

LEASES IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE UPDATES

AMENDMENTS TO TECHNICAL RELEASE 20

Federal Financial Accounting Technical Release

Pre-ballot Draft Exposure Draft

Written comments are requested by **June 30, 2023**

May 16, 2023

Commented [PR(1)]: Tentative issuance date, but pending AAPC deliberations and balloting. Subject to change.

Public 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 of the United States established the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB or "the Board") in October 1990. FASAB is responsible for promulgating accounting standards for the United States government. These standards are recognized as generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the federal government.

Accounting standards are 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. FASAB publishes the proposed standards in an exposure draft for public comment. In some cases, FASAB publishes a discussion memorandum, invitation for comment, or preliminary views document on a specific topic before an exposure draft. 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 standards 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 and other items of interest are available at www.fasab.gov:

- [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](#)
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The Accounting and Auditing Policy Committee

The Accounting and Auditing Policy Committee (AAPC) was organized in May 1997 by the Department of the Treasury, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the Chief Financial Officers Council (CFOC), and the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE—formally the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency) as a body to research accounting and auditing issues requiring guidance.

The AAPC serves as a permanent committee established by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB). The mission of the AAPC is to assist the federal government in improving financial reporting through the timely identification, discussion, and recommendation of solutions to accounting and auditing issues as they relate to the specific application of existing authoritative literature.

The AAPC is intended to address issues that arise in implementation that are not specifically or fully discussed in federal accounting standards. The AAPC's guidance is cleared by FASAB before being published.

Additional background information on the AAPC is available from [FASAB's website](#).



May ~~DD~~16, 2023

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

Your comments on the exposure draft of a proposed Federal Financial Accounting Technical Release, *Leases Implementation Guidance Updates*, are requested. Specific questions for your consideration appear on page ~~four~~seven, but you are welcome to comment on any aspect of this proposal. If you do not agree with specific proposals, your responses will be most helpful to the Committee and the Board if you explain the reasons for your positions, the paragraph number(s) and/or topic areas of the proposals that are related to your positions, and any alternatives you propose.

Responses are requested by **June DD-30 2023**.

All comments received are considered public information. Those comments will be posted to the Accounting and Auditing Policy Committee's website and included in the projects' public record.

Please provide your comments by email to fasab@fasab.gov. We will confirm receipt of your comments. If you do not get a confirmation, please contact our office at (202) 512-7350 or fasab@fasab.gov to determine if your comments were received. If you are unable to email your responses, please call (202) 512-7350 to make alternative arrangements.

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

Sincerely,

SIGNATURE TO BE ADDED FOLLOWING AAPC BALLOTING

Monica R. Valentine
Executive Director, AAPC Chair

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Federal Financial Accounting Technical Release (TR) would assist reporting entities in implementing Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 54, *Leases*.

This proposal would amend TR 20, *Implementation Guidance for Leases*, by incorporating minor conforming amendments related to Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 61, *Omnibus Amendments 2023*, ~~and~~ inserting additional leases implementation guidance questions and answers within the related topic areas, and providing technical corrections on certain existing questions and answers under TR 20.

MATERIALITY

The provisions of this Technical Release need not to be applied to information if the effect of applying the provision(s) is immaterial.¹ A misstatement, including omission of information, is material if, in light of surrounding facts and circumstances, it could reasonably be expected that the judgment of a reasonable user relying on the information would change or be influenced by the correction or inclusion of the information. Materiality should be evaluated in the context of the specific reporting entity. Determining materiality requires appropriate and reasonable judgment in considering the specific facts, circumstances, size, and nature of the misstatement. Consequently, after quantitative and qualitative factors are considered, materiality may vary by financial statement, line item, or group of line items within an entity.

¹ Refer to Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts 1, *Objectives of Federal Financial Reporting*, chapter 7, titled *Materiality*, for a detailed discussion of the materiality concepts.

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QUESTIONS FOR RESPONDENTS

The Accounting and Auditing Policy Committee (AAPC or “the Committee”) encourages you to become familiar with the proposed Federal Financial Accounting Technical Release (TR) before responding to the questions for respondents (QFR) ~~and specific matters for comment (SMC)~~ in this section.

In addition to the questions below, the Committee also welcomes your comments on other aspects of the proposed TR. Because these proposals may be further modified before a final TR is issued, it is important that you comment on aspects that you favor as well as any that you do not favor. Comments that include the reasons for your views are especially appreciated. All responses are requested by June ~~DD-30~~ 2023.

The Committee believes that these proposals would improve federal financial reporting and contribute to meeting the federal financial reporting objectives. The Committee has considered the perceived benefits and costs associated with this proposal. In responding, please consider the expected benefits and challenges, and communicate any concerns that you may have regarding this proposal.

To facilitate our analysis of comment letters, it would be helpful if you explain the reasons for your views, including alternatives that you believe the Board and/or the Committee should consider. Please include references to the related paragraph numbers in your responses.

The questions in this section are available for your use at <https://www.fasab.gov/documents-for-comment/>. Your responses should be sent to fasab@fasab.gov. If you are unable to submit your comment letter via email, please contact 202-512-7350.

- QFR 1.** Do you generally support the proposed conforming amendment in paragraph ~~5?~~
Please explain the reasons for your positions, ~~the paragraph number(s), and/or topic areas of the proposals that are related to your positions.~~ Please also explain any alternatives or additional candidates that you propose and the authoritative basis for such alternatives.
- QFR 2.** Do you generally support the proposed updates (that is, new questions and answers) in paragraphs ~~6-10?~~ Please explain the reasons for your positions, the paragraph number(s), and/or topic areas of the proposals that are related to your positions. Please also explain any alternatives you propose and the authoritative basis for such alternatives.
- QFR 3.** Do you generally support the technical corrections in paragraph ~~11-13?~~ Please explain the reasons for your positions, the paragraph number(s), and/or topic areas of the proposals that are related to your positions. Please explain any alternatives or additional technical correction candidates that you propose and the authoritative basis for such alternatives and/or candidates.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

1. Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 54, *Leases*, provides a comprehensive set of lease accounting standards to recognize federal lease activities in the reporting entity's general purpose federal financial reports and includes appropriate disclosures.
2. Questions and answers in Federal Financial Accounting Technical Release (TR) 20, *Implementation Guidance for Leases*, are intended to provide guidance for applying the accounting and financial reporting requirements for leases in accordance with SFFAS 54.
3. This proposed TR would update TR 20 with one conforming amendment, ~~nine~~ eight updates (i.e., additional questions and answers), and ~~three~~ two technical corrections.

PROPOSED TECHNICAL GUIDANCE

SCOPE OF TECHNICAL GUIDANCE

4. Readers of this TR should first refer to the hierarchy of accounting standards in SFFAS 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board*. This TR proposal would supplement the relevant accounting standards but would not substitute for or take precedence over the standards. This TR clarifies but does not change guidance provided in SFFAS 54.

PROPOSED CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TR 20

5. Paragraph 78 of TR 20 is amended as follows:

78. A contract conveys the right to use a building for 30 years and the attached parking garage for 15 years. There is no stated interest rate included in the lease agreement. Should the discount rate be separately assessed for each component?

Yes. Paragraph 74 of SFFAS 54 requires that lease contracts involving multiple underlying assets be accounted for as separate lease components if the underlying assets have different lease terms. The interest-estimated incremental borrowing rate in this scenario would likely differ between the two components because of the considerable difference in lease terms. When the interest rates for each component are not stated in the lease agreement, the interest-estimated incremental borrowing rate for each component should be based on the interest rate on marketable Treasury securities at the commencement of the lease term (or at the subsequent financial reporting date) with a similar maturity to the term of the lease used, in accordance with paragraphs 42-42C (for lessees) and 59-59C (for lessors).

PROPOSED UPDATES TO TR 20

6. Paragraphs 8A, 8B, and 11A are added to TR 20 (under the topic area for scope and definitions) as follows:

8A. A reporting entity enters into a 15-year service contract with a utility company for the right to use a fiber optic cable network in exchange for consideration. The contract does not provide the reporting entity with specific, capacity rights physically distinct dark fibers, cables, or wavelengths; nor does it provide the ability to deny and regulate the access of others to the fiber optic cable network. Rather, the utility company makes decisions about the transmission of data. For example, the utility company lights the fibers with its electronic equipment. Does this contract convey control and meet the definition of a lease?

No, this contract does not convey control or meet the definition of a lease. Relatedly, Paragraph 2 of SFFAS 54 provides that the underlying asset should be identified

either through explicit specification in the contract or implicit specification at the time the underlying asset is made available for use. The contract in this scenario does not specify, either explicitly or implicitly, the underlying asset. Relatedly, Unlike the scenario under paragraph 8BA above, the contract under this scenario does not meet the control criterion under paragraph 3.b of SFFAS 54 (criterion 2 of 2). The reporting entity cannot deny or regulate the access of other parties to the economic benefits or services of the underlying asset, as the contract does not convey control of specific, capacity rights physically distinct dark fibers, cables, or wavelengths. The utility company makes decisions about the transmission of data. In this case, the utility company lights the fibers with electronic equipment under its control and makes decisions about which fibers are used to transmit data. Relatedly, paragraph 2 of SFFAS 54 provides that the underlying asset should be identified either through explicit specification in the contract or implicit specification at the time the underlying asset is made available for use. The contract in this scenario does not specify, either explicitly or implicitly, the underlying asset.

8B. A reporting entity enters into a 150-year contract with a utility company for the right to use a specified capacity of specific, physically distinct dark fibers within a larger fiber optic cable connecting two operational sites (over a specifically identified route) in exchange for consideration. The reporting entity controls access to the specified capacity provided for in the contract makes the decisions about the use of the fibers by connecting each end to its electronic equipment. For example, the customer lights the fibers and makes decisions about data transmission. Does this contract convey control and meet the definition of a lease?

Yes, this contract conveys control and meets the definition of a lease. Paragraph 3 of SFFAS 54 provides that the reporting entity should assess whether the contract gives the lessee both of the following when determining whether a contract or agreement conveys the right to control the use of the underlying asset:

- a. The right to obtain economic benefits or services from the use of the underlying asset as specified in the contract
- b. The right to control access to the economic benefits or services of the underlying asset as specified in the contract

The fiber optic cable is inherently expected to provide the reporting entity has with the right to obtain economic benefits or services of the underlying asset (criterion 1 of 2). Through a lease contract the government may control access to the economic benefits or services embodied in an underlying asset it does not own. In this scenario, the contract allows the reporting entity to deny or regulate the access of other entities to the economic benefits or services of the specified capacity and route provided for under the contract dark fibers, and the customer has the right to direct the use of the fibers. For example, the customer lights the fibers and makes decisions about data transmission (criterion 2 of 2). Therefore, the control criterion is met. Relatedly, in accordance with paragraph 2, the contract in this scenario specifies, either explicitly or implicitly (in this case, explicitly) the underlying asset.

11A. A reporting entity (lessor) enters into an agreement that allows a private party (lessee) to use one floor of the reporting entity's building at a market rate. The contract states that the space is to be used only for a restaurant. Does the contract convey the right to control the use of the underlying asset?

Yes. In accordance with paragraph 3 of SFFAS 54, the reporting entity should assess whether the contract gives the lessee both the right to obtain economic benefits or services from the use of the underlying asset *as specified in the contract* (emphasis added) and the right to control access to the economic benefits or services of the underlying asset *as specified in the contract* (emphasis added). In this example, the paragraph 3 control criterion are met notwithstanding the parameters of the contract regarding the nature and manner of use (see also TR par. 7.b).

7. Paragraphs 24A-B ~~is are~~ added to TR 20 (under the topic area for lease term) as follows:

~~24A. A reporting entity (lessee) enters into a 120-month lease with a private party (lessor). Both the lessee and the lessor have a right to cancel at any time, without permission from the other party, with X months' advance notice. Therefore, the initial lease term is X months because the remaining 120-X months are cancellable periods at the commencement date of the lease. At the end of the reporting entity's reporting period, neither the reporting entity nor the lessor have exercised their rights to cancel. Should the reporting entity reassess the lease term?~~

~~Yes. In this example, as long as neither party provides notice exercising the right to cancel, the remaining lease term at any point during the first 120-X months of the lease would be equal to X months. Therefore, the government should reassess the lease term at the end of the first reporting period and subsequent reporting periods, as applicable. If the advance notice period (X) is less than or equal to 24 months, the lease will remain a short term lease regardless of these reassessments. If the advance notice period is greater than 24 months, however, these reassessments will prevent inappropriate short term classification.~~

24B. 24A. A lease contract states that it will remain in effect for three years unless terminated before then. The contract allows the lessee to terminate the lease for any reason with 60 days' notice. The contract allows the lessor to terminate the lease with 60 days' notice only if the lessee defaults on payments. It is probable, based on all relevant factors, that the lessee will not exercise its termination option at any time during the three year contract. Is this a short-term lease?

No. Although the lessee has an unconditional right to terminate, the lessor does not have an unconditional right to terminate because the lessor is only allowed to terminate on the condition that the lessee defaults on payments (see par. 19.b of SFFAS 54). Accordingly, there are no periods for which both the lessee and lessor have an option to terminate ~~without permission~~, and paragraph 19.a criteria for excluding cancellable periods from the lease term are not triggered.

8. Paragraph 32A is added to TR 20 (under the topic area for short-term leases) as follows:

32A. For the past 20 years, every two years a reporting entity (lessee) has consistently entered into new 24-month noncancellable lease contract with another party (a lessor) for the use of building space. The lease contract for the building space does not contain options to extend beyond the 24-month noncancellable lease term. The reporting entity expects to continue this practice. Is this a short-term lease?

Yes. According to paragraph 14 of SFFAS 54, the lease term is the noncancellable period (24 months or less) plus all periods subject to options to extend or terminate the lease, of which there are none in this scenario. Although historical behaviors and expectations may be relevant factors in assessing the *likelihood of exercising options* (see par. 20 of SFFAS 54) when determining the lease term, such factors are only applicable to *assessing options*. This contract does not contain options to extend beyond the 24-month noncancellable term.

9. Paragraphs 45A and 52A are added to TR 20 (under the topic area for lessee recognition, measurement, and disclosures for leases other than short-term leases, contracts or agreements that transfer ownership, and intragovernmental leases) as follows:

45A. A reporting entity (lessee) leases office space from a non-federal lessor. In addition to fixed payments, the reporting entity is required to make payments to reimburse the lessor for the lessor's real estate taxes and insurance. The additional payment amounts are stated in the lease based on the lessor's estimate of taxes and insurance at the beginning of each year of the lease term. Annually, the lessor provides a reimbursement or requests an additional payment from the reporting entity for the difference between the actual and estimated taxes and insurance rates. Should these additional payments be included in the measurement of the lease liability? Is the lease liability required to be remeasured based on subsequently provided updates to the lessee at the beginning of each year of the lease term?

The estimated reimbursements to the lessor for the lessor's real estate taxes and insurance amounts are variable payments that represent other payments to the lessor that are probable of being required depend on an index or a rate, as provided by paragraph 40.b of SFFAS 54. The real estate taxes and insurance amounts are consideration paid by the lessee in exchange for the right to use the office space and do not substantively represent variable payments based on future performance of the lessee. These payments do not represent payments for goods or services in addition to the right to use the office space. Accordingly, these future payments should be included in the lease liability and initially measured using the index or rate estimates within the lease contract as of the commencement of the lease term. Paragraph 44 of SFFAS 54 provides that the lease liability is not required to be remeasured solely for a change in an index or rate used to determine variable payments if there is a change in the estimated amounts already included in the liability, if the change, individually or in the aggregate, is expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability. However, if the lease liability is remeasured for any of the changes in paragraphs 44.a-44.f of SFFAS 54, the liability should also be adjusted for any changes in the tax and

insurance rates if those changes are expected to significantly affect the amount of the liability since previous measurement (see par. 45 of SFFAS 54).

52A. A reporting entity (lessee) leases a building. The lease term is 10 years. At the commencement of the lease, the reporting entity provides payment for the first three years and recognizes a liability for the present value of the payments for the remaining seven years, which will be paid starting in the fourth year of the lease. Should the reporting entity recognize interest expense during each of the first three years of the lease?

Yes. In accordance with paragraph 43 of SFFAS 54, interest expense represents the amortization of the discount on the lease liability. That discount should be amortized over the entire lease term, including each of the first three years during which the reporting entity is not making payments. The interest liability will continue to accrue until the government starts making payments in the fourth year.

10. Paragraph 75A is added to TR 20 (under the topic area for lease incentives and lease concessions) as follows:

75A. A lease with a lease term of 10 years requires fixed payments totaling \$17 million to be made for each of the first 9 years. There is a rent holiday (during which the lessee is not required to pay any rent) for year 10. The useful life of the underlying asset is 15 years. How should the reporting entity (lessee) account for the rent holiday?

A rent holiday is a type of lease concession, as described in paragraph 70 of SFFAS 54. In this example, the rent holiday is at the end of the lease term and affects the expected fixed payments to be made during the lease term (see par. 40, 40.g of SFFAS 54). Therefore, the lease liability would be the present value of \$17 million per year for 9 years, and the discount (between \$17 million and the present value) would be amortized over 9 years. At the end of year 9, the lease liability would be zero. The lease asset, however, would be amortized over the entire 10-year lease term, in accordance with paragraph 50 of SFFAS 54 (as the lease term is shorter than the useful life of the underlying asset).

PROPOSED TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO TR 20

11. Paragraph 17 of TR 20 and the previously-issued amendment thereto (TR 21, par. 31) are amended as follows:

17. **Paragraphs 37.b and 54.e of SFFAS 54 require disclosures of “annual lease expense.” Since this term is not defined elsewhere, what types of lease expenses are included in these disclosures?**

For intragovernmental leases, disclosures of annual lease expenses by lessees (par. 37.b) include amounts incurred during the fiscal year as expenses in accordance with paragraphs 27, and 31, and 36.

Commented [PR(3)]: Updated based on your below comment in BFC related to TR 21.

For right-to-use lease assets, disclosures of annual lease expenses by lessees (par. 54.e) include amounts incurred during the fiscal year for the amortization of the lease assets, as initially capitalized in accordance with paragraph 49, and interest expense.

12. Paragraph 25 of TR 20 is amended as follows:

25. **A lease contract allows only the lessee (reporting entity) to unilaterally terminate the lease at any time but also provides for cancellation penalties. The cancellation penalties are so great that it is probable the lessee will not terminate the lease. Should the ~~cancelable~~ periods covered by the lessee's option to terminate be included in the lease term by the lessee?**

Yes, the ~~cancelable~~ periods should be included in the lease term in this particular case. Paragraph 15.b of SFFAS 54 requires lessees to include periods in the lease term covered by their options to terminate if it is probable, based on all relevant factors, that they will not exercise those options. In determining whether it is probable that it will not exercise the option to terminate the lease, the lessee should assess all factors relevant to the likelihood that it will not exercise the option. Those factors included significant economic disincentives, such as cancellation penalties, as discussed in paragraph 20 (see also: TR par. 26-27).

13. Paragraph 91 of TR 20 is rescinded and replaced as follows:

91. **Reporting entity Agency ABC enters into a 10-year lease agreement on behalf of the U.S. government for the right to use a residential property on international soil. The economic benefits and services of the underlying assets are expected to be derived by Agency XYZ. How should such a lease be reported, either by Agency ABC or Agency XYZ?**

It depends on whether Agency ABC is acting in the capacity of an agent or a principal.

If Agency ABC is acting in an agent capacity (i.e., similar to a broker), Agency ABC is providing a service to Agency XYZ. In such circumstances, Agency ABC does not provide consideration to the lessor or receive consideration from Agency XYZ. Rather, the lease payments are made to the non-federal lessor from Agency XYZ's budgetary resources. Accordingly, if Agency ABC is acting in an agent capacity, Agency XYZ would record the lease liability with the non-federal lessor.

If Agency ABC is acting in a principal capacity, Agency ABC is generally responsible for an original lease with the non-federal lessor and a sublease with Agency XYZ. In such circumstances, Agency ABC would provide consideration to the original lessor and receive consideration from Agency XYZ relating to a sublease agreement. Accordingly, if Agency ABC is acting in a principal capacity, Agency ABC would record the lease liability with the non-federal lessor, and accord for an intragovernmental sublease with Agency XYZ in accordance with paragraphs 87-88 of SFFAS 54.

EFFECTIVE DATE

14. This Technical Release is effective for reporting periods beginning after September 30, 2023.

The provisions of this Statement need not be applied to information if the effect of applying the provision(s) is immaterial. Refer to Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts 1, Objectives of Federal Financial Reporting, chapter 7, titled Materiality, for a detailed discussion of the materiality concepts.

DRAFT

APPENDIX A: BASIS FOR CONCLUSIONS

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

This Technical Release may be affected by later Statements or pronouncements. The FASAB Handbook is updated annually and includes a status section directing the reader to any pronouncement that affects this Technical Release. Within the text of the Technical Releases, the authoritative sections are updated for changes. However, this appendix will not be updated to reflect subsequent changes. The reader can review the basis for conclusions of amending Statements or other pronouncements for the rationale for each amendment.

PROJECT HISTORY

- A1. Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 54, *Leases*, was issued in April 2018. SFFAS 54, as amended, is effective for reporting periods beginning after September 30, 2023.
- A2. Technical Release (TR) 20, *Implementation Guidance for Leases*, was issued in November 2021. Questions and answers in the TR are intended to provide guidance for applying the accounting and financial reporting requirements for leases in accordance with SFFAS 54.
- A3. After the issuance of TR 20, the Board issued ~~two~~^{three} additional pronouncements:
- a. Technical Bulletin 2023-1, *Intragovernmental Leasehold Reimbursable Work Agreements*, which addresses accounting issues related to intragovernmental reimbursable agreements that were not directly covered under SFFAS 54, was issued in March 2023.
 - b. SFFAS 61, *Omnibus Amendments 2023*, which provided targeted technical clarifications to further facilitate implementation, was issued in April 2023.
 - c. Technical Release 21, *Omnibus Technical Release Amendments 2022*, which made a technical correction to paragraph 17 of SFFAS 54.
- A4. These two pronouncements resulted in the need for the Accounting and Auditing Policy Committee (AAPC) to implement a few minor conforming amendments to TR 20. Specifically, paragraphs 59 and 78. These amendments do not substantively change the original TR 20 guidance. The paragraph 59 amendment provides helpful reference to Technical Bulletin 2023-1 for users of the guidance, while the paragraph 78 amendment aligns terminology and citations with corresponding SFFAS 61 amendments to SFFAS 54 guidance.
- A5. As was done when developing TR 20, the AAPC and technical staff continued to coordinate with Governmental Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASB) technical staff on leases-

related implementation guidance. When developing updates to TR 20, the Committee also considered leases implementation guidance issued by the GASB since the issuance of *GASB Implementation Guide 2019-3, Leases*, including:

- a. *GASB Implementation Guide 2020-1, Implementation Guidance Update—2020*;
- b. *GASB Implementation Guide 2021-1, Implementation Guidance Update—2021*; and
- c. *GASB Implementation Guide 2023-1, Implementation Guidance Update—2023*.

A6. FASAB project staff analyzed TR 20, SFFAS 61, Technical Bulletin 2023-1, practitioner requests and technical inquiries, and the aforementioned GASB implementation guidance updates to identify candidates for conforming amendments and additional questions and answers.² Staff performed a content analysis in collaboration with independent coders from the leases task force to reach agreement on candidates. The Committee reviewed the results of the content analysis and generally agreed with the results, which are reflected in the proposed candidates.

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A7. Based on consultations with practitioners, technical inquiries, and feedback from AAPC members, staff identified implementation guidance candidates related to the definition of a lease and the control criterion under paragraphs 2-3 of SFFAS 54 (see proposal to add paragraphs 8A-8B to SFFAS 54 under paragraph 6). In developing this guidance, staff analyzed Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) implementation guidance related to fiber optic cable utility contracts and dark fiber leases. Staff implemented analogous guidance. While similar to the FASB guidance, staff aligned the proposals with SFFAS 54 and certain technical differences.³

Commented [PR(5)]: Footnote and reference here are pending FAF review.

A8. Although SFFAS 54 and GASB 87, *Leases*, are similar in many ways, certain aspects of the implementation guidance proposals differ from analogous GASB implementation guidance due to technical differences between the standards. The proposed AAPC guidance cannot conflict with the accounting standards provided under SFFAS 54. As a result, certain technical differences are reflected when compared to analogous guidance of the GASB or the FASB. Examples include:

- a. Differences in the definition of a lease (see par. 6 of the proposal, which would add par. 8A-8B and 11A to TR 20).
- b. Differences in the definition of a short-term lease (see par. 7 of the proposal, which would add par. 24A to TR 20).
- c. The proposed paragraph 45A addition to TR 20 related to reimbursements for lessor's real estate taxes and insurance (see par. 9 of the proposal, which would add par. 45A to TR 20).

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³Ibid.

APPENDIX B: ABBREVIATIONS

AAPC	Accounting and Auditing Policy Committee
ED	Exposure Draft
FAF	Financial Accounting Foundation
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
<u>FASB</u>	<u>Financial Accounting Standards Board</u>
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GASB	Governmental Accounting Standards Board
GPFFR	General Purpose Federal Financial Report
QFR	Questions for Respondents
SFFAC	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts
SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
TR	Federal Financial Accounting Technical Release

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