



**December 2, 2011**

Memorandum

To: Members of the Board

From: Melissa Loughan, Assistant Director

*Wendy M. Payne*

Through: Wendy M. Payne, Executive Director

Subj: Entity- **Tab B-Federal Entity Government-wide**<sup>1</sup>

### **MEETING OBJECTIVES**

- To approve changes to the government-wide portion of the Exposure Draft (ED). The primary objective for the December Board meeting is to approve changes to the government-wide portions of the ED. The changes relate to options for the title, addressing the issue that core entities are federal entities and other changes proposed by Board members.

### **BRIEFING MATERIAL**

The transmittal memorandum includes a discussion of issues and recommendations beginning on page 3 under Staff Analysis and Recommendations. A full list of Questions for the Board appears on page 9. In addition, the following items are attached:

- Attachment 1: Government-wide portion of Draft Exposure Draft (Executive Summary is omitted, and the Component Entity portion is just beginning.)

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

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

## BACKGROUND

As you may recall at the October meeting, the Board deliberated several open issues related to the government-wide portion of the project. The Board decided the following during October:

- The Board agreed the document could be clarified by staff (1) revising the title (presently “Government-wide and Component Reporting Entities”) to a more descriptive option such as “Identifying Organizations to Include in Federal Financial Reports and Related Disclosure Requirements” and (2) acknowledging in the executive summary and basis for conclusions the continuum among non-core entities. [Note: Staff will present title options at the next meeting that align with the revised structure]
- Staff will address the GAAP issue with a narrow clarification that core entities are federal entities.
- The Board approved the revised language to address the consolidation of FASB Statements with the following change: the last sentence in par. 3 “The following disclosures are required....” Will be removed and summarized in the basis for conclusion as explanation.
- The Board approved the revised language for Disclosures for Non-core entities.
- The Board agreed a listing of non-core entities would not be incorporated into the Disclosures for Non-core Entities.
- The Board voted Option 1 for addressing the Federal Reserve in the ED (rescind par. 47 and certain other sections of SFFAC 2 with a brief explanation in the basis for conclusions).
- The Board approved the draft Basis for Conclusions (overall structure, detail, and rationale proposed) with the understanding changes would be incorporated for decisions made at the October meeting. In addition, certain members plan to forward editorial comments after the meeting.
- The Board generally agreed with the proposed Questions for Respondents for the government-wide portion of the ED and there was not a request for additional questions. However, the Board did request staff to reduce the number or combine the questions so it doesn’t look so burdensome to respondents.

The Board will not issue a Preliminary Views document or a Discussion Memorandum to solicit input on the government-wide portion of the proposal.

## NEXT STEPS

Staff will continue working through detailed component entity issues.

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If you have any questions or comments or would like to provide feedback prior to the meeting, please contact me by telephone at 202-512-5976 or by e-mail at [loughanm@fasab.gov](mailto:loughanm@fasab.gov).

## STAFF ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### **1. Options for Titles**

As discussed in October, it was agreed the title (previously “Government-wide and Component Reporting Entities”) should be revised to a more descriptive option.

Therefore, staff is presenting the following options for the Board’s consideration:

- Identifying Organizations to Include in General Purpose Federal Financial Reports and Related Disclosure Requirements
- Identifying Organizations to Include in the Financial Reports of the Government-wide Reporting Entity and Component Reporting Entity
- Boundaries of the Government-wide Reporting Entity and Component Reporting Entity
- Identifying Organizations to Include in Federal Financial Reports

Additionally, as the component entity progresses and the executive summary is developed, staff will ensure the executive summary is clear regarding the scope of the ED.

Staff believes the first option is the best alternative as it is concise and describes the scope of the statement by indicating disclosure requirements are included. Staff also believes this most closely describes the approach taken in the statement—identifying organizations to include in the general purpose federal financial reports and disclosure requirements. Staff also notes the Board still needs to revisit the Related Party area which may result in additional disclosure requirements.

Alternatively, staff notes at the last meeting certain members focused on the idea that we are describing the “reporting entity” and may favor the second option. Staff believes this is also a strong option for consideration. However, staff believes as the draft ED is currently written, the first option appears to be best aligned.

#### **Question 1 for the Board:**

**Does the Board agree with the staff recommendation for change in title to Identifying Organizations to Include in General Purpose Federal Financial Reports and Related Disclosure Requirements?**

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## **2. Core Entities are Federal Entities for GAAP Purposes**

At the October meeting, the Board agreed that core entities are federal entities for GAAP purposes and the ED should have an explicit statement recognizing this fact. An excerpt from the Draft minutes where Mr. Dacey explains his concerns are below for reference:

Mr. Dacey noted part of the challenge is Rule 203 relies on FASAB SFFAC 2 to determine which entities are federal entities. His view was that core entities could equate to federal entities. SFFAC 2 covers it now but he believed the issue should be addressed in a standard. In summary, he thought we needed to define federal entity for purposes of GAAP within the standard and he believes that equates to the concept of core entities as presented in the ED. Mr. Dacey explained he doesn't have any problem with the standard also addressing other entity disclosures beyond core entities, such as non-core or related parties.

...  
...

Mr. Schumacher asked Mr. Dacey if there was an obligation under Rule 203 to define federal entity in a standard. Mr. Dacey explained that one of the challenges when the AICPA recognized FASAB as a Rule 203 body was how one defines federal entity. A federal entity is supposed to follow the GAAP prescribed by FASAB. The AICPA agreed to rely on the definitions in SFFAC 2. He noted this is also reflected in the ethics guidance for the auditors. It needs to be clear what entities are federal entities as that drives what GAAP is applied. Mr. Dacey explained he believes in this process we should define core as being equivalent to federal entities for purposes of applying the correct source of GAAP. He believes this would satisfy all the requirements while allowing intervention and other non-core entities to follow their respective GAAP.

Mr. Schumacher explained he is in agreement with Ms. Bond and he believed the Board was heading in the right direction and in general agreement and close to moving on to the component entity phase. He believes a title change is needed but other than that he is comfortable with the document as long as we address the issue brought up by Mr. Dacey.

Mr. Dacey explained his concern could be addressed with a small note or sentence that equates core to federal entity.

Based on this, staff revised the paragraph under the section **Government-wide GPFFR Consolidation and Disclosure, Core government entities** as follows:

Core government entities are considered federal entities and should apply GAAP as defined in SFFAS 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board*.

**Question 2 for the Board:**  
**Does the Board agree with the staff's proposed language for addressing core entities are federal entities?**

### **3. Updated Exposure Draft for Decisions at October Meeting and Other Changes**

As you will see in the Marked Version of the ED, staff updated the document for the decisions made at the October meeting. For example, the document reflects:

- Revised Language for the Consolidation of FASB-based Information without Conversion as well as the additional language in the basis for conclusions
- Revised Language for Addressing the Federal Reserve System
- Reduction / Consolidation in the number of Questions for Respondents
- Ensured consistency with terminology throughout document, especially as it relates to organization, GPFFR, etc.

In addition, staff incorporated various comments most of which were suggested by Board members. Many of the changes were editorial in nature, but some may be somewhat significant as they relate to definitions and key aspects of the ED. Staff includes those here for your reference:

- Revised the **Control** definition so the definition was using different terms than the term itself. The control definition now is as follows:

Control with expected benefits or risk of loss is the power to impose will on and/or govern the financial and/or operating policies of another organization with the potential to obtain financial resources or non-financial benefits<sup>2</sup> or be obligated to provide financial support or assume financial obligations.

- Revised the paragraph related to the *In the Budget* inclusion principle. The exception for federal financial assistance is now one paragraph. It is a much more concise and straight-forward read-- the language about whether the preparer believes it is a non-federal organization and the steps to review the facts and circumstances was removed. The Basis for Conclusion has been expanded to detail that the Board believes the preparer is in the best position to identify which are non-federal organizations. In addition, the paragraph in the section related to the core government entities was revised to note the exception as well. The revised language is as follows:

#### *In the Budget*

18. An organization with an account or accounts listed in the *Budget of the United States Government: Analytical Perspectives- Supplemental Materials* schedule *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* should be included in the government-wide GPFFR unless it is a non-federal organization receiving federal financial assistance.<sup>3</sup> To identify non-federal organizations receiving federal

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<sup>2</sup> For example, a non-financial benefit would be one where the federal government benefits from a service being provided to it or on its behalf.

<sup>3</sup> As defined by the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996, federal financial assistance is assistance that non-Federal organizations receive or administer in the form of grants, loans, loan guarantees, property,

financial assistance candidates should be assessed against the next two principles (*Ownership* and *Control*) to determine if they should be included in the government-wide GPFFR.

### *Core Government Entities*

37. Entities listed in the budget, except for non-federal organizations receiving federal assistance (see par.18), are presumed to qualify as core government entities while greater judgment will be needed to classify other organizations.

Basis for conclusion:

#### *Organizations receiving federal financial assistance*

- A1. The *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* schedule also sometimes names specific recipients of federal financial assistance. SFFAC 2, *Entity and Display*, acknowledged that the *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* schedule sometimes names an organization to receive a “subsidy” and states “This does not mean, however, that an appropriation that finances a subsidy to a non-Federal entity would, by itself, require the recipient to be included in the financial statements of the organization or program that expends the appropriation.” Thus, “subsidy” is the term used in SFFAC 2 to distinguish such “non-federal” organizations from the organizations intended to be included in GPFFR.
- A2. While the provision in SFFAC 2 was correct, the Board is proposing standards, and believes terms used in this Statement should be defined. The Board considered ways to define “subsidy” but concluded it was more appropriate to rely on existing definitions of “federal financial assistance.”
- A3. The proposed language ensures organizations that receive assistance as defined by the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996<sup>4</sup> but listed under an appropriation in the *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* aren’t automatically included in the GPFFR. Often, grants are received through programs and not necessarily listed in the budget, but there are certain situations where an organization may be listed. The Board believes a means to confirm whether specifically identified recipients are “non-federal organizations receiving federal financial assistance” is needed. When such organizations are listed in the budget they should be assessed against the Majority Ownership

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cooperative agreements, interest subsidies, insurance, food commodities, direct appropriations, or other assistance.

<sup>4</sup>‘Federal financial assistance’ is assistance that non-federal entities receive or administer in the form of grants, loans, loan guarantees, property, cooperative agreements, interest subsidies, insurance, food commodities, direct appropriations, or other assistance.

Interest and Control with Expected Benefits or Risk of Loss principles before being excluded from the government-wide GPFFR.

- A4. Generally, the Board believes preparers can identify organizations that are in fact receiving ‘subsidies’ as intended by SFFAC 2. The Statement provides that although these may be listed in the budget they are neither automatically included based on the first inclusion principle nor automatically excluded based on perceptions. The Board does not believe it would be appropriate to articulate how subsidies are presented in the *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* schedule or refer to other budget documents because such treatments may change.
- Revised the definition of Reporting Entity to incorporate a reference to accountability as well as refer to the definitions of government-wide reporting entity and component reporting entities. The definition was also shortened by not including the entire excerpt from SFFAC 2. The revised definition is as follows:

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

Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts (SFFAC) 2 provides criteria for an entity to be a reporting entity.<sup>5</sup> The criteria focus on whether an entity should issue GPFFR and include that a reporting entity’s:

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

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

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<sup>5</sup> SFFAC 2, par. 29-37, provides a discussion on Identifying the Reporting Entity for General Purpose Financial Reporting.

- Incorporated language regarding legal entity into the Introduction. This has been an issue that has come up at various times and addressing in the Introduction would be a way to clear up any confusion. The suggested language is as follows:

The guidance recognizes that the legal status of organizations does not always determine whether they should be included in the government-wide reporting entity. Congress often defines what constitutes a particular legal entity of the federal government. Even in cases where Congress defines an entity as “not an agency or instrumentality” of the federal government, the entity should be assessed against this guidance to determine whether it should be included in the reporting entity. Inclusion is not determined by the legal status of an organization; nor does inclusion change the legal status of an organization. Instead, inclusion is an indication of the need for accountability given the nature of the relationship between the federal government and the organization.

**Question 3 for the Board:**

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

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## **QUESTIONS FOR THE BOARD**

- 1. Does the Board agree with the staff recommendation for change in title to Identifying Organizations to Include in General Purpose Federal Financial Reports and Related Disclosure Requirements?**
- 2. Does the Board agree with the staff's proposed language for addressing core entities are federal entities?**
- 3. Does the Board have any questions or comments on the proposed changes referenced above or on any of the ones noted throughout the ED?**



Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board

**Identifying Organizations to Include in General Purpose Federal  
Financial Reports and Related Disclosure Requirements**

Deleted: Government-wide and ¶  
Component Reporting Entities¶

**Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards**

**Exposure Draft**

Written comments are requested by Date 90 days after issuance

Month Date, Year

Working Draft – Comments are Not Requested on This Draft

### **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, 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 the 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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441 G Street, NW, Suite 6814  
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Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board

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#### ISSUE DATE

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

The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB or the Board) is requesting comments on the exposure draft of a proposed Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards entitled, TITLE. Specific questions for your consideration appear on page 7 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 DUE DATE.

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

We have experienced delays in mail delivery due to increased screening procedures. Therefore, please provide your comments in electronic form. Responses in electronic form should be sent by e-mail to [fasab@fasab.gov](mailto:fasab@fasab.gov). If you are unable to provide electronic delivery, we urge you to fax the comments to (202) 512-7366. Please follow up by mailing your comments to:

Wendy M. Payne, Executive Director  
Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board  
Mailstop 6K17V  
441 G Street, NW, Suite 6814  
Washington, DC 20548

The Board's rules of procedure provide that it may hold one or more public hearings on any exposure draft. No hearing has yet been scheduled for this exposure draft. or A public hearing has been scheduled at 9:00 AM on Month Day, Year, in Room 7C13 at the GAO Building, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, D.C..

Notice of the date and location of any public hearing on this document will be published in the *Federal Register* and in the FASAB's newsletter.

Tom L. Allen

Chairman

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Executive Summary

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### Questions for Respondents

The FASAB 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.

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.

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 questions in this section are available in a Word file for your use at [www.fasab.gov/exposure.html](http://www.fasab.gov/exposure.html). Your responses should be sent by e-mail to [fasab@fasab.gov](mailto:fasab@fasab.gov). If you are unable to respond electronically, please fax your responses to (202) 512-7366 and follow up by mailing your responses to:

Wendy M. Payne, Executive Director  
Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board  
Mailstop 6K17V  
441 G Street, NW, Suite 6814  
Washington, DC 20548

All responses are requested by insert date.

Q1. The Board is proposing three inclusion principles for an organization to be included in the government-wide report:

- An organization with an account or accounts listed in the *Budget of the United States Government: Analytical Perspectives- Supplemental Materials* schedule *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* unless the organization is a non-federal organization receiving federal financial assistance.
- When the federal government holds a majority ownership.
- An organization that is controlled by the federal government with the expectation of benefits or risk of loss.

In addition, the Board is proposing that an organization be included if it would be misleading to exclude it even though it does not meet one of the three inclusion principles.

Refer to paragraphs 18-33 of the proposed standards and paragraphs A14- A32 in Appendix A - Basis for Conclusions for a discussion and related explanation.

- a. **Do you agree or disagree with the inclusion principles? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**
- b. **Do you believe the inclusion principles, and related definitions and indicators, are helpful and clear? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**
- c. **Do you agree or disagree with the addition of a *Misleading to Exclude principle*? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

Q2. The Board proposes that core government entities are (1) generally taxpayer supported as evidenced by their inclusion in the budget, (2) governed by the Congress and the President, (3) imposing or may impose risks and rewards on the taxpayer, and/or (4) providing core federal government goods and services on a non-market basis. In contrast, non-core entities are those that (1) receive limited or no taxpayer support, (2) have less direct involvement by the Congress and President, (3) are more likely to provide market based goods and services, and (4) impose limited risks and rewards on the taxpayers.

The Board proposes core government entities be consolidated in the government-wide financial statements. The Board proposes non-core entities be disclosed in the



government-wide report. The Statement allows flexibility in the disclosures as long as the disclosures meet the objectives described in Disclosures for Non-core Entities after considering the Factors in Determining Non-Core Entity Disclosures.

Refer to paragraphs 35- 41 of the proposed standards and paragraphs A35- A56 in Appendix A - Basis for Conclusions for a discussion and related explanation.

- a. **Do you agree or disagree with the distinction between core and non-core entity attributes? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**
- b. **Do you agree or disagree with the requirements for reporting on core and non-core entities? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

Q3. The Statement would require consolidation of FASAB and FASB based information without conversion for core government entities.

Refer to paragraph 53 of the proposed standards and paragraphs A60- A64 in Appendix A - Basis for Conclusions for a discussion and related explanation.

**Do you agree or disagree with the above referenced requirement? Please provide the rationale for your answers.**

Q4. SFFAC 2 identified certain entities or types of entities (the Federal Reserve System, Government Sponsored Enterprises and Bailout Entities) that could be included in the government-wide report based on the established concepts but that should not be included. The Board is proposing new principles that can be applied to the entities previously excluded and conclusions reached to include the entities—either as core or non-core entities—or to continue to exclude the entities. Therefore, SFFAC 2 is being amended to remove those provisions.

Refer to paragraph A75 in Appendix A - Basis for Conclusions for a discussion and related explanation.

**Do you agree or disagree? Please provide the rationale for your answer.**

Q5. Are there other unique situations that should be addressed within this Statement? Please explain fully and also how the situation is not addressed by this Statement when considered in its entirety.

## Introduction

## Purpose

1. The federal government and its relationships with other organizations have become increasingly complex. Notwithstanding these complexities, general purpose federal financial reports<sup>1</sup> (GPFFR) for the government-wide reporting entity should be broad enough to report the Congress and the President's accountability for those organizations. In addition, component reporting entity reports should allow the Congress and the President to hold management accountable for implementation of public policy decisions. Although Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts (SFFAC) 2, *Entity and Display*, addresses identifying reporting entities and criteria for including components in a reporting entity, questions have continued in this area indicating the need for standards.<sup>2</sup> To meet federal financial reporting objectives, it is important to develop standards that can be used to identify organizations that should be included in the financial reports of the government-wide reporting entity and each component reporting entity.
2. This Statement guides preparers of GPFFR in determining what organizations are required to be included in the financial reports, whether such entities are core or non-core, and what information should be presented. This guidance will ensure that users of GPFFR are provided with comprehensive financial information about federal reporting entities and their involvements so that federal financial reporting objectives are met.
3. The guidance recognizes that the legal status of organizations does not always determine whether they should be included in the government-wide reporting entity. Congress often defines what constitutes a particular legal entity of the federal government. Even in cases where Congress defines an entity as "not an agency or instrumentality" of the federal government, the entity should be assessed against this guidance to determine whether it should be included in the reporting entity. Inclusion is not determined by on the legal status of an organization; nor does inclusion change the legal status of an organization.

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

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

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Instead, inclusion is an indication of the need for accountability given the nature of the relationship between the federal government and the organization.

**Materiality**

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

**Effective Date**

5. The proposed standards are effective for periods beginning after September 30, 20XX. Earlier implementation is encouraged.

## Proposed Standards

**Scope and Applicability**

6. This Statement applies to federal entities that prepare general purpose federal financial reports (GPFFR) in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as defined by paragraphs 5 through 8 of Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.*

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7. This Statement does not require any entity to prepare and issue GPFFR. The purpose of this Statement is to enable entities preparing and issuing GPFFR to determine:

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a. whether SFFAS 34 is applicable to an organization

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b. what organizations should be included in the GPFFR of entities applying SFFAS 34

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c. what information should be presented for organizations included in the GPFFR, and

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d. what disclosures, if any, are needed regarding related parties.

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**Definitions**

Definitions in paragraphs 8 through 11 are presented first because of their importance in understanding the Statement. Other terms shown in boldface type the first time they appear in this document are presented in the Glossary at Appendix C. Respondents to this proposal may want to examine all definitions before reviewing the Statement and Basis for Conclusions.

Deleted: &lt;#&gt;Definitions in paragraphs 9 through 12 are presented first because of their importance in understanding the Statement. Other terms shown in boldface type the first time they appear in this document are presented in the Glossary at Appendix C. Users of this document may want to examine all definitions before reviewing the Statement and Basis for Conclusions.¶

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

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

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

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

9. **Government-wide Reporting Entity** The government-wide reporting entity's GPFFR includes all organizations for which the Congress and the President are accountable based on principles established in this Statement.

10. **Component Reporting Entity** "Component reporting entity" is used broadly to refer to a reporting entity within a larger reporting entity<sup>4</sup> that issues GPFFR. Examples of component reporting entities include entities such as executive departments, independent agencies, government corporations, legislative agencies, and federal courts. Component reporting entities would also include sub-components (those components that are included in GPFFR of a larger reporting entity) that prepare GPFFR. One example is a bureau of a larger department that prepares stand alone financial reports. Other examples include commercial functions, revolving funds, and/or other accounts for which GPFFR are prepared. Placeholder for clarifying the component reporting entity definition to state its GPFFR should include organizations based on principles established in this Statement [i.e. accountable or administratively assigned.]

11. **Control with expected benefits or risk of loss** Control with expected benefits or risk of loss is the power to impose will on and/or govern the financial and/or

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

<sup>4</sup> The larger reporting entity could be the government-wide reporting entity or another component reporting entity.

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operating policies of another organization with the potential to obtain financial resources or non-financial benefits<sup>5</sup> or be obligated to provide financial support or assume financial obligations.

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### Organizational Approach to Defining Boundaries

12. The federal government is unique because its constitutionally established powers, motivations, and functions are different from those of all other organizations. It is an extremely complex organization responsible for the common defense and general welfare of the Nation. Although there are other perspectives,<sup>6</sup> such as a program perspective, for understanding the composition of the federal government, an organizational approach was established in SFFAC 2<sup>7</sup> as the most appropriate for identifying organizations for inclusion in GPFFRs. SFFAC 2 established it should include the aggregation of organizations for which the Federal Government is financially accountable as well as other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the government are such that their exclusion would cause the Federal Government's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.
13. Accountability demands comprehensive reporting. To provide comprehensive reporting, the federal government must report on organizations that serve varied purposes and have complex governance structures and finances. Some differences in purposes and governance structures require differences in presentation of financial information. For example, certain organizational distinctions must be maintained for financial reports to meet the reporting objectives established in SFFAC 1. In such cases, disclosures about the organization rather than financial information consolidated across all organizations may better meet these objectives.
14. Thus, decisions about reporting entities are taken in two steps – first, determining what organizations are to be included in the reports and second, identifying the means to present relevant information about organizations.
15. This Statement first establishes the principles for including organizations in the government-wide GPFFR (see Principles for Inclusion in the Government-wide Report) then a distinction will be made between core government entities and non-core entities (see Core Government Entities and Non-core Entities which

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

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

<sup>7</sup> SFFAC 2, par. 31-38.

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describes these types of entities). Lastly, the presentation of financial information based on those decisions is addressed (see Government-wide Reporting Entity Consolidation and Disclosure).

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# 16. PLACEHOLDER – DESCRIBE WHAT STANDARD WILL ADDRESS REGARDING COMPONENT REPORTING ENTITIES

## Principles for Inclusion in the Government-wide GPFFR

17. To determine which organizations should be included<sup>8</sup> in the government-wide GPFFR, this Statement provides three principles for inclusion and also requires inclusion of organizations if it would be misleading to exclude them (see par. 32).
18. An organization meeting any of the three principles below is included in the government-wide GPFFR:
  - a. In the Budget;
  - b. Majority Ownership Interest; or
  - c. Control with expected benefits or risk of loss.

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## In the Budget

19. An organization with an account or accounts listed in the *Budget of the United States Government: Analytical Perspectives- Supplemental Materials* schedule *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* should be included in the government-wide GPFFR unless it is a non-federal organization receiving federal financial assistance.<sup>9</sup> To identify non-federal organizations receiving federal financial assistance candidates should be assessed against the next two principles (*Ownership* and *Control*) to determine if they should be included in the government-wide GPFFR.

## Majority Ownership Interest

<sup>8</sup> Included means basic information includes information regarding the entity.

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

20. The federal government (directly or through *its components*) may have an ownership interest<sup>10</sup> in an organization. An ownership interest is a legal claim on the net residual assets of an organization holding shares (or other formal equity structure). The holding of an ownership interest often *entitles the holder to an interest in voting rights*, but not always.

21. Majority ownership interest exists with over 50% of the voting rights or net residual assets<sup>11</sup> of an organization. When the federal government holds a majority ownership in an organization it should be included in the government-wide GPFFR.<sup>12</sup>

#### Control with Expected Benefits or Risk of Loss

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

**Control with expected benefits or risk of loss** is the power to impose will on and/or govern the financial and/or operating policies of another organization with the potential to obtain financial resources or non-financial<sup>13</sup> benefits or be obligated to provide financial support or assume financial obligations. Both the power and either the expected benefit or risk of loss aspects of the definition should be met to justify inclusion of an organization. Hereafter, control with expected benefits or risk of loss is referred to simply as "control."

23. Control refers to the ability to control and should be assessed at the reporting date regardless of the federal government's ability to change it in the future. In determining if control exists, it is necessary to determine the substance of the relationship between the federal government and the organization as it may not be completely reflected by the legal form of the relationship.

<sup>10</sup> Ownership interest is defined as the possession of substantially all of the benefits and risks incident to ownership, *FASAB Glossary FASAB Pronouncements as Amended as of June 30, 2011*.

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

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

<sup>13</sup> For example, a non-financial benefit would be the federal government benefits from a service being provided to it or on its behalf.

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24. Control does not necessarily mean the federal government has responsibility for the management of the day-to-day operations of an organization. It is the federal government's authority to determine or influence the policies governing those activities that indicates control.

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

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#### Indicators of Control

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

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27. Certain indicators provide persuasive evidence that control exists. These indicators provide strong evidence of control, so meeting any one would typically mean control is present. However, the absence of any does not lead to a presumption that control is not present. These indicators are when the federal government has the authority to:

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

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

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c. Direct the governing body on the financial and operating policies of the organization;

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

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28. Other indicators provide evidence that control exists, but must be considered in the aggregate and often require the application of professional judgment in assessing. These indicators are when the federal government has the ability to:

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- a. Provide significant input into the appointment of members of the governing body of the organization or being involved in the appointment or removal of a significant number of members;
- b. Access the organization's assets or direct the ongoing use of those assets;
- c. Appoint or remove key executives or personnel;
- d. Approve the budgets or business plans for the organization;
- e. Require audits;
- f. Veto, overrule, or modify governing board decisions or otherwise significantly influence normal operations;
- g. Finance the deficits of and provide financial support to or settle liabilities;
- h. Direct the organization to work with the government to provide services to taxpayers which may include determining the outcome or disposition of matters affecting the recipients of services;
- i. Establish, rescind, or amend management policies;
- j. Establish limits or restrictions on borrowing and investments of the organization; or
- k. Restrict the capacity to generate revenue of the organization, especially the sources of revenue.

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#### Situations Where Control Does Not Exist

29. Because of the uniqueness of the federal government, control would not be inferred from:

- a. The authority to exercise regulatory powers over an organization; or
- b. Economic dependency of the organization on the federal government.

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30. The federal government has the power to regulate many organizations by use of its sovereign and legislative powers. For example, the federal government has the power to regulate the behavior of organizations by

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

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

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#### Misleading to Exclude Principle

32. There may be instances when an organization does not meet the inclusion principles in this Statement (ie. it is not included in the schedule of Federal Programs by Agency and Account, there is not majority ownership, or it may be difficult to provide sufficient evidence it meets the control principle) yet the government-wide GPFFR would be misleading or incomplete if the organization were excluded.<sup>14</sup>

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33. This Statement requires inclusion of organizations in the government-wide GPFFR if it would be misleading to exclude them.

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#### Organizations--Core Government Entities and Non-core Entities

34. The principles above would be used to assess what organizations to include in GPFFRs. To assist in making decisions about presentation, a distinction is then made between core (or general) government entities and non-core entities. This assessment is based on the degree to which the following characteristics are met: the organization is taxpayer supported, is governed by the Congress and the President, imposes or may impose risks and rewards on the taxpayer, and/or provides core

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<sup>14</sup> Although situations such as this would be considered rare, this Statement provides for situations that may arise.

federal government goods and services on a non-market basis. However, not all characteristics are required to be met; classification is based on the assessment as a whole.

#### Core government entities

35. Core (or general) government entities generally provide federal goods and services on a non-market basis.<sup>15</sup> Such entities are financed primarily through taxes, fees, and other non-exchange revenues as evidenced by inclusion in the budget. Significant risks and rewards fall to the taxpayer for core government entities.
36. Accountability for core government entities rests with the President and the Congress. Their governance structure is vertically integrated, such as reporting lines with elected officials as evidenced by the chain of command and manner of decision making. Vertical integration may include the establishment of organizational authorities, development and approval of budgets, and the appointment of organizational leaders by the President and/or the Congress.
37. Entities listed in the budget, except for non-federal organizations receiving federal assistance (see par 19.), are presumed to qualify as core government entities while greater judgment will be needed to classify other organizations.

#### Non-core entities

38. In order to fulfill public policy objectives, the federal government may have relationships with organizations that have a greater degree of autonomy than core government entities. Such entities are included for accountability purposes but are considered "non-core entities."
39. Non-core entities may maintain a separate legal identity, have a governance structure that vests greater decision making authorities in a governing body to insulate the organization from political influence, and/or allow for relative financial independence.
40. Non-core entities may provide the same or similar goods and services that core government entities do, but are more likely to provide them on a

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<sup>15</sup> Goods and services are provided on a non-market basis when they are provided free of charge or at charges that bear little relationship to the cost of goods or services.

market basis.<sup>16</sup> Non-core entities receive limited or no taxpayer support. Accountability rests with the Congress and the President, but they have less direct involvement in decision making than is true in core government entities. Limited risks and rewards fall to the taxpayers.

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

***Quasi Governmental and/or Financially Independent Entities***

42. Quasi Governmental and/or Financially Independent Entities are hybrid organizations that differ from core entities with regard to governance and/or financial arrangements.

43. Governance differences typically lead to greater independence. Characteristics may include the following:

- a. Longer appointments of key executives or governing boards allow these appointees a degree of independence from the Congress and the President.
- b. Delegated operational authority to provide a service or execute a program in a manner similar to private business enterprises.
- c. May possess private sector legal characteristics.
- d. May be voluntarily affiliated with the federal government and share purposes to implement government policies.

44. Financial differences typically lead to greater fiscal autonomy. Characteristics may include the following:

- a. Primary funding is derived from a source other than through appropriations.
- b. Delegated financial authority to provide a service or execute a program in a manner similar to private business enterprises.

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<sup>16</sup> Goods and services are provided on a market basis when prices are based on the prices charged in a competitive marketplace between willing buyers and sellers.

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- c. Sells goods and/or services to individuals outside of the government reporting entity as its principal activity.
- d. Intended to, in the normal course of its operations, maintain its operations and meet its liabilities from revenues received from sources outside of the government reporting entity.

45. Examples of Quasi Governmental and/or Financially Independent Entities may include Federally Funded Research and Development Centers, museums, performing arts organizations, universities, and venture capital funds. However, details may differ among such organizations and some may be core entities. Therefore, each should be assessed objectively. The accompanying Illustrative Guide offers examples that may be useful in application.

#### ***Receiverships and Conservatorships***<sup>17</sup>

46. There are certain federal entities whose mission may include taking control or ownership of failed financial institutions such as banks with no goal to maintain control or ownership. For example, certain federally-created entities may act as receivers to liquidate failing financial institutions or as conservators to guide such institutions back to safe and sound conditions.<sup>18</sup> Organizations controlled or owned by such federal entities would be non-core entities.

#### ***Federal Government Intervention Actions***

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

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

49. Examples of intervention actions include:

<sup>17</sup> This differs slightly from federal interventions because receivership activities are considered part of the normal activities and mission of the federal reporting entities that perform them and the duration is typically shorter.

<sup>18</sup> For example, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is an independent agency created by the Congress with the mission "to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system by: insuring deposits; examining and supervising financial institutions for safety and soundness and consumer protection; and, managing receiverships."

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

50. Temporary situations that exist at fiscal year-end must be assessed to confirm they are not expected to be permanent.

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#### Related Parties

51. In addition, the federal government may be able to exercise significant influence over certain entities. Such parties are referred to as "related parties." See Related Party discussion beginning at par. XX for definition, disclosures and additional information. NOTE: The issue of significant influence will be addressed when the Board next considers Related Parties.

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#### Government-wide GPFFR Consolidation and Disclosure

##### Core government entities

- 52. The Statement provides for consolidation<sup>19</sup> of core government entities' financial statements to facilitate an assessment of the financial position of the federal government and the cost of operations financed by taxpayers. Consolidation aggregates the individual financial statements of entities comprising a reporting entity and results in presentation of information for a single economic entity representing core taxpayer supported activities, resources, and obligations where accountability rests with the Congress and the President.
- 53. Core government entities are considered federal entities and should apply GAAP as defined in SFFAS 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board*.

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<sup>19</sup> Consolidation is a method of accounting that combines the accounts of those entities line by line on a uniform basis of accounting and eliminates balances and transactions among the entities. For selected financial statements such as the statement of budgetary resources, a combined financial statement which does not eliminate balances and transactions among the entities is acceptable.

- a. SFFAS 34 recognizes that a limited number of federal entities prepare and publish financial reports pursuant to the accounting and reporting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). SFFAS 34 provides that GPFFRs prepared in conformity with accounting standards issued by the FASB also may be regarded as in conformity with GAAP. The consolidated government-wide entity should consolidate component entity financial statements for core government entities prepared in accordance with SFFAS 34 without conversion for any differences in accounting policies among the entities.

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#### Non-core entities

54. Maintaining a distinction between the finances of core government entities and non-core entities will more effectively meet federal financial reporting objectives. However, federal financial reporting objectives can not be met without information regarding non-core entities.
55. For those organizations classified as non-core entities, this Statement provides for judgment by the preparer in determining the appropriate disclosures based on the factors and principles provided herein.
56. Non-core entities need not be grouped by type and no distinction is made by type for purposes of determining the appropriate presentation or disclosure. These types of entities and any other types of entities identified as non-core should provide disclosures in accordance with Disclosures for Non-core Entities as detailed in par. 58 to 59 below after considering the factors listed in par. 57.

**Deleted:** The following disclosures are required where the amounts prepared pursuant to FASB standards are material to the line item and there is a difference between FASAB and FASB accounting principles or standards:¶  
<#>descriptions of the different accounting policies and methods applied and the related amounts included in the line item for each policy and method¶  
identities of component entities that prepared financial statements pursuant to FASB standards as permitted by SFFAS 34, paragraphs 9 – 11 and contributed significantly to the separately reported line item

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#### Factors in Determining Non-Core Entity Disclosures

57. Materiality is an overarching consideration in financial reporting. Preparers should consider both qualitative and quantitative materiality in determining non-core entity disclosures. Beyond materiality, the following factors<sup>20</sup> should be considered in making judgments about the extent of appropriate non-core entity disclosures:

<sup>20</sup> The factors are presented in a list for consideration in the aggregate; no individual weights should be assigned or interpreted.



- a. **Relevance to reporting objectives of core entity** - Significance of the non-core entity in light of the reporting objectives. This would include the significance of the balances and/or information regarding results of operations and financial position to meeting the operating performance and stewardship reporting objectives.
- b. **Nature and magnitude of the potential benefits or risks/exposures associated with the relationship**- Information is needed to provide an understanding of the potential financial impact, including financial-related exposures to potential gain and risk of loss to the core entity resulting from the entity's operations.
- c. **Organization views/perspective**- How the non-core entity itself accounts for or reports on its relationship with the federal government. For example, whether the organization views itself as an extension of the federal government or operationally independent of the President and the Congress may influence the amount of information disclosed.
- d. **Complexity of the relationship**- The more complex relationships would involve more detailed disclosures to ensure the relationship is understood by the readers.
- e. **Extent to which the information interests, or may be expected to interest, a wide audience** - Due to the sensitivity, materiality of the transactions, media attention, or other reasons, interested parties may expect some type of disclosures regarding the organization or the relationship with the federal government.
- f. **Extent to which there are not alternative sources of reliable information**- An objective of general purpose federal financial reporting is to meet the needs of users who may have limited access to information or statements and lack the ability to demand the desired information.

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#### Disclosures<sup>21</sup> for Non-core Entities

- 58. Both qualitative and quantitative factors should be considered in determining whether a non-core entity should be presented separately due to its significance

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<sup>21</sup> These may include disclosures required by other standards.

or aggregated<sup>22</sup> with other non-core entities. For each significant entity and aggregation of entities, disclose information to meet the following objectives:

- a. **Relationship:** The nature of the federal government's relationship with the non-core entity or entities.
- b. **Relevant Activity:** Nature and magnitude of relevant activity during the period and balances at the end of the period.
- c. **Future exposures:** A description and, if possible, quantification, of the federal government's exposure to gains and losses from the past or future operations of the non-core entity.

**59.** Examples of information<sup>23</sup> that may meet the above objectives and provide the necessary understanding of the non-core entity's relationship, activities, and future exposures specific to the federal government include but are not limited to:

- a. The name and description of the non-core entity
- b. The nature of the relationship between the federal government and the non-core entity including any control or influence over the non-core entity and/or the percentage of ownership interest and voting rights, including key statutory or other legal authorities relating to potential financial impacts
- c. For intervention actions, the primary reasons for the intervention and a brief description of the federal government's plan relative to operating or disposing of the entity (including timeframes) and/or a statement that the intervention is not expected to be permanent
- d. A description and summary of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, gains, and losses recognized in the financial statements of the core government entity as a consequence of transactions with or interests in the non-core entity and the basis for determining the amounts reported
- e. Summary financial statements, condensed financial information for the non-core entity (e.g. assets, liabilities, fund balances, total expenditures and sources of revenues), or key indicators. For example, if the federal government's risk of exposure is significant,

<sup>22</sup> Aggregation may be based on non-core entity type, class, investment, or a particular event deemed significant by the preparer. The goal would be concise, meaningful and transparent disclosures.

<sup>23</sup> No individual example is itself a required disclosure nor are they required in the aggregate. Therefore, the examples are not alternatives or substitutes one for another. Rather, a disclosure that provides an understanding or meets the objectives should be provided.

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then a set of summary financial statements may be appropriate, whereas if the exposures are limited then key indicators of financial impacts with selected financial info (net position and net results) might be appropriate.

- f. A general reference to non-core entity financial statements and how they can be obtained
- g. Key terms of contractual agreements regarding potential financial impacts (including those terms of the arrangements to provide financial support and liquidity, including events or circumstances that could expose the federal government to a loss)
- h. The nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with the control or involvement with the entity during the period or other indicators of financial health or changes in financial health
- i. The amount that best represents the federal government's maximum exposure to gain or loss from its involvement with the non-core entity, including how the maximum exposure to gain or loss is determined. If this cannot be quantified, that fact should be disclosed.
- j. Other information that would provide an understanding of the potential financial impact, including financial-related exposures to potential gain and risk of loss to the government-wide reporting entity, resulting from the non-core entity

#### Basis of Accounting for Non-core entities<sup>24</sup>

60. Non-core entities disclosed in the government-wide report should be reported on accrual based standards provided in generally accepted accounting principles for its specific type of entity. This includes generally accepted accounting principles for any domain (FASAB, Governmental Accounting Standards Board, or Financial Accounting Standards Board).

61. Although ~~having the same~~ fiscal year-end ~~as the federal government provides for the simplest way to report~~, it is not mandatory and ~~particularly if deemed otherwise from a cost-benefit perspective~~. If non-core entities

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<sup>24</sup> Core government entities should apply the GAAP hierarchy established in SFFAS 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board*.

have a different fiscal year-end than the core government-wide entity, financial information included for non-core entities should be for the year ended within the core government entity's year end, while being timely and accurate.

62. Any significant changes in information occurring from the non-core entity's financial statement date to the core government entity's year end should be disclosed.

#### Related Party Government-wide Reporting Entity

#### Related Party Disclosures for Government-wide Reporting Entity

### Part II of Proposed Standard

#### Component Reporting Entities

#### Effect on Existing Concepts

#### Effective Date

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

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

## Appendix A: Basis for Conclusions

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.

### Introduction

A1. The federal government and its relationships with other organizations have become increasingly complex. The complex relationships make it difficult to identify federal entities. In addition, some organizations may be viewed as “non-federal” and yet be owned or controlled by the federal government. Identifying the organizations to be included in the government-wide general purpose federal financial reports (GPFFR) is very important.

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A2. Consequently, the GPFFR should be broad enough to include the varied organizations for which the President and Congress are accountable. Therefore, the primary reason for developing standards for the government-wide GPFFR is to ensure that users will be provided with complete financial information about the federal government and its involvements. While SFFAC 2 provides criteria for determining if an organization should be included, questions have continued in this area that resulted in the need for standards.

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### Project History /Task Force

A3. In 2008, the Board formed a Federal Entity Task Force. The objective of the task force was to assist in developing the proposed standards on the boundaries of the reporting entity and specific criteria for determining whether an organization should be included.”

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A4. The Federal Entity 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 presented to the Board for their consideration and were accepted. (See Appendix X for a list of task force members.)

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### Organizational Approach to Defining Boundaries

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### Underlying Concepts

A5. The federal government is complex and therefore defining the boundary of the GPFFR may be difficult. Its constitutionally established powers and often its motivations and functions are different from other organizations.

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A6. An organizationally based approach to defining boundaries supports accountability. Focusing on organizations helps to identify who is accountable for what. In addition, an organizational approach provides meaningful financial statements by aligning boundaries with defined organizations for which there would likely be users of GPFFR.<sup>25</sup> However, as the federal government must report on many different types of relationships with varied purposes due to complex governance structures and finances, there must be differences in presentation of financial information for different relationships.

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A7. SFFAC 1 discusses accountability and users' information needs as the foundation of governmental financial reporting. Specifically, par. 71 states "It may be said that "accountability" and its corollary, "decision usefulness," comprise the two fundamental values of governmental accounting and financial reporting. They provide the foundation for the objectives of federal financial reporting." Further, par. 71 adds "The assertion of accountability therefore leads to identifying, first, those to whom government is accountable and, second, the information needed to maintain and demonstrate that accountability."

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A8. SFFAC 1 explains that the federal government has a special responsibility to report on its actions and the results of those actions. SFFAC 1 discusses the information needs of both internal and external users including the citizens, their elected representatives, federal executives, and program managers because it is an essential part of accountability in government.

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A9. SFFAC 1 is very clear that the objectives were designed to help ensure the accountability of the federal government and to better inform decisions influenced by financial information about the government. There is a focus on the needs of current and potential users of federal financial information. In each of the four federal financial reporting objectives articulated in SFFAC 1 there are several references to user information needs and accountability.

<sup>25</sup> See SFFAC 2, paragraphs 29-38, for a discussion of the organizational approach.

Therefore, the notion of accountability is important when considering the boundaries of GPFFR.

### Identifying and Classifying Organizations

A10. This Statement provides that decisions about reporting boundaries be taken in two steps – first, determine what organizations are to be included in the reports and second, identify the means to present relevant information about organizations.

A11. Three principles for including organizations in the government-wide GPFFR are established: *In the Budget, Majority Ownership Interest, and Control with Expected Benefits or Risk of Loss*. The Statement also includes a provision requiring inclusion of an organization if it would be misleading to exclude it. Next, for those organizations to be included, a distinction is made between core government entities and non-core entities. The distinction between core government and non-core entities will determine how financial information is presented in the GPFFR. Core government entity financial information is to be consolidated and non-core entity financial information is to be disclosed.

A12. Professional judgment is required in the application of the standards proposed in this Statement. This Statement presents a principles-based approach to determining which organizations should be included<sup>26</sup> in the government-wide GPFFR because of the wide and varying relationships of the federal government. General purpose federal financial reports for the government-wide reporting entity should be broad enough to report the Congress and the President's accountability for organizations. This ensures that the financial reports contain all the information essential for fair presentation of the government's financial position and results of operations.

A13. The Board considered several alternative approaches to identifying organizations for which elected officials – the Congress and the President – were accountable. The principles for inclusion proposed herein establish accountability for organizations (1) funded through the budgetary process, (2) where a majority ownership interest is held, or (3) controlled with an expectation of benefits or risk of loss. Each of these principles for inclusion is discussed below.

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**Deleted:** <#>SFFAC 1 is very clear that the objectives were designed to help ensure the accountability of the federal government and to better inform decisions influenced by financial information about the government. There is a focus on the needs of current and potential users of federal financial information; accountability and users' information needs are the foundation of governmental financial reporting. In each of the four federal financial reporting objectives articulated in SFFAC 1 there are several references to user information needs and accountability. Therefore, the notion of accountability should be of importance when considering the boundaries of GPFFR.¶

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<sup>26</sup> Note that this Statement does not specify which organizations must prepare and issue financial statements.



## Principles for Inclusion in the Government-wide GPFFR

### *In the Budget*

- A14. Identification of an organization in the President's Budget is the clearest evidence that an entity should be included in the government-wide report. Absent budgetary actions – originating with the President's Budget and leading to appropriations – federal organizations would be unable to continue operations. Financial reporting objectives – budgetary integrity, operating performance, stewardship and systems and controls – could not be met if organizations identified in the budget were not included in the financial reports. Therefore, the most efficient means to identify organizations for inclusion is by their participation in the budget process as evidenced in the *Budget of the United States Government: Analytical Perspectives- Supplemental Materials* schedule *Federal Programs by Agency and Account*.
- A15. Although the legislative and judicial branches (and most organizations within those branches) are not currently required to prepare financial statements, based on this principle (*In the Budget*) those organizations would be included in the government-wide report.<sup>27</sup>
- A16. Organizations should include any financing accounts associated with the organization although such accounts may not be specifically identified in the schedule. For example, the *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* may not identify associated financing accounts, such as federal credit reform financing accounts, but those accounts should be included in GPFFR for the organization. In addition, other GAAP principles would apply, such as SFFAS 2, *Accounting for Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees*, and SFFAS 5, *Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government*, and help identify the elements and required disclosures for each organization.

### *Organizations receiving federal financial assistance*

- A17. The *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* schedule also sometimes names specific recipients of federal financial assistance. SFFAC 2, *Entity and Display*, acknowledged that the *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* schedule sometimes names an organization to receive a “subsidy” and states “This does not mean, however, that an appropriation that finances a subsidy to a non-Federal entity would, by itself, require the recipient to be included in the

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<sup>27</sup> As the source of GAAP for federal reporting entities, FASAB GAAP would be the appropriate accounting standards for these entities to adopt to the extent they prepare GAAP-based financial statements.

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financial statements of the organization or program that expends the appropriation." Thus, "subsidy" is the term used in SFFAC 2 to distinguish such "non-federal" organizations from the organizations intended to be included in the GPFFR.

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A18. While the provision in SFFAC 2 was correct, the Board is proposing standards, and believes terms used in this Statement should be defined. The Board considered ways to define "subsidy" but concluded it was more appropriate to rely on existing definitions of "federal financial assistance."

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A19. The proposed language ensures organizations that receive assistance as defined by the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996<sup>28</sup> but listed under an appropriation in the *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* aren't automatically included in the GPFFR. Often, grants are received through programs and not necessarily listed in the budget, but there are certain situations where an organization may be listed. The Board believes a means to confirm whether specifically identified recipients are "non-federal organizations receiving federal financial assistance" is needed. When such organizations are listed in the budget they should be assessed against the Majority Ownership Interest and Control with Expected Benefits or Risk of Loss principles before being excluded from the government-wide GPFFR.

A20. Generally, the Board believes preparers can identify organizations that are in fact receiving 'subsidies' as intended by SFFAC 2. The Statement provides that although these may be listed in the budget they are neither automatically included based on the first inclusion principle nor automatically excluded based on perceptions. The Board does not believe it would be appropriate to articulate how subsidies are presented in the *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* schedule or refer to other budget documents because such treatments may change.

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**Deleted:** The proposed language ensures organizations receiving assistance as defined by the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and specifically listed under an appropriation in the *Federal Programs by Agency and Account* schedule are not automatically included in the government-wide GPFFR. Instead, to confirm

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*Organizations partially in the budget*

A21. The Board deliberated the issue of certain organizations being partially in the budget (i.e., some of their operations or accounts are not in the President's

<sup>28</sup> Federal financial assistance' is assistance that non-federal entities receive or administer in the form of grants, loans, loan guarantees, property, cooperative agreements, interest subsidies, insurance, food commodities, direct appropriations, or other assistance.

Budget), such as a museum receiving substantial donor support. The Board determined the organization should be included in the government-wide GPFFR based on the in the budget principle. The Board further decided that how such organizations should be presented would be based on whether the organization was a core or non-core entity, as discussed later in the Statement. Therefore, the language in the principle (for *in the budget*) is silent regarding organizations partially funded by non-budgetary sources.

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- A22. While the principle *in the Budget* is the most efficient means to identify organizations for inclusion, there are additional principles to be considered to identify other organizations that should be included in the government-wide GPFFR. The budget principle represents a starting point in analysis but does not necessarily mean that accountability goals would be met. Because the budget's purposes differ from financial reporting objectives in many respects (such as the focus on the allocation of budgetary resource flows), it is possible that organizations or activities might be excluded from the budget for reasons that do not justify exclusion from financial reports. For example, some organizations may be established to operate in a manner similar to businesses and excluded from the budgetary process. Therefore, additional inclusion principles are necessary to ensure completeness in the context of the federal financial reporting objectives.

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#### Majority Ownership Interest

- A23. Ownership interests typically provide owners access to resources and exposure to risks while supporting their desired goals. Federal financial reporting objectives require that information about the service efforts, costs, and accomplishments be made available. To ensure such information is included, when the federal government holds a majority ownership in an organization it should be included in the GPFFR. As described in the Statement, majority ownership interest exists with over 50% of the votes or the net residual assets of an organization.

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- A24. The Board determined that minority ownership interests (less than 50%) should be acknowledged within the Statement by simply saying such interests should be accounted for in accordance with GAAP. This question was deliberated because it was uncertain how broad the scope of the standard should be. The Board agreed attempting to address minority interests in such a narrow scope through the project may be less effective than allowing the GAAP hierarchy to fill any void. It was agreed the Statement would contain a footnote that states ownership interests 50% or less should be accounted for in accordance with the appropriate accounting standards per the GAAP hierarchy.

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*Control with Expected Benefits or Risk of Loss*

- A25. When the federal government controls an organization with the expectation of benefit or risk of loss, the organization should be included in the government-wide GPFFR to provide accountability. As detailed in the Statement, control involves the power to govern the financial and/or operating policies with expected benefits or risk of loss as a result of those actions. Both the power and benefit/loss aspects of the control definition should be present to justify inclusion of the organization in the GPFFR.
- A26. For example, the Statement provides situations where control does not exist—in the instance of the federal government exercising its rights of regulatory powers over an organization. In these cases, the federal government is unable to exercise that power for its own benefit. Therefore, including such an organization in the GPFFR would misrepresent the financial position and results of operation of the government. This would not support achievement of the objectives of financial reporting.
- A27. For financial reporting purposes, assessment of control is made at the reporting date and based on current legislation, rather than legislation that may or may not be enacted in the future.
- A28. Determining control requires judgment, and the Statement provides indicators to assist in making determinations. The first set of indicators is “persuasive” as the federal government has the authority to control and any one of the listed items would mean control is present. The second set of indicators is more permissive when the federal government has the ability to control and the set of indicators is considered in the aggregate.
- A29. Because the government does not usually seek only financial benefits, the expected *benefit* associated with control does not have to be a financial benefit. Instead, it may be non-financial. For example, it may be in the form of a service provided on the federal government’s behalf or the ability to direct the work of the other entity to deliver goods and services.

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*Misleading to Exclude Principle*

- A30. The Statement includes a general provision requiring inclusion of an organization if it would be misleading to exclude it. Certain members believed this may be problematic because no criteria are offered. However the Board ultimately agreed the principle would help ensure that the proposed Statement

could accommodate rare situations that may arise in the future. This is consistent with provisions of SFFAC 2.

A31. The Board also believes it is similar to what the Governmental Accounting Standards Board provides in *its Statement 14, The Financial Reporting Entity*. It provides for those unique situations where the preparer and auditor agree something should be included that was not captured by the existing standards.

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A32. The Board also believes this principle would be used in situations agreed to by the preparer and auditor; judgment would be required in this area. Therefore, the Board believes these types of situations would be difficult to anticipate and developing criteria challenging.

### Organizations--Core Government Entities and Non-core Entities

A33. Differences in purposes and governance structures require differences in presentation of financial information. Decisions about federal financial reports for an *organization* are taken in two steps – first, determining what organizations are to be included in the reports (Inclusion Principles above) and second, identifying the means to present relevant information about organizations.

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A34. To assist in making decisions about presentation, a distinction is made between core (or general) government entities and non-core entities. This assessment is based on the degree to which the following characteristics are met: the entity is taxpayer supported, is governed by the Congress and the President, imposes or may impose risks and rewards on the taxpayer, and/or provides core federal government goods and services on a non-market basis.

#### Core (or general) government entities

A35. Core government entities generally provide federal goods and services on a non-market basis. That is, prices are not established solely through market transactions where supply and demand determine price. Goods and services provided on a non-market basis may be free of charge or provided at prices that are either not economically significant or bear little relationship to the cost of the good or services.

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- A36. Core government entities are financed through taxes, fees and other non-exchange revenue as evidenced by inclusion in the budget. Significant risks and rewards fall to the taxpayer for core government entities. Inclusion in the budget is the clearest evidence that an entity is “federal.”
- A37. The budget is a political document serving many purposes. The 1967 *Report of the President’s Commission on Budget Concepts* indicates that “the budget must serve simultaneously as an aid in decisions about both the efficient allocation of resources among competing claims and economic stabilization and growth.” On the topic of coverage of the budget, the Commission recommended that “the budget should, as a general rule, be comprehensive of the full range of Federal activities” and included specific recommendations on matters then considered controversial.
- A38. Therefore, the most efficient means to identify “federal” entities is through their participation in the budget process as evidenced by inclusion in the budget. Entities listed in the budget that are not receiving federal financial assistance are presumed to qualify as core government entities. A decision by the Office of Management and Budget or the Congress to include an entity in the budget could be viewed to settle the matter of an entity being “federal.” Inclusion in the budget means that allocation of resources to its activities is determined through federal legislation – making the entity itself financially accountable to Congress and the President.
- A39. Accountability for core government entities rests with the President and the Congress, and their approved appointed organizational leaders.
- A40. The assessment whether an entity meets the attributes for a core government entity is based on the assessment of all the attributes and the degree to which each is met. As such, not all attributes are required to be met; classification is based on the assessment as a whole. For example, the post office may compete against others, therefore it provides goods and services on a market basis. However, if it primarily meets the other characteristics then it is a core government entity.

#### Non-core entities

- A41. On the opposite end of the spectrum and with varying degrees in between are non-core entities. The use of professional judgment will be required when assessing the non-core entities as there is a much broader spectrum of entities with varying degrees of relationships with the federal government.
- A42. Non-core entities receive limited or no taxpayer support. Non-core entities, in contrast to core entities, are often structured so there is a clear barrier or limit on taxpayer financing of the entity. This is an effort to shield the taxpayer from risk.
- A43. In addition, another contrast with core entities is that with non-core entities, accountability ultimately rests with the President and Congress, but there is much less direct involvement in decision making. Greater decision making may rest with a governing board or there may be situations where non-core entities may have a separate legal identity.
- A44. The Statement provides categories of non-core entities primarily as a way to help identify non-core entities. However, the Statement does not require presentation by any specific class or category and allows flexibility in presenting information about non-core entities. Non-core entities include but are not limited to: quasi governmental and/or financially independent entities, receiverships and conservatorships, and federal government intervention actions.

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#### *Quasi Governmental and/or Financially Independent Entities*

- A45. The Statement describes *Quasi Governmental and/or Financially Independent Entities* as those non-core entities where governance and/or financial differences lead to greater independence. The Statement provides both governance and financial characteristics that would indicate this type of non-core entity.
- A46. These characteristics are considered along with the other non-core attributes presented in the standard. However, as noted, the disclosures for a non-core entity are the same regardless of which category the entity may fit in. Categories are simply included to aid in identifying non-core entities.
- A47. Quasi Governmental and/or Financially Independent Entities may include a Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC), museums, performing arts organizations and universities, and venture capital funds. However, details may differ among organizations in each example and some may potentially be core entities. Therefore flexibility is necessary for determining the most meaningful presentation. The accompanying Illustrative Guide offers examples that may be useful in application.

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### *Receiverships and Conservatorships*

**A48.** The Statement describes *Receiverships and Conservatorships* as non-core entities. This includes those failed financial institutions and banks the federal government may take control or ownership with no goal to maintain the relationship.

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### *Federal Government Intervention Actions*

**A49.** The Statement describes *Federal Government Intervention Actions* as non-core entity involvements resulting from the federal government's intervention actions that are not expected to be permanent. SFFAC 1 acknowledges the unique nature of federal government activity and its broad responsibilities. Par. 50 explains "The federal government is unique, when compared with any other entity in the country, because it is the vehicle through which the citizens of the United States exercise their sovereign power. The federal government has the power through law, regulation, and taxation to exercise ultimate control over many facets of the national economy and society..." SFFAC 1 describes the federal government's responsibility for the general welfare of the nation in par. 53-54 as "a broad responsibility that involves multiple goals."

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**A50.** With these broad responsibilities, the federal government may be required to take certain actions or intervene in certain situations that are deemed necessary. Examples may include actions to provide stability to the financial markets or military occupation of another country.<sup>29</sup> These types of federal government interventions are considered rare.<sup>30</sup>

**A51.** Currently SFFAC 2 provides an exception for situations where the indicative criteria are met temporarily. Specifically, par. 45 of SFFAC 2 states "The entity or any of the above criteria are likely to remain in existence for a time, i.e., the interest in the entity and its governmental characteristics are more than fleeting."

**A52.** However, there may be instances where the federal government intervention is longer than one year due to the extreme factors of the national crisis. In these instances, the focus continues to be on governance and protection, rather than

<sup>29</sup> After the signing of the Japanese Instrument of Surrender in 1945, Japan was supervised for 6 years by the Allied (primarily American) forces and subject to military control, with General MacArthur at the head of the Occupation administration. (Takemae, Eiji 2002 p. xxvi and Wikipedia [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occupation\\_of\\_Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occupation_of_Japan))

<sup>30</sup> The current financial crisis is considered to be the most severe since the Great Depression. (White Paper on Changes to Financial Regulations)



maximizing profits or the federal government entering new lines of business. Further, although the actions may be longer than one year, the interventions are not expected to be permanent.

**A53.** Historically the federal government has been involved in few commercial enterprises on an equity basis or shared ownership basis.<sup>31</sup> As a sovereign entity, the federal government does not act to maximize profits. However, there may be instances when the federal government may act in these capacities for the general well-being of the nation. Challenges may force the federal government to take extraordinary measures, such as actions to provide stability to financial markets or to revive the financial system. In doing so, the federal government may intervene and act in capacities to protect taxpayers which may ultimately lead to taking control of organizations or acquiring some form of ownership.

**A54.** Consider the recent economic crisis, it is an example of a federal government intervention action—by September 2008, the U.S. financial markets were in crisis.<sup>32</sup> The Treasury Secretary, Chairman of the Federal Reserve, and the Securities and Exchange Commission developed a relief program in response to the deepening financial crisis. In his testimony to Congress, then Treasury Secretary Paulson urged action to “avoid a continuing series of financial institution failures and frozen credit markets that threaten American family’s financial well-being, the viability of business both small and large, and the very health of our economy.”

**A55.** As a result, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA) was passed that provided Treasury broad authorities to protect and recapitalize the financial system. EESA was designed to allow Treasury efforts to restore market confidence and improve overall market functioning. Specifically, the objectives of EESA were to be met by providing authority and facilities that the Treasury Secretary could use to restore liquidity and stability to the financial system, and ensuring the authority and facilities are used in a manner to protect home values, college funds, retirement accounts and savings; preserve home ownership and; maximize overall returns to the taxpayers.<sup>33</sup> EESA created the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) which authorized Treasury to purchase or insure troubled assets as a way to promote stability in the financial markets.

**A56.** As many of the stabilization activities unfolded, it was evident that many would last longer than one year. However, the federal government’s intent in intervening in these unique situations is to protect the general interest of the

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<sup>31</sup> CRS Report for Congress RL30533, *The Quasi Government: Hybrid Organizations with Both Government and Private Sector Legal Characteristics*

<sup>32</sup> SIGTARP: Initial Report to the Congress

<sup>33</sup> EESA Act of 2008, P.L. 110-343

taxpayers and welfare of the nation. The federal government intervention actions reflect a unique role of government as protector and not proprietor. That is, the government is taking possession to protect the general interest and welfare of the people rather than to derive profit through ownership. For example, the sole purpose for many of the actions relative to the economic stabilization is to bring stability to the markets rather than to become owners.

## Government-wide Reporting Entity Consolidation and Disclosure

- A57. As noted above, decisions about the government-wide GPFFR are taken in two steps – first, determining what organizations are to be included in the reports and second, identifying the means to present relevant information about organizations. The final determination of the presentation of financial information through consolidation or disclosure is based upon the results of two assessments—first if the organization is included and second, if those included organizations are classified as core government or non-core entities.
- A58. The **High Level Flowchart** at Appendix B to this ED is a useful tool in applying the principles established as it steps through this process. It is helpful in the assessment and applying the standards in order, including paragraph references to the ED and major decision points.

### Core government entities

- A59. The Statement provides that core government entities apply SFFAS 34, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. In addition, it provides for the consolidation of core government entities so taxpayers and citizens may assess the financial position and the cost of operations of the federal government. Consolidation of the taxpayer supported activities, resources, and obligations where accountability rests with the Congress and the President ensures that the reporting objectives of SFFAC 1 are met.

### *Consolidation of FASB-based and FASAB-based Information*

- A60. The Board has considered the potential ramifications when some federal entities follow GAAP for nongovernmental entities promulgated by the private sector Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB GAAP) and their

information is consolidated with information based on FASAB standards. For example, federal government corporations, the U.S. Postal Service, certain component entities of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and some smaller entities in the executive and legislative branches have historically applied FASB GAAP and continue to do so. SFFAS 34 recognizes that “general purpose financial reports prepared in conformity with accounting standards issued by the FASB also may be regarded as in conformity with GAAP for those entities that have in the past issued such reports.” SFFAS 34 also provides that a federal entity preparing audited financial statements for the first time may adopt FASB standards in the rare case that the needs of its primary users would be best met through the application of FASB standards. The acceptance of these practices raises the question of whether the information prepared under FASB standards may be consolidated with information prepared under FASAB standards in consolidated reports prepared by other component entities and in the consolidated government-wide entity.

- A61. The Board has considered such issues on several occasions and provided concepts as follows:

The reporting entities of which the components [preparing reports under FASB or regulatory accounting standards] are a part can issue consolidated, consolidating, or combining statements that include the components’ financial information prepared in accordance with the other accounting standards. They need to be sensitive, however, to differences resulting from applying different accounting standards that could be material to the users of the reporting entity’s financial statements. If these differences are material, the standards recommended by FASAB and issued by OMB and GAO should be applied. The components would need to provide any additional disclosures recommended by FASAB and included in the OMB issued standards that would not be required by the other standards.<sup>34</sup> (SFFAC 2, Entity and Display, par. 78 (excerpt from section on “Financial Reporting For An Organizational Entity”))

- A62. The Board determined in SFFAS 34 that FASB-based statements are acceptable in certain circumstances. While there are significant differences between FASB and FASAB standards, both standards result in accrual basis information and disclosures that aid users in understanding the information. Given the decisions made in SFFAS 34, members do not believe requiring a conversion of FASB-based information to FASAB-based information for consolidated financial reports of larger entities is justifiable.

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<sup>34</sup> In October 1999, FASAB was recognized as the Rule 203 standards-setting body for the federal government. As such, FASAB now issues the standards, rather than issuing recommendations to OMB and GAO for issuance of the standards.

**A63.** Users may be confused by the presentation of different amounts for the same component in the consolidated financial reports of larger entities; particularly when both amounts would be in accordance with GAAP for federal entities per SFFAS 34. In addition, conversion imposes a cost and it is not clear that the cost is justifiable based on benefits to the user. ~~Therefore, this Statement~~ proposes that amounts derived for component entities in compliance with SFFAS 34 be consolidated without adjustment.

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**A64.** However, ~~if this leads to consolidation in a single line item of amounts measured differently due to differences between FASB and FASAB principles, then one would anticipate convention would lead to disclosures of the different accounting policies and the related amounts to aid the reader in understanding the information provided. The Board considered adopting requirements for such disclosures but believes that existing requirements and long-standing professional practices are sufficient.~~

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#### Non-core entities

**A65.** ~~The Board believes~~ consolidation of non-core entities would not result in information meeting the basic qualitative characteristics of information in financial reports because it ~~would~~ not provide the most relevant, understandable, or consistent information. For example, for non-core entities the Board believes consolidation may obscure the boundaries of the risks and rewards intended to be assumed. Further, assets that are not available for purposes other than the specific business operation ~~of the non-core entity~~ might be commingled with federal assets and liabilities not fully guaranteed by the federal government might be added to federal liabilities.

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**A66.** SFFAC 1 par. 49 states "...Federal accounting and financial reporting are shaped by, and need to respond to, the unique characteristics and environment of the federal government." SFFAC 1 par. 105 further explains "reports must accurately reflect the distinctive nature of the federal government and must provide information useful to the people, their elected representatives, and federal executives..." SFFAC 1 also provides the qualitative characteristics of information in financial reports, by identifying these basic characteristics: understandability, reliability, relevance, timeliness, consistency, and comparability.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>35</sup> SFFAC 1, par. 156

A67. Flexibility in disclosures for non-core entities is provided because the range of non-core entities is broad and may require different disclosures to meet the reporting objectives. Providing this flexibility allows the preparer to present information judged most necessary to meet reporting objectives while also providing an understanding of the potential effect of the relationship on the core entity's financial statements.

A68. One approach is to consider how to ensure that basic financial statements measure and communicate the risks and rewards assumed by the citizens.<sup>36</sup> Citizens have an interest in the risks and rewards assumed, but it is less clear that full consolidation provides the most relevant, understandable, or consistent measures.

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A69. Par. 161 of SFFAC 1 discusses relevance as "...To be relevant, a logical relationship must exist between the information provided and the purpose for which it is needed. Information is relevant if it is capable of making a difference in a user's assessment of a problem, condition, or event. Relevance depends on the types of financial information needed by the various users to make decisions and to assess accountability." SFFAC 1 also provides that the concept of consistency in financial reporting extends to the determination of the financial reporting entity.<sup>37</sup>

#### *Factors in Determining Non-Core Entity Disclosures*

A70. Because of the flexibility needed regarding disclosures, preparers are provided a list of factors or guidance to assist in determining what disclosures to include. Materiality is an overarching consideration in financial reporting. Preparers should consider both qualitative and quantitative materiality in determining non-core entity presentation and disclosure. Beyond materiality, the factors provided in the Statement assist in determining the nature and extent of appropriate non-core entity disclosures to be provided.

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A71. The factors are to be considered in the aggregate; no individual weight should be assigned or interpreted. Therefore, the assessment of the appropriate disclosures should be made after considering all the factors.

<sup>36</sup> SFFAC 1, par. 99-102 describes the users need information to assess the effect of the government's activities on its financial condition and that of the nation, which includes information on the federal government's exposures and risks.

<sup>37</sup> SFFAC 1, par. 163

*Disclosures for Non-Core Entities*

A72. The Board recognizes that although the Statement provides flexibility with non-core entity disclosures, there is a wide variety of information listed as examples that may be disclosed to meet the intended objectives. Care should be taken to ensure the objectives are met, without producing unintended consequences. Preparers should keep in mind there are associated costs and potential audit implications with any information included in GPFFR. Incorporating by reference or including summary financial statements or summary financial information generally would result in an auditor being required to gain audit assurance on that information and thereby may result in additional audit costs.

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*Basis of Accounting for Non-core entities*

A73. The Board believes non-core entity disclosures in the government-wide GPFFR should be based on accrual basis standards specific to the type of entity while minimizing additional costs on the non-core entity. Therefore, there will be instances where non-core entities disclosures are based on different year-ends. The Board agreed that a non-core entity reporting period ending within the fiscal year of the core entity is acceptable for disclosing information in the notes. The Board performed outreach on this issue to the audit community and to the federal entity task force. Generally, the feedback supported this approach.

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A74. However, due to the fact there could be a large time lag, there should be a provision for disclosing significant changes in the financial position and other information occurring from the audited financial statements to the reporting entity's fiscal year end. The Board notes this would only be necessary if a non-core entity summarized financial statements or summarized financial information were presented. Otherwise normal transactions would be captured throughout the year so this would be a somewhat narrowed focus.

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**Federal Reserve System and Other Entities Identified in SFFAC 2**

A75. SFFAC 2 identified certain entities or types of entities (the Federal Reserve System, Government Sponsored Enterprises and Bailout Entities) that could be included in the government-wide reporting entity based on the established

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concepts but that should not be included.<sup>38</sup> This Statement establishes principles to ensure users of GPFFR are provided comprehensive financial information while recognizing the complexity of the federal government and its relationships with varied organizations. The new principles can be applied to the entities previously excluded and conclusions reached to include the entities—either as core or non-core entities—or to continue to exclude the entities. SFFAC 2 is being amended to ensure that concepts provide a framework for standards-setting but do not themselves establish standards by listing specific exclusions.

**Deleted:** "Quasi Governmental and/or Financially Independent Entity"¶

¶ [NOTE: The following is a preliminary staff draft for discussion purposes. Consultation with general counsel and other experts may result in changes if the Board selects this option.]¶

¶ <#>An example of a Quasi Governmental and/or Financially Independent Entity would be the Federal Reserve System (the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Banks).<sup>39</sup> An analysis of the present facts shows the Federal Reserve System meets the inclusion principles (discussed above); specifically, it meets the principle of control with expected benefit or loss. For example, the Federal Reserve System derives its authority from the U.S. Congress. Further, the members of the Board of Governors are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for 14-year terms. In addition, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors are also appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for four-year terms. The Board of Governors supervises and regulates the operations of the Federal Reserve Banks.<sup>40</sup> As for the expected benefit or loss, the Board of Governors requires the Reserve Banks to remit their net earnings after providing for their expenses, dividends, and capital to the U.S. Treasury.<sup>41</sup>¶

¶ <#>The Federal Reserve System is subject to oversight by Congress, which periodically reviews its activities and can alter its responsibilities by statute. Also, the Federal Reserve System must work within the framework of the overall objectives of economic and financial policy established by the government. Congress chartered the Federal Reserve Banks for a public purpose and they are operated in the public interest rather than for profit or to benefit any private group. The Reserve Banks are the operating arms of the central banking system, and they combine both public and private elements in their makeup and organization.<sup>42</sup>¶

¶ <#>While chartered and overseen by elected officials, the Federal Reserve System is considered an independent central bank because its decisions do not have to be ratified by the President or anyone else in the executive or legislative branch of government. It does not receive funding appropriated by Congress, and the terms of the members of the Board of Governors span multiple presidential and congressional terms. Once appointed, Governors may not be removed from office for their policy views. The lengthy terms and staggered appointments are intended to contribute to the insulation of the Federal Reserve System as a whole—from day-to-day ...

<sup>38</sup> SFFAC 2, *Entity and Display*, par. 47-50.

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Appendix B: Illustrations-FLOWCHART



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Appendix C: Abbreviations

CFR	Consolidated Financial Report
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
ED	Exposure Draft
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GPFFR	General Purpose Federal Financial Reports
OAI	Other Accompanying Information
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
RSI	Required Supplementary Information
SFFAC	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts
SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
U.S.	United States

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Appendix D: Glossary

### **FASAB Board Members**

Tom L. Allen, Chair

Debra J. Bond

Robert F. Dacey

Michael H. Granof

Norwood J. Jackson, Jr.

Mark Reger

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