of information. However, the categories may be commingled if the RSI and OAI are clearly labeled as "unaudited" or distinguished in a manner that informs the reader of the level of assurance provided.
- 55b. Classification of the information as basic information, RSI, or OAI does not constrain the form of presentation. For example, financial statements may be presented as basic financial statements, RSI, or OAI. Information can be required or encouraged to be in the form of financial statements, narrative, graphs, or tables. To clearly communicate the intended status, the Board must specify whether the information is to be considered basic information, RSI, or OAI. Selecting a category may involve a process which is described in paragraphs 73A to 73G.
56. In the Federal Government, there are several types of reporting entities (organizations, suborganizations, programs, and the government as a whole) and several financial reporting objectives (budgetary integrity, operating performance, stewardship, and systems and control). Each of the reporting objectives can be met to a certain

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degree by the statements prepared by or for one type of reporting entity and to a greater or lesser degree by the statements prepared by or for the other types of reporting entities. For example, the objective of budgetary integrity can be best met with the program and financing schedules prepared for individual budget accounts. The objective of operating performance can be best met with financial statements from organizations/suborganizations and programs (although financial statements at this level can also help readers evaluate the reporting entity's budgetary integrity). The objective of stewardship can be best met with a financial statement for the entire government. Meeting the financial reporting objectives in their totality requires financial statements from all of the types of reporting entities.

 Stock Statements

57. The financial reporting objectives are also met with different types of financial statements. A financial statement that presents financial information for an entity as of a particular point in time, however the information is measured, i.e., budgetary, cash, or accrual, is often characterized as a stock statement. An example of a stock statement is a **balance sheet**. It presents the total balances of assets, liabilities, and net position of an organization as of a specific time.

 Flow Statements

58. Another type of financial statement provides information on an entity's flows of revenues, receipts, expenditures, expenses, gains, losses, and/or other changes of the entity's net resources during a period, however they are measured, i.e., budgetary, cash, or accrual. This type of financial statement is frequently characterized as a flow statement. The traditional flow statement is a statement of operations and changes in net position issued by private sector, profit seeking organizations. It presents the results of an entity's operations for a reporting period, including the changes in the entity's net position from the end of the prior reporting period. This type of statement is particularly useful for private sector, profit seeking organizations since their objective is to generate earnings and returns on investment. The statement of operations and changes in net position presents the revenues the entity receives, the expenses incurred to generate the revenues, the amount left for the entity's owners, and the resulting effect on the owners' equity.
59. The Federal Government and most of the other reporting entities in the Federal Government are spending entities whose objective is to

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provide services, some of which are financed by revenues received from the recipients of the service, and some of which, if not all or most of which, are financed by taxes and other unearned revenues.⁸ Thus, the most useful information a flow statement could present is the total and net costs of the services, i.e., how much of the services provided by the entity was financed by the taxpayers. This type of statement, which would be a **statement of net costs**, would support the achievement of Federal financial reporting objective 2A. Objective 2A states that “Federal financial reporting should provide information that helps the reader to determine the costs of providing specific programs and activities and the composition of, and changes, in these costs.”

60. As indicated, revenues provided in exchange for the services, i.e., earned revenues, are not the only manner in which a Federal Government entity finances the services it provides. Other sources of financing are the appropriations received from the Congress, and such various non-exchange revenues as fines, donations, and transfers from other agencies. Therefore, another useful flow statement would be a **statement of changes in net position** that presents the manner in which the entity’s net costs were financed and the resulting effect on the entity’s net position. This also would be consistent with Federal financial reporting objective 2: “Federal financial reporting should assist report users in evaluating. . .the manner in which these efforts and accomplishments have been financed...”
61. The collection of the major sources of funds for the appropriations, e.g., taxes, royalty payments, and fines, is the responsibility of just a few reporting entities, especially the Internal Revenue Service, the Customs Service, and the Minerals Management Service. These entities are functioning in a custodial capacity and are required to turn the taxes or other monies they collect over to the Treasury or other organizations. The results of these entities’ custodial activities could be reported in a flow statement that provides an understanding of from whom the taxes or other monies were collected and to whom they were distributed. This would be called a **statement of custodial activities**.

⁸The Board is currently developing an Exposure Draft entitled “*Revenue and Other Financing Sources*” which addresses more fully the types of revenues (i.e., exchange versus non-exchange and earned versus unearned revenues) discussed here.

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62. For many reporting entities, and particularly those engaged in reimbursable activities, it is useful to have an understanding of the sources and amounts of cash provided to the entity for operating, investing, and financing purposes and the major purposes for which the cash was used. This type of information can be displayed with a statement of cash flows, in accompanying footnotes, or as supplemental financial and management information.

Budget Statement

63. Meeting the first objective of SFFAC No. 1, "Objectives of Federal Financial Reporting," namely the budgetary integrity objective, necessitates that the reader receive assurance that
- the amounts obligated or spent did not exceed the available budget authority,
 - obligations and outlays were for the purposes intended in the appropriations and authorizing legislation,
 - other legal requirements pertaining to the account have been met, and
 - the amounts are properly classified and accurately reported.
64. This information is provided in other reports, but there needs to be auditor involvement to provide assurance as to the reliability of the information. The assurance as to reliability of the information could be accomplished by including a **statement of budgetary resources** in the reporting entity's financial statements, recognizing that the statement will likely be subject to audit. The presentation of data could be for the reporting entity as a whole, for the major suborganization units (assuming there is congruity among the major suborganization units and the budget accounts), or for the aggregations of the major budget accounts, rather than for the individual budget accounts of the entity or other types of entities. Violations of budgetary integrity at the account level occurring during the current year could be disclosed on an exception basis. (Many violations of budgetary integrity would also be violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act. Disclosure in the financial statements notwithstanding, these violations would also have to be reported as required by the Act.)

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 Reconciliation
Statement–Budgetary
And Financial
Accounting

- 64A. Subobjective 1C of the budgetary integrity objective states that information is needed to help the reader to determine “how information on the use of budgetary resources relates to information on the costs of program operations and whether information on the status of budgetary resources is consistent with other accounting information on assets and liabilities.” This objective arises because accrual-based expense measures used in financial statements differ from the obligation-based measures used in the budgetary reports.
- 64B. To satisfy this objective, information is needed about the differences between budgetary and financial (i.e., proprietary) accounting that arise as a result of the different measures. This could be accomplished through a **Statement of Financing** that reconciles the budgetary resources obligated for a federal entity’s programs and operations to the net cost of operating that entity. The data presented could be for the reporting entity as a whole, for the major suborganization units, for major budget accounts, or for aggregations of budget accounts, rather than for each individual budget account of the entity.

 Performance Measures
Statement

65. The second objective of Federal financial reporting states, in part, that Federal financial reporting should provide information that helps readers of the financial reports determine the efforts and accomplishments associated with Federal programs and the changes over time and in relation to costs. This suggests that a **statement of program performance measures**,⁹ i.e., one or more statements presenting service efforts and accomplishments measures for each of a reporting entity’s significant programs, is necessary.
66. The Federal Government is increasing its interest in measuring and reporting program performance, as evidenced by the enactment of the Government Performance and Results Act and increasing emphasis during budget reviews on program performance. Moreover, the ability to seek and obtain maximum return from increasingly limited resources can be enhanced by an understanding of the results of the programs for which budget resources have been expended. In the final analysis, the objective of the Federal Government is to provide

⁹The Board does not consider the Statement of Program Performance Measures to be a basic financial statement.

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services, in contrast to the objective of private sector organizations, which is to earn profits and enhance the return on investment, both of which are monetary objectives. All of these factors suggest that the statement of program performance measures is not only an appropriate statement, but likely to be the most important statement for those persons interested in how a Federal entity is using its resources.

67. For a statement of program performance measures prepared by an organization-level reporting entity, the outputs and outcomes would be related to the performance of the entity itself and its own programs, e.g., clients vaccinated, illnesses prevented. For the government-wide report, broader measures of outcomes and impacts that depended on the joint efforts of several reporting entities would be appropriate, e.g., state of the economy, national security, environment, personal health, social welfare, although some narrower outcome measures might also be included.

 Other Information

68. Financial information is also conveyed with **accompanying footnotes**, which are an integral part of the financial statements. Footnotes typically provide additional disclosures that are necessary to make the financial statements more informative and not misleading.
69. It is also necessary to convey more general information about the reporting entity. This could entail such matters as a brief description of the reporting entity; its missions, goals, and objectives; the programs it provides and the major recipients for the program; its major sources of funding; the manner in which the reporting entity is organized; its personnel resources; highlights of the entity's accomplishments during the reporting period; selected measures of program performance abstracted from the statement of program performance; problems encountered or targets missed and the reasons why; financial highlights and trends; expected problems and challenges; future targets the entity is setting for itself; and any other information the agency head or CFO considers necessary to fully and fairly provide an understanding of the entity's financial affairs. This type of information is typically presented in what has come to be known as a **management's discussion and analysis** or **overview** of the reporting entity.
70. The third objective of Federal financial reporting is that it "should assist report users in assessing the impact on the country of the

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government's operations and investments for the period and how, as a result, the government's and the nation's financial conditions have changed and may change in the future.¹⁰ This objective requires a reporting of information concerning investments in education, training, research, and development and certain types of property, plant, and equipment that can affect the nation's future wealth, and to the claims on future budgetary resources resulting from prior decisions and actions.

71. The information pertaining to the aforementioned investments, certain types of property, plant, and equipment,¹¹ and claims on future budgetary resources is maintained in part in the entities' general ledgers and, in part, external to the general ledgers. Some of the information is recorded in units other than dollars, e.g., acres, millions of square feet. Finally, some of the information is not subject to the types of controls present in a system of double entry recordkeeping. Accordingly, a more suitable way to fulfill the third reporting objective would be to display the appropriate information as **required supplemental information** rather than attempting to include it in financial statements.¹²
72. [Rescinded per SFFAC 6.]
73. The fourth objective, systems and controls, is fulfilled, in part, by the act of preparing the financial statements. Other ways the fourth objective could be fulfilled through the audited financial reporting process is by a management assertion that would accompany the financial statements and/or an auditor's attestation on the financial statements. The management assertion would be an acknowledgment of its responsibility for the accuracy of the information in the financial statements, the completeness and fairness of the presentation of the information, the accuracy of the information in all material respects, and the reporting of the information in a manner designed to fairly present financial position and results of operations. The assertion

¹⁰A complete discussion of the third objective for Federal financial reporting, which is called the "stewardship objective," is contained in paragraphs 134 to 145 of Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts No. 1, "*Objectives of Federal Financial Reporting.*"

¹¹[Text rescinded per SFFAC 6.]

¹²[Text rescinded per SFFAC 6.]

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could also include a statement regarding the adequacy of the entity's systems and controls, accompanied by the auditor's concurrence with the assertion.

Distinguishing Basic Information, RSI, and OAI

Determining Required Information

73A. Selecting a category for communicating information may involve a process that begins with determining what information should be required. Required information is information that consists of basic information and RSI. An item of information is a candidate for required information if it is consistent with the objectives of federal financial reporting and meets certain qualitative characteristics and cost-benefit considerations. The Board developed these factors earlier in the conceptual framework. SFFAC 1 identifies the reporting objectives (paragraphs 112 to 150) and the qualitative characteristics (paragraphs 157 to 164). It also discusses cost versus benefit considerations (paragraphs 151 to 155).

Determining Basic Information versus RSI

73B. Information that meets the criteria for required information is a candidate for basic information or RSI. Basic information is information which is essential for the financial statements and notes to be presented in conformity with GAAP. The FASAB standards are the core^{12.1} of GAAP and auditors may be engaged to express an opinion as to whether basic financial statements and notes are presented in conformity with those criteria.

73C. RSI is information that a body that establishes GAAP requires to accompany basic information. It may be experimental in nature to permit the communication of information that is relevant and important to the reporting objectives while more experience is gained through resolution of accounting issues. Also, the information may be expressed in other than financial measures or may not be subject to reliable estimation. As issues are resolved, the information may be considered basic at some point in the future.

^{12.1}The first and highest level of the GAAP hierarchy comprises standards and interpretations. Lower level GAAP may not conflict with standards or interpretations.

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- 73D. The Board specifies what information should be presented as basic information and what information should be presented as RSI. Assessing whether required information is a candidate for basic information or RSI may involve the Board's consideration of a range of factors which are listed in Table 1: Factors to Consider in Distinguishing Basic Information from RSI on page 107. The factors are not listed in a particular order and some may convey similar ideas. In addition, different Board members may assign different weight to each factor. Thus, the factors provide a general framework for each Board member's judgment and are not considered to present a decision tree, hierarchy, or precise algorithm for classifying items.
- 73E. For example, members may consider the relevance of the information to fair presentation. If the information has a high relevance to fair presentation, it may be a candidate for basic information communicated by financial statements and notes to the financial statements. The financial statements and notes could not be considered fairly presented if the information is missing or materially misstated. The rationales for some of the other factors that members may consider are:
- a. Use of various types of financial data or financial transaction data. Members may deliberate the nature of the data used or the type of system used to process the information. Financial data used or data derived from a system for processing financial transactions, may be more likely to be considered basic information.
 - b. Level of importance the Board wishes to be communicated in the financial report or the auditor's report. In addition to the nature of the information, the Board may take into account the effect of categorizing an item as basic information or RSI in the financial report and what the auditor's report would communicate if the item is missing or materially misstated. By designating an item as basic information rather than RSI, the Board can have some bearing on the level of importance conveyed in the financial report and auditor's report. In other words, users may pay less attention to items categorized as "supplementary" in the financial report. Conversely, they may be more concerned with the auditor's conclusions regarding the fair presentation of the financial statements. Hence, the more important the item, the more likely it would be a part of the financial statements and notes prepared in conformity with GAAP, such that if the item is missing or

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materially misstated, the matter would be conveyed in the auditor's report on the fair presentation of the financial statements.

- c. The extent to which the information interests a wide audience (rather than specialists). If an item of information is of great interest to users, the information may be a candidate for basic information. Conversely, if the item is primarily of interest to subject matter specialists, the information may accompany the basic information as RSI.
- d. Extent to which there are not alternative sources of reliable information. If organizations routinely publish an item of information that is scrutinized by independent advisors, it may be more likely to be considered RSI than basic information.
- e. Agreement on criteria that permit comparable and consistent reporting. If there is a lack of specific criteria for measuring an item, preparers may have great discretion in developing their calculations and auditors may lack criteria necessary for the expression of an opinion. The item of information may be a candidate for RSI.
- f. Experience among users, preparers, and auditors with the information. The Board may consider the views of expert users, preparers, and auditors in developing measurement criteria for basic information. If the level of experience regarding an item is low, input on specific criteria may not be available. Also, when there is not sufficient experience to develop measurement criteria, auditors may have concerns about expressing an opinion on the information. They may express qualifications or include explanations in their report. Categorizing the information as RSI may encourage reporting while more experience is gained and criteria developed.
- g. Benefit/cost ratio of using resources to compile the information as well as ensure accuracy. The Board may consider the benefit and cost associated with producing and auditing the item of information.

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OAI

73F. If an item of information does not meet the criteria for basic information or RSI, it becomes a candidate for OAI. OAI is information that accompanies basic information and RSI, but is not required by a body that establishes GAAP. Some entities may desire to report information to supplement required information and enhance a user's understanding of the entity's operations or financial condition. This may include, but is not limited to, information on delivery times, turnover, and wastage of inventories; expected replacement of physical capital; and delinquency, aging, and default rates for loan portfolios. In addition, entities report information not required by a body that establishes GAAP, but required by laws or administrative directives. The laws or administrative directives may require the information to be audited and may require it to accompany basic information and RSI. However, this information is also considered OAI.

73G. Although the FASAB does not require OAI to be presented, the FASAB may at times encourage voluntary reporting of items to help in the development of information that may enhance overall federal financial reporting. For example, the FASAB may consider an item to be relevant to entity operations but, for the moment, does not meet other criteria for required information.

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Table 1: Factors to Consider in Distinguishing Basic Information from RSI*

FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN DISTINGUISHING BASIC INFORMATION FROM RSI		
Low (implies RSI)	Factor	High (implies Basic)
	<Relevance to fair presentation>	
	<Connection with elements of financial reporting>	
	<Use of various types of financial data or financial transaction data>	
	<Level of importance the Board wishes to be communicated in the financial report>	
	<Significance, relevance, or importance of the item in light of <i>Objectives</i> >	
	<Level of importance the Board wishes to be communicated in the auditor's report>	
	<Relevance to measuring financial condition or changes in financial condition>	
	<Extent to which the information interests a wide audience (rather than specialists)>	
	<Extent to which there are not alternative sources of reliable information>	
	<Agreement on criteria that permit comparable and consistent reporting>	
	<Experience among users, preparers, and auditors with the information>	
	<Benefit/cost ratio of using resources to compile the information as well as ensure accuracy>	
	<Connection with basic financial statements>	
	<Reliability and/or precision possible>	
	<Reliability and/or precision needed>	

*As noted in paragraph 73D, the factors are not listed in a particular order and do not represent a hierarchy of factors.

Financial Reporting For An Organizational Entity

74. Meeting the four objectives of Federal financial reporting in the most efficient manner suggests that reporting entities issue a financial report that would include the following:

- management's discussion and analysis;
- statement of financial position (commonly referred to as balance sheet);
- statement of net costs;
- statement of changes in net position;
- statement of custodial activities, when appropriate;
- statement of budgetary resources;

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- statement of financing;^{12.2}
- statement of program performance measures;¹³
- accompanying footnotes;
- required supplementary information ; and
- other accompanying information.

75. With some organizations, and even suborganizations, the activities of one or more programs or other components are as important to the readers of the financial statements as are the activities of the entity as a whole. This would be particularly true for a Department composed of many bureaus, administrations, agencies, services, etc., and particularly if their programs are dissimilar. In those instances, consideration should be given to the preferability of reporting the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, etc. of both the significant components individually and of the entity in its entirety. Hence, larger organizations, and particularly those composed of many bureaus, administrations, agencies, etc., would prepare not only consolidated financial statements for the organizational entity, but also provide information pertaining to their individual significant components.¹⁴ The information for the individual components could be provided with separate columns in consolidating financial statements¹⁵ (with the information for the less significant components, and possibly the entity's management component, aggregated into a single separate

^{12.2}The Statement of Financing may be presented as a financial statement or as a schedule in the notes to the financial statements. The OMB will provide guidance regarding details of how the information will be displayed.

¹³The statement of program performance measures is not a basic financial statement. Nevertheless, it is an important component of the financial reports.

¹⁴Such components are similar to responsibility segments as referred to in SFFAS 4, *Managerial Cost Accounting Concepts and Standards*, par. 78-81. Responsibility segments are used to accumulate costs and outputs for major lines of activity.

¹⁵A **consolidated financial statement** presents the transactions and balances for a reporting entity's components in a single column. In arriving at the consolidated amounts, the transactions and balances among the entities are eliminated. A **consolidating financial statement** presents the information for the reporting entity's components as well as the consolidated amounts in individual columns. The elimination of the inter-entity transactions and balances needed to arrive at the consolidated amounts might or might not be presented in a separate column.

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column), in separate financial statements for each significant component, or in the accompanying footnotes. The significant components can be suborganizations or programs. If they are suborganizations, information regarding programs should be provided in some manner.

76. Furthermore, there are frequently instances when one or more of the suborganizations conduct a very visible or critical activity and there is a high level of public interest, e.g., tax collection activity; maintains large and complex fund flow activity; has earmarked tax activity; or its financial viability is of special concern to the Executive Branch or the Congress, e.g., deposit insurance funds. In those situations, it may be desirable for the sub-organization to prepare and issue a separate financial statement that is consistent with the concepts presented in this concepts statement.¹⁶ In doing so, it would need to identify the parent entity and describe the sub-organization's relationship to the parent.
77. The components of any reporting entity are likely to conduct transactions with other components in the reporting entity, other Federal entities, and persons and organizations outside the Federal Government. Likewise, they are likely to have assets due from and liabilities due to other Federal components and entities and to non-Federal persons and organizations. In reporting the transactions and balances of a Federal reporting entity in its entirety, it is conceptually desirable, although not always practicable, to eliminate the intra-entity transactions and balances.¹⁷
78. Some of a reporting entity's components are likely to be required by law or policy to prepare and issue financial statements in accordance with accounting standards other than FASAB's, e.g., accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or accounting standards established by a regulatory agency. Those components should continue to issue the required reports. The reporting entities of which the components are a part can issue consolidated, consolidating, or combining statements that include the

¹⁶Sub-organizations required by statute to prepare and issue a separate financial statement would, by definition, also need to do so.

¹⁷[Rescinded by SFFAC 6.]

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components' financial information prepared in accordance with the other accounting standards. They need to be sensitive, however, to differences resulting from applying different accounting standards that could be material to the users of the reporting entity's financial statements. If these differences are material, the standards issued by FASAB should be applied. The components would need to provide any additional disclosures required by FASAB and included in the OMB-issued guidance that would not be required by the other standards.

**Financial Reporting For
The Entire Government**

79. In addition to budgetary integrity, operating performance, and systems and control information, readers of the financial statements for the entire government are likely to be concerned primarily with whether the government has been a proper steward. This can best be achieved with the preparation and issuance of the following:
- management's discussion and analysis;
 - statement of financial position (commonly referred to as balance sheet);
 - statement of net costs;
 - statement of operations and changes in net position;
 - reconciliation of net operating revenue (or cost) and unified budget surplus (or deficit);
 - statement of changes in cash balance from unified budget and other activities;
 - comparison of budgeted and actual use of resources;
 - statement of program performance measures;
 - accompanying footnotes;
 - required supplementary information; and
 - other accompanying information.
80. The readers should be made aware of whether the financial statements for the entire government exclude any significant entities that are included in the budget or include significant entities that are not included in the budget.
81. [Rescinded by SFFAC 6.]
82. The financial statements for the entire government could also be used to provide information on Presidential initiatives or crosscutting programs that is not available in financial statements for individual organizations or programs.

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83. Because the government is a complete and integral economic entity, in contrast to the departments and major agencies whose components frequently have nothing in common other than belonging to the same department, it would be appropriate that the financial statement for the entire government be a consolidated financial statement. However, it might also be appropriate to display selected information for the components, funds, etc., either within the consolidated financial statement, in accompanying footnotes, and/or as supplemental information.

Recommended Contents For The Recommended Displays

Balance Sheet

84. The elements most likely to be presented in the balance sheet of a Federal suborganization/organization, program, or the entire government would be as follows:
- **Fund Balance with Treasury.** This represents the amount in the entity's accounts with the U.S. Treasury that is available only for the purposes for which the funds were appropriated. It may also include balances held by the entity in the capacity of a banker or agent for others. However, Fund Balance with Treasury (FBWT) meeting the definition of fiduciary FBWT should not be recognized on the balance sheet, but should be disclosed in accordance with the provisions of SFFAS 31, *Accounting for Fiduciary Activities*.
 - **Cash and other monetary assets.** Cash consists of coins, paper currency and readily negotiable instruments, such as money orders, checks, and bank drafts on hand or in transit for deposit, amounts on demand deposit with banks or other financial institutions, cash held in imprest funds, and foreign currencies.
 - **Investments.** While Federal agencies have the authority to invest, they are typically limited to investing in securities issued by the Department of the Treasury or other Federal entities. There could be instances, however, when an agency owns property or securities issued by state or local governments,

private corporations, or government sponsored enterprises, primarily for the purpose of obtaining a monetary return.

- **Receivables.** These are the amounts that the entity claims for payment from others. Receivables can result from such activities as the sales of goods or services, the non-payment of taxes, the making of loans or loans assumed from defaults on previously made loan guarantees, the earning of interest, the advance or prepayment of monies, etc.
- **Inventories and related properties.** Inventories consist of tangible personal property held for sale, in the process of production for sale, or to be consumed in the production of goods for sale or in the provision of services for a fee. Related properties that could be owned by a Federal program, suborganization or organization, or the entire government include operating materials and supplies, stockpile materials, seized property, forfeited property, and goods held under price support and stabilization programs.
- **Property, plant, and equipment.** Property, plant, and equipment (PP&E) have been defined in the Federal Government as tangible items owned by the Federal Government and having an expected useful life of greater than two years. Some PP&E are held by the Federal Government but not used to provide a service. They are in themselves a service. Examples are heritage assets such as monuments and museum collections; the service is the sense of tradition, understanding, and pride visitors receive visiting these sites. Information pertaining to these assets would not necessarily be displayed in the balance sheet, but rather as required supplemental information.¹⁸
- **Liabilities.** These are the amounts the reporting entity owes to others for goods or services received, progress in contract performance, defaulted guarantees, funds held as deposits etc. Because no liability can be paid without an enacted appropriation, some liabilities are funded while others are unfunded. Also, because the Federal Government is a sovereign entity, it can abrogate at any time many of its liabilities arising

¹⁸The Board issued an Exposure Draft, *Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment* (PP&E ED), on February 28, 1995 addressing those items of PP&E that would be reported on the balance sheet. The PP&E ED also proposes definitions for categories of PP&E that would not be reported on the balance sheet. In a separate ED, the Board will address other means of reporting on the non-balance sheet categories—possibly including separate basic financial statements and required supplemental information.

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from other than contracts. This does not, however, eliminate the existence of, and therefore the need to report, liabilities incurred by the reporting entity.

- **Net position.** Net position is the residual difference between assets and liabilities. It is generally composed of unexpended appropriations and the cumulative results of operations. Included in the former would be appropriations not yet obligated or expended, including undelivered orders. Included in the latter would be the amounts accumulated over the years by the entity from its financing sources less its expenses and losses, which would include donated capital and transfers in the net investment of the Government in the reporting entity's assets; and an amount representing the entity's liabilities for such things as accrued leave, credit reform subsidies, and actuarial liabilities not covered by available budgetary resources.

85. Assets the reporting entity holds and has the authority to use in its operations should be displayed separately from assets the entity holds but does not have the authority to use. Likewise, liabilities for which budgetary authority has been received for liquidating the liabilities should be displayed separately from liabilities for which budget authority has not been received (even if the authority is expected). Assets and liabilities arising from transactions among Federal entities should be displayed separately from assets and liabilities arising from transactions with non-Federal entities.

 Statement Of Net Costs

86. The main purpose of a statement of net costs is to provide an understanding of the net costs of each organization and each program that the government supports with taxes and other unearned monies. Another important purpose for the statement is to provide gross and net cost information that can be related to the amounts of outputs and outcomes for the programs and/or organization. Thus the statement of net costs should present the amounts paid, the consumption of other assets, and the incurrence of liabilities as a result of rendering services, delivering or producing goods, or carrying out other operating activities.
87. The costs can be classified in a reporting entity's statement of net costs by sub-organization (assuming the reporting entity is an organization), by program, or by object class, or any combination thereof. Object class, also referred to as a "natural" classification,

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- represents the nature or types of goods or services acquired without regard to the organization involved or the program for which they were used. Reporting of the sub-organization incurring the costs and/or the purposes for which the costs were incurred generally provides more useful information than reporting on the types of goods or services acquired.
88. The statement of net costs should also present the revenues earned by each program and organization. The manner in which the earned revenues would be presented would depend on the purpose of the program and the reasons why the revenues are present.
89. Some programs are established with generation of revenue as a primary consideration or purpose. One example would be when the goods or services provided by the organization are also available from the private sector and not charging a fee for the goods or services would be unfair competition. Another example would be when it is deemed appropriate that the persons or organizations receiving the goods or service pay for the goods or services, usually to be able to ascertain the true cost of the activity using the goods or services, e.g., the Defense Business Operations Fund, Postal Service. Still another example is when revenues are imposed to limit the unnecessary consumption of the goods or services. In each of these instances, the revenues earned by the program(s) should be considered a deduction from the total costs of the program(s).
90. With other programs, the revenues are generated from administering an inherently governmental service, which means the revenues are not a primary consideration for the program. Rather, the revenues are a means to recover all or most of the costs of administering the program, e.g., the Securities and Exchange Commission. In those instances, the revenues should be considered a deduction from the total costs of the organization, not the program.
91. In still other instances, an organization's revenues can be generated by providing a specific program, but the revenues are not a primary consideration in the conduct of the program; they are incidental to the purpose of the program, e.g., the sale of maps by the Geological Survey. In those instances, it would be appropriate to consider the earned revenues as a deduction from the incremental costs that need to be incurred in order to provide the goods or services that generate the incidental revenues, to the extent that the incremental costs are

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measurable and relevant to decision making. Otherwise the revenues should be considered a deduction from the program's or organization's total costs.

92. Earned revenues that are insignificant in amount can be netted into the costs of the programs with the amounts disclosed in accompanying footnotes, if appropriate.
93. An organization or sub-organization could receive different types of revenues for different purposes and/or reasons. Each of the revenues and associated costs would be displayed in accordance with the concepts presented in paragraphs 89 through 92.
94. The costs associated with and displayed for each program should reflect costs that can be directly traced to the program, assigned to the program based on cause and effect, or allocated to the program on a reasonable and consistent basis, consistent with the premise that any costs reported for a program should be controllable by the program to at least some degree. Those costs that are not directly traceable, assignable, or allocable could be considered program or management support costs that are incurred by the reporting organization or another organization to administer the reporting organization's or program's activities. For example, in a reporting entity that provides social services, the program costs would be the cash payments and the salary and other costs, e.g., rent, supplies, directly associated with persons providing counseling to the recipients of the cash payments. The organizational support costs would be the costs of the organizational structure required to administer the organization, i.e., not directly attributable to the programs provided by the organization.
95. Organizational and program management costs are necessary costs of operating an organization and programs. Not displaying these costs because of a belief that an allocation for these activities would be eliminated or reduced in order to obtain a reduction of the cost of the entire organization or program is illogical. The alternative concept, which is burying the management costs with the program costs, increases the likelihood that the management activity will be subject to reductions imposed on the program delivery activities. Separately identifying the management costs enables the use of resources for these activities to be justified on their own merit. The costs for managing the organization and/or program can therefore be displayed on the face of the financial statements or in accompanying footnotes,

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particularly when it would assist in evaluating operating performance and is cost-effective. Disclosure of what the support costs entail would be appropriate.

96. The total costs displayed in a reporting entity's financial statements should be the same as the total costs recorded by an organization in its cost accounting system. If, for financial reporting purposes, the organization does not allocate organizational management costs among the programs, the total costs displayed for any one program in the entity's financial statements could be different than the costs recorded for that program in the cost accounting system.
97. Other earned revenues would include revenues not attributable to a specific program.
98. Costs and revenues arising from transactions with other Federal entities should be displayed separately from transactions with non-Federal entities.
99. The decision as to how to display total program costs, earned revenues, net program costs, and organizational and program management costs should be based, in part, on a consideration of what the Congress, management, and others might want to know about the costs of providing an organization's programs.

 Statement Of Changes In
Net Position

100. The appropriate elements for a statement of changes in net position would be as follows:
 - **Net costs** display the amount that had to be financed by other than earned revenues.
 - **Appropriations used** represent the amount of budget authority, including transferred budget authority, used by the organization to finance its operations.
 - **Non-exchange revenues** include dedicated taxes, fines, and other revenues the Government is able to obtain due to its sovereign powers.
 - **Donations** are monies and materials given by private persons and organizations to the Government without receiving anything in exchange.

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- **Transfers in** are amounts of cash or other capitalized assets received by one Government entity from another Government entity without reimbursement.
- **Transfers out** are amounts of cash or other capitalized assets provided by one Government entity to another without reimbursement.
- **Imputed financing sources** are of two types: amounts equal to the costs that have been incurred by the reporting entity but financed by another entity, e.g., retirement costs; and amounts representing costs that are attributable to the reporting entity's activities but that do not require a direct out-of-pocket payment, e.g., the interest costs associated with carrying inventory or investing in physical assets.¹⁹
- **Prior period adjustments** are corrections of prior period results of operations.
- **Increase (decrease) in unexpended appropriations** is the change in appropriated capital, including transferred budgetary resources, that does not affect the net cost of operations but does affect net position.
- **Net position-beginning of the period** is the total unexpended appropriations and cumulative results of operations held by the entity at the beginning of the reporting period.
- **Net position-end of the period** results from adding and netting the various amounts associated with the operations of the entity during the reporting period, including the net position-beginning of the period and any prior period adjustments. The amount will thus equal the total unexpended appropriations and cumulative results of operations held by the entity at the end of the period.

Statement Of Custodial Activities

101. A separate statement of custodial activities would be appropriate for those entities whose primary mission is collecting taxes or other revenues, particularly sovereign revenues that are intended to finance the entire Government's operations, or at least the programs of other entities, rather than their own activities. The revenues should be characterized by those agencies as custodial revenues. The statement should display the sources and amounts of the collections of custodial

¹⁹The Board plans to undertake a project on the interest cost associated with investing in operating assets. At this time, no decision has been made on the recognition by individual entities of these types of costs.

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revenues, any increases or decreases in amounts collectable but not collected, the disposition of the collections through transfers to other entities, the amounts retained by the collecting entity, and any increase or decrease in the amounts to be transferred.

102. Custodial collections do not include deposit funds, i.e., amounts held temporarily by the government (e.g., bidders' earnest money or guarantees for performance) or amounts held by the Government as an agent for others, (e.g., state income taxes withheld from Federal employees' salaries that are to be transferred to the states). These types of collections should be reported in accordance with the provisions of SFFAS 31, *Accounting for Fiduciary Activities*.
103. Organizations that collect custodial revenues that are incidental to their primary mission do not need to report the collections and disposition of these revenues in a separate statement. The disclosure of the sources and amounts of the collections and the amounts distributed to others could be disclosed in accompanying footnotes.

 Statement Of Budgetary Resources

104. The appropriate elements for a statement of budgetary resources prepared for a reporting entity would be as follows:
- **Budgetary resources made available** is the amount available to enter into obligations that will result in immediate or future outlays involving Federal Government funds. The resources should be relevant to the reporting period. The components of budgetary resources would include budget authority (i.e., appropriations, borrowing authority, and contract authority) and unobligated balances of multi-year and no-year money remaining from prior reporting periods. Budgetary resources would also include reimbursements and other income (i.e., spending authority from offsetting collections credited to an appropriation or fund account) and adjustments (e.g., recoveries of prior year obligations).
 - **Status of Budgetary Resources** displays the disposition of the budgetary resources made available. It consists of the obligations incurred; the unobligated balances of multi-year and no-year budget authority that are available; and the unobligated balances of one-year and multi-year lapsed budget authority that are not available, but have been carried forward to be used only to record, adjust, or liquidate obligations chargeable to the

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appropriation. The total amount displayed for status should be equal to the total amount displayed as being made available.

- **Outlays** are payments to liquidate obligations, net of offsetting collections. Obligations are usually liquidated by means of cash payments (currency, checks, or electronic funds transfers), but in certain cases obligations are liquidated and outlays recorded even though no cash is disbursed. It would be appropriate, in displaying outlay information, to tie it to the obligations incurred by also displaying the transfers of obligations and the obligated balances at the beginning and end of the period.

105. Budgetary resources, obligations, outlays, and receipts are reported in the Treasury's Annual Report and Monthly Treasury Statement and in the President's Budget, although not all these publications report all these measures. These documents are usually issued prior to the issuance of financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to the Federal Government. In preparing these statements, significant differences should be noted between amounts reported in the former documents and amounts reported in the subsequently prepared financial statements. Such differences should be adjusted in the records of the reporting entity and in the related records maintained by the central agencies, and the correct amounts reported in the financial statements. It would also be desirable to provide a reconciliation for significant differences appearing in the two types of statements.

 Statement of Financing

105A. The purpose of the Statement of Financing is to explain how budgetary resources obligated during the period relate to the net cost of operations for that reporting entity. This information should be presented in a way that clarifies the relationship between the obligation basis of budgetary accounting and the accrual basis of financial (i.e., proprietary) accounting. By explaining this relationship through a reconciliation, the statement provides information necessary to understand how the budgetary (and some nonbudgetary) resources finance the cost of operations and affect the assets and liabilities of the reporting entity. The appropriate elements for the Statement of Financing would be as indicated in the following paragraphs. They provide logical groupings of reconciling items that help the reader move from obligations to net cost of operations.

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- 105B. **Obligations incurred** are amounts of new orders placed, contracts awarded, services received, and other similar transactions during the period that will require payments during the same or a future period. A deduction is needed for spending authority from offsetting collections and recoveries of prior period obligations.
- 105C. **Nonbudgetary resources** represent the net amount of resources received by the entity that are not included in budgetary resources. These items could include donations of assets, transfers of assets from (to) other federal entities, and financing imputed for cost subsidies. This amount would also include decreases (increases) in receivables related to revenue accrued from the public because, while the cash collected for exchange revenue is a budgetary resource, the accrual amount is not.
- 105D. **Resources that do not fund net cost of operations** are primarily (a) the change in amount of goods, services, and benefits ordered but not yet received or provided, (b) amounts provided in the current reporting period that fund costs incurred in prior years, and (c) amounts incurred for goods or services that have been capitalized on the balance sheet.
- 105E. **Costs that do not require resources** are most commonly the result of allocating assets to expenses over more than one reporting period (e.g., depreciation) and the write-down of assets (due to revaluations).
- 105F. **Financing sources yet to be provided** are the financing amounts needed in a future period to cover cost incurred in the current period.
- 105G. The bottom line of this reconciliation would be the **net cost of operations**.

**Statement Of Program
Performance Measures**

106. The statement of program performance measures should include measures for each of the major programs the reporting entity operates. The preferred types of measures are (1) output measures, i.e., the quantity of a service or product provided or the percentage of the target group provided the service or product, and that ideally meets a certain quality requirement; and (2) outcome measures, i.e., the accomplishments or results that occurred because of the services

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or outcomes provided. Outcome measures could address either the ultimate program outcome or intermediate outcomes, e.g., accuracy of, timeliness of, or satisfaction with the services provided. Workload, process, and input measures should be in the minority. Explanatory information that helps the readers understand the reported measures, assess the entity's performance, and evaluate the significance of underlying factors that may have affected the reported performance is appropriate. Comparative measures from prior years or similar programs and industry standards are also appropriate. They help to provide a better understanding of the level of the reporting entity's performance.²⁰

107. The measures selected for reporting should relate to the programs' purposes and goals. It would be particularly useful to include measures previously included in budget documents and other materials released to the public. It would also be useful to base the selection of measures on discussions with budget examiners, Congressional staffs, and other users of the entity's financial statements.
108. The statement of program performance measures should not be cluttered with trivial measures. Measures selected should be considered important by decisionmakers and particularly the resource providers that are likely to use the financial statements. Also, relevant measures should be reported, without regard to whether they portray positive or negative performance. The most significant measures should be extracted for highlighting in the management's discussion and analysis.
109. Other characteristics to consider for reporting program performance measures are as follows :

²⁰The acceptance of a statement of program performance will increase in relation to the users' perception of the relevance and reliability of the reported information. These perceptions can be enhanced to the extent there are independent assessments of the appropriateness of the measures, the completeness of the data, the actual occurrence of the reported events, and the values assigned to the data. Auditors of Federal agency financial statements are currently required (by an OMB Bulletin) to evaluate the underlying control structure for program performance measures included with the financial statements. The extent to which auditors will be expected to expand the scope of their involvement with program performance measures to include the aforementioned independent assessments would be specified by OMB consistent with government audit standards.

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- **Completeness.** The measures, in the aggregate, should cover all aspects of the reporting entity's mission.
- **Legitimacy.** The measures should be accepted as relevant both inside the reporting entity and by the external stakeholders and others, e.g., the central management agencies, Congress, interest groups, the public.
- **Understandability.** The measures should communicate the performance of the entity in a readily understandable manner to any reasonably informed and interested party.
- **Comparability.** The measures should provide a frame of reference for assessing, and comparing, if appropriate, the performance of the entity and entities with similar programs for both the immediate period and over time.
- **Ability to relate to cost.** The measures should be such that a cost can be defined for each unit of output, outcome, input, etc.
- **Timeliness.** The measures should be available to users of the financial statements before they lose their capacity to be of value in assessing accountability and making decisions. The value of timeliness should not preclude the use of important measures for which results are not immediately available.
- **Consistency.** The measures should be reported consistently from period to period to allow users to have a basis for comparison and to gain an understanding of the measures being used and their meaning (recognizing that the measures should be reviewed regularly and modifications made to reflect changing circumstances).
- **Reliability.** The information should be derived from systems that produce controlled and verifiable data, although at times it may be necessary to rely on secondary sources of data.²¹

110. Since many Federal Government programs have counterpart programs at the state and local government level, for those programs, it would

²¹The Public Management Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which is comprised of the twenty four democratic nations with advanced market economies, has been studying performance management systems. It has concluded, based on the experiences of countries that have implemented such systems, that performance measures should reflect three important characteristics: validity, continuity, and legitimacy. These characteristics, while intended to guide management systems in their totality, rather than simply inclusion in financial statements, have nonetheless been incorporated into the above characteristics.

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also be appropriate to consider the measures states and local governments use to report performance.

111. Numerical measures are not the only way to report program performance. In some instances, it may be more meaningful and practicable to report performance with other than numerical measures.

112. Example formats for displaying the recommended elements are provided in appendix 1. These formats are illustrative and provided solely to help readers of this document better understand the recommended concepts for displaying financial and related information. In exposing proposed standards, the Board might portray other formats. The ultimate specification of the form and content for financial statements for Federal agencies is defined by OMB.

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Appendix 1-A: Example Financial Statement Formats

Balance Sheet

BALANCE SHEET - as of September 30, 19X4 - ASSETS

	Suborganization A	Suborganization B	Suborganization C	Total FY 19X4	Total FY 19X3
Entity assets:					
Fund balance with Treasury	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx
Cash (and other monetary assets)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Investments:					
Intragovernmental	xxx	---	xxx	xxx	xxx
With the public	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Receivables:					
Intragovernmental	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
With the public	xxx	---	xxx	xxx	xxx
Inventories and related properties	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Physical assets	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total entity assets	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Non-entity assets:					
Fund balance with Treasury	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Cash	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Receivables:					
Intragovernmental	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
With the public	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total non-entity assets	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total assets	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx

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BALANCE SHEET - as of September 30, 19X4 - LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION

	Suborganization A	Suborganization B	Suborganization C	Total FY 19X4	Total FY 19X3
LIABILITIES					
Liabilities covered by budgetary resources:					
Intragovernmental liabilities:					
Payables	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx
Governmental liabilities:					
Payables	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total liabilities covered by budgetary resources	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Liabilities not covered by budgetary resources:					
Intragovernmental liabilities:					
Payables	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Governmental liabilities:					
Payables	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Amounts held for others	xxx	---	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total liabilities not covered by budgetary resources	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total liabilities	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
NET POSITION					
Unexpended appropriations	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Cumulative results of operations	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total net position	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total liabilities and net position	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx

Note: The above balance sheet format is for an organization composed of three significant suborganizations. An organization deciding to forego presenting the information pertaining to the suborganizations would provide only the information contained in the last two columns.

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Appendix 1-B: Example Financial Statement Formats

Statement of Net Costs

STATEMENT OF NET COSTS - For the year ended September 30, 19X4

	Suborganization A	Suborganization B	Suborganization C	Total FY 19X4	Total FY 19X3
COSTS:					
Program A:					
Intragovernmental	\$xxx	\$---	\$---	\$xxx	\$xxx
With the public	xxx	---	---	---	---
Total	xxx	---	---	---	---
Less earned revenues	xxx	---	---	xxx	---
Net program costs	xxx	---	---	xxx	xxx
Program B:					
With the public	---	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Less earned revenues	---	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Net program costs	---	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Program C:					
Intragovernmental	xxx	xxx	---	xxx	xxx
With the public	xxx	xxx	---	xxx	xxx
Net program costs	xxx	xxx	---	xxx	xxx
Program D:					
Costs with the public	---	xxx	---	xxx	xxx
Cost not allocated to programs	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Less other earned revenues	---	---	xxx	xxx	xxx
NET COST OF OPERATIONS	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx

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Appendix 1-C: Example Financial Statement Formats

Statement of Changes in Net Position

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION - For the year ended September 30, 19X4

	Suborganization A	Suborganization B	Suborganization C	Total FY 19X4	Total FY 19X3
NET COST OF OPERATIONS	\$(xxx)	\$(xxx)	\$(xxx)	\$(xxx)	\$(xxx)
FINANCING SOURCES					
Appropriations Used	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Taxes (non-exchange revenue)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Donations (non-exchange revenue)	---	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Imputed Financing	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Transfers-in	xxx	---	xxx	xxx	xxx
Transfers-out	---	(xxx)	---	(xxx)	---
NET RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS	xxx	xxx	---	xxx	xxx
NET CHANGE IN CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS	xxx	(xxx)	xxx	xxx	xxx
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
NET POSITION-BEGINNING OF PERIOD	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
NET POSITION-END OF PERIOD	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx

Note: The above statement of changes in net position format is for an organization comprised of three significant suborganizations. An organization deciding to forego presenting the information pertaining to the suborganizations would provide only the information contained in the last two columns.

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Appendix 1-D: Example Financial Statement Formats

Statement of Custodial Activities

STATEMENT OF CUSTODIAL ACTIVITIES - For the year ended September 30, 19X4

	FY 19X4	FY 19X3
Collections:		
Income Taxes	\$(xxx)	\$(xxx)
Estate and gift taxes	xxx	xxx
Excise Taxes	xxx	xxx
Employment Taxes	xxx	xxx
Penalties and Interest	xxx	xxx
Total collections	xxx	xxx
Refunds and other payments	(xxx)	(xxx)
Net collections	xxx	xxx
Accrual adjustment	xxx	(xxx)
Total revenues collected	xxx	xxx
Disposition of revenues collected:		
Transferred to others:		
Department of the Treasury	xxx	xxx
Department of Labor	xxx	xxx
Environmental Protection Agency	xxx	xxx
Total transfers	xxx	xxx
Retained by the entity	xxx	xxx
Increase (decrease) in amounts to be transferred	xxx	(xxx)
Total disposition of revenues collected	xxx	xxx
Net custodial collections	\$000	\$000

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Appendix 1-E: Example Financial Statement Formats

Statement of Budgetary Resources

STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES - For the year ended September 30, 19X4

	Suborganization A	Suborganization B	Suborganization C	Total FY 19X4	Total FY 19X3
Budgetary resources made available:					
Budget authority	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx
Unobligated balances-beginning of period	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Reimbursements and other income	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Adjustments	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total, budgetary resources made available	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Status of budgetary resources:					
Obligations incurred (gross)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unobligated balances-end of period	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unobligated balances-not available	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total, status of budgetary resources	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Outlays					
Obligations incurred, net	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Obligations balance transferred	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Obligations balance-beginning of period	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Less: obligations balance-end of period	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total, outlays	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx

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Appendix 1-F: Example Financial Statement Formats

Statement of Program Performance Measures

Statement of Program Performance Measures²² - For the year ended September 30, 19X4

	FY 19X4	FY 19X3	FY 19X2
Sub-organization A			
Program			
Performance Measure	xxx	xxx	xxx
Performance Measure	xxx	xxx	xxx
Program			
Performance Measure	xx%	xx%	xx%
Performance Measure	xxx	xxx	xxx
Program			
Performance Measure	xxx	xxx	xxx
Performance Measure	xx%	xx%	xx%
Sub-organization B			
Program			
Performance Measure	xxx	xxx	xxx
Performance Measure	xx%	xx%	xx%
Program			
Performance Measure	xx%	xx%	xx%
Performance Measure	xxx	xxx	xxx
Sub-organization C			
Program			
Performance Measure	xxx	xxx	xxx
Performance Measure	xx%	xx%	xx%

Note: Sub-organizations A, B, and C are equivalent to responsibility segments for which cost and financial data are collected. (See FASAB Exposure Draft, "Managerial Cost Accounting for Federal Government", pages 26-30.)

²²Although this example contains only numerical measures, the performance for some programs might be reported with other than numerical measures.

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Appendix 1-G: Statement of Financing

EXAMPLE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FORMATS - STATEMENT OF FINANCING - For the year ended September 30, 19X4

Obligations and Nonbudgetary Resources

Obligations incurred	\$XXX
Spending authority for offsetting collections and other budgetary adjustment	(X)
Donations not in the budget	X
Financing imputed for cost subsidies	X
Transfers-in (out)	X
Other	X
Obligations, as adjusted, and Nonbudgetary Resources	XXX

Resources That Do Not Fund Net Cost of Operations

Change in amount of goods, services, and benefits ordered but not yet received or provided	(X)
Cost capitalized on the balance sheet	(X)
Financing sources that fund costs of prior periods	(X)
Other	(X)

Costs That Do Not Require Resources

Depreciation and amortization	X
Revaluation of assets and liabilities	X
Other	X

Financing Sources Yet to be Provided

	<u>X</u>
Net Cost of Operations	<u>\$XXX</u>

Appendix 2: List of Acronyms

See Consolidated List of Acronyms in "Appendix F: Consolidated List of Abbreviations" on page 1.