



Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board

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## LEASES:

AN AMENDMENT OF STATEMENT OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS  
(SFFAS) 5, ACCOUNTING FOR LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND  
SFFAS 6, ACCOUNTING FOR PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

### **Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards**

#### **Exposure Draft**

Written comments are requested by January 6, 2017

September 26, 2016

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## THE FEDERAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADVISORY BOARD

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Comptroller General of the United States, established the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB or "the Board") in October 1990. FASAB is responsible for promulgating accounting standards for the United States government. These standards are recognized as generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the federal government.

An accounting standard is typically formulated initially as a proposal after considering the financial and budgetary information needs of citizens (including the news media, state and local legislators, analysts from private firms, academe, and elsewhere), Congress, federal executives, federal program managers, and other users of federal financial information. The proposed standards are published in an exposure draft for public comment. In some cases, a discussion memorandum, invitation for comment, or preliminary views document may be published before an exposure draft is published on a specific topic. A public hearing is sometimes held to receive oral comments in addition to written comments. The Board considers comments and decides whether to adopt the proposed standard with or without modification. After review by the three officials who sponsor FASAB, the Board publishes adopted standards in a Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards. The Board follows a similar process for Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts, which guide the Board in developing accounting standards and formulating the framework for federal accounting and reporting.

Additional background information is available from FASAB or its website:

- ["Memorandum of Understanding among the Government Accountability Office, the Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Management and Budget, on Federal Government Accounting Standards and a Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board."](#)
- ["Mission Statement: Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board"](#), [exposure drafts](#), [Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards and Concepts](#), [FASAB newsletters](#), and other items of interest are posted on FASAB's website at: [www.fasab.gov](http://www.fasab.gov) .

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## Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board

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September 26, 2016

TO: ALL WHO USE, PREPARE, AND AUDIT FEDERAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Your comments on the exposure draft of a proposed Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards, entitled *Leases: An Amendment of SFFAS 5, Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government and SFFAS 6, Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*, are requested. Specific questions for your consideration appear on page 6 but you are welcome to comment on any aspect of this proposal. If you do not agree with the proposed approach, your response would be more helpful to the Board if you explain the reasons for your position and any alternative you propose. Responses are requested by January 6, 2017.

All comments received by FASAB are considered public information. Those comments may be posted to FASAB's website and will be included in the project's public record.

Mail delivery is delayed by screening procedures. Therefore, please provide your comments in electronic form by e-mail to [fasab@fasab.gov](mailto:fasab@fasab.gov). If you are unable to e-mail your responses, we encourage you to fax the comments to (202) 512-7366. Alternatively, you may mail your comments to:

Wendy M. Payne, Executive Director  
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We will confirm receipt of your comments. If you do not receive confirmation, please contact our office at 202.512.7350 to determine if your comments were received.

The Board's rules of procedure provide that one or more public hearings may be held on any exposure draft. No hearing has yet been scheduled for this exposure draft. Notice of the date and location of any public hearing on this document will be published in the Federal Register and in FASAB's newsletter.

Sincerely,

D. Scott Showalter  
Chairman

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### WHAT IS THE BOARD PROPOSING?

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The Board is proposing revisions to the existing federal lease accounting standards. The proposal would provide a comprehensive set of lease accounting standards to recognize federal lease activities in the reporting entity's general purpose federal financial reports and include appropriate disclosures.

The Board is proposing that federal lessees recognize a lease liability and a leased asset at the beginning of the lease, unless it is an intragovernmental lease or a short-term lease. A federal lessor would recognize a lease receivable and deferred revenue, unless it is an intragovernmental lease or a short-term lease.

### HOW WOULD THIS PROPOSAL IMPROVE FEDERAL FINANCIAL REPORTING AND CONTRIBUTE TO MEETING THE FEDERAL FINANCIAL REPORTING OBJECTIVES?

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The Board first addressed lease accounting during the development of Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 5, *Accounting for Liabilities of The Federal Government*, and SFFAS 6, *Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*. At that time, the Board decided to use the high-level language on lease accounting from Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 13, *Accounting for Leases*. The Board chose to use this language as a placeholder until it was prepared to add lease accounting to its agenda as a separate project. Consequently the standards in SFFAS 5 and SFFAS 6 are minimal and only address the definition of a capital lease, the criteria for capital leases, and the measurement of a capital lease asset and liability.

The current lease accounting standards have been criticized for not making meaningful distinctions between types of leases and not providing sufficient guidance to the federal community. Additionally, the current federal standards are based on FASB's lease accounting standards which have since been revised.

This lease proposal would improve the existing lease accounting standards in SFFAS 5 and SFFAS 6 by

- providing relevant and meaningful financial information needed by federal financial statement users and
- providing comprehensive lease standards that appropriately address the various lease transactions/activities of the federal community.

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## QUESTIONS FOR RESPONDENTS

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The Board encourages you to become familiar with all proposals in the Statement before responding to the questions in this section. In addition to the questions below, the Board also would welcome your comments on other aspects of the proposed Statement. Because the proposals may be modified before a final Statement is issued, it is important that you comment on proposals that you favor as well as any that you do not favor. Comments that include the reasons for your views will be especially appreciated.

The Board believes that this proposal would improve federal financial reporting and contribute to meeting the Federal financial reporting objectives. The Board has considered the perceived costs associated with this proposal. In responding, please consider the expected benefits and perceived costs and communicate any concerns that you may have in regard to implementing this proposal.

The questions in this section are available in a Word file for your use at [www.fasab.gov/documents-for-comment/](http://www.fasab.gov/documents-for-comment/). Your responses should be sent by e-mail to [fasab@fasab.gov](mailto:fasab@fasab.gov). If you are unable to respond by e-mail, please fax your responses to (202) 512-7366. Alternatively, you may mail your responses to:

Wendy M. Payne, Executive Director  
Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board  
Mailstop 6H19  
441 G Street, NW, Suite 6814  
Washington, DC 20548

All responses are requested by **January 6, 2017**.

- Q1. The Board is proposing to define a **lease** as a contract or agreement that conveys the right to use a nonfinancial asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in an exchange transaction. The current lease standards, Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 5, *Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government* and SFFAS 6, *Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*, do not specifically define a lease. SFFAS 5 and SFFAS 6 only define a capital lease as a “lease that transfers substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee.” The Board believes that the more concise definition being proposed is broad enough to capture the diversity of federal leasing activities. The proposed lease definition is presented in paragraph 9 and further explained in paragraph A15.

**Do you agree or disagree with the proposed definition of lease presented in paragraph 9 and further explained in paragraph A15? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

- Q2. The Board is proposing that the **lease term** be determined as the period during which a lessee has a noncancelable right to use an underlying asset (referred to as the noncancelable period) plus each option period if it is probable, based on all

relevant factors, that the lessee will exercise that option to extend the lease. The lease term proposal also provides guidance on the noncancelable period and on how specific provisions (such as fiscal funding/cancellation clauses and month-to-month lease holdovers) should be applied. The proposed lease term requirements are presented in paragraphs 14 – 18 and further explained in paragraphs A16 - A18.

**Do you agree or disagree with the proposed guidance on determining the lease term as presented in paragraphs 14 - 18 and further explained in A16 - A18? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

- Q3. The Board is proposing that at the beginning of the lease term, a lessee should recognize a lease liability and a property, plant, and equipment right-to-use lease asset (the lease asset), except for intragovernmental and short-term leases. The proposed lease recognition requirements are presented in paragraph 19.

**Do you agree or disagree with the proposed lessee recognition of a lease at the beginning of the lease term as presented in paragraph 19? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

- Q4. The Board is proposing that a lessee should measure the **lease liability** initially at the present value of payments to be made for the lease term. In addition, the measurement of the lease liability should include the several types of payments that might be required by a lease. The proposed lease liability measurement and recognition requirements are presented in paragraphs 21 – 29 and further explained in paragraphs A20 - A21.

**Do you agree or disagree with the proposed lessee measurement and recognition of the lease liability as presented in paragraphs 21 - 29 and further explained in paragraphs A20 - A21? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

- Q5. The Board is proposing that the future lease payments should be discounted using **the rate the lessor charges the lessee**, which may be the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the rate cannot be reasonably estimated by the lessee, the **lessee's incremental borrowing rate**<sup>1</sup> (the estimated rate that would be charged for borrowing the lease payment amounts for the lease term) should be used. The specific proposed requirement is presented in paragraph 23.

**a. Do you agree or disagree that the rate the lessor charges the lessee, which may be the interest rate implicit in the lease, should be used to measure the future lease payments as presented in paragraph 23? Please provide the rationale for your answers.**

**b. Do you agree or disagree that the lessee's incremental borrowing rate should be used to measure the future lease payments when the lessor rate cannot be reasonably estimated by the lessee as presented in paragraph 23? Please provide the rationale for your answers.**

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<sup>1</sup> A federal lessee's incremental borrowing rate would be the Department of the Treasury borrowing rate for securities of similar maturity to the term of the lease unless the entity has its own borrowing authority.

Q6. The Board is proposing that the lessee should remeasure the lease liability at subsequent financial reporting dates if certain changes have occurred and are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability. The Board is also proposing that the lease asset should generally be adjusted by the same amount when the corresponding lease liability is remeasured based on those changes. Additionally, if the change reduces the carrying value of the lease asset to zero, any remaining amount should be reported in the flows statement as a gain. The proposed lessee requirements for remeasurement are presented in paragraphs 25 – 29, 33, and further explained in paragraph A19.

- a. **Do you agree or disagree with the circumstances when the lessee must remeasure the lease liability as presented in paragraph 25? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**
- b. **Would the requirements triggering remeasurement cause undue costs? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**
- c. **Do you agree or disagree with the effect of the remeasurement on the carrying value of the lease asset as presented in paragraph 33 and further explained in paragraph A19? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

Q7. The Board is proposing that a lessee should measure the **lease asset** initially as the sum of (1) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, (2) lease payments made to the lessor at or before the beginning of the lease, less any lease incentives received from the lessor, and (3) initial direct costs that are ancillary charges necessary to place the lease asset into service. The proposed lessee lease asset measurement and recognition requirements are presented in paragraphs 30 – 34 and further explained in paragraph A22.

**Do you agree or disagree with the proposed lessee measurement and recognition of the lease asset as presented in paragraphs 30 - 34 and further explained in paragraph A22? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

Q8. The Board is proposing that at the beginning of the lease term, a lessor should recognize a **lease receivable and deferred revenue**, except for intragovernmental and short-term leases. The proposed requirements for the measurement and recognition of the lessor lease receivable and deferred revenue are presented in paragraphs 36 – 48 and further explained in paragraphs A23 - A24.

**Do you agree or disagree with the proposed lessor measurement and recognition of the lease receivable and deferred revenue as presented in paragraphs 36 - 48 and further explained in paragraphs A23 - A24? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

Q9. The Board is proposing to define a **short-term lease** as a lease that, at the beginning of the lease, has a maximum possible term under the contract/agreement of 24 months or less, including any options to extend, regardless of its probability of being exercised. The proposed requirements for the measurement and recognition of a short-term lease are presented in paragraphs 59 – 61 and further explained in paragraph A25.

**Do you agree or disagree with the proposed definition and measurement and recognition of a short-term lease as presented in paragraphs 59 - 61 and further explained in paragraph A25? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

- Q10. The Board is proposing to establish distinct standards for **intragovernmental leases**. An intragovernmental lease is a contract or agreement that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration occurring within a consolidation entity or between two or more consolidation entities as defined under SFFAS 47, *Reporting Entity*. The proposed requirements for the measurement, recognition, and disclosure of intragovernmental leases are presented in paragraphs 75 – 95 and further explained in paragraphs A26 - A29.

**Do you agree or disagree with the proposed definition, measurement, recognition, and disclosures of intragovernmental leases as presented in paragraphs 75 - 95 and further explained in paragraphs A26 - A29? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

- Q11. The Board is proposing that leases unexpired at the beginning of the reporting period in which the standard is implemented be recognized and measured using the facts and circumstances that exist at the beginning of the reporting period. The proposed implementation requirements are presented in paragraphs 99-100.

**Do you agree or disagree with the proposed prospective implementation approach as presented in paragraphs 99 - 100? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

- Q12. The Board is proposing that the requirements of this Statement be effective for reporting periods beginning after September 30, 2018. The proposed effective date is presented in paragraph 101.

**Do you agree or disagree with the proposed effective date as presented in paragraph 101? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

# INTRODUCTION

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## PURPOSE

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1. The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB or “the Board”) undertook this project primarily because
  - a. the current lease accounting standards, Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 5, *Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government* and SFFAS 6, *Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*, have been criticized as ineffective because they do not make meaningful distinctions between capital and operating leases based on the substance of lease transactions, and
  - b. the lease accounting standards in SFFAS 5 and SFFAS 6 are based on lease accounting standards from Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) which have since been amended. In addition, existing FASAB standards are not comprehensive and do not provide meaningful information on federal leasing activities.
2. SFFAC 5, *Definitions of Elements and Basic Recognition Criteria for Accrual-Basis Financial Statements*, defines both an asset and liability. In that concepts statement an asset is defined as “a resource that embodies economic benefits or services that the federal government controls.” A liability is defined as “a present obligation of the federal government to provide assets or service to another entity at a determinable date, when a specific event occurs, or on demand.” The SFFAC 5 definitions only address whether the asset or liability exists and not how it should be measured or whether or when it should be recognized. The current leasing activities/transactions of federal entities should be evaluated against these definitions to ensure proper measurement and recognition. This proposal seeks to adopt the most current concepts so that the accounting principles for leases provide comprehensive guidance for consistent reporting.
3. This Statement is intended to improve federal financial reporting for leases by requiring concise, meaningful, and transparent information about the cost and related asset and liability to improve users’ understanding of the operating performance of the federal government and component entities.

## MATERIALITY

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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

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### SCOPE

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5. This Statement applies to federal entities that present general purpose federal financial reports, including the consolidated financial report of the U.S. Government (CFR), in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles, 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. For purposes of applying this Statement, a **lease**<sup>2</sup> is defined as a contract or agreement that conveys the right to use a nonfinancial asset<sup>3</sup> (the underlying asset) for a period of time in an exchange transaction. Leases include contracts or agreements that, although not explicitly identified as leases, meet the definition of a lease. This definition does not include contracts or agreements for services unless that contract or agreement also conveys the right to use a nonfinancial asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in an exchange transaction.
7. This Statement amends the lease accounting standards in *SFFAS 5, Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government*, and *SFFAS 6, Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*. This Statement also establishes distinct standards for **intragovernmental leases**.
8. This Statement does not apply to leases of federal natural resources as defined in Technical Bulletin (TB) 2011-1, *Accounting for Federal Natural Resources Other than Oil* and leases of federal oil and gas resources as defined in SFFAS 38, *Accounting for Federal Oil and Gas Resources*.

### DEFINITIONS

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9. **Lease** – A lease is a contract or agreement that conveys the right to use a nonfinancial asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in an exchange transaction.
10. **Intragovernmental Lease** – An intragovernmental lease is a lease occurring within a consolidation entity or between two or more consolidation entities as defined under SFFAS 47, *Reporting Entity*.<sup>4</sup>
11. **Lease Option Periods** – Lease option periods are additional lease periods beyond the initial lease term. The options may be included in the initial lease or may be agreed to later in the lease term.

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<sup>2</sup> Terms defined in the Glossary are shown in bold-face the first time they appear.

<sup>3</sup> Examples of nonfinancial assets include land, buildings, vehicles, equipment, internal use software, and intangible assets. Examples of financial assets include cash, investments, and receivables.

<sup>4</sup> See SFFAS 47, *Reporting Entity*, par. 38-42.

12. **Initial Direct Costs** – Initial direct costs are costs that are directly attributable to negotiating and arranging a lease or portfolio of leases and would not have been incurred without entering into the lease.
13. **Short-Term Lease** – A short-term lease is a lease that, at the beginning of the lease, has a maximum possible term under the contract or arrangement of 24 months or less, including any options to extend, regardless of their probability of being exercised.

## STANDARDS FOR NON-INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LEASES

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### LEASE TERM

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14. The lease term is the period during which a lessee has a noncancelable right to use an underlying asset (referred to as the noncancelable period), plus each option period if it is **probable**, based on all relevant factors, that the lessee will exercise that option to extend the lease.
15. The noncancelable period is the shorter of
  - a. the initial lease period, before considering renewal options for additional periods;
  - b. the period of the lease preceding an option for the lessee to terminate the lease if it is probable, based on all relevant factors, that the lessee will exercise that option to terminate; or
  - c. the period of the lease preceding a point at which either the lessor only or both the lessee and the lessor have an option to terminate the lease, regardless of the probability of termination.<sup>5</sup>
16. In determining the lease term, the following specific provisions should be applied:
  - a. When the noncancelable period is less than the initial lease term (due to options to terminate discussed in par. 15b and 15c) there should be no option periods added to the noncancelable period in calculating the lease term.
  - b. Provisions that allow for termination of a lease due to (a) purchase of the underlying asset, (b) payment of all sums due, or (c) default on payments are not considered options to terminate.
  - c. A fiscal funding or cancellation clause (a clause that allows federal lessees to cancel a lease agreement, typically on an annual basis, if funds for the lease payments are not appropriated) should be considered in determining the lease term only when it is probable that the clause will be exercised.

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<sup>5</sup> Periods for which either the lessor only or both the lessee and the lessor have an option to terminate the lease are cancelable periods and are excluded from the lease term.

- d. Month-to-month lease holdovers, also referred to as rolling lease extensions, or any lease that continues into a holdover period until a new contract or agreement is signed should be considered cancelable because either the lessee or lessor could cancel the lease at any time. These holdover periods should be excluded from the lessee's lease liability and the lessor's lease receivable.<sup>6</sup>
17. At the beginning of a lease, lessors and lessees should assess all factors relevant to the likelihood that the lessee will exercise options, whether these factors are contract/agreement based, underlying asset based, market based, or federal specific. The assessment often will require the consideration of a combination of these interrelated factors. Examples of factors to consider include, but are not limited to, the following:
- a. A significant economic incentive, such as contractual terms and conditions for the option periods that are favorable compared with current market rates
  - b. A significant economic disincentive, such as costs to terminate the lease and sign a new lease (for example, negotiation costs, relocation costs, abandonment of significant leasehold improvements, costs of identifying another suitable underlying asset, costs associated with returning the underlying asset in a contractually specified condition or to a contractually specified location, or a substantial cancellation penalty)
  - c. The lessee's history of exercising renewal or termination options
  - d. The extent to which the lease asset is considered mission critical to the federal entity
18. Lessors and lessees should reassess the lease term only if the lessee does either of the following:
- a. Elects to exercise an option even though the lessor or lessee had previously determined that it was not probable that the lessee would exercise that option
  - b. Does not elect to exercise an option even though the lessor or lessee had previously determined that it was probable that the lessee would exercise that option

## RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT FOR LESSEES

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19. At the beginning of the lease term, a lessee should recognize a lease liability and a property, plant, and equipment (PP&E)<sup>7</sup> right-to-use lease asset (hereinafter referred to as the lease asset), except as provided in paragraph 20 and paragraphs 59-61 (short-term leases).

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<sup>6</sup> SFFAS 1, *Accounting for Selected Assets and Liabilities*, applies to any related accounts payable or accounts receivable amounts.

<sup>7</sup> The lease asset should be classified as PP&E unless the underlying asset is not PP&E. In those instances, such assets should be classified with the underlying asset.

## LEASES THAT TRANSFER OWNERSHIP

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20. A lease contract/agreement that transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee at or before the end of the lease, and does not contain termination options (see par. 14 - 15), should be reported as a purchase of that asset.<sup>8</sup>

## LEASE LIABILITY

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21. A lessee should measure the lease liability initially at the present value of payments to be made for the lease term. Measurement of the lease liability should include the following types of payments that might be required by a lease:
- a. Fixed payments, less any lease incentives (such as a cash payment or reimbursement of moving costs) receivable from the lessor
  - b. Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate (such as the Consumer Price Index or a market interest rate), initially measured using the index or rate as of the beginning of the lease
  - c. Variable lease payments that are fixed in-substance as described in paragraph 22
  - d. Amounts that are probable of being required to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees
  - e. The exercise price of a purchase option if it is probable that the lessee will exercise that option
  - f. Payments for penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease or a fiscal funding or cancellation clause
  - g. Any other payments that are probable of being required based on an assessment of all relevant factors
22. Variable payments based on future performance of the lessee or usage of the underlying asset should not be included. Rather, these variable payments should be recognized as an expense in the statement of net cost in the period in which those payments are incurred. However, any component of these variable payments that is fixed in-substance should be included in the lease liability. An example is a lease payment based on a percentage of sales or usage but with a required minimum amount to be paid. That required minimum payment is fixed in-substance.
23. The future lease payments should be discounted using the rate the lessor charges the lessee, which may be the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the rate cannot be reasonably estimated by the lessee, the **lessee's incremental borrowing rate**<sup>9</sup> (the estimated rate that would be charged for borrowing the lease payment amounts for the lease term) should be used.

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<sup>8</sup> See SFFAS 6, *Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*, par. 26.

<sup>9</sup> A federal lessee's incremental borrowing rate would be the Treasury borrowing rate for securities of similar maturity to the term of the lease unless the entity has its own borrowing authority.

24. At subsequent financial reporting dates, the lessee should calculate the amortization of the discount on the lease liability and recognize that amount as interest expense for the period. Any payments made should be allocated first to the accrued interest liability and then to the lease liability.
25. The lessee should remeasure the lease liability at subsequent financial reporting dates if any of the following changes have occurred and are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability:
- a. There is a change in the lease term due to a reassessment (see par. 18), a modification (see par. 66), or a termination (see par. 64).
  - b. An assessment of all relevant factors indicates that the likelihood of a residual value guarantee being paid has changed from probable to not probable, or vice versa.
  - c. An assessment of all relevant factors indicates that the likelihood of a purchase option being exercised has changed from probable to not probable, or vice versa.
  - d. There is a change in the estimated amounts for payments already included in the liability.
  - e. There is a change in the interest rate the lessor charges the lessee, if used as the initial **discount rate**.
26. If a lease liability is remeasured for any of the changes in paragraph 25, the liability also should be remeasured for any change in an index or rate used to determine variable lease payments if that change in the index or rate is expected to significantly affect the amount of the liability. A lease liability is not required to be remeasured solely for a change in an index or rate used to determine variable lease payments.
27. The lessee also should update the discount rate as part of the remeasurement if any of the following changes have occurred and are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability:
- a. There is a change in the lease term due to a reassessment (see par. 18), a modification (see par. 66), or a termination (see par. 64).
  - b. An assessment of all relevant factors indicates that the likelihood of a purchase option being exercised has changed from probable to not probable, or vice versa.
28. A lease liability is not required to be remeasured, nor is the discount rate required to be reassessed solely for a change in the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.
29. If the discount rate is required to be updated based on the provisions in paragraph 27, the discount rate should be based on the revised rate the lessor charges the lessee at the time the discount rate is updated. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate should be used.

## LEASE ASSET

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30. A lessee should initially measure the lease asset as the sum of the following:
- a. The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability (see par. 21)

- b. Lease payments made to the lessor at or before the beginning of the lease, less any lease incentives received from the lessor
  - c. Initial direct costs that are ancillary charges necessary to place the lease asset into service
31. The lease asset should be amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset, except as provided in paragraph 32. The amortization of the lease asset should be reported as amortization expense.
32. The presence of a bargain purchase option in a lease contract/agreement is not equivalent to a provision that transfers ownership of the underlying asset; therefore a bargain purchase option should be treated as any other purchase option included in a lease. If the lease contains a purchase option that the lessee has determined is probable of being exercised, the lease asset should be amortized over the useful life of the underlying asset. In this circumstance, if the underlying asset is non-depreciable, such as land, then the lease asset should not be amortized.
33. The lease asset generally should be adjusted by the same amount when the corresponding lease liability is remeasured based on paragraphs 25–29. However, if this change reduces the carrying value of the lease asset to zero, any remaining amount should be reported in the flows statement as a gain.
34. The presence of impairment indicators (described in par. 12 of SFFAS 44, *Accounting for Impairment of General Property, Plant, and Equipment Remaining in Use*) with respect to the underlying asset may result in a change in the manner or duration of use of the lease asset. The change in the manner or duration of use of the lease asset is an indicator that the lease asset may be impaired. The period for which the underlying asset has less usable capacity should be the relevant factor(s) in determining the magnitude of the decline in service utility of the lease asset. If a lease asset is impaired, it should be reduced first for any change in the corresponding lease liability. Any remaining amount should be recognized as an impairment.<sup>10</sup>

## DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR LESSEES

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35. A lessee should disclose the following about its lease activities (which may be grouped for purposes of disclosure), other than short-term leases:
- a. A general description of its leasing arrangements, including:
    - i. the basis, terms, and conditions on which variable lease payments not included in the lease liability are determined
    - ii. the existence, terms, and conditions of residual value guarantees provided by the lessee

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<sup>10</sup> See SFFAS 44, *Accounting for Impairment of General Property, Plant, and Equipment Remaining in Use*, par. 18 – 25.

- b. The total amount of lease assets, and the related accumulated amortization, to be disclosed separately from other PP&E assets
- c. The amount of lease expense recognized for the period for variable lease payments not previously included in the lease liability
- d. Principal and interest requirements to maturity, presented separately, for the lease liability for each of the five subsequent years and in five-year increments thereafter
- e. The amount of the annual lease expense and the discount rate used to calculate the lease liability

## RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT FOR LESSORS

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36. At the beginning of the lease term, a lessor should recognize a lease receivable and a deferred revenue, except as provided in paragraph 37 and paragraphs 59–61 (short-term leases). Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessor should be reported as an expense of the period.

### LEASES THAT TRANSFER OWNERSHIP

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37. A lease contract/agreement that transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee at or before the end of the lease, and does not contain termination options (see par. 14) should be reported as a financed sale of that asset.

### LEASE RECEIVABLE

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38. A lessor should measure the lease receivable initially at the present value of lease payments to be received for the lease term, reduced by any provision for uncollectible amounts. Measurement of the lease receivable should include the following types of payments that might be required by a lease:
- a. Fixed payments
  - b. Variable payments that depend on an index or a rate (such as the Consumer Price Index or a market interest rate), initially measured using the index or rate as of the beginning of the lease
  - c. Portions of variable payments that are fixed in substance (as described in par. 39)
  - d. Residual value guarantees that are fixed payments in substance (as described in par. 40).
39. Variable payments based on future performance of the lessee or usage of the underlying asset should not be included in the receivable. Those payments should be recognized as revenue in the period to which those payments relate. However, any component of those variable payments that is fixed in substance should be included in the lease receivable. For example, if a lease payment is based on a percentage of sales but has a required minimum

payment, that required minimum is a fixed payment in substance. Similarly, a residual value guarantee is an in-substance fixed payment if it stipulates the underlying asset will be sold at the end of the lease term, with the lessee assuming a liability for any shortfall if the sales price is less than an agreed-upon minimum amount.

40. Amounts to be received under residual value guarantees (that are not fixed in substance) should be recognized as a receivable and revenue when (a) a guarantee payment is required (as agreed to by the lessee and lessor) and (b) the amount can be reasonably estimated. Amounts to be received for the exercise price of a purchase option or penalties for lease termination should be recognized as a receivable and revenue when those options are exercised.
41. The future lease payments to be received should be discounted using the rate the lessor charges the lessee, which may be the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lessors are not required to apply imputed interest but may do so as a means of determining the rate implicit in the lease.
42. At subsequent financial reporting dates, the lessor should calculate the amortization of the discount on the receivable and report that amount as interest revenue for the period. It should be calculated so as to produce a constant periodic rate of return on the receivable. Any payments received should be allocated first to the accrued interest receivable and then to the lease receivable.
43. The lessor should remeasure the lease receivable and update the discount rate at subsequent financial reporting dates if either of the following changes have occurred and are expected to significantly affect the amount of the receivable:
  - a. There is a change in the lease term.
  - b. There is a change in the rate the lessor charges the lessee.
44. If a lease receivable is remeasured for either of the changes in paragraph 43, the receivable also should be remeasured for any change in an index or rate used to determine variable lease payments if that change in the index or rate is expected to significantly affect the amount of the receivable. A lease receivable is not required to be remeasured solely for a change in an index or rate used to determine variable lease payments.
45. If the discount rate is updated based on the provisions in paragraph 43, the receivable should be discounted using the revised rate.

## DEFERRED REVENUE

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46. A lessor should measure the deferred revenue at the initial value of the lease receivable, less any provision for uncollectible amounts (see par. 38), plus the amount of any payments received at or prior to the beginning of the lease that relate to future periods (for example, the final month's rent). A lessor subsequently should recognize deferred revenue in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the lease.

47. The deferred revenue should generally be adjusted using the same amount as the change resulting from the remeasurement of the lease receivable as discussed in paragraphs 43-44.

## UNDERLYING ASSET

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48. A lessor should **not** derecognize the asset underlying the lease. A lessor should continue to apply other applicable guidance to the underlying asset, including depreciation and impairment. However, if the lease agreement requires the lessee to return the asset in its original or enhanced condition, a lessor should not depreciate the asset during the lease term.

## DISCLOSURES FOR LESSORS

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49. A lessor should disclose the following about its lease activities (which may be grouped for purposes of disclosure), other than short-term leases:
- a. A general description of its leasing arrangements, including the basis, terms, and conditions on which any variable lease payments not included in the lease receivable are determined
  - b. The carrying amount of assets on lease or held for leasing, by major classes of assets, and the amount of accumulated depreciation
  - c. The total amount of revenue (for example, lease revenue, interest revenue, and any other lease-related revenue) recognized in the reporting period from leases
  - d. The amount of revenue recognized in the reporting period for variable lease payments and other payments not previously included in the lease receivable, including revenue related to residual value guarantees and termination penalties.
50. In addition to the disclosures in paragraph 49, if a federal entity's principal ongoing operations consist of leasing assets through the use of non-intragovernmental leases, the federal entity should disclose a schedule of future lease payments that are included in the lease receivable, showing principal and interest, for each of the five subsequent years and in five-year increments thereafter.

## CONTRACT/AGREEMENTS WITH MULTIPLE COMPONENTS

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51. Lessors and lessees may enter into one contract/agreement that contains multiple components, such as a contract/agreement that contains both a lease component and a nonlease component, or a lease that contains multiple underlying assets.
52. If a lessor or lessee enters into a contract/agreement that contains both a lease (such as the right to use a building) and a nonlease component (such as a maintenance services for the building), the federal entity should account for the lease and nonlease components as separate contract/agreements, unless the contract/agreement meets the exception in paragraph 55.b. or paragraph 55.c.

53. If a lease involves multiple underlying assets, lessors and lessees should account for each underlying asset as a separate lease component if the assets have different lease terms. The provisions of this paragraph should be applied unless the contract/agreement meets the exception in paragraph 55.b or paragraph 55.c
54. To allocate the consideration required under the contract/agreement to the different components, lessors and lessees should first use any prices for individual components that are included in the contract/agreement, if they are reasonable based on other observable stand-alone prices. Stand-alone prices are those that would be paid or received if the same or similar assets were leased or if the same or similar nonlease components (such as services) were contracted individually. Some contract/agreements provide discounts for bundling multiple leases or lease and nonlease components together in one contract/agreement. These discounts may be taken into account when determining whether individual component prices are reasonable. For example, if the individual component prices are each discounted by the same percentage from normal market prices, those component prices would be considered reasonable.
55. If a contract/agreement does not include prices for individual components, or if those prices are not reasonable based on other observable stand-alone prices, lessors and lessees should do the following, unless the components as a whole are insignificant:
- a. If observable stand-alone prices are readily available for *all* components, the federal entity should allocate the consideration based on the relative values of the observable stand-alone prices.
  - b. If observable stand-alone prices are readily available for *some* (but not all) components, the federal entity should allocate the observable stand-alone price to each component for which it is readily available. The federal entity may (1) estimate the allocation of the remaining consideration to the remaining components or (2) account for the remaining components as a single lease unit.
  - c. If observable stand-alone prices are not readily available for *any* of the components, the federal entity may (1) estimate the prices for each component or (2) account for the entire contract/agreement as a single lease unit.
56. When multiple components are accounted for as a single lease unit, as provided for in paragraphs 55.b. and 55.c., the accounting for that unit should be based on the primary lease component within that unit. For example, the primary lease component's lease term should be used for the unit if the lease components have different lease terms.

## CONTRACT/AGREEMENT COMBINATIONS

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57. Contract/agreements that are entered into at or near the same time with the same counterparty should be considered to be part of the same lease contract/agreement if either of the following criteria is met:
- a. The contract/agreements are negotiated as a package with a single objective.

- b. The amount of consideration to be paid in one contract/agreement depends on the price or performance of the other contract/agreement.

58. If multiple contract/agreements are determined to be part of the same lease contract/agreement, that lease should be evaluated in accordance with the guidance on contract/agreements with multiple components in paragraphs 51–56.

## SHORT-TERM LEASES

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59. A short-term lease is a lease that, at the beginning of the lease, has a maximum possible term under the contract/agreement of 24 months or less, including any options to extend, regardless of its probability of being exercised. For a lease that is cancelable by either the lessee or the lessor, such as a month-to-month lease or a year-to-year lease, the maximum possible term is the noncancelable period, including any notice periods. For a lease that is cancellable only by the lessee, the maximum possible term should be evaluated under the requirements of the lease term as defined in paragraph 14.

### LESSEE TREATMENT OF SHORT-TERM LEASES

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60. A lessee should recognize short-term lease payments as expense based on the payment provisions of the contract/agreement. The lessee should not apply the recognition and measurement requirements of paragraphs 19–35 but should recognize an asset if payments are made in advance of the period to which they relate, or a liability for rent due if payments are made subsequent to that period. The lessee should recognize any rent holiday period (for example, one or more months free) as reductions of lease rental expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### LESSOR TREATMENT OF SHORT-TERM LEASES

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61. A lessor should recognize short-term lease payments as revenue based on the payment provisions of the contract/agreement. The lessor should not apply the recognition and measurement requirements of paragraphs 36–50 but should recognize a liability if payments are received in advance of the period to which they relate, or an asset for rent due if payments are received subsequent to that period. The lessor should recognize any rent holiday period (for example, one or more months free) as reductions of lease rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## LEASE TERMINATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

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62. A lease contract/agreement may be amended while it is in effect. Examples of amendments include a change in consideration, a lengthening or shortening of the lease term (see par. 25 and 43), or adding or removing an underlying asset. An amendment to a lease contract/agreement should be considered a lease modification unless the lessee's right to use the underlying asset decreases. If the lessee's right to use the underlying asset decreases (for example, the lease term is shortened or the number of underlying assets is reduced), that change should be accounted for as a partial lease termination (see par. 64 - 65).

63. If a lease modification gives the lessee an additional right to use an underlying asset that was not included in the original lease and provides a price comparable to its stand-alone price (in the context of that particular contract/agreement), both the lessee and the lessor should account for that additional portion of the modified lease as a new lease, separate from the original portion of the lease.

## LEASE TERMINATIONS

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### LESSEE TREATMENT OF LEASE TERMINATIONS

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64. A lessee generally should account for the full or partial termination of a lease by reducing the carrying values of the lease asset and lease liability and recognizing a gain or loss for the difference. However, if the lease is terminated as a result of the lessee purchasing the underlying asset from the lessor, the lease asset should be reclassified to the appropriate class of owned asset. The lease liability should be changed to reflect only those payments yet to be made, and that change should be reflected in the cost of the purchased asset.

### LESSOR TREATMENT OF LEASE TERMINATIONS

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65. A lessor should account for the full or partial termination of a lease by reducing the carrying values of the lease receivable and related deferred revenue and recognizing a gain or loss for the difference. If the lease is terminated as a result of the lessee purchasing an underlying asset from the lessor, the carrying value of the underlying asset also should be derecognized and included in the calculation of any resulting gain or loss.

## LEASE MODIFICATIONS

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### LESSEE TREATMENT OF LEASE MODIFICATIONS

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66. A lessee should account for a lease modification by remeasuring the lease liability. The lease asset should be adjusted by the difference between the remeasured liability and the liability immediately before the lease modification. However, if the change reduces the carrying value of the lease asset to zero, any remaining amount should be reported in the flows statement as a gain.

### LESSOR TREATMENT OF LEASE MODIFICATIONS

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67. A lessor should account for a lease modification by remeasuring the lease receivable. The deferred revenue should be adjusted by the difference between the remeasured receivable and the receivable immediately before the lease modification. However, if the change relates to payments for the current period, the change should be recognized in the flows statement for the current period as revenue.

## SUBLEASES

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68. A sublease involves three parties: the original lessor, the original lessee (who also is the lessor in the sublease), and the new lessee. The original lessor should continue to apply the general lessor guidance. The federal entity that is the original lessee and becomes the lessor in the sublease should account for the original lease and the sublease as two separate transactions, as a lessee and a lessor, respectively. Those two separate

transactions should not be offset against one another. The new lessee should apply the general lessee guidance.

69. The original lessee (and now the lessor in a sublease) should include the sublease in its disclosure of the general description of lease arrangements. Its lessor transactions related to subleases should be disclosed separately from its lessee transactions related to the original lease.

## SALE-LEASEBACK TRANSACTIONS

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70. Sale-leaseback transactions involve the sale of an underlying asset by the owner and a lease of the property back to the seller. A sale-leaseback transaction should include an exchange transaction sale<sup>11</sup> in order to be eligible for sale-leaseback accounting. A sale-leaseback transaction that does not include an exchange transaction sale should be accounted for as a borrowing by both the seller-lessee and the buyer-lessor.
71. The sale and leaseback portions of a sale-leaseback transaction should be accounted for as two separate transactions – a sale transaction and a lease transaction – except that the difference between the carrying value of the capital asset that was sold and the net proceeds from the sale should be reported as a deferred revenue or deferred expense to be recognized in the flow statement over the term of the lease. However, if the leaseback portion of the transaction qualifies as a short-term lease, any gain or loss on the sale should be recognized immediately.
72. A sale-leaseback transaction is considered to have off-market terms if there is a significant difference between (a) the sales price and the estimated fair value of the asset or (b) the present value of the contractual lease payments and the estimated present value of what the lease payments for that asset would be at a market price, whichever of the two differences is more readily determinable. The difference should be reported based on the substance of the transaction (for example, as a borrowing, a nonexchange transaction, or an advance lease payment) rather than as a part of the sales-leaseback transaction. The following are examples of off-market terms:
- a. A transaction has a sale price and lease payments that are both significantly higher than market
  - b. A transaction has a sale price that is significantly higher than market but the lease payments are at or below market
  - c. A transaction has a sale price that is significantly lower than market.
73. A seller-lessee should disclose the terms and conditions of sale-leaseback transactions in addition to the disclosures required of a lessee (par. 35). A buyer-lessor should provide the disclosures required of a lessor (par. 49).

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<sup>11</sup> See SFFAS 7, *Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources and Concepts for Reconciling Budgetary and Financial Accounting*, par. 295.

## LEASE-LEASEBACK TRANSACTIONS

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74. In a lease-leaseback transaction, an asset is leased by one party (first party) to another party and then leased back to the first party. The leaseback part of the transaction may involve an additional asset (such as leasing a building that has been constructed by a developer on land owned by and leased back to a federal entity) or only a portion of the original asset (such as leasing back only one floor of a building to the owner). A lease-leaseback transaction should be accounted for as a net transaction. Both parties to a lease-leaseback transaction should disclose the gross amounts of each portion of the transaction.

## STANDARDS FOR INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LEASES

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75. This section describes the overall recognition, measurement, and disclosure requirements for intragovernmental leases. An intragovernmental lease is a contract or agreement that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration occurring within a consolidation entity or between two or more consolidation entities as defined under SFFAS 47, *Reporting Entity*. Any lease that meets the definition of an intragovernmental lease would be required to follow the accounting guidance described in paragraphs 77 – 95 below.

### INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LEASES – LESSEE ACCOUNTING

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76. The following sections articulate the general recognition guidance for lessees of intragovernmental leases and detailed recognition guidance regarding several specific intragovernmental lease topics, as well as disclosure guidance.

#### RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

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##### GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR RECOGNITION OF INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LEASES<sup>12</sup>

77. A lessee should recognize lease payments, including lease-related operating costs (for example, maintenance, utilities, taxes, etc.) paid to the lessor, as expenses based primarily on the payment provisions of the lease. A lessee would not recognize a lease asset and a corresponding liability for an intragovernmental lease. Accordingly, a lessee would not recognize amortization expense related to a lease asset or interest expense on a lease liability.
78. Recognition should be based on the payment provisions of the lease. Prepaid rent or a payable for rent due should be recognized as an asset or liability, respectively, and an expense should be recognized in the appropriate period based on the specifics of the lease provisions.

##### GUIDANCE FOR RECOGNITION OF SPECIFIC INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LEASE TOPICS

79. Rental Increases – Rental increases may be fixed in the lease and take place with the passage of time (for example, be based on such factors as anticipated increases in costs or anticipated appreciation in property values, but the amount of the increase is specified in the lease) or they may be contingent on future events.
80. Contingent rental increases are based on changes in specific economic factors, for example, future activity levels or future inflation (for example, tied to a specific economic indicator where the specific amount of the change is not known).

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<sup>12</sup> SFFAS 4, *Managerial Cost Accounting Standards and Concepts*, par. 105-115 (as amended by SFFAS 30), continue to apply for non-reimbursed or under reimbursed intragovernmental lease arrangements.

81. If the lease provides for rental increases, a lessee should recognize the expense in the period of the increase as provided in the lease.<sup>13</sup>
82. Lease Incentives – Lease incentives include lessor payments made to or on behalf of the lessee to entice the lessee to sign a lease. Lease incentives may include up-front cash payments to the lessee; for example, moving costs, termination fees to lessee’s prior lessor, or lessor’s assumption of the lessee’s lease obligation under a different lease with another lessor.
83. Lease incentives should be recognized as reductions of lease rental expense by the lessee on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The lessee should recognize the expenses or losses to which the incentives relate in the period the costs are incurred. For example, an incentive equal to the moving expense incurred to occupy the leased space reduces rent expense over the lease term and the moving expense is recognized in the period incurred (that is, when the move occurs).
84. Lease Concessions – Lease concessions are rent discounts made by the lessor to entice the lessee to sign a lease. Lease concessions include rent holidays/free rent periods, reduced rents, or commission credits.
85. Lease concessions should be recognized as reductions of lease rental expense by the lessee on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
86. Leasehold Improvements – Leasehold improvements are additions, alterations, remodeling, renovations or other changes to a leased property that either extend the useful life of the existing property or enlarge or improve its capacity and are paid for (financed) by the lessee. Leasehold improvements that are placed in service at or after the beginning of the lease term should be amortized over the useful life (the normal operating life in terms of utility to the owner) of the leasehold improvement, but no longer than the expected lease term.

## DISCLOSURES

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87. Lessees should disclose a broad summary of significant intragovernmental leasing arrangements, including
- a. existence of intragovernmental leases and annual expense,
  - b. general lease terms with specific intragovernmental requirements (which may be grouped for purposes of disclosure), and
  - c. annual lease expense by major leased asset category.

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<sup>13</sup> Par. 79 – 81 outlines the general guidance for increases in rental payments; however guidance for other changes in rental payments is outlined in par. 82 – 85.

## INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LEASE ARRANGEMENTS – LESSOR ACCOUNTING

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88. The following sections articulate general recognition guidance for lessors of intragovernmental leases and detailed recognition guidance regarding several specific intragovernmental lease topics as well as disclosure guidance.

### RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

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#### GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR RECOGNITION OF INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LEASES

89. A lessor should recognize lease receipts, including lease-related operating costs (for example, maintenance, utilities, or taxes) received from the lessee as income based primarily on the provisions of the lease.

#### GUIDANCE FOR RECOGNITION OF SPECIFIC INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LEASES

90. Lease Incentives – Lease incentives include lessor payments made to or on behalf of the lessee to entice the lessee to sign a lease. Lease incentives may include up-front cash payments to the lessee (for example, moving costs, termination fees to lessee’s prior lessor, or lessor’s assumption of the lessee’s lease obligation under a different lease with another lessor). Lease incentives should be recognized as reductions of lease rental income by the lessor on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
91. Lease Concessions – Lease concessions are rent discounts made by the lessor to entice the lessee to sign a lease. Lease concessions include rent holidays/free rent periods, reduced rents, or commission credits.
92. Lease concessions should be recognized by the lessor as reductions in rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
93. Lessor Improvements – Lessor improvements are additions, alterations, remodeling, renovations or other changes to a leased property that either extend the useful life of the existing property or enlarge or improve its capacity and are paid for (financed) by the lessor rather than by the lessee. These capital improvements are components of the leased property and should be capitalized and depreciated by the lessor over their useful life consistent with the lessor’s accounting for property, plant, and equipment.<sup>14</sup>
94. Initial Direct Costs – Lessor initial direct costs should be expensed when incurred by the lessor.

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<sup>14</sup> This recognition is consistent with PP&E capital improvements outlined in SFFAS 6, par. 37.

## DISCLOSURES

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95. Lessors should disclose the following regarding intragovernmental leases:
- a. Future lease rental income as of the date of the latest balance sheet presented, in the aggregate and for each of the five succeeding fiscal years for lease arrangements over the lease term
  - b. A broad summary of significant leases (which may be grouped for purposes of disclosure), including a breakdown of the number of leases with federally-owned assets and privately-owned assets

## AMENDMENTS TO SFFAS 5, ACCOUNTING FOR LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND SFFAS 6, ACCOUNTING FOR PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

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96. This Statement replaces the measurement and reporting requirements for lease accounting established in SFFAS 5, *Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government*, paragraphs 43 – 46. Therefore, the paragraphs marked below are rescinded.

### **SFFAS 5: Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government**

~~[43.] **Capital leases** are leases that transfer substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. If, at its inception, a lease meets one or more of the following four criteria, the lease should be classified as a capital lease by the lessee:~~

- ~~• The lease transfers ownership of the property to the lessee by the end of the lease term.~~
- ~~• The lease contains an option to purchase the leased property at a bargain price.~~
- ~~• The lease term is equal to or greater than 75 percent of the estimated economic life of the leased property.~~
- ~~• The present value of rental and other minimum lease payments, excluding that portion of the payments representing executory cost, equals or exceeds 90 percent of the fair value of the leased property.~~

~~The last two criteria are not applicable when the beginning of the lease term falls within the last 25 percent of the total estimated economic life of the leased property. If a lease does not meet at least one of the above criteria it should be classified as an operating lease.~~

~~[44.] The amount to be recorded by the lessee as a liability under a capital lease is the present value of the rental and other minimum lease payments during the lease term, excluding that portion of the payments representing executory cost to be paid by the lessor. [footnote <sup>20</sup>: "The cost of general property, plant, and equipment acquired under a capital lease shall be equal to the amount recognized as a liability for the capital lease at its inception. See SFFAS No. 6, Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment.] However, if the amount so determined exceeds the fair value of the leased property at the inception of the lease, the amount recorded as the liability should be the fair value. If the portion of the minimum lease payments representing executory cost is not determinable from the lease provisions, the amount should be estimated.~~

[45.] The discount rate to be used in determining the present value of the minimum lease payments ordinarily would be the lessee's incremental borrowing rate unless (1) it is practicable for the lessee to learn the implicit rate computed by the lessor and (2) the implicit rate computed by the lessor is less than the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. If both these conditions are met, the lessee shall use the implicit rate. The lessee's incremental borrowing rate shall be the Treasury borrowing rate for securities of similar maturity to the term of the lease.

[46.] During the lease term, each minimum lease payment should be allocated between a reduction of the obligation and interest expense so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. [footnote<sup>21</sup>: OMB Circular No. A-11, "Preparation and Submission of Annual Budget Estimates," explains the measurement of budget authority, outlays, and debt for the budget in the case of lease purchases and other capital leases. Circular A-94, "Guidelines and Discount Rates for Benefit Cost Analysis of Federal Programs," provides the requirements under which a lease purchase or other capital lease has to be justified and the analytical methods that need to be followed.]

97. This Statement replaces the measurement and reporting requirements for lease accounting established in SFFAS 6, *Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*, paragraphs 20 and 29. Therefore, the paragraphs marked below are rescinded.

### **SFFAS 6: Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment**

[20.] Capital leases are leases that transfer substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. If, at its inception, a lease meets one or more of the following four criteria, [footnote<sup>7</sup>: Note that the criteria for identifying capital leases for financial reporting purposes differ from OMB criteria for budget scoring of leases. OMB Circular No. A-11, *Preparation and Submission of Budget Estimates*, includes criteria for identifying operating leases in Appendix B. OMB provides four additional criteria which relate to the level of private sector risk involved in a lease purchase agreement. This is necessary because, for budget purposes, there is a distinction between lease purchases with more or less risk. This distinction is not made in the financial reports and, therefore, FASAB does not include the four criteria related to risk levels.] the lease should be classified as a capital lease by the lessee. Otherwise, it should be classified as an operating lease. [footnote<sup>8</sup>: "Operating leases" of PP&E are leases in which the Federal entity does not assume the risks of ownership of the PP&E. Multi-year service contracts and multi-year purchase contracts for expendable commodities are not capital leases.]

- The lease transfers ownership of the property to the lessee by the end of the lease term.
- The lease contains an option to purchase the leased property at a bargain price.
- The lease term is equal to or greater than 75 percent of the estimated economic life [footnote<sup>9</sup>: "Estimated economic life of leased property" is the estimated remaining period during which the property is expected to be economically usable by one or more users, with normal repairs and maintenance, for the purpose for which it was intended at the inception of the lease, without limitation by the lease term.] of the leased property.
- The present value of rental and other minimum lease payments, excluding that portion of the payments representing executory cost, equals or exceeds 90 percent of the fair value [footnote<sup>10</sup>: "Fair value" is the price for which an asset could be bought or sold in an

~~arm's-length transaction between unrelated parties (e.g., between a willing buyer and a willing seller). (adapted from Kohler's Dictionary for Accountants)] of the leased property.~~

~~The last two criteria are not applicable when the beginning of the lease term falls within the last 25 percent of the total estimated economic life of the leased property.~~

~~[29.] The cost of general PP&E acquired under a **capital lease** shall be equal to the amount recognized as a liability for the capital lease at its inception (i.e., the net present value of the lease payments calculated as specified in the liability standard [footnote<sup>24</sup>]: See Statement of Recommended Accounting Standards No. 5, *Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government*.] unless the net present value exceeds the fair value of the asset).~~

98. This Statement also amends Technical Release (TR) 16, *Implementation Guidance for Internal Use Software*, paragraphs 26, 27, and 29 to delete the "capital and operating lease" references, as follows.

### **Technical Release 16: *Implementation Guidance for Internal Use Software***

[26.] Software License: If the term of software license(s) is 2 years or more with periodic payments, the license should be evaluated against lease criteria as stated in SFFAS X ~~SFFAS 5 paragraphs 43-46 and SFFAS 6 paragraph 20 to determine if it is a capital or operating lease.~~ If the license(s) is perpetual with an upfront cost [footnote<sup>9</sup>: The cost could be charged as a one-time payment or financed over a set period of time.] to use the software for its entire lifetime, then the entity is purchasing IUS and should apply its existing policy for capitalization thresholds to determine if the license should be capitalized or expensed.

[27.] A license agreement may include executory costs for maintenance and technical support. Agency judgment should apply in determining what portions of license fees are attributable to software capitalizable costs versus executory costs. Assuming lease ~~capitalization~~ criteria and thresholds are met, software license capitalization amounts [footnote<sup>10</sup>: SFFAS X ~~SFFAS 5, paragraph 44.~~] may be derived from the payment schedule contained in the license agreement. ~~As stated in SFFAS 5, if~~ the portion of the ~~minimum~~ lease payments representing executory cost is not determinable from the lease provisions, the amount should be estimated. Agencies may also want to consider having each license agreement specifically identify the various costs throughout the license lifecycle, for example, initial license, maintenance, and enhancement.

[29.] If a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, the customer should account for the software license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses in accordance with the lease criteria stated in SFFAS X ~~SFFAS 5 and SFFAS 6~~, and as discussed in paragraph 26 of this TR. ~~SFFAS 10~~ is not applicable to a cloud computing arrangement that does not convey a contractual right to the IUS or to ones that do not include an IUS license. The entity that develops and owns the software, platform, or infrastructure that is used in the cloud computing arrangement would account for the software development in accordance with ~~SFFAS 10~~. If the funding to develop cloud computing is shared among entities without clear ownership, the service provider entity that receives funding and is responsible for

maintaining the software, platform, or infrastructure should account for the software in accordance with SFFAS 10 and the full cost/inter-entity cost requirements of SFFAS 4.

## IMPLEMENTATION

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99. This Statement requires that leases unexpired at the beginning of the reporting period in which the standard is implemented be recognized and measured using the facts and circumstances that exist at the beginning of the reporting period. Therefore, in the period of implementation,
- a. the determination of the lease term would assume that the lease term began as of the beginning of the period of implementation and
  - b. the lease liability and lease asset should initially be measured based on the remaining lease term and associated lease payments as of the beginning of the period of implementation.
100. The following implementation addresses specific leasing circumstances.
- a. Prospective Implementation - Entities should report the effect of implementing this Statement on existing leases prospectively in accordance with paragraph 13 of SFFAS 21, *Reporting Correction of Errors and Changes in Accounting Principles, Amendment of SFFAS 7, Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources*. Accordingly, any changes in assets or liabilities related to existing leases should be treated prospectively. The change should be accounted for in the period of implementation and applicable future periods. No adjustments should be made to previously reported expenses or revenue.
  - b. Lease Term - The lease term should be determined based on the provisions of this Statement (see par. 14 – 18). However, the lease term of an existing lease should be based on the number of years remaining in the lease contract/agreement as of the beginning of the period of implementation and not the number of years in the initial lease term. For example, if the initial lease term was 20 years, with no options, at the beginning of Year 20X1 and the entity implements this Statement in Year 20X7 (6 years into the lease at the beginning of Year 20X7), the initial lease term upon implementation would be 14 years.
  - c. Short-term leases - A short-term lease would be determined based on the provisions of this Statement (see par. 59 – 61). However, if the remaining lease term of an existing lease meets the definition of a short-term lease (has a maximum possible term under the contract or arrangement of 24 months or less, including any options to extend, regardless of their probability of being exercised) that lease should apply the short-term lease guidance. For example, if the initial lease term was 60 months as of the beginning of Year 20X1, with no options to extend, and the entity implements this Statement in Year 20X5 (48 months into the lease at the beginning of Year 20X5); the initial lease term at implementation would be 12 months and the lease would meet the definition of a short-term lease. Hence, the entity should account for the lease as a short-term lease.

## EFFECTIVE DATE

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101. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after September 30, 2018. Early adoption is not permitted.

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

## APPENDIX A: BASIS FOR CONCLUSIONS

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This appendix discusses some factors considered significant by Board members in reaching the conclusions in this Statement. It includes the reasons for accepting certain approaches and rejecting others. Individual members gave greater weight to some factors than to others. The standards enunciated in this Statement—not the material in this appendix—should govern the accounting for specific transactions, events, or conditions.

### PROJECT HISTORY

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- A1. This project was undertaken primarily because
- a. the current lease accounting standards, Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 5, *Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government* and SFFAS 6, *Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*, have been criticized as ineffective because they do not make meaningful distinctions between capital and operating leases based on the substance of lease transactions, and
  - b. the lease accounting standards in SFFAS 5 and 6 are based on Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) lease accounting standards which have been amended; in addition existing FASAB standards are not comprehensive and do not provide meaningful information on federal leasing activities.
- A2. Lease accounting was first addressed by the FASAB during the development of SFFAS 5 and 6. At that time the Board decided to use the high level language on lease accounting from FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 13 *Accounting for Leases* [subsequently codified in Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) - Topic 840 *Leases*]. This minimal lease guidance included the definition of a capital lease, the criteria for capital leases, and the measurement of a capital lease asset and liability. The Board had plans to use this preliminary guidance as a placeholder until it was prepared to add lease accounting to its agenda as a separate project. Lease accounting had been on the list of potential Board agenda items each time the Board has considered its agenda for new projects.
- A3. There are several areas of lease accounting that were covered by the FASB standards that were never specifically covered in the FASAB standards. Some of those topics include leasehold improvements, lease terms, leveraged leases, and subleases. The federal community often stressed that the federal standards on lease accounting should be comprehensive to alleviate questions on when and if FASB standards apply to federal entities when the federal standards are silent on a topic.
- A4. In August 2011, FASAB began a project to revise its current standards on lease accounting. FASAB staff formed a task force to assist in developing the proposed standards for leases. Task force members included accounting, budget, and subject matter experts from federal agencies and independent public accounting firms.
- A5. The task force met several times over the course of the project and also exchanged numerous ideas and recommendations electronically. The task force views and recommendations were sought by staff in developing and describing alternatives to

present to the Board during the development of these standards. The task force's assistance was essential and its views carefully considered by members during deliberations. The task force played an important role in the research and release of this exposure draft.

- A6. In evaluating an approach applicable to federal leases, the Board considered the approaches used in the following documents:
- Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 13, *Accounting for Leases* [Superseded by FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 840, which was subsequently superseded by ASC 842]
  - Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Exposure Draft, *Leases*, January 25, 2016
  - International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) International Accounting Standard (IAS) 17, *Leases*, which was superseded by International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 16.
  - International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 13, *Leases*.
- A7. At the inception of the project the Board decided to coordinate with GASB on the lease project because of the similarities among governmental entities regarding lease activities and reporting objectives. Staff worked closely with GASB staff during the development of the proposals. In 2014 FASAB and GASB met jointly to discuss similar issues related to each of their ongoing lease accounting projects. As a result of this collaboration, similar wording may appear in some sections of the FASAB and GASB standards.<sup>15</sup>
- A8. This Statement amends the lease accounting standards in SFFAS 5, SFFAS 6, and TR 16. This Statement also establishes distinct standards for intragovernmental leases.

## KEY AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

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- A9. This lease proposal will improve the existing lease accounting standards in SFFAS 5 and SFFAS 6 by
- a. providing relevant and meaningful financial information needed by federal financial statement users and
  - b. providing comprehensive lease standards that appropriately address the various lease transactions/activities of the federal community.
- A10. The Board believes that in a lease transaction, a lessee receives the right to use an underlying asset (the asset that is subject to the lease, such as a vehicle or building) at the beginning of the lease term. In exchange, the lessee promises to make payments over time for the right to use that underlying asset. The guidance in SFFAS 5 and 6 was based on the notion that some leases are essentially financed purchases of the underlying asset (classified as capital leases) and other leases (classified as operating leases) are not. The classification of a lease as capital or operating depended on whether the lease met any of

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<sup>15</sup> The GASB material is copyrighted by the Financial Accounting Foundation, 401 Merritt 7, Norwalk, CT 06856, USA, and is used with permission.

four tests. Those tests were intended to determine whether most of the risks and benefits of ownership of the underlying asset were transferred to the lessee. Those tests have been criticized because their bright-line nature often resulted in very similar leases being accounted for in different ways.

## SCOPE

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- A11. For purposes of applying this Statement, a lease is defined as a contract or agreement that conveys the right to use a nonfinancial asset<sup>16</sup> (the underlying asset) for a period of time in an exchange transaction. Leases include contracts or agreements that, although not explicitly identified as leases, meet the definition of a lease (which reflects the substance of a lease). This definition does not include contracts or agreements for services unless that contract or agreement also conveys the right to use a nonfinancial asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in an exchange transaction.
- A12. This Statement does not apply to leases of federal natural resources as defined in Technical Bulletin (TB) 2011-1, *Accounting for Federal Natural Resources Other than Oil and Gas* and leases of federal oil and gas resources as defined in SFFAS 38, *Accounting for Federal Oil and Gas Resources*.
- A13. GASB's Leases exposure draft specifically excludes, "contracts that meet the definition of a service concession arrangement in paragraph 4 of Statement No. 60, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements (SCAs)*." Currently FASAB standards are silent on SCAs. Through its discussions the lease task force identified several federal entities that have SCAs, and there was a concern that the proposed lease definition could inadvertently include SCAs. The Board considered specifically excluding SCAs from the lease standard. To accomplish the exclusion, the Board considered adopting GASB's definition of SCA from Statement No. 60 due to the lack of a federal definition of SCA.
- A14. Because SCAs are not currently addressed in federal accounting standards, the Board decided that specifically excluding SCAs from the lease standard would raise more questions. Furthermore, SCAs are expected to be addressed in the public-private partnership recognition and measurement project and therefore the Board agreed to remain silent on SCAs in the lease proposal. In conclusion, the Board believes the GAAP hierarchy will continue to guide preparers and auditors in accounting for SCAs.

## DEFINITIONS

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- A15. In this Statement, a lease is defined as a contract or agreement that conveys the right to use a nonfinancial asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in an exchange transaction. In the early stages of the project the Board deliberated over the use of "contract" or "agreement" in the definition of a lease. The Board considered the GASB approach that the term contract is more precise and limiting and requires that a lease be legally enforceable. Because legal enforceability is not the primary driver in

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<sup>16</sup> Examples of nonfinancial assets include land, buildings, vehicles, equipment, internal use software, and intangible assets. Examples of financial assets include cash, investments, and receivables.

intragovernmental leasing transactions, the Board decided to add “agreement” in addition to “contract” in the lease definition to alleviate ambiguity in the application of the definition, especially in the case of intragovernmental leases which are often referred to as “lease agreements.”

## LEASE TERM -- RENEWAL AND TERMINATION OPTIONS

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- A16. Federal leases often include lessee options to renew, extend, or terminate a lease. Due to federal budget scoring rules and fiscal funding mechanisms, many federal leases include relatively short noncancelable periods. The Board concluded that the lease term used to measure the lease liability should not be limited to the noncancelable lease periods, but should include certain probable renewal option periods and consider the probability of termination options being exercised, so that the lease term reflects how long the lease is expected to be in effect.
- A17. The probability of a renewal or termination option being exercised applies only if that option pertains to the lessee alone. If either the lessee or the lessor has the option to cancel a lease (or if both parties have to agree to renew), the lease contract/agreement is not enforceable beyond that point. In those cases when either the lessee or the lessor could cancel the lease at any time, for example month-to-month lease holdovers, rolling lease extensions, or any lease that continues into a holdover period until a new contract or agreement is signed, the contract or agreement would be considered cancelable. When a lease contains a lessor-only option to terminate the lease, a lessee would have difficulty evaluating the likelihood of that option being exercised. This difficulty and the resulting cost outweigh the potential benefits of including the extra periods in the lease term. The Board also agreed that the presence of a bargain purchase option in a lease contract/agreement is not equivalent to a provision that transfers ownership of the underlying asset; therefore, a bargain purchase option should be treated as any other purchase option included in a lease.
- A18. The Board considered several potential probability thresholds for including a period covered by a renewal or termination option in the lease term. The Board considered its own definition of probable, GASB’s definition of probable, and FASB’s probability threshold “reasonably certain.” FASB’s probable definition equates to more likely than not (>50% probability). GASB’s probable definition equates to likely to occur and has a higher threshold of probability than more likely than not. FASB’s reasonably certain has an even higher threshold than likely to occur. The Board agreed to retain its definition of probable because it is more clearly defined and there seemed to be no compelling reason to introduce a new term for the sake of a higher threshold.

## REMEASUREMENT

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- A19. This Statement requires that when a lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding lease asset be adjusted by the same dollar amount (except in cases of impairment and in cases in which the adjustment would cause the asset to be reported as a negative amount). While acknowledging that adjusting the lease asset for a change in the lease liability

results in the lease asset no longer being measured at adjusted historical cost, the Board believes that such an adjustment is practical.

## NON-INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LEASES

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### RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT FOR LESSEES – LEASE LIABILITY

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- A20. SFFAC 5 defines a liability as a present obligation of the federal government to provide assets or services to another entity at a determinable date, when a specified event occurs, or on demand. The Board believes that the lessee taking possession of the underlying asset or gaining access to use the underlying asset is an event that creates such an obligation until the end of the lease term.
- A21. The Board believes the present value of future lease payments to be made for the lease term, which represent the obligations of the lessee under the lease contract/agreement, is the appropriate measurement of the liability. Such a calculation is consistent with the premise that a lease is a financing transaction and supports recognition of the cost of the financing.

### RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT FOR LESSEES – LEASE ASSET

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- A22. Assets are defined in SFFAC 5 as resources that embodies economic benefits or services the federal government controls. Lessees should recognize a lease asset to correspond with the lease liability. At the beginning of a lease, the lessee obtains the right to use the underlying asset and that right is a resource embodying economic benefits. The Board believes this right meets the definition of an asset. Because the lease liability represents the amount to be paid for the lease asset, the Board concluded that the initial measurement of the lease asset should be based on the measurement of the associated lease liability. PP&E assets generally are measured at historical cost, which is the amount paid for those assets. Therefore, measuring the lease asset based on the lease liability is consistent with historical cost accounting applicable to PP&E.

### RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT FOR LESSORS

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- A23. Symmetry between the lessee and lessor accounting models is important in establishing accounting and financial reporting standards. The Board believes that federal entity lessees and lessors should account for the same transaction in a way that mirrors how the other party accounts for it.
- A24. The lease contract gives the lessor the right to receive payments in exchange for the lessee's right to use the underlying asset. The Board believes that right meets the definition of an asset in SFFAC 5. Assets are defined as a resource that embodies economic benefits or services that the federal government controls. The right to receive payments is a resource that can be drawn upon, and the lessor presently controls that right.

### SHORT-TERM LEASE EXCEPTION

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A25. The Board considered the short-term lease exception GASB proposed, which requires governments to recognize leases with useful lives or maturities of less than one year. The Board decided to align the lease short-term exception with the PP&E standard which defines PP&E as a tangible asset with an estimated useful life of 24 months or more. The reporting of short-term leases in this Statement is intended to reduce the cost to federal entities of implementing these standards. This short-term exception eliminates the need for preparers to calculate amounts for short-term lease assets and liabilities. This exception requires lessees and lessors to recognize expense and revenue based on the payment provisions of those lease contracts/agreements with useful lives or maturities of less than two years. This measurement approach is not cash-basis recognition, as federal entities are still required to recognize receivables and payables for lease payments paid or received before or after the period to which they apply.

## INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LEASES

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A26. During the research phase of the project, the General Services Administration (GSA) provided an educational session to the Board where GSA representatives explained in-depth GSA's role in federal leasing. Based primarily on that discussion, the Board agreed that intragovernmental leases should be accounted for differently than leases between federal entities and non-federal entities. The Board agreed that a simplified approach for recognizing intragovernmental leases would be pragmatic and cost efficient.

A27. This Statement provides the overall recognition, measurement, and disclosure requirements for intragovernmental leases. An intragovernmental lease is a contract or agreement that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration occurring within a consolidation entity or between two or more consolidation entities as defined under SFFAS 47, *Reporting Entity*.

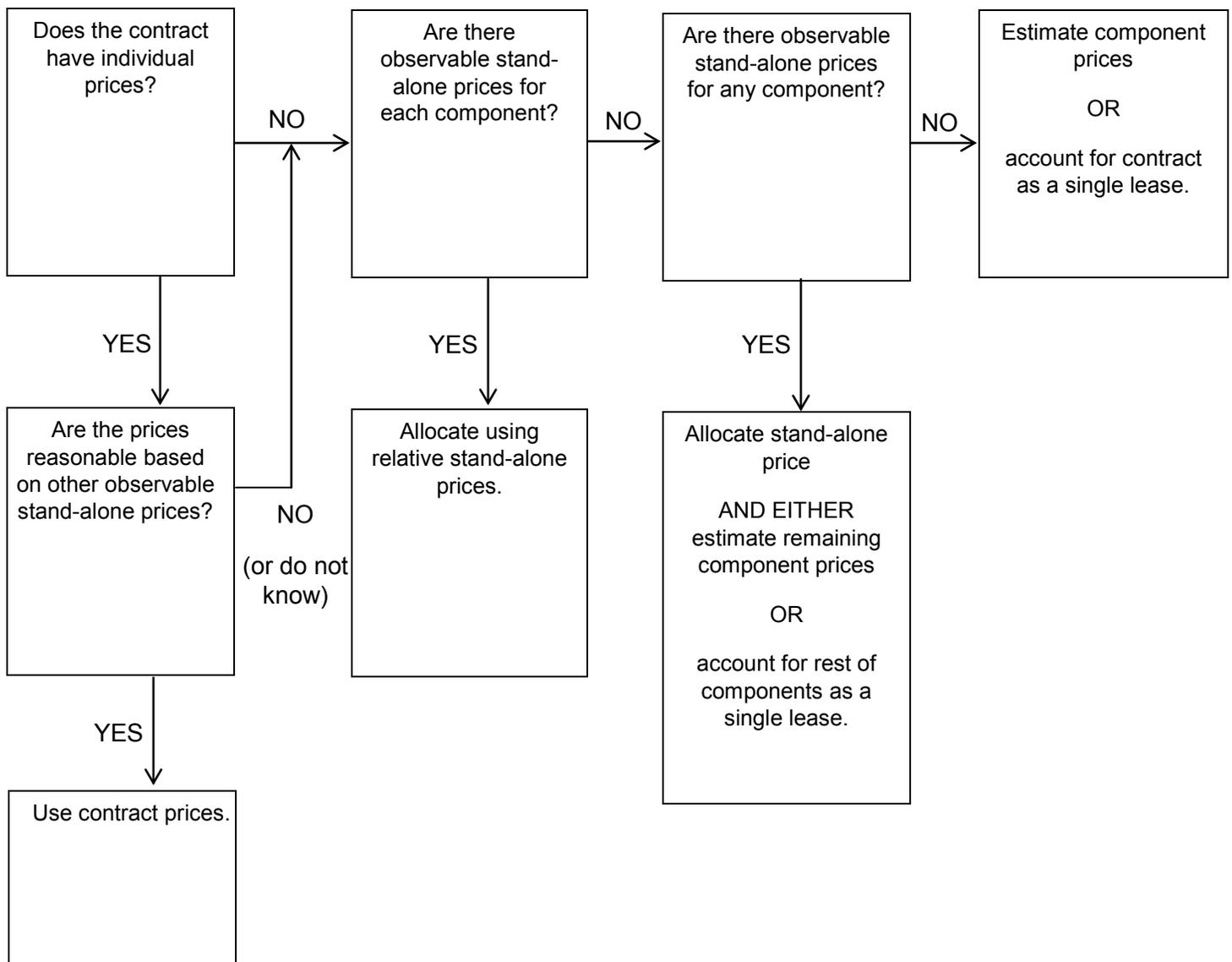
A28. The terms "intragovernmental" and "inter-entity" have been used interchangeably. Earlier FASAB standards predominately used "inter-entity." However, government-wide usage of "intragovernmental" has become more common, and therefore the Board decided to use intragovernmental in this Statement to describe leases occurring within a consolidation entity or between two or more consolidation entities as defined under SFFAS 47.

A29. This Statement provides general guidance on the recognition and measurement of lease rental increases, as well as guidance on other changes in the lease payments, such as lease incentives and lease concessions. The Board believes that rent increases are related to economic events, while lease incentives and concessions are more closely aligned with marketing cost. Therefore lessee rental increases should be recognized as expense in the period of the increase as provided in the lease; lease incentives and concessions should be recognized by the lessee/lessor as reductions of lease rental expense/lease rental income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## APPENDIX B: ILLUSTRATION

This appendix illustrates the application of the provisions of this Statement to assist in clarifying their meaning. The facts assumed in these examples are illustrative only and are not intended to modify or limit the requirements of this Statement or to indicate the Board's endorsement of the situations or methods illustrated. Additionally, these illustrations are not intended to provide guidance on determining the application of materiality. Application of the provisions of this Statement may require assessing facts and circumstances other than those illustrated here and require reference to other applicable Standards.

The following flowchart<sup>17</sup> is intended to aid in the application of the provisions for contracts with multiple components of this Statement – paragraphs 51 - 56.



<sup>17</sup> This illustration has been adapted from the GASB Lease ED, Appendix C, *Flowchart for Allocation of Consideration to Multiple Components*.

## APPENDIX C: ABBREVIATIONS

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ASC	Accounting Standards Codification
CFR	Consolidated financial report of the U.S. Government
ED	Exposure draft
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GASB	Governmental Accounting Standards Board
IPSASB	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
PP&E	Property, Plant, and Equipment
SCA	Service Concession Arrangement
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
SFAS	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (FASB)
SFFAC	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts
SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
TB	Technical Bulletin
TR	Technical Release

## APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

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### Lease

A lease is a contract or agreement that conveys the right to use a nonfinancial asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in an exchange transaction.

### Intragovernmental Lease

A lease occurring within a consolidation entity or between two or more consolidation entities as defined under SFFAS 47, *Reporting Entity*.<sup>18</sup>

### Probable

That which can reasonably be expected or believed to be more likely than not on the basis of available evidence or logic but which is neither certain nor proven.

### Lease Option Periods

Lease option periods are additional lease periods beyond the initial lease term – the options may be included in the initial lease or may be agreed to later in the lease term.

### Initial Direct Costs

Initial direct costs are costs that are directly attributable to negotiating and arranging a lease or portfolio of leases and would not have been incurred without entering into the lease.

### Short-Term Lease

A short-term lease is a lease that, at the beginning of the lease, has a maximum possible term under the contract or arrangement of 24 months or less, including any options to extend, regardless of their probability of being exercised.

### Lessee's Incremental Borrowing Rate

The lessee's incremental borrowing rate is the estimated rate that would be charged for borrowing the lease payment amounts for the lease term.

### Discount Rate

A discount rate is an interest rate that is used in present value calculations to equate amounts that will be received or paid in the future to their present value.

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<sup>18</sup> SFFAS 47, *Reporting Entity*, outlines the characteristics as a whole that an organization would have to be considered a consolidated entity (see SFFAS 47 par. 38-42).

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