2010

Checklists and illustrative financial statements : Health and welfare benefit plans, June 2010 edition

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

CHECKLISTS & ILLUSTRATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Health and Welfare Benefit Plans

JUNE 2010

AICPA

Health and Welfare Benefit Plans

June 2010

AICPA

0090110

AICPA American Institute of CPAs

aicpa.org | cpa2biz.com

CHECKLISTS & ILLUSTRATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Health and Welfare Benefit Plans

June 2010

Checklists and Illustrative Financial Statements for Health and Welfare Benefit Plans has not been approved, disapproved, or otherwise acted upon by any senior technical committees of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants or the Financial Accounting Standards Board and has no official or authoritative status.

10691-344

AICPA®

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 AAP 1 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

ISBN 978-0-87051-906-2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FSP Section 10,000

Checklists and Illustrative Financial Statements for Health and Welfare Benefit Plans

Description

.01 *Employee benefit plans* include defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution pension plans, and health and welfare benefit plans. Health and welfare benefit plans include plans that provide

- medical, dental, visual, psychiatric, or long term health care; life insurance (offered separately from a pension plan); certain severance benefits; or accidental death or dismemberment benefits.
- benefits for unemployment, disability, vacations, or holidays.
- other benefits such as apprenticeships, tuition assistance, day care, dependent care, housing subsidies, or legal services.
- postemployment benefits such as salary continuation, supplemental unemployment benefits, severance, disability-related job training, counseling, and continuation of health care and life insurance.

.02 Defined-benefit health and welfare plans specify a determinable benefit, which may be in the form of a reimbursement to the covered plan participant or a direct payment to providers or third-party insurers for the cost of specified services. Such plans may also include benefits that are payable in a lump sum, such as death benefits. The level of benefits may be defined or limited based on factors such as age, years of service, and salary. Contributions may be determined by the plan's actuary or be based on premiums, actual claims paid, hours worked, or other factors determined by the plan sponsor. Even when a plan is funded pursuant to agreements that specify a fixed rate of employer contributions (for example, a collectively bargained multiemployer plan), such a plan may nevertheless be a defined-benefit health and welfare plan if its substance is to provide a defined benefit.

.03 Defined-contribution health and welfare plans maintain an individual account for each plan participant. Such plans may include flexible spending arrangements, vacation plans, and health savings accounts. They have terms that specify the means of determining the contributions to participants' accounts, rather than the amount of benefits the participants are to receive. The benefits a plan participant will receive are limited to the amount contributed to the participant's account, investment experience, expenses, and any forfeitures allocated to the participant's account.

.04 Plan participants may be active or terminated employees (including retirees), as well as covered dependents and beneficiaries, of a single employer or group of employers. Employer contributions may be voluntary or required under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement negotiated with one or more labor organizations. Plans may require contributions from employers and participants (contributory plans) or from employers only (noncontributory plans). During periods of unemployment, a noncontributory plan may require contributions by participants to maintain their eligibility for benefits. Benefits may be provided through insurance contracts paid for by the plan (an insured plan), from net assets accumulated in a trust established by the plan (a self-funded plan), or both.

.05 A health and welfare plan may process benefit payments directly or it may retain a third-party administrator. In either case, a plan that is fully or partially self-funded is obligated for the related benefits.

AICPA Employee Benefit Plan Audit Quality Center

.06 The AICPA Employee Benefit Plan Audit Quality Center (EBPAQC) is a firm-based, voluntary membership center with the goal of promoting quality employee benefit plan audits. The more than 1,800 firms that have joined the EBPAQC receive valuable Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) audit and firm best practice tools and resources that are not available from any other source. Visit the EBPAQC website at www.aicpa.org/ebpaqc to see a complete list of the more than 1,800 EBPAQC members and to preview center benefits. For more information, contact the EBPAQC at ebpaqc@aicpa.org.

Regulatory Requirements

.07 ERISA provides for substantial federal government oversight of the operating and reporting practices of employee benefit plans. Under ERISA, the Department of Labor (DOL) and the IRS have the authority to issue regulations covering reporting and disclosure requirements and certain administrative responsibilities. (Appendix A of the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *Employee Benefit Plans* describes which plans are covered by ERISA.)

.08 ERISA generally requires that the administrator of an employee benefit plan prepare and file various documents with the DOL, the IRS, and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC). The annual report to be filed for employee benefit plans generally is the Form 5500. Form 5500, a joint-agency form developed by the IRS, the DOL, and the PBGC, may be used to satisfy the annual reporting requirements of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) and Titles I and IV of ERISA. (See paragraphs .29–.32 of this section for a discussion of Form 5500.)

Financial Accounting Standards Board *Accounting Standards Codification™*

.09 Released on July 1, 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) *Accounting Standards Codification™* (ASC), is a major restructuring of accounting and reporting standards designed to simplify user access to all authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) by topically organizing the authoritative literature. FASB ASC disassembled and reassembled thousands of nongovernmental accounting pronouncements (including those of FASB, the Emerging Issues Task Force [EITF], and the AICPA) to organize them under approximately 90 topics.

.10 FASB ASC also includes relevant portions of authoritative content issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and select SEC staff interpretations and administrative guidance issued by the SEC; however, FASB ASC is not the official source of SEC guidance and does not contain the entire population of SEC rules, regulations, interpretive releases, and staff guidance. Moreover, FASB ASC does not include governmental accounting standards.

.11 FASB ASC published a notice to constituents (NTC), which explains the scope, structure, and usage of consistent terminology of FASB ASC. Constituents are encouraged to read this NTC because it answers many common questions about FASB ASC. FASB ASC and its related NTC can be accessed at http://asc.fasb.org/home and is also offered by certain third party licensees, including the AICPA. FASB ASC is offered by FASB at no charge in a Basic View and for an annual fee in a Professional View.

.12 In June 2009, FASB issued the last FASB statement referenced in that form: FASB Statement No. 168, *The* FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ *and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162*. This standard establishes FASB ASC as the authoritative source of U.S. accounting and reporting standards for nongovernmental entities, in addition to guidance issued by the SEC, and is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. This standard flattened the historic U.S. GAAP hierarchy to two levels: one that is authoritative (in FASB ASC) and one that is nonauthoritative (not in FASB ASC). Exceptions include all rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under the authority of federal securities laws, which are sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants, and certain grandfathered guidance having an effective date before March 15, 1992.

.13 New standards are now issued by FASB through Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs) and will serve only to update FASB ASC. FASB does not consider the ASUs authoritative in their own right; new standards become authoritative when they are incorporated into FASB ASC. New standards will be in the form of "ASU No. 20YY-XX," in which "YY" is the last two digits of the year and "XX" is the sequential number for each update. For example, ASU No. 2010-01 is the first update in the calendar year 2010. New standards will include the standard and an appendix of FASB ASC update instructions. ASUs will also provide background information about the standards and provide the basis for conclusions on changes made to FASB ASC.

.14 Any ASUs (or other authoritative accounting guidance issued prior to the release date of FASB ASC) issued but not yet fully effective for all entities or transactions within its scope are reflected as "Pending Content" in FASB ASC. This pending content is shown in text boxes below the paragraphs being amended in FASB ASC and includes links to the transition information. The pending content boxes are meant to provide users with information about how a paragraph will change when new guidance becomes authoritative. When an amended paragraph becomes fully effective, the outdated guidance will be removed, and the amended paragraph will remain without the pending content box. FASB will keep any outdated guidance in the applicable archive section of FASB ASC for historical purposes.

.15 Because not all entities have the same fiscal year-ends and certain guidance may be effective on different dates for public and nonpublic entities, the pending content will apply to different entities at different times. As such, pending content will remain in place within FASB ASC until the "roll off date." Generally, the roll-off date is six months following the latest fiscal year end for which the original guidance being amended or superseded by the pending content could be applied as specified by the transition guidance. For example, assume an ASU has an effective date for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. The latest possible fiscal year end of an entity still eligible to apply the original guidance being amended or superseded by the pending content would begin November 15, 2009, and end November 14, 2010. Accordingly, the roll-off date would be April 14, 2011. Entities cannot disregard the pending content boxes. Instead, all entities must review the transition guidance to determine if and when the pending content is applicable to them.

.16 Employee benefit plan accounting may be found in the following sections of FASB ASC:

- FASB ASC 960, *Defined Benefit Pension Plans*
- FASB ASC 962, *Defined Contribution Pension Plans*
- FASB ASC 965, *Health and Welfare Benefit Plans*

AICPA *Technical Practice Aids*

.17 Technical Questions and Answers (TIS) section 6930, *Employee Benefit Plans* (AICPA, *Technical Practice Aids*), contains helpful guidance in the form of questions and answers relating to employee benefit plan accounting, auditing, and regulatory matters. These nonauthoritative Technical Practice Aids (TPAs) are based on selected practice matters identified by AICPA staff and various other bodies within the AICPA, including the AICPA Employee Benefit Plans Expert Panel.

Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures for Master Trusts

.18 In March 2009, the AICPA issued a TPA to provide guidance on the required fair value measurement disclosures to be made when a plan holds investments in a master trust, TIS section 6931.11, "Fair Value Measurement Disclosures for Master Trusts" (AICPA, *Technical Practice Aids*). This TIS section assists with the implementation of FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, for employee benefits plans that have investments in a master trust.

.19 The TIS section is available on the AICPA's website at www.aicpa.org/InterestAreas/AccountingAndAuditing/Resources/Pages/RecentlyIssuedTechnicalQuestionsandAnswers.aspx.

Accounting and Reporting by Health and Welfare Benefit Plans

.20 In accordance with FASB ASC 965-205-45-1, the financial statements of a defined-benefit health and welfare plan prepared in accordance with GAAP[1] should be prepared on the accrual basis[2] of accounting and include the following:

- A statement of net assets available for benefits as of the end of the plan year
- A statement of changes in net assets available for benefits for the year then ended
- Information regarding the plan's benefit obligations as of the end of the plan year
- Information regarding the effects, if significant, of certain factors affecting the year-to-year change in the plan's benefit obligations

.21 FASB ASC 965-205-45-2 states that information about the benefit obligations should be presented in a separate statement, combined with other information on another financial statement, or presented in the notes to financial statements. Regardless of the format selected, the plan financial statements should present the benefit obligations information in its entirety in the same location. The information should be presented in such reasonable detail as is necessary to identify the nature and classification of the obligations.

.22 FASB ASC 965-205-45-3 states that the financial statements of a defined-contribution health and welfare plan prepared in accordance with GAAP[3] should be prepared on the accrual basis and should include the following:

- A statement of net assets available for benefits of the plan as of the end of the plan year
- A statement of changes in net assets available for benefits of the plan for the year then ended

.23 FASB ASC 965-205-45-4 states that because a defined-contribution health and welfare plan's obligation to provide benefits is limited to the amounts accumulated in an individual's account, information regarding benefit obligations is not applicable.

Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures

.24 FASB ASC 820 defines *fair value*, provides a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. See paragraphs 4.28–.38 of the guide, which summarize FASB ASC 820 but are not intended as a substitute for reviewing FASB ASC 820 in its entirety. See also the "Fair Value Measurements" section of section 10,200, "Financial Statements and Notes Checklist," for required disclosures.

Financial Statement Presentation and Disclosure Requirements for Fully Benefit-Responsive Investment Contracts

.25 In accordance with FASB ASC 965-325-35-2, investment contracts held by health and welfare benefit plans should be reported at fair value. In addition, FASB ASC 965-325-35-1 states that health and welfare benefit plans should report all investments whether they are in the form of equity or debt securities, real estate, or other investments (excluding insurance contracts) at fair value at the financial statement date. Per

---

[1] Financial statements prepared on a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles should disclose information regarding benefit obligations. (See paragraphs 13.20–.23 of the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *Employee Benefit Plans* (the guide), which discuss auditor's report considerations.)

[2] As stated in FASB ASC 965-320-25-1, the accrual basis requires that purchases and sales of securities be recorded on a trade-date basis. If the settlement date is after the financial statement date, however, and (*a*) the fair value of the securities purchased or sold immediately before the financial statement date does not change significantly from the trade date to the financial statement date and (*b*) the purchases or sales do not significantly affect the composition of the plan's assets available for benefits, accounting on a settlement-date basis for such sales and purchases is acceptable.

[3] See footnote 2.

FASB ASC 965-325-35-8, defined contribution health and welfare benefit plans should report fully benefit-responsive investment contracts (including derivative contracts) at fair value. However, contract value is the relevant measurement attribute for that portion of the net assets available for benefits of a defined-contribution health and welfare benefit plan attributable to fully benefit-responsive investment contracts. An investment contract is considered fully benefit responsive for purposes of this checklist, if certain criteria are met for that contract, analyzed on an individual basis. See the FASB ASC glossary for such criteria.

.26 Paragraphs 1–2 of FASB ASC 965-20-45 state that the statement of net assets available for benefits of the plan should present amounts for the following: (*a*) total assets, (*b*) total liabilities, (*c*) net assets reflecting all investments at fair value, and (*d*) net assets available for benefits. The amount representing the difference between net assets reflecting all investments at fair value and net assets available for benefits should be presented on the face of the statement of net assets available for benefits as a single amount. This amount is calculated as the sum of the amounts necessary to adjust the portion of net assets attributable to each fully benefit-responsive investment contract from fair value to contract value. Per FASB ASC 965-20-45-5, the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits should be prepared on a basis that reflects income credited to participants in the plan and net appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of only those investment contracts that are not deemed to be fully benefit responsive.

.27 See the "Investment and Insurance Contracts" section of this checklist for required disclosures in connection with fully benefit-responsive investment contracts.

.28 FASB ASC 965-325-35-3 states that insurance contracts, as defined by the FASB ASC 944-20, should be presented in the same manner as specified in the annual report filed by the plan with certain governmental agencies pursuant to ERISA; that is, either at fair value or at amounts determined by the insurance enterprise (contract value). Plans not subject to ERISA should present insurance contracts as if the plans were subject to the reporting requirements of ERISA.

ERISA Reporting Requirements

.29 In addition to the reporting requirements of FASB ASC 965, health and welfare benefit plans may have reporting requirements under ERISA. The annual report to be filed for employee benefit plans generally is the Form 5500.

.30 The agencies have released tips to avoid common filing errors and frequently asked questions (FAQs) for small pension plans that use the audit exception to assist filers in complying with their reporting obligations. The tips and FAQs will help plans avoid basic filing errors and explain the conditions that small pension plans must meet to be eligible for a waiver of the annual audit requirement. The FAQs also include model summary annual report language for the required participant notice under the small plan audit exception. This guidance may be found on the Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) website at www.dol.gov/ebsa.

.31 The DOL, IRS, and PBGC have released the 2009 Form 5500 return/reports, schedules, and instructions to be used by employee benefit plans for plan year 2009 filings. The modifications to the Form 5500 for plan year 2009 are described under "Changes to Note" in the 2009 instructions and are summarized in the Audit Risk Alert *Employee Benefit Plans Industry Developments—2010* (product no. 0224110).

.32 The Form 5500 continues to require that certain supplemental schedules be attached to the annual form 5500 filing. Such schedules include the following:

- Schedule H, line 4a—Schedule of Delinquent Participant Contributions
- Schedule H, line 4i—Schedule of Assets (Held at End of Year)[4]
- Schedule H, line 4i—Schedule of Assets (Acquired and Disposed of Within the Plan Year)

[4] **Practice Tip**. Historical cost information is not required on Schedule H, line 4i—Schedule of Assets (Held at End of Year) for participant-directed investments.

- Schedule H, line 4j—Schedule of Reportable Transactions[5]

The following schedules are required to be reported on Schedule G:

- Schedule G, Part I—Schedule of Loans or Fixed Income Obligations in Default or Classified as Uncollectible
- Schedule G, Part II—Schedule of Leases in Default or Classified as Uncollectible
- Schedule G, Part III—Nonexempt Transactions

Practice Tip

Reporting of Delinquent Participant Contributions. Information on all delinquent participant contributions should be reported on line 4a of either Schedule H or Schedule I of the Form 5500, and should not be reported on line 4d of Schedule H or I or on Schedule G. Beginning for 2009 plan years, large plans with delinquent participant contributions should attach a schedule clearly labeled, "Schedule H Line 4a—Schedule of Delinquent Participant Contributions" using the format provided in the instructions to Form 5500.

Participant loan repayments paid to or withheld by an employer for purposes of transmittal to the plan that were not transmitted to the plan in a timely fashion must be reported either on line 4a in accordance with the reporting requirements that apply to delinquent participant contributions or on line 4d. See DOL Advisory Opinion 2002-2A at www.dol.gov/ebsa. Delinquent forwarding of participant loan repayments is eligible for correction under the Voluntary Fiduciary Correction Program and Prohibited Transaction Exemption 2002-51 on terms similar to those that apply to delinquent participant contributions.

For further guidance, see the instructions to the Form 5500 and the EBSA website FAQs at www.dol.gov/ebsa/faqs/faq_compliance_5500.html.

Information copies of the forms, schedules, and instructions are available on EBSA's website at www.efast.dol.gov. Filers may also order forms and IRS publications 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by calling 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676).

[5] **Practice Tip**. Participant- or beneficiary-directed transactions are not required to be taken into account for purposes of preparing the schedule of reportable transactions. In a plan's initial year, the five percent threshold for the schedule of reportable transactions is based on the *end-of-year* balance of the plan's assets.

FSP Section 10,100
Instructions

General

.01 This publication includes the following sections:

- **Financial Statements and Notes Checklist—**For use by preparers of health and welfare benefit plan financial statements and by practitioners who audit them as they evaluate the adequacy of disclosures.
- **Auditor's Report Checklist—**For use by auditors in reporting on audited health and welfare benefit plan financial statements.
- **Illustrative Financial Statements, Notes, and Auditor's Reports—**Illustrating full sets of health and welfare benefit plan financial statements.

.02 The checklists and illustrative financial statements have been developed by the AICPA Accounting and Auditing Publications staff to serve as nonauthoritative practice aids for use by preparers of financial statements of health and welfare benefit plans and by practitioners who audit them. The auditor's report checklists address those requirements most likely to be encountered when reporting on financial statements of a health and welfare benefit plan prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). They do not include reporting requirements relating to other matters such as internal control or agreed-upon procedures. The financial statement and notes checklist includes disclosure considerations applicable to health and welfare benefit plans in preparing financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP.

.03 Users of the financial statements and notes checklist should remember that it is a disclosure checklist only and not a comprehensive U.S. GAAP application or measurement checklist. Accordingly, application and measurement issues related to preparing financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP are not included in the checklist.

.04 The checklists and illustrative financial statements should be used by, or under the supervision of, persons having adequate technical training and proficiency in the application of U.S. GAAP, generally accepted auditing standards, and other relevant technical guidance.

.05 In some cases, this checklist uses the term *Common Practice* or provides additional practice tips to describe a disclosure item. In such cases, while there is no authoritative guidance to support such a disclosure for health and welfare benefit plans, it may have become a common practice that such disclosures are made. Entities should evaluate whether such items warrant disclosure in their financial statements.

This edition of the financial statements and notes checklists and auditor's report checklist have been updated to include certain changes necessary due to the issuance of authoritative pronouncements. Relevant accounting and auditing guidance contained in official pronouncements issued through June 30, 2010, have been considered in the development of this publication. This includes relevant guidance issued up to and including the following:

- Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Updates issued through June 30, 2010
- Statement on Auditing Standards No. 120, *Required Supplementary Information* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 558)
- Interpretation No. 19, "Financial Statements Prepared in Conformity With International Financial Reporting Standards as Issued by the International Accounting Standards Board," of AU section 508, *Reports on Audited Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 9508 par. .93–.97)
- Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standard No. 7, *Engagement Quality Review* (AICPA, *PCAOB Standards and Related Rules*, Standards, AU-P sec. 162)
- AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *Employee Benefit Plans* (with conforming changes as of March 1, 2010)

Any guidance issued subsequent to June 30, 2010, has not been included in this checklist; therefore, if your entity has a fiscal year-end after June 30, 2010, you need to consider the applicability of such guidance. In determining the applicability of newly issued guidance, its effective date should also be considered.

Instructions

.06 The checklists consist of a number of questions or statements that are accompanied by references to the applicable authoritative guidance. The checklists provide spaces for checking off or initialing each question or point to show that it has been addressed. Carefully review the topics listed and consider whether they represent potential disclosure items for the health and welfare benefit plan for which you are preparing or auditing. Users should check or initial "Yes" if the disclosure is required and has been appropriately made, "No" if the disclosure is required but has not been made, or "N/A" (Not Applicable) if the disclosure is not applicable to the plan. It is important that the effect of any "No" response be considered in the auditor's or accountant's report. For audited financial statements, a "No" response that is material to the financial statements may warrant a departure from an unqualified opinion as discussed in paragraphs .20–.64 of AU section 508. If a "No" response is indicated, the authors recommend that a notation be made to explain why the disclosure was not made. The right margin may be used for other remarks or comments as appropriate, including

a. for each disclosure for which a "Yes" is indicated, a notation concerning where the disclosure is located in the financial statements and a cross-reference to applicable working papers where the support to a disclosure may be found;

b. for items marked as "N/A," the reasons for which they do not apply in the circumstances of the particular report; and

c. for each disclosure for which a "No" response is indicated, a notation concerning why the disclosure was not made (for example, because the item was not considered to be material to the financial statements).

Use of the checklists requires the exercise of individual professional judgment and may likely require some modification based on the circumstances of individual engagements.

.07 These checklists and illustrative materials have been prepared by the AICPA staff. They have not been reviewed, approved, disapproved, or otherwise acted on by any senior technical committee of the AICPA and do not represent official positions or pronouncements of the AICPA.

.08 The use of this or any other checklists requires the exercise of individual professional judgment. The checklist is not a substitute for the authoritative guidance. Users of the checklists and illustrative financial statements are urged to refer directly to applicable authoritative guidance when appropriate. The checklists and illustrative financial statements do not include all disclosures and presentation items promulgated nor do they represent minimum requirements. Guidance deemed remote for health and welfare benefit plans are not included in this document. The checklists and illustrative financial statements are tools and in no way represent official positions or guidance of the AICPA. Additionally, users of the checklists and illustrative materials should tailor them as required to meet specific circumstances. As an additional resource, members may call the AICPA Technical Hotline at 1-877-242-7212.

Recognition

.09 The AICPA gratefully appreciates the invaluable assistance JulieAnn Verrekia, CPA, provided in updating and maintaining the guidance in this checklist.

.10 We hope you find this checklist helpful as you perform your audit engagements. We would greatly appreciate your feedback on this checklist. You may e-mail these comments to dkrupica@aicpa.org or write to

Diana Krupica, CPA
AICPA
220 Leigh Farm Road
Durham, NC 27707–8110

Note: This publication was extracted from sections 10,000–10,400 of the AICPA *Financial Statement Preparation Manual*.

FSP Section 10,200
Financial Statements and Notes Checklist

.01 This checklist contains numerous references to authoritative accounting and auditing guidance. Abbreviations and acronyms used in such references include the following:

AAG =	AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *Employee Benefit Plans* (with conforming changes as of March 1, 2010)
AU =	Reference to section number in AICPA *Professional Standards* (vol. 1)
AU-P =	Reference to a section number in AICPA *PCAOB Standards and Related Rules*
CFR =	U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations*
DOL =	Department of Labor
EBSA =	Employee Benefits Security Administration
ERISA =	Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974
FASB ASC =	Reference to a topic, subtopic, section, or paragraph in Financial Accounting Standards Board *Accounting Standards Codification™*
FIN =	FASB Interpretation Number
FSP =	FASB Staff Position
TIS =	Technical Questions and Answers in AICPA *Technical Practice Aids*

.02 Checklist Questionnaire:

This financial statement disclosure checklist is organized into the sections listed in the following table. Carefully review the topics listed and consider whether they represent potential disclosure items for the health and welfare benefit plan. Place a check mark by the topics or sections that are applicable and complete those sections of the checklist. Other sections may be marked "N/A" or left blank. For example, if the plan had a change in accounting principle, place a check mark by the section "Changes in Accounting" and complete that section of the checklist. On the other hand, if the plan did not have a change in accounting principle, do not place a check mark by "Changes in Accounting" and skip that section when completing the checklist.

			Place ✓ by Applicable Sections
I.	General		
	A.	Titles and References	________
	B.	Comparative Financial Statements	________
	C.	Consolidated Financial Statements	________
II.	Statement of Net Assets Available for Benefits		
	A.	General	________
	B.	Investments	________
	C.	Investment and Insurance Contracts	________
	D.	Assets Held in 401(h) Account	________
	E.	Contributions Receivable	________
	F.	Deposits With and Receivables From Insurance Companies and Other Service Providers	________

		Place ✓ by Applicable Sections
	G. Property, Plant, and Equipment	________
	H. Cash	________
	I. Liabilities	________
III.	Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits	________
IV.	Statement of Plan's Benefit Obligations	________
	A. Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003	________
V.	Postemployment Benefits	________
VI.	Statement of Changes in Plan's Benefit Obligations	
	A. General	________
	B. Claims Paid Through 401(h) Account	________
	C. Minimum Disclosure Requirements Regarding Changes in Benefit Obligations	________
VII.	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	
	A. Accounting Policies	________
	B. Certain Significant Estimates	________
VIII.	Other Financial Statement Disclosures	
	A. Accounting Changes and Error Corrections	________
	B. Commitments and Contingencies	________
	C. Current Vulnerability Due to Certain Concentrations	________
	D. Description of Health and Welfare Benefit Plans	________
	E. Description of Plan Amendments	________
	F. Financial Instruments	________
	G. Guarantees	________
	H. Income Tax Status	________
	I. Uncertainty in Income Tax	________
	J. Plan Terminations	________
	K. Related-Party Transactions	________
	L. Subsequent Events	________
	M. Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Securitizations	________
	N. Fair Value Measurements	________
	O. Other Matters	________
IX.	ERISA Reporting Requirements	
	A. Form 5500 Report	________
	B. Financial Statement Disclosures Required Under the Alternative Method of Compliance for Health and Welfare Benefit Plans Pursuant to DOL Regulations Section CFR 2520.103 and Section 103 of ERISA	________
	C. Required Financial Statements and Supporting Schedules	________
X.	Auditor's Report Checklist	________
XI.	Illustrative Financial Statements and Auditor's Reports	________

	Yes	No	N/A

I. General

A. Titles and References

1. To be prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), are the financial statements prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and include all of the following:

   a. For defined benefit health and welfare benefit plans,

      i. a "Statement of Net Assets Available for Benefits" as of the end of the plan year? [FASB ASC 965-205-45-1a] ____ ____ ____

      ii. a "Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits" for the year then ended? [FASB ASC 965-205-45-1b] ____ ____ ____

      iii. information regarding the plan's benefit obligations as of the end of the plan year? [FASB ASC 965-205-45-1c] ____ ____ ____

      iv. information regarding the effects, if significant, of certain factors affecting the year-to-year change in the plan's benefit obligations? [FASB ASC 965-205-45-1d] ____ ____ ____

   b. For defined contribution health and welfare benefit plans,

      i. a "Statement of Net Assets Available for Benefits" of the plan as of the end of the plan year? ____ ____ ____

      ii. a "Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits" of the plan for the year then ended? ____ ____ ____ [FASB ASC 965-205-45-3]

2. For defined-benefit health and welfare plans, is information regarding benefit obligations presented in a separate statement, combined with other information on another financial statement, or presented in the notes to financial statements? Regardless of the format selected, do the plan financial statements present the benefit obligations information in its entirety in the same location? [FASB ASC 965-205-45-2] ____ ____ ____

3. For defined-benefit health and welfare plans, is information regarding benefit obligations presented in such reasonable detail as is necessary to identify the nature and classification of the obligations? [FASB ASC 965-205-45-2] ____ ____ ____

4. Are separate reports prepared for each plan where assets of more than one plan are held in a 501(c)(9) Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA) trust? [FASB ASC 965-205-45-10] ____ ____ ____

5. Is each financial statement suitably titled? ____ ____ ____ [Common Practice]

	Yes	No	N/A
6. Does each statement include a reference to the notes, which are an integral part of the financial statements? [Common Practice]	_____	_____	_____
B. Comparative Financial Statements			
1. Are comparative statements presented, if appropriate?[1] [FASB ASC 205-10-45 par. 1–2]	_____	_____	_____
2. If comparative financial statements are presented, are the notes and other disclosures included in the financial statements of the preceding year(s) repeated, or at least referred to, to the extent that they continue to be of significance? [FASB ASC 205-10-45-4]	_____	_____	_____
3. If changes occurred in the manner of or basis for presenting corresponding items for two or more periods, are appropriate explanations of the changes disclosed? [FASB ASC 205-10-45-3]	_____	_____	_____

C. Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes: In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of ARB No. 51*, to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interests in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary, areas for which limited guidance previously existed. FASB Statement No. 160 clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. This statement amended authoritative accounting literature to change the term minority interest to noncontrolling interest. FASB Statement No. 160 does not change the requirements in FIN 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (revised December 2003)—an interpretation of ARB No. 51*.

FASB Statement No. 160 changes the way the consolidated income statement is presented. It requires consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling (minority) interest. It also requires disclosure, on the face of the consolidated statement of income, of the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest.

FASB Statement No. 160 establishes a single method of accounting for changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in deconsolidation and clarifies that all of those transactions are equity transactions if the parent retains its controlling financial interest in the subsidiary.

FASB Statement No. 160 requires expanded disclosures in the consolidated financial statements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent's owners and the interests of the noncontrolling owners of a subsidiary. Those expanded disclosures include a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the

(continued)

[1] ERISA requires that the "Statement of Net Assets Available for Benefits" be presented in comparative form.

	Yes	No	N/A

equity attributable to the parent and the noncontrolling owners and a schedule showing the effects of changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary on the equity attributable to the parent. These provisions are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008 (that is, January 1, 2009, for entities with calendar year-ends). FASB Statement No. 160 should be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the statement is initially adopted. Presentation and disclosure requirements should be applied retrospectively for all periods presented.

This checklist has been updated to include the presentation and disclosure requirements of FASB Statement No. 160.

FASB Statement No. 160 was codified in FASB ASC 810, *Consolidation*. This guidance is labeled as "Pending Content" due to the transition and open effective date information discussed in FASB ASC 810-10-65-1.

Practice Tip

The purpose of consolidated statements is to present, primarily for the benefit of the shareholders and creditors of the parent entity, the results of operations and the financial position of a parent entity and subsidiaries essentially as if the group was a single entity with one or more branches or divisions. There is a presumption that consolidated statements are more meaningful than separate statements and that they are usually necessary for a fair presentation when one of the entities in the group directly or indirectly has a controlling financial interest in the other entities.

In some cases parent-entity financial statements may be needed, in addition to consolidated financial statements, to indicate adequately the position of bondholders and other creditors or preferred shareholders of the parent. Consolidating financial statements, in which one column is used for the parent and other columns for particular subsidiaries or groups of subsidiaries, often are an effective means of presenting the pertinent information. However, consolidated financial statements are the general purpose financial statements of a parent having one or more subsidiaries, thus, parent-entity financial statements are not a valid substitute for consolidated financial statements.
[FASB ASC 810-10-10-1; "Pending Content" in FASB ASC 810-10-45-11]

1. If consolidated statements are presented, is the consolidation policy disclosed? _____ _____ _____
   [FASB ASC 810-10-50-1; FASB ASC 235-10-50-4]

Practice Tip

With regard to question 2, if a parent deconsolidates a subsidiary or derecognizes a group of assets through a nonreciprocal transfer to owners, such as a spinoff, the accounting guidance in FASB ASC 845-10 applies. ["Pending Content" in FASB ASC 810-10-40-5]

2. Has the entity disclosed all of the following, as a parent, if in the period either a subsidiary has been deconsolidated or a group of assets has been derecognized in accordance with FASB ASC 810-10-40-3A:
   a. The amount of any gain or loss recognized in accordance with FASB ASC 810-10-40-5? _____ _____ _____

		Yes	*No*	*N/A*
b.	The portion of any gain or loss related to the remeasurement of any retained investment in the former subsidiary or group of assets to its fair value?	_____	_____	_____
c.	The caption in the income statement in which the gain or loss is recognized unless separately presented on the face of the income statement?	_____	_____	_____
d.	A description of the valuation technique(s) used to measure the fair value of any direct or indirect retained investment in the former subsidiary or group of assets?	_____	_____	_____
e.	Information that enables users of the parent's financial statements to assess the inputs used to develop the fair value in item (*d*)?	_____	_____	_____
f.	The nature of continuing involvement with the subsidiary or entity acquiring the group of assets after it has been deconsolidated or derecognized?	_____	_____	_____
g.	Whether the transaction that resulted in the deconsolidation or derecognition was with a related party?	_____	_____	_____
h.	Whether the former subsidiary or entity acquiring a group of assets will be a related party after deconsolidation? ["Pending Content" in FASB ASC 810-10-50-1B]	_____	_____	_____
3.	Has the entity disclosed the following, if the entity is a parent with one or more less-than-wholly owned subsidiaries:			
a.	Separately, on the face of the consolidated financial statements, both of the following:			
i.	The amounts of consolidated net income and consolidated comprehensive income?	_____	_____	_____
ii.	The related amounts on each attributable to the parent and the noncontrolling interest?	_____	_____	_____
b.	Either in the notes or on the face of the consolidated income statement, amounts attributable to the parent for any of the following, if reported in the consolidated financial statements:			
i.	Income from continuing operations?	_____	_____	_____
ii.	Discontinued operations?	_____	_____	_____
iii.	Extraordinary items?	_____	_____	_____
c.	Either in the consolidated statement of changes in equity, if presented, or in the notes to consolidated financial statements, a reconciliation at the beginning and the end of the period of the carrying amount of total equity (net assets), equity (net assets) attributable to the parent, and equity (net assets) attributable to the noncontrolling interest? (See FASB ASC 810-10-50-1A and FASB ASC 810-10-55-4(G) for example disclosures.)	_____	_____	_____

	Yes	No	N/A
d. In notes to the consolidated financial statements, a separate schedule that shows the effects of any changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary on the equity attributable to the parent? ["Pending Content" in FASB ASC 810-10-50-1A]	____	____	____
4. Has the entity eliminated for presentation material intra-entity transactions and accounts, including any intra-entity profit or loss on assets that remain within the consolidated group? [FASB ASC 810-10-45-1]	____	____	____
5. If the financial reporting periods of any subsidiaries are different from that of the parent, are intervening events that materially affect financial position or results of operations disclosed? [FASB ASC 810-10-45-12]	____	____	____
6. If a parent company reports a change to (or the elimination of) a previously existing difference between the parent's reporting period and the reporting period of a consolidated entity in the parent's consolidated financial statements as described in FASB ASC 810-10-45-13, has the change been reported as a change in accounting principle in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC 250, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, excluding retrospective application if it is impracticable to do so? [FASB ASC 810-10-45-13]	____	____	____

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities

Notes: In June 2009, FASB issued Statement No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*. Among other things, FASB Statement No. 167 amends FIN 46(R), to require an entity to perform an analysis to determine whether the entity's variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity (VIE) and to provide enhanced disclosures that will provide more transparent information about an entity's involvement in a VIE.

FASB Statement No. 167 is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009 (that is, January 1, 2010, for entities with calendar year-ends), for interim periods within that first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is prohibited.

In December 2009, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-17, *Consolidations (Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities*, which formally incorporated the provisions of FASB Statement No. 167 into FASB ASC 810.

In January 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-02, *Consolidations (Topic 810): Accounting and Reporting for Decreases in Ownership of a Subsidiary—a Scope Clarification*, which clarifies the application of the scope of the decrease in ownership provisions of FASB ASC 810. ASU No. 2010-02 also contains amendments that expand the disclosure require-

(continued)

	Yes	No	N/A

ments about deconsolidation of a subsidiary or derecognition of a group of assets. The amendments are effective beginning in the period that an entity adopts FASB Statement No. 160. If an entity has previously adopted FASB Statement No. 160, the amendments are effective beginning in the first interim or annual reporting period ending on or after December 15, 2009. The amendments in ASU No. 2010-02 should be applied retrospectively to the first period that an entity adopts FASB Statement No. 160.

This checklist has been updated to include the presentation and disclosure requirements of ASU No. 2010-02.

This checklist has not been updated to include the presentation and disclosure requirements of FASB Statement No. 167 or ASU No. 2009-17. This guidance has been codified in FASB ASC 810.

Practice Tip

A VIE may issue voting equity interests, and the entity that holds a majority voting interest also may be the primary beneficiary of the VIE. If so, the disclosures in question 7 are not required.
["Pending Content" in FASB ASC 810-10-50-3]

The primary beneficiary of a VIE that is a business should disclose items required by FASB ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. The primary beneficiary of a VIE that is not a business should disclose the amount of gain or loss recognized on the initial consolidation of the VIE.
["Pending Content" in FASB ASC 810-10-50-3]

7. Does the primary beneficiary of a VIE disclose the following (unless the primary beneficiary also holds a majority voting interest):

   a. The nature, purpose, size, and activities of the VIE? _____ _____ _____

   b. The carrying amount and classification of consolidated assets that are collateral for the VIE's obligations? _____ _____ _____

   c. Lack of recourse if creditors (or beneficial interest holders) of a consolidated VIE have no recourse to the general credit of the primary beneficiary? _____ _____ _____
   ["Pending Content" in FASB ASC 810-10-50-3]

8. Does an enterprise that holds a significant variable interest in a VIE but is not the primary beneficiary disclose the following:

   a. The nature of its involvement with the VIE and when that involvement began? _____ _____ _____

   b. The nature, purpose, size, and activities of the VIE? _____ _____ _____

   c. The enterprise's maximum exposure to loss as a result of its involvement with the VIE? _____ _____ _____
   [FASB ASC 810-10-50-4]

	Yes	No	N/A
9. Are disclosures required by FASB ASC 860, *Transfers and Servicing*, about a VIE included in the same note to the financial statements as the information required by the "Variable Interest Entities" subsections of FASB ASC 810 (further information about VIEs may be reported in the aggregate for similar entities if separate reporting would not add material information)? [FASB ASC 810-10-50-5]	_____	_____	_____
10. If an entity does not apply the guidance in the "Variable Interest Entities" subsections of FASB ASC 810 to one or more VIEs or potential VIEs because of the condition described in FASB ASC 810-10-15-17(c), is the following information disclosed:			
a. The number of entities to which this guidance is not being applied and the reason why the information required to apply this guidance is not available?	_____	_____	_____
b. The nature, purpose, size (if available), and activities of the entity(ies) and the nature of the enterprise's involvement with the entity(ies)?	_____	_____	_____
c. The reporting enterprise's maximum exposure to loss because of its involvement with the entity(ies)?	_____	_____	_____
d. The amount of income, expense, purchases, sales, or other measure of activity between the reporting enterprise and the entity(ies) for all periods presented? (However, if it is not practicable to present that information for prior periods that are presented in the first set of financial statements for which this requirement applies, the information for those prior periods is not required.) [FASB ASC 810-10-50-6]	_____	_____	_____

II. Statement of Net Assets Available for Benefits

A. General

	Yes	No	N/A
1. Do disclosures include restrictions, if any, on plan assets (for example, legal restrictions on multiple trusts)? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*n*]	_____	_____	_____

B. Investments

	Yes	No	N/A
1. Are plan investments, whether they are in the form of equity or debt securities, real estate, or other investments (excluding insurance contracts), reported at their fair values at the financial statement date? [FASB ASC 965-325-35-1]	_____	_____	_____
2. Are the plan's investments presented in enough detail to identify the types of investments and indicate whether reported fair values have been measured by quoted prices in an active market or have been otherwise determined? [FASB ASC 965-325-45-1]	_____	_____	_____

	Yes	No	N/A
3. For nonparticipant-directed investments, are investments presented in the "Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits" or in the notes detailed by general type, including the following:			
a. Government securities?	_____	_____	_____
b. Short term securities?	_____	_____	_____
c. Corporate bonds?	_____	_____	_____
d. Common stocks?	_____	_____	_____
e. Mortgages?	_____	_____	_____
f. Real estate?	_____	_____	_____
g. Loans to participants?	_____	_____	_____
h. Registered investment companies (also known as *mutual funds*)? [FASB ASC 965-325-45-2]	_____	_____	_____
4. For contracts with insurance companies that are included in plan assets, are restrictions on the use of the assets disclosed? [AAG 7.50*c*]	_____	_____	_____
5. Are investments that represent 5 percent or more of the net assets available for benefits as of the end of the year separately identified in the financial statements or notes thereto? [FASB ASC 965-325-50-1]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tip

Listing all investments in Schedule H, line 4i—Schedule of Assets (Held at End of Year) required by ERISA does not eliminate the requirement to include this disclosure in the financial statements. [Common Practice]

	Yes	No	N/A
6. Has consideration been given to disclosing provisions of insurance contracts included as plan assets that could cause an impairment of the asset value upon liquidation or other occurrence (for example, surrender charges and market value adjustments)? [FASB ASC 965-325-50-1]	_____	_____	_____

C. Investment and Insurance Contracts

Practice Tip

The AICPA issued TIS sections 6931.08–.10 (AICPA, *Technical Practice Aids*) to provide nonauthoritative guidance on the reporting of fully-benefit responsive investment contracts held by defined contribution health and welfare plans and to clarify the types of investments covered, financial statement presentation of investments in common collective trust funds and master trusts, and related disclosure requirements.

	Yes	No	N/A
1. Are investment contracts held by defined benefit health and welfare plans reported at fair value? [FASB ASC 965-325-35-2]	_____	_____	_____
2. Does the statement of net assets available for benefits present amounts for the following:			
a. Total assets?	_____	_____	_____

		Yes	No	N/A
	b. Total liabilities?	____	____	____
	c. Net assets reflecting all investments at fair value?	____	____	____
	d. Net assets available for benefits? [FASB ASC 965-20-45-1]	____	____	____
3.	Is the amount representing the difference between net assets reflecting all investments at fair value and net assets available for benefits, presented on the face of the statement of net assets available for benefits as a single amount? Is this amount calculated as the sum of the amounts necessary to adjust the portion of net assets attributable to each fully benefit-responsive investment contract from fair value to contract value? [FASB ASC 965-20-45-2]	____	____	____
4.	Are insurance contracts, as defined by FASB ASC 944, *Financial Services—Insurance*, presented in the same manner as specified in the annual report filed by the plan with certain governmental agencies pursuant to ERISA; that is, either at fair value or at amounts determined by the insurance entity (contract value)? If the plan is not subject to ERISA, does it present insurance contracts as if the plan was subject to the reporting requirements of ERISA? [FASB ASC 965-325-35-3]	____	____	____

Note: FASB Statement No. 163, *Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts—an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60*, amends paragraph 6 of FASB Statement No. 60, *Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises*, to clarify that financial guarantee insurance contracts issued by insurance entities are included within the scope of FASB Statement No. 60 as interpreted by FASB Statement No. 163. FASB Statement No. 163 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. FASB Statement No. 163 was codified in FASB ASC 944.

		Yes	No	N/A
5.	Are the following disclosed, in the aggregate, for fully benefit-responsive investment contracts:			
	a. A description of the nature of those investment contracts, including how they operate, and the methodology for calculating the interest crediting rate, including the key factors that could influence future average interest crediting rates, the basis for and frequency of determining interest crediting rate resets, and any minimum interest crediting rate under the terms of the contracts? This disclosure should explain the relationship between future interest crediting rates and the amount reported on the statement of net assets available for benefits representing the adjustment for the portion of net assets attributable to fully benefit-responsive investment contracts from fair value to contract value.	____	____	____

	Yes	No	N/A
b. The average yield earned by the plan for all fully benefit-responsive investment contracts (which may differ from the interest rate credited to participants in the plan) for each period for which a statement of net assets available for benefits is presented? This average yield should be calculated by dividing the annualized earnings of all fully benefit-responsive investment contracts in the plan (irrespective of the interest rate credited to participants in the plan) by the fair value of all fully benefit-responsive investment contracts in the plan.	____	____	____
c. The average yield earned by the plan for all fully benefit-responsive investment contracts with an adjustment to reflect the actual interest rate credited to participants in the plan for each period for which a statement of net assets available for benefits is presented? This average yield should be calculated by dividing the annualized earnings credited to participants in the plan for all fully benefit-responsive investment contracts in the plan (irrespective of the actual earnings of those investments) by the fair value of all fully benefit-responsive investment contracts in the plan.	____	____	____
d. A description of the events that limit the ability of the plan to transact at contract value with the issuer (for example, premature termination of the contracts by the plan, plant closings, layoffs, plan termination, bankruptcy, mergers, and early retirement incentives), including a statement as to whether the occurrence of those events that would limit the plan's ability to transact at contract value with participants in the plan is probable or not probable (the term *probable* used herein is consistent with its use in FASB ASC 450, *Contingencies*)?	____	____	____
e. A description of the events and circumstances that would allow issuers to terminate fully benefit-responsive investment contracts with the plan and settle at an amount different from contract value?	____	____	____
[FASB ASC 965-325-50-2]			
6. For ERISA-covered plans, if a fully benefit-responsive investment contract does not qualify for contract-value reporting in the DOL Form 5500, but is reported in the financial statements at contract value, and the contract value does not approximate fair value, the DOL's rules and regulations require that a statement explaining the differences between amounts reported in the financial statements and DOL Form 5500 be added to the financial statements?	____	____	____
[FASB ASC 965-325-50-3]			

	Yes	No	N/A

D. Assets Held in 401(h) Account

1. Are the 401(h) assets and liabilities and changes in them shown in the health and welfare benefit plan financial statements either as a single line item on the face of the statements or included in individual line items with separate disclosure in the footnotes about the 401(h) amounts included in those individual line items? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 965-205-45-7]

2. Do the notes to the financial statements disclose the following:

   a. The fact that retiree health benefit obligations are funded partially through a 401(h) account of the defined benefit pension plan (if applicable)? ____ ____ ____

   b. If question 2*a* is applicable, is the fact that the assets in the 401(h) account are available only to pay retiree health benefits also disclosed? ____ ____ ____

   c. The significant components of net assets and changes in net assets of the 401(h) account? ____ ____ ____
   [FASB ASC 965-205-50 par. 2–3]

3. Because ERISA requires 401(h) accounts to be reported as assets of the health and welfare benefit plan, do the notes to the financial statements include a reconciliation of the net assets reported in the financial statements to those reported in the Form 5500? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 965-205-50-4]

E. Contributions Receivable

1. Are the following contributions receivable separately identified and accrued as of the date of the financial statements:

   a. Receivables from employer(s)? ____ ____ ____

   b. Receivables from participants? ____ ____ ____

   c. Other sources of funding (for example, state subsidies or federal grants) pursuant to formal commitments as well as legal or contractual requirements? ____ ____ ____
   [FASB ASC 965-310-45-1]

2. Do contributions receivable include an allowance for uncollectible amounts? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 965-310-35-1]

F. Deposits With and Receivables From Insurance Entities and Other Service Providers

1. Is the nature of payments made to insurance entities disclosed for deposits required to be maintained to be applied against future losses in excess of current premiums and premium stabilization reserves? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 965-310-50-1]

	Yes	No	N/A
2. If the amount of refund due from an insurance entity for experience-rating cannot be reasonably estimated, is this fact disclosed? [FASB ASC 965-310-50-2]	____	____	____
G. Property, Plant, and Equipment			
1. For depreciable assets, do the financial statements include disclosure of the following:			
a. Depreciation expense for each period?	____	____	____
b. Balances of major classes of depreciable assets by nature or function?	____	____	____
c. Accumulated depreciation, either by major classes of assets or in total?	____	____	____
d. A general description of the method or methods used in computing depreciation for each major class of depreciable assets? [FASB ASC 360-10-50-1]	____	____	____
2. If an impairment loss is recognized for assets to be held and used, or for assets to be disposed of, are disclosures made in accordance with the guidance for the presentation and disclosure of the "Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" section of FASB ASC 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment*?[2] [FASB ASC 360-10-45; FASB ASC 360-10-50]	____	____	____
H. Cash			
1. Is separate disclosure made of restricted cash? [FASB ASC 210-10-45-4]	____	____	____
2. Are restrictions on cash properly disclosed? [Common Practice]	____	____	____
3. Are bank overdrafts reclassified to and presented separately in liabilities? [Common Practice]	____	____	____

Practice Tip

The AICPA issued TIS section 1100.15, "Liquidity Restrictions" (AICPA, *Technical Practice Aids*), to discuss auditing and accounting issues related to withdrawal restrictions placed on short term investments by a money market fund or its trustee.

	Yes	No	N/A
I. Liabilities			
1. Are liabilities other than for benefits (such as securities purchased, income taxes payable by the plan, and other expenses) deducted in arriving at net assets available for benefits? [FASB ASC 965-20-25-1]	____	____	____

[2] FASB ASC 360-10-45 and FASB ASC 360-10-50 provide guidance for the presentation and disclosure of the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets to be held and used and assets to be disposed of. The specific detailed requirements of FASB ASC 360-10-45 and FASB ASC 360-10-50 have not been included in the checklist due to the determination that many of the presentation and disclosure requirements would not be applicable to health and welfare benefit plans; however, if the plan recognizes an impairment of long-lived assets, please refer to the aforementioned sections of FASB ASC for the presentation and disclosure requirements.

	Yes	No	N/A
2. Consider stating separately			
a. due to broker for securities purchased?	____	____	____
b. accounts payable?	____	____	____
c. accrued expenses? [Common Practice; AAG 4.61; and AAG exhibits F-1, F-9, and F-14]	____	____	____

III. Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits

	Yes	No	N/A
1. Is the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits presented in enough detail to identify the significant changes during the year including the following, as applicable:			
a. Contributions from employers, segregated between cash and noncash contributions? The nature of noncash contributions should be described either parenthetically or in a note.	____	____	____
b. Contributions from participants, including those collected and remitted by the sponsor?	____	____	____
c. Contributions from other identified sources (for example, state subsidies or federal grants)?	____	____	____
d. The net appreciation or depreciation in fair value for each significant class of investments, segregated between investments whose fair values have been measured by quoted prices in an active market and those whose fair values have been otherwise determined?	____	____	____

Practice Tip

Net appreciation or depreciation includes realized gains and losses on investments that were both purchased and sold during the period. Ordinarily, information regarding the net appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of investments is found in the notes to the financial statements.
[FASB ASC 965-20-45-3; FASB ASC 965-320-50-1]

	Yes	No	N/A
e. Investment income, excluding the net appreciation or depreciation?	____	____	____
f. Income taxes paid or payable, if applicable?	____	____	____
g. Payments of claims, excluding payments made by an insurance entity pursuant to contracts that are excluded from plan assets?	____	____	____
h. Payments of premiums to insurance entities to purchase contracts that are excluded from plan assets?	____	____	____
i. Operating and administrative expenses?	____	____	____
j. Other changes (such as transfers of assets to or from other plans), if significant? [FASB ASC 965-20-45-3]	____	____	____

	Yes	No	N/A

Practice Tip

The list of minimum disclosures is not intended to define the degree of detail or the manner of presenting the information, and subclassifications or additional classifications may be useful.
[FASB ASC 965-20-45-4]

2. Is the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits prepared on a basis that reflects income credited to participants in the plan and net appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of only those investment contracts that are not deemed to be fully benefit-responsive? _____ _____ _____
[FASB ASC 965-20-45-48]
3. If the 401(h) account assets and liabilities are shown as a single line item in the statement of net assets, are the changes in net assets also shown as a single line item on the health and welfare benefit plan's statement of changes in net assets? _____ _____ _____
[FASB ASC 965-205-45-8]
4. If the 401(h) account assets and liabilities are included in individual asset and liability line items in the statement of net assets, are the changes in individual 401(h) amounts included in the changes in the individual line items in the statement of changes in net assets, with separate disclosure in the footnotes about the 401(h) amounts included in those individual line items? _____ _____ _____
[FASB ASC 965-205-45-8]

IV. Statement of Plan's Benefit Obligations

Practice Tip

Information about the benefit obligations should be presented in a separate statement, combined with other information on another financial statement, or presented in the notes to financial statements. Regardless of the format selected, the plan financial statements should present the benefit obligations information in its entirety in the same location.
[FASB ASC 965-205-45-2]

1. Do benefit obligations for single-employer, multiple-employer, and multiemployer defined-benefit health and welfare benefit plans include the actuarial present value, as applicable, of the following:
   a. Claims payable, claims incurred but not reported (IBNR), and premiums due to insurance entities? _____ _____ _____

Practice Tip

In an insured health and welfare benefit plan, claims payable and currently due and claims IBNR to the plan will be paid by the insurance entity. Consequently, they should be excluded from the benefit obligations of the plan. Benefit obligations of a self-funded plan should present claims payable and currently due for active and retired participants, dependents, and beneficiaries as well as IBNR claims for active participants. IBNR claims for retired participants are included in the postretirement benefit obligation, if separately calculated in accordance with FASB ASC 965-30-35-1(a).
[FASB ASC 965-30-45 par. 2–3]

(continued)

	Yes	No	N/A

Claims IBNR may be computed in the aggregate for active participants and retirees. Alternatively, if claims IBNR are not calculated in the aggregate for active participants and retirees, such claims for retirees are recorded in the postretirement benefit obligation. Aggregating claims payable and claims IBNR are often appropriate if adequate time has passed to provide sufficient data on costs incurred and the actuarially determined expected cost of long-term medical claims is insignificant. Benefits expected to be earned for future service by active participants (for example, vacation benefits) during the term of their employment should not be included.
[FASB ASC 965-30-35 par. 1 and 3–4]

b. Accumulated eligibility credits and postemployment benefits, net amounts currently payable? _____ _____ _____

c. Postretirement benefits for the following groups of participants:

i. Retired plan participants, including their beneficiaries and covered dependents, net of amounts currently payable and claims IBNR (assuming such amounts are included in the aggregate computation described in question 1*a*)? _____ _____ _____

ii. Other plan participants fully eligible for benefits? _____ _____ _____

iii. Plan participants not yet fully eligible for benefits? _____ _____ _____
[FASB ASC 965-30-35-1]

2. Are benefit obligations reported as of the end of the plan year? _____ _____ _____
[FASB ASC 965-30-35-5]

Practice Tip

The effect of plan amendments should be included in the computation of the expected and accumulated postretirement benefit obligations (APBO) once they have been contractually agreed to, even if some provisions take effect only in future periods.
[FASB ASC 965-30-35-7]

3. To the extent they exist, are the amounts of benefit obligations in each of the three major classifications listed in question 1*c* shown as separate line items in the financial statements or notes to the financial statements? _____ _____ _____

a. Regardless of the format selected, do the plan financial statements present the benefit obligations information in its entirety in the same location? _____ _____ _____

b. For negotiated plans, are benefit obligations due during a plan's contract period disclosed? (***Common Practice***) _____ _____ _____
[FASB ASC 965-30-45-1]

4. Does the postretirement benefit obligation information include the following classifications:

a. Obligations related to retired plan participants, including their beneficiaries and covered dependents? _____ _____ _____

	Yes	No	N/A
b. Obligations related to active or terminated participants who are fully eligible to receive benefits?	____	____	____
c. Obligations related to other plan participants not yet fully eligible for benefits? [FASB ASC 965-30-35-22]	____	____	____
5. Is consideration given to separately disclosing each significant benefit (for example, medical and death) for each classification listed in question 4, as appropriate? [FASB ASC 965-30-50-1]	____	____	____
6. Premium deficits should be included in benefit obligations if (*a*) it is probable that the deficit will be applied against the amounts of future premiums or future experience-rating refunds (this determination should consider the extent to which the insurance contract requires payment of such deficits and the plan's intention, if any, to transfer coverage to another insurance entity) and (*b*) the amount can be reasonably estimated. If no obligation is included for a premium deficit because either or both of the conditions in the preceding list are not met, or if an exposure to loss exists in excess of the amount accrued, is disclosure of the premium deficit made if it is reasonably possible that a loss or an additional loss has been incurred? [FASB ASC 965-30-25-5; FASB ASC 965-30-50-4]	____	____	____
7. Are 401(h) obligations reported in the health and welfare benefit plan's statement of benefit obligations? [FASB ASC 965-205-45-8]	____	____	____
A. Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003			
Single-Employer Health and Welfare Benefit Plans			
1. Are the following disclosures made by a single-employer health and welfare benefit plan, whose effects of the plan sponsor's (employer's) Medicare prescription drug subsidy (Medicare subsidy) are not included in calculating the health and welfare plan's postretirement benefit obligation:			
a. The existence of the act?	____	____	____
b. The fact that the APBO and the changes in the benefit obligation do not reflect any amount associated with the Medicare subsidy because the plan is not directly entitled to the Medicare subsidy?	____	____	____
2. Until the plan sponsor (employer) is able to determine whether benefits provided by its plan are actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D.1, is disclosure made that the employer is not able to determine whether the benefits provided by its plan are actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D.1?	____	____	____

	Yes	No	N/A
3. If the plan sponsor (employer) has included the effects of the Medicare subsidy in measuring its APBO and changes in benefit obligation, is disclosure made of the fact that the amount of the APBO differs from that disclosed by the plan sponsor (employer) because the plan sponsor's amounts are net of the Medicare subsidy? [TIS 6931.05]	_____	_____	_____
Multiemployer Employee Health and Welfare Benefit Plans			
1. Are the following disclosures made when a multiemployer health and welfare benefit plan has included the effects of the Medicare subsidy in measuring its APBO and changes in the benefit obligation:			
a. The existence of the act?	_____	_____	_____
b. The reduction in the APBO for the subsidy related to benefits attributed to past service?	_____	_____	_____
c. The effect of the subsidy on the changes in the benefit obligation for the current period?	_____	_____	_____
d. An explanation of any significant change in the benefit obligation or plan assets not otherwise apparent in the other disclosures?	_____	_____	_____
e. The gross benefit payments (paid and expected, respectively) including prescription drug benefits, and separately the gross amount of the subsidy receipts (received and expected, respectively)?	_____	_____	_____
2. Until the multiemployer plan is able to determine whether benefits provided by its plan are at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D.1, are the following disclosures made:			
a. The existence of the act?	_____	_____	_____
b. The fact that measures of the APBO and changes in the benefit obligation do not reflect any amount associated with the subsidy because the plan is unable to conclude whether the benefits provided by the plan are actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D under the act? [TIS 6931.06]	_____	_____	_____

V. Postemployment Benefits

Practice Tip

Plans that provide postemployment benefits should recognize a benefit obligation for current participants, based on amounts expected to be paid in subsequent years, if all the conditions listed in FASB ASC 965-30-25-3 are met. See paragraphs 3–4 of FASB ASC 965-30-25 and paragraphs 9–10 of FASB ASC 965-30-35 for guidance on accounting for and reporting of postemployment benefits.
[FASB ASC 965-30-25 par. 3–4]

	Yes	No	N/A
1. If an obligation for postemployment benefits is not recognized in accordance with FASB ASC 965-30-25-3 and paragraphs 9–10 of FASB ASC 965-30-35 only because the amount cannot be reasonably estimated, do the financial statements disclose that fact? [FASB ASC 965-30-50-2]	____	____	____
2. Is disclosure made of the weighted-average assumed discount rate used to measure the plan's obligation for postemployment benefits? [FASB ASC 965-30-50-5*b*]	____	____	____

VI. Statement of Changes in Plan's Benefit Obligations

Practice Tip

Information regarding changes in the benefit obligations within a plan period should be presented to identify the significant factors affecting year-to-year changes in benefit obligations. Like the benefit obligation information, the changes in each of the three major classifications of benefit obligations should be presented in the body of the financial statements or in the notes to the financial statements; the information may be presented in either a reconciliation or narrative format.
[FASB ASC 965-30-45 par. 4–5]

A. General

	Yes	No	N/A
1. Are changes in benefit obligations presented in the following categories:			
a. Claims payable, claims IBNR, and premiums due to insurance entities?	____	____	____
b. Accumulated eligibility credits and postemployment benefits, net of amounts currently payable?	____	____	____
c. Postretirement benefits for retired plan participants, including their beneficiaries and covered dependents, net of amounts currently payable and claims IBNR; other plan participants fully eligible for benefits; and plan participants not yet fully eligible for benefits? [FASB ASC 965-30-45 par. 5*a*–*c*]	____	____	____

B. Claims Paid Through 401(h) Account

	Yes	No	N/A
1. Does the health and welfare benefit plan's statement of changes in benefit obligations include claims paid through the 401(h) account? [FASB ASC 965-205-45-8]	____	____	____

C. Minimum Disclosure Requirements Regarding Changes in Benefit Obligations

Practice Tip

If only the minimum disclosure is presented, presentation in a statement format will necessitate an additional unidentified other category to reconcile the initial and ultimate amounts.
[FASB ASC 965-30-45-8]

Changes in actuarial assumptions are to be considered as changes in accounting estimates and therefore previously reported amounts should not be restated.
[FASB ASC 965-30-45-7]

(continued)

Yes No N/A

Actuarial experience gains or losses may be included with the effects of additional benefits accumulated rather than separately disclosed. If the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions cannot be separately determined, those effects should be included in benefits accumulated and described accordingly.
[FASB ASC 965-30-45-7]

1. At a minimum, is information provided with respect to the significant effects of all of the following:
   a. Plan amendments? _____ _____ _____
   b. Changes in the nature of the plan (mergers or spinoffs)? _____ _____ _____
   c. Changes in actuarial assumptions (health care cost-trend rate or interest rate)? _____ _____ _____
   [FASB ASC 965-30-45-6]
2. Are significant effects of other factors identified, for example, benefits accumulated, the effects of the time value of money (for interest), and benefits paid? _____ _____ _____
   [FASB ASC 965-30-45-7]

Practice Tip

Financial statements prepared on a comprehensive basis of accounting other than GAAP should disclose information regarding benefit obligations.
[AAG 4.23 fn 2]

VII. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Accounting Policies

1. Is a description of all significant accounting policies presented as either a separate summary of significant accounting policies preceding the notes to the financial statements or as the initial note? _____ _____ _____
   [FASB ASC 235-10-50-6; Common Practice]
2. Does the disclosure of significant accounting policies identify and describe all significant accounting principles followed by the reporting entity and the methods of applying those principles that materially affect the determination of financial position and results of operations including instances in which there
   a. is a selection from existing acceptable alternatives? _____ _____ _____
   b. are principles and methods peculiar to the industry in which the reporting entity operates, even if such principles and methods are predominantly followed in that industry? _____ _____ _____
   c. are unusual or innovative applications of U.S. GAAP? _____ _____ _____
   [FASB ASC 235-10-50-3]
3. Does the disclosure of significant accounting policies include appropriate reference to details presented elsewhere (in the statements and notes thereto), so duplication of details is avoided? _____ _____ _____
   [FASB ASC 235-10-50-5]

	Yes	No	N/A
4. Is an explanation that the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires the use of management's estimates included? [FASB ASC 275-10-50-4]	____	____	____
5. Does the disclosure of significant accounting policies include a description of the method(s) and significant assumption(s) used to determine the fair value of investments and the reported value of insurance contracts? [FASB ASC 965-325-50-1]	____	____	____
6. Does the disclosure of significant accounting policies include a description of the method and significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the plan's benefit obligations? [FASB ASC 965-30-50-5]	____	____	____
7. Are any significant changes in assumptions between financial statement dates described? [FASB ASC 965-30-50-5]	____	____	____
8. If administrative expenses expected to be paid by the plan (but not those paid directly by the plan's participating employer[s]) that are associated with providing the plan's benefits are reflected by reducing the discount rate(s) used in measuring the benefit obligation, is the resulting reduction in the discount rate(s) disclosed? [FASB ASC 965-30-50-7]	____	____	____
9. For defined-contribution health and welfare plans, does the disclosure of significant accounting policies include the accounting policy for, and the amount and disposition of, forfeited nonvested accounts? (Specifically, identification of whether those amounts will be used to reduce future employer contributions, employer expenses, or will be allocated to participants accounts?) [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*o*]	____	____	____
B. Certain Significant Estimates			
1. If known information available before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued indicates that (*a*) it is at least reasonably possible that the effect on the financial statements of a condition, situation, or set of circumstances that existed at the date of the financial statements will change in the near term due to one or more future confirming events, and (*b*) the effect of the change would be material to the financial statements,			
a. is disclosure made of the nature of the uncertainty, including an indication that it is at least reasonably possible that a change in the estimate will occur in the near term?	____	____	____
b. if the estimate involves a loss contingency covered by FASB ASC 450, does the disclosure include an estimate of the possible range of loss, or state that such an estimate cannot be made?	____	____	____

Yes No N/A

c. does the disclosure describe the factors that cause the estimate to be sensitive to change? [FASB ASC 275-10-50 par. 8–9] ___ ___ ___

VIII. Other Financial Statement Disclosures

A. Accounting Changes and Error Corrections

Change in Accounting Principle

1. Is the following disclosed in the fiscal period in which a change in accounting principle is made (not required for subsequent periods):

   a. The nature of and reason for the change in accounting principle, including an explanation of why the newly adopted accounting principle is preferable? ___ ___ ___

   b. The method of applying the change, including all of the following:

   i. A description of the prior-period information that has been retrospectively adjusted, if any? ___ ___ ___

   ii. The effect of the change on income from continuing operations, net income (or other appropriate captions of changes in the applicable net assets or performance indicator), any other affected financial statement line item, and any affected per-share amounts for the current period and any prior periods retrospectively adjusted? Presentation of the effect on financial statement subtotals and totals other than income from continuing operations and net income (or other appropriate captions of changes in the applicable net assets or performance indicator) is not required. ___ ___ ___

   iii. The cumulative effect of the change on retained earnings or other components of equity or net assets in the statement of financial position as of the beginning of the earliest period presented? ___ ___ ___

   iv. If retrospective application to all prior periods is impracticable, disclosure of the reasons therefore, and a description of the alternative method used to report the change (FASB ASC 250-10-45 par. 5–7)? ___ ___ ___

   c. If indirect effects of a change in accounting principle are recognized,

   i. a description of the indirect effects of a change in accounting principle, including the amounts that have been recognized in the current period, and the related per-share amounts, if applicable? ___ ___ ___

	Yes	No	N/A
ii. unless impracticable, the amount of the total recognized indirect effects of the accounting change and the related per-share amounts, if applicable, that are attributable to each prior period presented? [FASB ASC 250-10-50-1]	____	____	____

Note: Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat the disclosures required by this paragraph.
[FASB ASC 250-10-50-1]

	Yes	No	N/A
2. If a change in accounting principle has no material effect in the period of change but is reasonably certain to have a material effect in later periods, are the disclosures required by question 1*a* provided whenever the financial statements of the period of change are presented? [FASB ASC 250-10-50-1]	____	____	____
3. In the fiscal year in which a new accounting principle is adopted, does financial information reported for interim periods after the date of adoption include disclosure of the effect of the change on income from continuing operations, net income (or other appropriate captions of changes in the applicable net assets or performance indicator), and related per-share amounts, if applicable, for those post-change interim periods? [FASB ASC 250-10-50-3]	____	____	____
Change in Accounting Estimate			
4. Is the effect on income from continuing operations, net income (or other appropriate captions of changes in the applicable net assets or performance indicator), and any related per-share amounts of the current period disclosed for a change in estimate that affects several future periods, such as a change in service lives of depreciable assets? Disclosure of those effects is not necessary for estimates made each period in the ordinary course of accounting for items such as uncollectible accounts or inventory obsolescence; however, if the effect of a change in the estimate is material, is it disclosed?	____	____	____
5. When an entity effects a change in estimate by changing an accounting principle, are the disclosures required by questions 1–3 made?	____	____	____
6. If a change in estimate does not have a material effect in the period of change but is reasonably certain to have a material effect in later periods, is a description of that change in estimate disclosed whenever the financial statements of the period of change are presented? [FASB ASC 250-10-50-4]	____	____	____
Change in the Reporting Entity			
7. When there has been a change in the reporting entity, do the financial statements of the period of the change describe the nature of the change and the reason for it?	____	____	____

	Yes	No	N/A

a. Is the effect of the change on income before extraordinary items, net income (or other appropriate captions of changes in the applicable net assets or performance indicator), other comprehensive income, and any related per-share amounts disclosed for all periods presented? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 250-10-50-6]

Note: Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat the disclosures required by this paragraph.
[FASB ASC 250-10-50-6]

8. If a change in reporting entity does not have a material effect in the period of change but is reasonably certain to have a material effect in later periods, is the nature of and reason for the change disclosed whenever the financial statements of the period of change are presented? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 250-10-50-6]

Note: Regarding business combinations, FASB ASC 805-10-50; FASB ASC 805-20-50; FASB ASC 805-30-50; and FASB ASC 805-740-50 describe the manner of reporting and the disclosures required for a business combination.

Correction of an Error in Previously Issued Financial Statements

9. When financial statements are restated to correct an error, does the plan disclose that its previously issued financial statements have been restated, along with a description of the nature of the error? Does the plan also disclose the following: ____ ____ ____

a. The effect of the correction on each financial statement line item and any per-share amounts affected for each prior period presented? ____ ____ ____

b. The cumulative effect of the change on retained earnings or other appropriate components of equity or net assets in the statement of financial position, as of the beginning of the earliest period presented? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 250-10-50-7]

10. In addition to question 9, does the plan make the following disclosures of prior-period adjustments and restatements (see also FASB ASC 205-10-45 and FASB ASC 205-10-50-1)? ____ ____ ____

a. When financial statements for a single period only are presented, the effects (including applicable income taxes) of such restatement on the balance of retained earnings or other appropriate component of equity or net assets, at the beginning of the period and on the change in net assets of the immediately preceding period? ____ ____ ____

	Yes	No	N/A
b. When financial statements for more than one period are presented, the effects (including applicable income taxes) for each of the periods included in the financial statements? [FASB ASC 250-10-50-9]	_____	_____	_____

Note: Financial statements of subsequent periods need not repeat the disclosures required by this paragraph.
[FASB ASC 250-10-50-10]

An entity that issues interim financial statements shall provide the required disclosures in the financial statements of both the interim period of the change and the annual period of the change.
[FASB ASC 250-10-50-2]

B. Commitments and Contingencies (See also section G, "Guarantees")

	Yes	No	N/A
1. Is disclosure made of the nature of estimated loss contingencies accrued when (*a*) information available prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability incurred at the date of the financial statements and (*b*) the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated? [FASB ASC 450-20-25-2]	_____	_____	_____
2. If necessary to keep the financial statements from being misleading, are the amounts of contingencies accrued as described in question 1 disclosed? [FASB ASC 450-20-50-1]	_____	_____	_____
3. For loss contingencies not accrued because one or both of the conditions in question 1 are not met or if an exposure to loss exists in excess of the amount accrued for a loss contingency, do disclosures indicate the following:			
a. Nature of the contingency?	_____	_____	_____
b. Estimate of possible loss or range of loss, or a statement that such estimate cannot be made? [FASB ASC 450-20-50 par. 3–4]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tips

Disclosure is preferable to accrual when a reasonable estimate of loss cannot be made. For example, disclosure should be made of any loss contingency that meets the condition in FASB ASC 450-20-25-2(a), question 1, but that is not accrued because the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated. Disclosure also should be made of some loss contingencies that do not meet the condition in FASB ASC 450-20-25-2(a), question 1, namely, those contingencies for which there is a reasonable possibility that a loss may have been incurred even though information may not indicate that it is probable that an asset had been impaired or a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements.
[FASB ASC 450-20-50-5]

******

Disclosure is not required of a loss contingency involving an unasserted claim or assessment if there has been no manifestation by a potential claimant of an awareness of a possible claim or assessment unless both of the following conditions are met:

(continued)

	Yes	No	N/A

- It is considered probable that a claim will be asserted.
- There is a reasonable possibility that the outcome will be unfavorable.

Further, disclosure of noninsured or underinsured risks is not required, however disclosure in appropriate circumstances is not discouraged.
[FASB ASC 450-20-50 par. 6–7]

******

Disclosure of a loss, or a loss contingency, arising after the date of an entity's financial statements but before those financial statements are issued, as described in paragraphs 6–7 of FASB ASC 450-20-25, may be necessary to keep the financial statements from being misleading if an accrual is not required. If disclosure is deemed necessary, the financial statements should include both of the following:

- The nature of the loss or loss contingency
- An estimate of the amount or range of loss or possible loss or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made

Occasionally, in the case of a loss arising after the date of the financial statements if the amount of asset impairment or liability incurrence can be reasonably estimated, disclosure may best be made by supplementing the historical financial statements with pro forma financial data giving effect to the loss as if it had occurred at the date of the financial statements. It may be desirable to present pro forma statements, usually a balance sheet only, in columnar form on the face of the historical financial statements.
[FASB ASC 450-20-50 par. 9–10]

4. Are gain contingencies adequately disclosed with care to avoid any misleading implications about the likelihood of realization? _____ _____ _____
[FASB ASC 450-30-50-1]

5. Are the nature and amount of any guarantees (for example, guarantees of indebtedness of others) disclosed even though the possibility of loss may be remote? _____ _____ _____
[FASB ASC 460-10-50 par. 2–3]

6. Has the entity disclosed the following items: unused letters of credit, long term leases, assets pledged as securities for loans, pension plans, the existence of cumulative preferred stock dividends in arrears, commitments for plant acquisitions to reduce debts, maintain working capital, or restrict dividends? _____ _____ _____
[FASB ASC 440-10-50-1]

7. Do the financial statements include disclosure of material lease commitments, other commitments or contingent liabilities? _____ _____ _____
[FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*i*]

	Yes	No	N/A

C. Current Vulnerability Due to Certain Concentrations

1. Is disclosure including information that is adequate to inform users of the general nature of the risk associated with concentrations in the volume of business transacted with a particular customer, supplier, lender, grantor, or contributor; in revenue from particular products, services, or fund-raising events; in the available sources of supply of materials, labor, or services, or licenses or other rights used in the reporting entity's operations; or in the market or geographic area in which the reporting entity conducts its operations made if, based on information known to management before the financial statements are issued, (*a*) the concentration existed at the date of the financial statements, (*b*) made the plan vulnerable to the risk of a near-term severe impact, and (*c*) it is at least reasonably possible that the events that could cause the severe impact will occur in the near term? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 275-10-50 par. 16, 18, and 20]

2. For those concentrations of labor subject to collective bargaining agreements and concentrations of operations located outside the reporting entity's home country that (*a*) exist at the date of the financial statements and (*b*) make the reporting entity vulnerable to the risk of a near-term severe impact, where it is at least reasonably possible that the events that could cause the severe impact will occur in the near term, are the following disclosed:

   a. The percentage of labor force covered by a collective agreement and the percentage of the labor force covered by a collective bargaining agreement that will expire in one year? ____ ____ ____

   b. For operations located outside the reporting entity's home country, the carrying amounts of net assets and the geographic areas in which they are located? ____ ____ ____
   [FASB ASC 275-10-50-20]

   3. Certain loan products have contractual terms that expose entities to risks and uncertainties that fall into one or more categories, as discussed in FASB ASC 275-10-50-1. If they meet the requirements of FASB ASC 275-10-50-16, are other concentrations disclosed?
   [FASB ASC 310-10-50-25]

D. Description of Health and Welfare Benefit Plans

1. Do disclosures include a brief, general description of the plan agreement, including, but not limited to, participants covered, vesting, and benefit provisions? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 965-205-50-1]

	Yes	No	N/A

Practice Tip

If a plan agreement or a description thereof providing this information is otherwise published or made available, the description in the financial statement disclosures may be omitted provided that a reference to the other source is made.
[FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*a*]

2. Does the description of the plan include the termination provisions of the plan and priorities for distribution of assets, if applicable? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*m*]

E. Description of Plan Amendments

1. If applicable, do disclosures include a description of significant plan amendments adopted during the period, as well as significant changes in the nature of the plan (for example, a plan spin-off or merger with another plan) and changes in actuarial assumptions? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*b*]

F. Financial Instruments

Notes: In March 2008, FASB Statement No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*, amended FASB Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, by requiring enhanced disclosures about a plan's derivative and hedging activities in order to improve the transparency of financial reporting. FASB Statement No. 161 was effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. FASB Statement No. 161 also encourages comparative disclosures at initial adoption.

In September 2008, FASB issued FSP FAS 133-1 and FIN 45-4, *Disclosures about Credit Derivatives and Certain Guarantees: An Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133 and FASB Interpretation No. 45; and Clarification of the Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 161*. This FSP amended FASB Statement No. 133 to require disclosures by sellers of credit derivatives, including credit derivatives embedded in a hybrid instrument. This FSP also amended FIN 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others—an interpretation of FASB Statements No. 5, 57 and 107 and rescission of FASB Interpretation No. 34*, to require an additional disclosure about the current status of the payment or performance risk of a guarantee. This FSP clarified the board's intent that the disclosures required by FASB Statement No. 161 should be provided for any reporting period (annual or quarterly interim) beginning after November 15, 2008. This clarification was effective upon issuance of the FSP. The provisions of this FSP that amended FASB Statement No. 133 and FIN 45 were effective for reporting periods (annual or interim) ending after November 15, 2008. In periods after initial adoption, this FSP requires comparative disclosures only for periods ending subsequent to initial adoption.

(continued)

	Yes	*No*	*N/A*

In March 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-11, *Derivative and Hedging (Topic 815)—Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives*, to provide amendments to FASB ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, to clarify the guidance regarding the embedded credit derivative scope exception. ASU No. 2010-11 is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2010, and early adoption is permitted. This checklist has been updated to include the disclosure and presentation requirements of ASU No. 2010-11.

This guidance is located in FASB ASC 815-10-50.

1. Have the following disclosures been made by the entity with derivative instruments (or nonderivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments pursuant to FASB ASC 815-20-25-58 and FASB ASC 815-20-25-66), which enable the users of the financial statements to understand the following:
   a. How and why an entity uses derivative instruments (or such nonderivative instruments)? ____ ____ ____
   b. How derivative instruments (or such nonderivative instruments) and related hedged items are accounted for under FASB ASC 815? ____ ____ ____
   c. How derivative instruments (or such nonderivative instruments) and related hedged items affect the entity's financial position, performance and cash flows? ____ ____ ____
   [FASB ASC 815-10-50-1]
2. Does the plan disclose the following information about derivative instruments it holds or issues (or nonderivative instruments it holds or issues that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments pursuant to FASB ASC 815-20-25-58 and FASB ASC 815-20-25-66):
   a. Its objectives for holding or issuing those instruments? ____ ____ ____
   b. The context needed to understand those objectives? ____ ____ ____
   c. Its strategies for achieving those objectives? ____ ____ ____
   d. Information that would enable users of its financial statements to understand the volume of its activity in those instruments? (An entity should select the format and the specifics of disclosures relating to its volume of such activity that are most relevant and practicable for its individual facts and circumstances.) ____ ____ ____
   [FASB ASC 815-10-50 par. 1A and 1B]
3. Is the information described in question 2 about the instruments disclosed in the context of each instrument's primary underlying risk exposure (for example, interest rate, credit, foreign exchange rate, interest rate and foreign exchange rate, or overall price? ____ ____ ____
   [FASB ASC 815-10-50-1B]

	Yes	No	N/A
4. Does the description of those instruments in question 2 also distinguished between those used for risk management purposes and those used for other purposes? Derivative instruments (and nonderivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments pursuant to FASB ASC 815-20-25-58 and FASB ASC 815-20-25-66) used for risk management purposes include those designated as hedging instruments under FASB ASC 815-20 as well as those used as economic hedges and for other purposes related to the entity's risk exposures. [FASB ASC 815-10-50-1B]	_____	_____	_____
5. For derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments, does the description distinguish between each of the following?	_____	_____	_____
a. Instruments used for risk management purposes, distinguish between each of the following:			
i. Derivatives designated as fair value hedging instruments, derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedging instruments, and derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments of the foreign currency exposure in a net investment in a foreign operation?	_____	_____	_____
ii. Instruments used as economic hedges and for other purposes related to the entity's risk exposure?	_____	_____	_____
b. Instruments used for other purposes? [FASB ASC 815-10-50-2]	_____	_____	_____
6. For derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments under FASB ASC 815-20, does the description indicate the purpose of the derivative activity? [FASB ASC 815-10-50-4]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tip

The qualitative disclosures required by FASB ASC 815-10-50-4A(a)–(b), question 9, should be presented in tabular format except for the information required for hedged items by FASB ASC 815-10-50-4C(a). Information about hedged items can be presented in a tabular or nontabular format.
[FASB ASC 815-10-50-4E]

	Yes	No	N/A
7. For every annual and interim reporting period for which a statement of net assets available for benefits and a statement of changes in net assets available for benefits is presented, does the plan disclose the location and fair value amounts or the location and amount of gains and losses, as applicable, of derivative instruments it holds or issues (or nonderivative instruments it holds or issues that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments pursuant to FASB ASC 815-20-25-58 and FASB ASC 815-20-25-66) reported in the financial statements? [FASB ASC 815-10-50-4A]	_____	_____	_____

	Yes	*No*	*N/A*

8. Do the disclosures required by FASB ASC 815-10-50-4A(a), as discussed in question 7, provide the following:

   a. The fair value of derivative instruments on a gross basis, even when the derivative instruments are subject to master netting arrangements and qualify for net presentation in the statement of net assets available for benefits in accordance with FASB ASC 210-20 (cash collateral payables and receivables associated with the derivative instruments are not added to or netted against the fair value amounts)? _____ _____ _____

   b. Fair value amounts presented as separate asset and liability values segregated between derivatives that are designated and qualifying as hedging instruments in accordance with FASB ASC 815-20, and those that are not? _____ _____ _____

   c. Within each of the aforementioned categories, are fair value amounts presented separately by type of derivative contract (such as interest rate contracts, foreign exchange contracts, equity contracts, commodity contracts, credit contracts, or other contracts)? _____ _____ _____

   d. Does the disclosure identify the line item(s) in the statement of net assets available for benefits in which the fair value amounts for these categories of derivative instruments are included? _____ _____ _____
   [FASB ASC 815-10-50-4B]

9. Are the gains and losses disclosed pursuant to FASB ASC 815-10-50-4A presented separately for all of the following types of contracts:

   a. Derivative instruments designated and qualifying as hedging instruments in fair value hedges and related hedged items designated and qualifying in fair value hedges? (***Note:*** The information about hedged items in this step can be presented in tabular or nontabular format.) _____ _____ _____

   b. The effective portion of gains and losses on derivative instruments designated and qualifying in cash flow hedges and net investment hedges that was recognized in investment income during the current period? _____ _____ _____

   c. The effective portion of gains and losses on derivative instruments designated and qualifying in cash flow hedges and net investment hedges recorded in investment income during the term of the hedging relationship? _____ _____ _____

   d. The portion of gain and losses on derivative instruments designated and qualifying in cash flow hedges and net investment hedges representing any of the following: (i) the amount of the hedges' ineffectiveness and (ii) the amount, if any, excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness? _____ _____ _____

	Yes	No	N/A
e. Derivative instruments not designated or qualifying as hedging instruments under FASB ASC 815-20? [FASB ASC 815-10-50-4C]	_____	_____	_____
10. Do the disclosures in the preceding question 9 present information separately by type of derivative contract (for example, interest rate contracts, foreign exchange contracts, equity contracts, commodity contracts, and credit contracts)? [FASB ASC 815-10-50-4D]	_____	_____	_____
11. Do the disclosures in the preceding question 9 identify the line item(s) in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits in which the gains and losses for the categories of derivative instruments are included? [FASB ASC 815-10-50-4D]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tip

If the disclosure option in question 12 is elected, a footnote in the required tables referencing the use of alternative disclosures for trading activities should be included.
[FASB ASC 815-10-50-4F]

	Yes	No	N/A
12. If the plan's policy is to include derivative instruments that are not designated or qualifying as hedging instruments under FASB ASC 815-20 in its trading activities, and the plan elects to exclude those derivative instruments from the disclosures pursuant to question 9, has it disclosed the following:			
a. The gains and losses on its trading activities (including both derivative and nonderivative instruments) recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits, separately by major types of items (for example, fixed income or interest rates, foreign exchange, equity, commodity, and credit)?	_____	_____	_____
b. The line items in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits in which trading activities gains and losses are included?	_____	_____	_____
c. A description of the nature of its trading activities and related risks and how the plan manages those risks? [FASB ASC 815-10-50-4F]	_____	_____	_____
13. Does the plan disclose the following information about derivative instruments it holds and issues (or nonderivative instruments it holds and issues that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments pursuant to FASB ASC 815-20-25-58 and FASB ASC 815-20-25-66) for every annual and interim reporting period for which a statement of net assets available for benefits and a statement of changes in net assets available for benefits is presented?			
a. The existence and nature of credit-risk-related contingent features and the circumstances in which the features could be triggered in derivative instruments (or such nonderivative instruments) that are in a net liability position at the end of the reporting period?	_____	_____	_____

Yes No N/A

b. The aggregate fair value amounts of derivative instruments (or such nonderivative instruments) that contain credit-risk related contingent features that are in a net liability position at the end of the reporting period? ____ ____ ____

c. The aggregate fair value of assets that are already posted as collateral at the end of the reporting period and (1) the aggregate fair value of additional assets that would be required to be posted as collateral or (2) the aggregate fair value of assets needed to settle the instrument immediately, if the credit-risk-related contingent features were triggered at the end of the reporting period? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 815-10-50-4H]

14. If the disclosures related to derivative instruments (or nonderivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments pursuant to FASB ASC 815-20-25-58 and FASB ASC 815-20-25-66) are presented in more than a single footnote, does each derivative note cross-reference the other notes in which derivative-related information is disclosed? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 815-10-50-4I]

Credit Derivatives

15. If the plan is a seller of *credit derivatives* (as defined in FASB ASC 815-10-50-4J), does it disclose the following information even if the likelihood of the seller's having to make any payments under the credit derivative is remote:

(***Note:*** The term *seller* refers to the party that assumes credit risk, which could be a guarantor in a guarantee type contract, and any party that provides the credit protection in an option type contract, a credit default swap, or any other credit derivative contract. A seller is also sometimes referred to as *a writer of the contract*.)

a. The nature of the credit derivative, including all of the following:

i. The approximate term of the credit derivative? ____ ____ ____

ii. The reason(s) for entering into the credit derivative? ____ ____ ____

iii. The events or circumstances that would require the seller to perform under the credit derivative? ____ ____ ____

iv. The current status (that is, as of the date of the statement of net assets available for benefits) of the payment or performance risk of the credit derivative? ____ ____ ____

v. If the entity uses internal groupings for the purposes of item (iv), how those groupings are determined and used for managing risk? ____ ____ ____

	Yes	No	N/A
b. The maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) the seller could be required to make under the credit derivative that should not be reduced by the effect of any amounts that may possibly be recovered under recourse or collateralization provisions in the credit derivative?	_____	_____	_____
c. The fact that the terms of the credit derivative provide for no limitation to the maximum potential future payments under the contract, if applicable, is disclosed?	_____	_____	_____
d. If the seller is unable to develop an estimate of the maximum potential amount of future payments under the credit derivative, are the reasons why it cannot estimate the maximum potential amount disclosed?	_____	_____	_____
e. Is the fair value of the credit derivative as of the date of the statement of financial position disclosed?	_____	_____	_____
f. The nature of the following:			
i. Any recourse provisions that would enable the seller to recover from third parties any of the amounts paid under the credit derivative?	_____	_____	_____
ii. Any assets held either as collateral or by third parties that, upon the occurrence of any specified triggering event or condition under the credit derivative, the seller can obtain and liquidate to recover all or a portion of the amounts paid under the credit derivative?	_____	_____	_____
g. Does the plan, as the seller of the credit derivative, indicate, if estimable, the approximate extent to which the proceeds from liquidation of those assets would be expected to cover the maximum potential amount of future payments under the credit derivative?	_____	_____	_____
h. In its estimate of potential recoveries, does the seller of credit protection consider the effect of any purchased credit protection with identical underlying(s)? [FASB ASC 815-10-50-4J; "Pending Content" in FASB ASC 815-10-50-4K]	_____	_____	_____

Note: The disclosures required by question 15*a*-*g* do not apply to an embedded derivative feature related to the transfer of credit risk that is only in the form of subordination of one financial instrument to another, as described in FASB ASC 815-15-15-9 ["Pending Content" in FASB ASC 815-10-50-4K].

	Yes	No	N/A
16. With respect to hybrid instruments that have embedded credit derivatives, does the seller of the embedded credit derivative disclose the information required by FASB ASC 815-10-50-4K, question 15, for the entire hybrid instrument, not just the embedded credit derivatives? [FASB ASC 815-10-50-4L]	_____	_____	_____

	Yes	No	N/A
17. Does the seller of a credit derivative disclose the information required by FASB ASC 815-10-50-4K, question 15, for groups of similar credit derivatives by			
a. major types of contracts (for example, single-name credit default swaps, traded indexes, other portfolio products, and swaptions), and, then,	____	____	____
b. for each major type, by additional subgroups for major types of referenced or underlying asset classes (for example, corporate debt, sovereign debt, and structured finance)? [Common Practice; FASB ASC 815-10-50-4L]	____	____	____

Fair Value Hedges

	Yes	No	N/A
18. For derivative instruments, as well as nonderivative instruments that may give rise to foreign currency transaction gains or losses under FASB ASC 830-20 that have been designated and have qualified as fair value hedging instruments and for the related hedged items, has the following been disclosed:			
a. The net gain or loss recognized in the investment income during the reporting period representing (i) the amount of the hedges' ineffectiveness and (ii) the component of the derivative instruments' gain or loss, if any, excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness?	____	____	____
b. The amount of net gain or loss recognized in investment income when a hedged firm commitment no longer qualifies as a fair value hedge? [FASB ASC 815-25-50-1]	____	____	____

Cash Flow Hedges

	Yes	No	N/A
19. Have the disclosure requirements of FASB ASC 815-30-45-1 and paragraphs 1–2 of FASB ASC 815-30-50 been followed for derivative instruments that have been designated as cash flow hedging instruments that are reported in comprehensive income pursuant to FASB ASC 815-20-25-65 and FASB ASC 815-30-35-3? [FASB ASC 815-30-45-1; FASB ASC 815-30-50 par. 1–2]	____	____	____

Certain Contracts on Debt and Equity Securities

	Yes	No	N/A
20. Has the plan disclosed its accounting policy for the premium paid (time value) to acquire an option that is classified as held to maturity or available for sale? [FASB ASC 815-10-50-9]	____	____	____

	Yes	No	N/A
21. The quantitative disclosures about derivative instruments may be more useful, and less likely to be perceived to be out of context or otherwise misunderstood, if similar information is disclosed about other financial instruments or nonfinancial assets and liabilities to which the derivative instruments are related by activity. Accordingly, in such situations, an entity is encouraged, but not required, to present a more complete picture of its activities by disclosing that information. Have such disclosures been made (for every annual and interim reporting period for which a statement of financial position and statement of financial performance are presented)? [FASB ASC 815-35-50-2; FASB ASC 815-10-50-4A]	____	____	____
22. The qualitative disclosures about the plan's objectives and strategies for using derivative instruments (and nonderivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments pursuant to FASB ASC 815-20-25-58 and FASB ASC 815-20-25-66) may be more meaningful if they are described in the context of the plan's overall risk exposures relating to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, commodity price risk, credit risk, and equity price risk, even if the plan does not manage some of those exposures by using derivative instruments. Accordingly, in such situations, has the plan presented a more complete picture of its activities by disclosing that information? [Common Practice; FASB ASC 815-10-50-5]	____	____	____
Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments			
23. Have the disclosure requirements of FASB ASC 825, *Financial Instruments*, been followed for financial instruments of the plan? [FASB ASC 825-10-50]	____	____	____

Practice Tip

The disclosure requirements of FASB ASC 825-10-50-21 do not apply to the following financial instruments, whether written or held:

- The financial instruments described in FASB ASC 825-10-50-8(a), (c), (e), and (f), except for reinsurance receivables and prepaid reinsurance premiums.
- Financial instruments of a pension plan, including plan assets, when subject to the accounting and reporting requirements of FASB ASC 715, *Compensation—Retirement Benefits*. (Financial instruments of a pension plan, other than the obligations for pension benefits, if subject to the accounting and reporting requirements of FASB ASC 960, *Plan Accounting—Defined Benefit Pension Plans*, are subject to the requirements of paragraphs 20–21 of FASB ASC 825-10-50.)

[FASB ASC 825-10-50-22]

	Yes	No	N/A
Disclosure About Concentrations of Credit Risk of All Financial Instruments			
24. Except as indicated in FASB ASC 825-10-50-22, has the plan disclosed all significant concentrations of credit risk arising from *all* financial instruments, whether from an individual counterparty or groups of counterparties (*group concentrations* of credit risk exist if a number of counterparties are engaged in similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions)? [FASB ASC 825-10-50-20]	____	____	____
25. Has the plan made the following disclosures about each significant concentration:			
a. Information about the (shared) activity, region, or economic characteristic that identifies the concentration?	____	____	____
b. The maximum amount of loss due to credit risk that, based on the gross fair value of the financial instrument, the plan would incur if parties to the financial instruments that make up the concentration failed completely to perform according to the terms of the contracts and the collateral or other security, if any, for the amount due proved to be of no value to the plan?	____	____	____
c. The plan's policy of requiring collateral or other security to support financial instruments subject to credit risk, information about the plan's access to that collateral or other security, and the nature and a brief description of the collateral or other security supporting those financial instruments?	____	____	____
d. The plan's policy of entering into master netting arrangements to mitigate the credit risk of financial instruments, information about the arrangements to which the plan is a party, and a brief description of the terms of those arrangements, including the extent to which they would reduce the plan's maximum amount of loss due to credit risk? [FASB ASC 825-10-50-21]	____	____	____
26. Has the plan disclosed quantitative information[3] about the market risks of financial instruments that is consistent with the way it manages or adjusts those risks? ***(Common Practice)*** [Common Practice; FASB ASC 825-10-50-23]	____	____	____

[3] Appropriate ways of reporting the quantitative information encouraged will differ for different plans and will likely evolve over time as management approaches and measurement techniques evolve. Possibilities include disclosing (*a*) more details about current positions and perhaps activity during the period, (*b*) the hypothetical effects on comprehensive income (or net assets), or annual income, of several possible changes in market prices, (*c*) a gap analysis of interest rate repricing or maturity dates, (*d*) the duration of the financial instruments, or (*e*) the plan's value at risk from derivatives and from other positions at the end of the reporting period and the average value at risk during the year. This list is not exhaustive, and a plan is encouraged to develop other ways of reporting quantitative information. [FASB ASC 825-10-50]

	Yes	No	N/A

Unconditional Purchase Obligations

27. If the entity has unconditional purchase obligations which are subject to the requirements of FASB ASC 440, *Commitments*, and FASB ASC 815, are the disclosures required by both topics complied with, including FASB ASC 440-10-50-4? [FASB ASC 815-10-50-6] _____ _____ _____

Offsetting

28. Is the plan's policy for offsetting or not offsetting in accordance with FASB ASC 815-10-45-6 disclosed? [FASB ASC 815-10-50-7] _____ _____ _____

Practice Tip

A reporting entity should make an accounting policy decision to offset fair value amounts pursuant to FASB ASC 815-10-45-5. The reporting entity's choice to offset or not must be applied consistently. A reporting entity should not offset fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments without offsetting fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral. A reporting entity that makes an accounting policy decision to offset fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments pursuant to FASB ASC 815-10-45-5 but determines that the amount recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral is not a fair value amount should continue to offset the derivative instruments.
[FASB ASC 815-10-45-6]

29. Has the plan disclosed the amounts recognized at the end of each reporting period for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral as follows:

    a. If the plan has made an accounting policy decision to offset fair value amounts it should separately disclose amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral that have been offset against net derivative positions in accordance with FASB ASC 815-10-45-5? _____ _____ _____

Practice Tip

A reporting entity may offset fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments and fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral (a receivable) or the obligation to return cash collateral (a payable) arising from derivative instrument(s) recognized at fair value executed with the same counterparty under a master netting arrangement. Solely as it relates to the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral, fair value amounts include amounts that approximate fair value.
[FASB ASC 815-10-45-5]

    b. Has the entity separately disclosed amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral under master netting arrangements that have not been offset against net derivative instrument positions? _____ _____ _____

	Yes	No	N/A
c. If the entity has made an accounting policy decision to not offset fair value amounts, have they separately disclosed the amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral under master netting arrangements? [FASB ASC 815-10-50-8]	____	____	____

Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments

	Yes	No	N/A
30. If the plan measures *hybrid instruments* (financial instruments containing embedded derivatives) at fair value in accordance with the election and under the practicability exception in FASB ASC 815-15-30-1 on earnings (or other performance indicators for entities that do not report earnings), is the aggregate fair value of those instruments reported separately on the face of the statement of net assets available for benefits from the aggregate carrying amounts of assets and liabilities subsequently measured using another measurement attribute? [FASB ASC 815-15-45-1]	____	____	____
31. For those hybrid financial instruments measured at fair value under the election and under the practicability exception in FASB ASC 815-15-30-1 on earnings (or other performance indicators for entities that do not report earnings), has the plan disclosed the information in paragraphs 28–32 of FASB ASC 825-10-50? [FASB ASC 815-15-50-1]	____	____	____
32. Has the plan provided information that will allow users to understand the effect of changes in the fair value of hybrid financial instruments measured at fair value under the election and under the practicability exception in FASB ASC 815-15-30-1 on earnings (or other performance indicators for entities that do not report earnings)? [FASB ASC 815-15-50-2]	____	____	____
33. For those embedded conversion options previously accounted for as a derivative instrument under FASB ASC 815-15 (embedded derivatives) that no longer meet the separation criteria has a description of the principal changes causing the embedded conversion option to no longer require bifurcation and the amount of the liability for the conversion option which has been reclassified to stockholders' equity been disclosed? [FASB ASC 815-15-50-3]	____	____	____

	Yes	No	N/A

G. Guarantees

Notes: In September 2008, FASB issued FSP FAS 133-1 and FIN 45-4. This FSP amends disclosures related to the credit derivatives by requiring more information about the potential adverse effects of changes in credit risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the sellers of credit derivatives. It amends FASB Statement No. 133 to require disclosures by sellers of credit derivatives, including credit derivatives embedded in hybrid instruments. The FSP also amends FIN 45 to require additional disclosure about the current status of the payment or performance risk of the guarantee.

The FSP is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008 (that is, January 1, 2009, for entities with calendar year-ends). Early application is encouraged. This FSP encourages but does not require disclosures for earlier periods presented for comparative purposes at initial adoption. In years after initial adoption, it requires comparative disclosures only for periods subsequent to initial adoption.

This checklist has been updated to include the presentation and disclosure requirements of FSP FAS 133-1 and FIN 45-4.

FSP FAS 133-1 and FIN 45-4 has been codified in FASB ASC 815 and FASB ASC 460, *Guarantees*.

1. Is the following information disclosed by a guarantor about each guarantee, or each group of similar guarantees, even if the likelihood of the guarantor's having to make any payments under the guarantee is remote:

   a. The nature of the guarantee, including the approximate term, how the guarantee arose, and the events or circumstances that would require the guarantor to perform under the guarantee and the current status (that is, as of the date of the statement of financial position) of the payment/performance risk of the guarantee? ____ ____ ____

   b. The maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) the guarantor could be required to make under the guarantee? ____ ____ ____

   c. If the terms of the guarantee provide for no limitation to the maximum potential future payments under the guarantee, is that fact disclosed? ____ ____ ____

   d. If the guarantor is unable to develop an estimate of the maximum potential amount of future payments under its guarantee, is the reasons why the maximum potential amount cannot be estimated disclosed? ____ ____ ____

   e. The current carrying amount of the liability, if any, for the guarantor's obligations under the guarantee, including the amount, if any, recognized under FASB ASC 450-20-30 regardless of whether the guarantee is freestanding or embedded in another contract? ____ ____ ____

	Yes	No	N/A
f. The nature of			
i. any recourse provisions that would enable the guarantor to recover from third parties any of the amounts paid under the guarantee?	____	____	____
ii. any assets held either as collateral or by third parties that, upon the occurrence of any triggering event or condition under the guarantee, the guarantor can obtain and liquidate to recover all or a portion of the amounts paid under the guarantee?	____	____	____
g. If estimable, the approximate extent to which the proceeds from liquidation of those assets would be expected to cover the maximum potential amount of future payments under the guarantee? [FASB ASC 460-10-50-4]	____	____	____
2. For product warranties and other guarantee contracts required to be disclosed by FASB ASC 460-10-15-9, is the following information disclosed:			
a. The information required to be disclosed by question 1, except that a guarantor is not required to disclose the maximum potential amount of future payments in question 1?			
b. The guarantor's accounting policy and methodology used in determining its liability for product warranties (including any liability associated with extended warranties)?	____	____	____
c. A tabular reconciliation of the changes in the guarantor's aggregate product warranty liability for the reporting period?	____	____	____
d. Does the tabular reconciliation present the following:			
i. The beginning balance of the aggregate product warranty liability?	____	____	____
ii. The aggregate reductions in that liability for payments made (in cash or in kind) under the warranty?	____	____	____
iii. The aggregate changes in the liability for accruals related to product warranties issued during the reporting period, and the aggregate changes in the liability for accruals related to preexisting warranties, including adjustments related to changes in estimates?	____	____	____
iv. The ending balance of the aggregate product warranty liability? [FASB ASC 460-10-50-8]	____	____	____
3. Are the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 30–34 of FASB ASC 460-10-55 complied with for intellectual property infringement indemnifications as described in FASB ASC 460? [FASB ASC 460-10-55 par. 30–34]	____	____	____

	Yes	No	N/A
4. Are the disclosure requirements in paragraphs 4–6 of FASB ASC 460-10-50 applied to all minimum revenue guarantees in financial statements of interim or annual periods? [FASB ASC 460-10-50 par. 4–6]	_____	_____	_____
H. Income Tax Status			
1. Do disclosures include the federal income tax status of the plan? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1(*d*)]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tip

There is no determination letter program for health and welfare plans; however, a 501(c)(9) VEBA trust must obtain a determination letter to be exempt from taxation.
[AAG 4.88*e*]

I. Uncertainty in Income Tax

Notes: In June 2006, FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*, was issued and was effective for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. In December 2008, FASB issued FSP FIN 48-3, *Effective Date of FASB Interpretation No. 48 for Certain Nonpublic Enterprises*, which was also codified in FASB 740-10. FSP FIN 48-3 delayed the effective date of FASB ASC 740-10 for certain nonpublic entities, including health and welfare benefit plans, to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. FIN 48 and FSP FIN 48-3 were codified in FASB ASC 740-10.

In September 2009, FASB issued ASU No. 2009-06, *Income Taxes (Topic 740)—Implementation Guidance on Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes and Disclosure Amendments for Nonpublic Entities*. The amendments apply only to nonpublic entities, including *employee benefit plans*, as defined in FASB ASC 740-10-20.

The amendments to FASB ASC in ASU No. 2009-06 provide implementation guidance, through examples, on how to apply the standards for uncertainty in income taxes. In addition, ASU No. 2009-06 eliminates, for nonpublic entities, the disclosures required by both FASB ASC 740-10-50-15(a) (which requires a tabular reconciliation of the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits at the beginning and end of the periods presented) and FASB ASC 740-10-50-15(b) (which requires the disclosure of the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate).

For plans that are currently applying the guidance for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, this guidance and the disclosure amendments are effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009 (that is, December 31, 2009, for plans with calendar year-ends). For those plans that have deferred the application of accounting for uncertainty in income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC 740-10-65-1(e), the guidance and disclosure amendments are effective upon adoption of those standards.

(continued)

	Yes	No	N/A

This checklist has been updated to include the presentation and disclosure requirements for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes and FASB ASU No. 2009-06.

For additional guidance readers may refer to a practice guide developed by the staff of the AICPA Accounting Standards, Audit and Attest Standards, and Tax Teams titled "Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions Under FASBI 48" to help practitioners implement FIN 48, which interprets FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Also see the sections "Unrelated Business Income Tax" and "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" of the AICPA Audit Risk Alert *Employee Benefit Plans Industry Developments—2010* (product no. 0224110) for further discussion.

1. Does a plan disclose its policy on classification of interest and penalties in accordance with the alternatives permitted in FASB ASC 740-10-45-25 in the footnotes to the financial statements? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 740-10-50-19]

2. Does a plan disclose the following at the end of each annual reporting period presented:

   a. The total amounts of interest and penalties recognized in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits operations and the total amounts of interest and penalties recognized in the statement of net assets available for benefits? ____ ____ ____

   b. For positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease within 12 months of the reporting date,

      i. the nature of the uncertainty? ____ ____ ____

      ii. the nature of the event that could occur in the next 12 months that would cause the change? ____ ____ ____

      iii. an estimate of the range of the reasonably possible change or a statement that an estimate of the range cannot be made? ____ ____ ____

   c. A description of tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions? ____ ____ ____
   [FASB ASC 740-10-45-11; "Pending Content" in FASB ASC 740-10-50-15]

3. Has a liability (or a reduction in the amount refundable) been created for an unrecognized tax benefit because it represents a future obligation to the taxing authority for a tax position that was not recognized under the requirements of FASB ASC 740-10? ____ ____ ____
["Pending Content" in FASB ASC 740-10-25-16]

4. Is a liability that has been recognized for an unrecognized tax benefit not classified as a deferred tax liability unless it arises from a taxable temporary difference? ____ ____ ____
[FASB ASC 740-10-45-12; FASB ASC 740-10-25-17]

	Yes	No	N/A
J. Plan Terminations			
1. If a decision is made to terminate the plan or when a wasting trust exists, are all relevant circumstances disclosed? [FASB ASC 965-40-50-1]	_____	_____	_____
2. If a decision is made to terminate the plan before the end of the plan year, have the plan's year-end financial statements been prepared on the liquidation basis of accounting? [FASB ASC 965-40-25-1]	_____	_____	_____
3. Have the plan's financial statements for periods ending after the termination decision been prepared on the liquidation basis of accounting? [FASB ASC 965-40-25-2]	_____	_____	_____
K. Related-Party Transactions			
1. For related-party transactions, do disclosures include the following:			
a. The nature of the relationships involved?	_____	_____	_____
b. For each period for which a statement of changes in net assets is presented,			
i. a description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed?	_____	_____	_____
ii. other information deemed necessary to gain an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements?	_____	_____	_____
iii. the dollar amount of transactions?	_____	_____	_____
iv. the effects of any changes in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period?	_____	_____	_____
c. Amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each "Statement of Net Assets Available for Benefits" presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement? [FASB ASC 850-10-50-1]	_____	_____	_____
2. Have notes or accounts receivable from officers, employees, or affiliated entities been shown separately and have not been included under a general heading (such as notes receivable or accounts receivable)? [FASB ASC 850-10-50-2]	_____	_____	_____
3. Is the nature of a controlled relationship disclosed (even if there are no transactions between the entities) if the plan and one or more other entities are under common ownership or management control, and the existence of the control could result in operating results or financial position of the plan being significantly different from those that would have been obtained if the plans were autonomous? [FASB ASC 850-10-50-6]	_____	_____	_____

	Yes	No	N/A
4. If representations about transactions with related parties are made, do they avoid the implication that the related party transactions were consummated at arm's length, or if such implications are made, can they be substantiated? [FASB ASC 850-10-50-5]	_____	_____	_____
5. Are the nature and extent of leasing transactions with related parties appropriately disclosed? [FASB ASC 840-10-50-1]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tip

In some cases, aggregation of similar transactions by type of related party may be appropriate. Sometimes, the effect of the relationship between the parties may be so pervasive that disclosure of the relationship alone will be sufficient. If necessary to the understanding of the relationship, the name of the related party should be disclosed.
[FASB ASC 850-10-50-3]

	Yes	No	N/A
6. Are combined financial statements considered for entities under common control? [FASB ASC 810-10-45-10]	_____	_____	_____
7. Do the financial statements include a description of any agreements and transactions with persons known to be parties-in-interest? [AAG 4.88*h–i* and A.51*c* in app. A]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tip

ERISA defines a *party-in-interest* to include fiduciaries or employees of the plan, any person who provides services to the plan, an employer whose employees are covered by the plan, an employee organization whose members are covered by the plan, a person who owns 50 percent or more of such an employer or employee association, or relatives of a person described in the preceding questions.
[AAG 11.01 and A.93 fn 25; ERISA sec. 3(14)]

L. Subsequent Events

Notes: In May 2009, FASB issued Statement No. 165, *Subsequent Events*, to establish principles and requirements for subsequent events. In particular, this statement sets forth the following:

a. The period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements

b. The circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements

c. The disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date

This statement should be applied to the accounting for and disclosure of subsequent events not addressed in other applicable U.S. GAAP.

This statement moved the type I and type II subsequent event guidance from generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS) into U.S. GAAP

(continued)

	Yes	No	N/A

and added disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date.

This statement is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009 (that is, December 31, 2009, for plans with calendar year-ends), and should be applied prospectively.

FASB Statement No. 165 was codified in FASB ASC 855, *Subsequent Events*.

FASB ASC 855 was amended in February 2010 by ASU No. 2010-09, *Subsequent Events (Topic 855): Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements*. The guidance in ASU No. 2010-09 is effective immediately for all financial statements that have not yet been issued or have not yet become available to be issued.

As a result of ASU No. 2010-09, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registrants will not disclose the date through which management evaluated subsequent events in the financial statements. SEC registrants continue to have responsibilities for evaluating subsequent events as previously required. Plans that file their financial statements with the SEC using Form 11-K should evaluate subsequent events through the date the financial statements are issued. These plans will not be required to disclose the date through which management has evaluated subsequent events in the financial statements.

ASU No. 2010-09 also changes the criteria for determining whether an entity would evaluate subsequent events through the date that financial statements are issued or when they are available to be issued. SEC registrants will evaluate subsequent events through the date that the financial statements are issued, and all other entities will evaluate subsequent events through the date that financial statements are available to be issued. All plans that do not file with the SEC should evaluate subsequent events through the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

This checklist has been updated to include the presentation and disclosure requirements of FASB ASC 855.

1. If the plan does not file a Form 11-K with the SEC, has the plan disclosed (in both originally issued financial statements and any reissued financial statements) the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated, as well as whether that date is the date the financial statements were issued or the date the financial statements were available to be issued? ____ ____ ____
   [FASB ASC 855-10-50-1; FASB ASC 855-10-50-4]

2. For nonrecognized subsequent events that are of such a nature that they must be disclosed to keep the financial statements from being misleading, has the entity disclosed the following:

   a. The nature of the event? ____ ____ ____

   b. An estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made? ____ ____ ____
   [FASB ASC 855-10-50-2]

	Yes	No	N/A
3. Do disclosures include unusual or infrequent events or transactions occurring after the financial statement date, but before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued (as discussed in FASB ASC 855-10-25), which might significantly affect the usefulness of the financial statements in assessing the plan's present and future ability to pay benefits? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1(*h*)]	_____	_____	_____
4. For those unusual or infrequent events or transactions identified in question 3, do disclosures include the effects of such events or transactions, if reasonably determinable, or the reasons why such effects are quantifiable? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1(*h*)]	_____	_____	_____

M. Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Securitizations

Notes: In June 2009, FASB issued Statement No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140*. FASB Statement No. 166 is effective as of the beginning of reporting periods that begin after November 15, 2009 (that is, January 1, 2010, for plans with calendar year-ends). Earlier application is prohibited.

Among other guidance relating to transfer of financial assets, FASB Statement No. 166 (*a*) clarifies that the objective of paragraph 9 of FASB Statement No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 125*, is to determine whether a transferor has surrendered control over transferred financial assets; (*b*) defines the term *participating interest* to establish specific conditions for reporting a transfer of a portion of a financial asset as a sale; and (*c*) requires that a transferor recognize and initially measure at fair value all assets obtained and liabilities incurred as a result of a transfer accounted for as a sale. In addition, FASB Statement No. 166 requires enhanced disclosures to provide financial statements to users with greater transparency about the transfers of financial assets and the transferor's continuing involvement with transferred financial assets.

In December 2009, FASB issued ASU No. 2009-16, *Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets*, which formally incorporated the provisions of FASB Statement No. 166 into FASB ASC 860. ASU No. 2009-16 represents a revision to the provisions of former FASB Statement No. 140 and will require more information about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions and where entities have continuing exposure to the risks related to transferred financial assets. It eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity (SPE), changes the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and requires additional disclosures.

This checklist has not been updated to include the presentation and disclosure requirements of FASB Statement No. 166 and ASU No. 2009-16.

Readers can refer to the full texts of these statements on the FASB website at www.fasb.org.

	Yes	No	N/A
1. Is the policy for requiring collateral or other security disclosed if the reporting entity has entered into repurchase agreements or securities lending transactions? [FASB ASC 860-30-50-1A]	_____	_____	_____
2. If the plan has pledged any of its assets as collateral that are not reclassified and separately reported in the statement of net assets available for benefits pursuant to FASB ASC 860-30-25-5(a), is the carrying amount and classification of those assets as of the date of the latest statement of net assets available for benefits presented? [FASB ASC 860-30-50-1A]	_____	_____	_____
3. If the plan has accepted collateral that it is permitted by contract or custom to sell or repledge is the fair value (as of the date of each statement of net assets available for benefits) of that collateral and of the portion of that collateral that it has sold or repledged disclosed? [FASB ASC 860-30-50-1A]	_____	_____	_____
4. If the plan sets aside assets solely for the purpose of satisfying scheduled payments of a specific obligation, is disclosure made of the nature of restrictions placed on those assets? [FASB ASC 860-30-50-2]	_____	_____	_____
5. If it is not practicable to estimate the fair value of certain assets obtained or liabilities incurred in transfers of financial assets during the period, are those items and the reasons why it is not practicable to estimate fair value described in the notes to the financial statements? [FASB ASC 860-10-50-1]	_____	_____	_____
6. For all servicing assets and servicing liabilities, are the following disclosures made:			
a. Management's basis for determining its classes of servicing assets and servicing liabilities?	_____	_____	_____
b. A description of the risks inherent in servicing assets and servicing liabilities and, if applicable, the instruments used to mitigate the income statement effect of changes in fair value of the servicing assets and servicing liabilities? (Disclosure of quantitative information about the instruments used to manage the risks inherent in servicing assets and servicing liabilities, including the fair value of those instruments at the beginning and end of the period, is encouraged but not required.)	_____	_____	_____
c. The amount of contractually specified servicing fees (as defined in the glossary), late fees, and ancillary fees earned for each period for which results of operations are presented, including a description of where each amount is reported in the statement of income? [FASB ASC 860-50-50-2]	_____	_____	_____
7. For servicing assets and servicing liabilities subsequently measured at fair value,			

	Yes	No	N/A
a. for each class of servicing assets and servicing liabilities, the activity in the balance of servicing assets and the activity in the balance of servicing liabilities (including a description of where changes in fair value are reported in the statement of income for each period for which results of operations are presented), including, but not limited to, the following:			
i. The beginning and ending balances?	____	____	____
ii. Additions (through purchases of servicing assets, assumptions of servicing obligations, and servicing obligations that result from transfers of financial assets)?	____	____	____
iii. Disposals?	____	____	____
iv. Changes in fair value during the period resulting from changes in valuation inputs or assumptions used in the valuation model?	____	____	____
v. Changes in fair value during the period resulting from other changes in fair value and a description of those changes?	____	____	____
vi. Other changes that affect the balance and a description of those changes?	____	____	____
b. a description of the valuation techniques or other methods used to estimate the fair value of servicing assets and servicing liabilities? If a valuation model is used, the description should include the methodology and model validation procedures, as well as quantitative and qualitative information about the assumptions used in the valuation model (for example, discount rates and prepayment speeds). (An entity that provides quantitative information about the instruments used to manage risks inherent in the servicing assets and servicing liabilities, as encouraged by FASB ASC 860-50-50-2(b), is also encouraged, but not required, to disclose a description of the valuation techniques, as well as quantitative and qualitative information about the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of those instruments.) [FASB ASC 860-50-50-3]	____	____	____
8. For servicing assets and servicing liabilities subsequently amortized in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income or loss and assessed for impairment or increased obligation,			
a. for each class of servicing assets and servicing liabilities, the activity in the balance of servicing assets and the activity in the balance of servicing liabilities (including a description of where changes in the carrying amount are reported in the statement of income for each period for which results of operations are presented), including, but not limited to, the following:			

	Yes	No	N/A
i. The beginning and ending balances?	____	____	____
ii. Additions (through purchases or servicing assets, assumption of servicing obligations, and servicing obligations that result from transfers of financial assets)?	____	____	____
iii. Disposals?	____	____	____
iv. Amortization?	____	____	____
v. Application of valuation allowance to adjust carrying value of servicing assets?	____	____	____
vi. Other-than-temporary impairments?	____	____	____
vii. Other changes that affect the balance and a description of those changes?	____	____	____
b. for each class of servicing assets and servicing liabilities, the fair value of recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities at the beginning and end of the period if it is practicable to estimate the value?	____	____	____
c. a description of the valuation techniques or other methods used to estimate fair value of the servicing assets and servicing liabilities? If a valuation model is used, the description should include the methodology and model validation procedures, as well as quantitative and qualitative information about the assumptions used in the valuation model (for example, discount rates and prepayment speeds). (An entity that provides quantitative information about the instruments used to manage risks inherent in the servicing assets and servicing liabilities is also encouraged, but not required, to disclose a description of the valuation techniques as well as quantitative and qualitative information about the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of those instruments.)	____	____	____
d. the risk characteristics of the underlying financial assets used to stratify recognized servicing assets for purposes of measuring impairment in accordance with FASB ASC 860-50-35-9?	____	____	____
e. the activity by class in any valuation allowance for impairment of recognized servicing assets—including beginning and ending balances, aggregate additions charged and recoveries credited to operations, and aggregate write-downs charged against the allowance—for each period for which results of operations are presented? [FASB ASC 860-50-50-4]	____	____	____
9. If the entity has securitized financial assets during any period presented and accounts for that transfer as a sale, are the following items disclosed for each major asset type:			

	Yes	No	N/A
a. Its accounting policies for initially measuring the interests that continue to be held by the transferor, if any, and servicing assets and servicing liabilities, if any, including the methodology (whether quoted market price, prices based on sales of similar assets and liabilities, or prices based on valuation techniques) used in determining their fair value?	____	____	____
b. The characteristics of securitizations (a description of the transferor's continuing involvement with the transferred assets, including, but not limited to, servicing, recourse, and restrictions on interests that continue to be held by the transferor) and the gain or loss from sale of financial assets in securitizations?	____	____	____
c. The key assumptions* used in measuring the fair value of interests that continue to be held by the transferor and servicing assets or servicing liabilities, if any, at the time of securitization (including, at a minimum, quantitative information about discount rates, expected prepayments including the expected weighted-average life of prepayable financial assets, and anticipated credit losses, if applicable)?	____	____	____
d. Cash flows between the securitization SPE and the transferor, unless reported separately elsewhere in the financial statements or notes (including proceeds from new securitizations, proceeds from collections reinvested in revolving-period securitizations, purchases of delinquent or foreclosed loans, servicing fees, and cash flows received on interests that continue to be held by the transferor)? [FASB ASC 860-20-50-3]	____	____	____
10. If the entity has interests that continue to be held by the transferor in financial assets that it has securitized or servicing assets or servicing liabilities relating to assets that it has securitized, at the date of the latest statement of financial position presented, are the following items disclosed for each major asset type:			
a. Its accounting policies for subsequently measuring those interests, including the methodology (whether quoted market price, prices based on sales of similar assets and liabilities, or prices based on valuation techniques) used in determining their fair value?	____	____	____
b. The key assumptions used in subsequently measuring the fair value of those interests (including, at a minimum, quantitative information about discount rates, expected prepayments including the expected weighted-average life of prepayable financial assets, and anticipated credit losses, including expected static pool losses, if applicable)?	____	____	____

* If an entity has made multiple securitizations of the same major asset type during a period, it may disclose the range of assumptions.

	Yes	No	N/A
c. A sensitivity analysis or stress test showing the hypothetical effect on the fair value of those interests (including any servicing assets or servicing liabilities) of two or more unfavorable variations from the expected levels for each key assumption that is reported under (*b*) independently from any change in another key assumption, and a description of the objectives, methodology, and limitations of the sensitivity analysis or stress test?	_____	_____	_____
d. For the securitized assets and any other financial assets that it manages together with them,			
i. the total principal amount outstanding, the portion that has been derecognized, and the portion that continues to be recognized in each category reported in the statement of financial position, at the end of the period?	_____	_____	_____
ii. delinquencies at the end of the period?	_____	_____	_____
iii. credit losses, net of recoveries, during the period? [FASB ASC 860-20-50-4]	_____	_____	_____

Note: Disclosure of average balances during the period is encouraged, but not required.

N. Fair Value Measurements

Notes: In September 2006, FASB issued Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which was codified in FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, which was effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years.

In February 2008, FASB issued FSP FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, which delayed the effective date of FASB Statement No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized and disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. FSP FAS 157-2 defers the effective date of FASB Statement No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 (that is, January 1, 2009, for plans with calendar year-ends).

******

In April 2009, FASB issued FSP FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly*, which has been codified in FASB ASC 820 and provides additional guidance for estimating fair value when there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability and also provides guidance on identifying the circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly.

FSP FAS 157-4 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009 (that is, December 31, 2009, for plans with calen-

(continued)

	Yes	No	N/A

dar year-ends), and should be applied prospectively. This FSP does not require disclosures for earlier periods presented for comparative purposes at initial adoption. In periods after initial adoption, this FSP requires comparative disclosures only for periods ending after initial adoption. FSP FAS 157-4 supersedes FSP FAS 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for that Asset is Not Active*.

This checklist has been updated to include the presentation and disclosure requirements of FSP FAS 157-4.

******

In September 2009, FASB issued ASU No. 2009-12, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)*. ASU No. 2009-12 provides guidance on using the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by investees to estimate the fair value of an alterna-tive investment. ASU No. 2009-12 provides amendments to FASB ASC 820 for the fair value measurement of investments in certain entities that calculate NAV per share and requires disclosures by major category of investments about the attributes of those investments.

The amendments in this ASU are effective for interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2009 (that is, December 31, 2009, for plans with calendar year-ends). Early application is permitted in financial statements for earlier interim and annual periods which have not been issued. (If an entity elects to early adopt ASU No. 2009-12, the entity is permitted to defer the adoption of the disclosure provisions of FASB 820-10-50-6A until periods ending after December 15, 2009.

This checklist has been updated to include the presentation and disclosure requirements of ASU No. 2009-12.

This guidance is labeled as "Pending Content" due to the transition and open effective date information discussed in FASB ASC 820-10-65-6.

******

In January 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*. ASU No. 2010-06 amends the disclosure requirements of FASB ASC 820 to require new disclosures regarding (*a*) transfers in and out of levels 1 and 2 and (*b*) activity in level 3 fair value measurements. ASU No. 2010-06 also provides amendments to FASB ASC 820 that clarify existing disclosures regarding (*a*) level of disaggregation for each class of assets and liabilities and (*b*) disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques for fair value mea-surements that fall in either levels 2 or 3.

The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009 (that is January 1, 2010 for plans with calendar year-ends), except for the disclosures regarding the rollforward of activity in level 3 fair value measurements which are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010 (that is, January 1, 2011 for plans with calendar year-ends), and for interim periods within those fiscal years.

This checklist has not been updated to include the presentation and disclosure requirements of ASU No. 2010-06.

(continued)

	Yes	No	N/A

This guidance is located in FASB ASC 820-10-50 and 820-10-55 and is labeled as "Pending Content" due to the transition and open effective date information contained in FASB ASC 820-10-65-7.

Practice Tip

With regard to question 1, for equity and debt securities, *major category* is defined as major security type as described in FASB ASC 320-10-50-1B, even if the equity securities or debt securities are not within the scope of FASB ASC 320, *Investments—Debt and Equity Securities*.
["Pending Content" in FASB ASC 820-10-50-2]

1. For assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis in periods subsequent to initial recognition (for example, trading securities), has the reporting entity disclosed information that enables users of its financial statements to assess the inputs used to develop those measurements and for recurring fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3), the effect of the measurements on earnings (or changes in net assets) for the period? To meet that objective, has the reporting entity disclosed the following information for each interim and annual period (except as otherwise specified) separately for each major category of assets and liabilities:

   a. The fair value measurements at the reporting date? ____ ____ ____

   b. The level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements in their entirety fall, segregating fair value measurements using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1), significant other observable inputs (level 2), and significant unobservable inputs (level 3)? ____ ____ ____

   c. For fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3), a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances, separately presenting changes during the period attributable to the following:[4]

      i. Total gains or losses for the period (realized and unrealized), segregating those gains or losses included in earnings (or changes in net assets), and a description of where those gains or losses included in earnings (or changes in net assets) are reported in the statement of income (or activities)? ____ ____ ____

      ii. Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements (net)? ____ ____ ____

      iii. Transfers in or out, or both, of level 3 (for example, transfers due to changes in the observability of significant inputs)? ____ ____ ____

[4] For derivative assets and liabilities, the reconciliation disclosure required by "Pending Content" in FASB ASC 820-10-50-2(c) may be presented net. [FASB ASC 820-10-50-3]

	Yes	No	N/A
d. The amount of the total gains or losses for the period in question 1(*c*)(i) included in earnings (or changes in net assets) that are attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities still held at the reporting date and a description of where those unrealized gains or losses are reported in the statement of income (or activities)?	_____	_____	_____
e. The inputs and valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value and a discussion of changes in valuation techniques and related inputs, if any, during the period?	_____	_____	_____
[FASB ASC 820-10-50 par. 1 and 3; "Pending Content" in FASB ASC 820-10-50-2]			
2. For assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in periods subsequent to initial recognition (for example, impaired assets), has the reporting entity disclosed information that enables users of its financial statements to assess the inputs used to develop those measurements? To meet that objective, has the reporting entity disclosed all of the following information for each interim and annual period (except as otherwise specified) separately for each major category of assets and liabilities:			
a. The fair value measurements recorded during the period and the reasons for the measurements?	_____	_____	_____
b. The level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements in their entirety fall, segregating fair value measurements using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1), significant other observable inputs (level 2), and significant unobservable inputs (level 3)?	_____	_____	_____
c. For fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3), a description of the inputs and the information used to develop the inputs?	_____	_____	_____
d. The inputs and valuation technique(s) used to measure fair value and a discussion of changes, if any, in valuation techniques and related inputs used to measure similar assets or liabilities in prior periods during the period?	_____	_____	_____
["Pending Content" in FASB ASC 820-10-50-5]			
3. For investments that are within the scope of paragraphs 4–5 of FASB ASC 820-10-15 and that are measured at fair value (on a recurring or nonrecurring basis), has the plan disclosed information that enables the users of its financial statements to understand the nature and risks of the investments and whether the investments are probable of being sold at amounts different from net asset value (or its equivalent)?	_____	_____	_____
4. To meet the disclosure requirements in question 3, to the extent applicable, has the plan disclosed all of the following information for each major category of investment:			

	Yes	No	N/A
a. The fair value (as determined by applying paragraphs 59–62 of FASB ASC 820-10-35) of the investments in the major category, and a description of the significant investment strategies of the investee(s) in the major category?	____	____	____
b. For each major category of investment that includes investments that can never be redeemed with the investees, but the reporting entity receives distributions through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the investees, the reporting entity's estimate of the period of time over which the underlying assets are expected to be liquidated by the investees?	____	____	____
c. The amount of the reporting entity's unfunded commitments related to investments in the major category?	____	____	____
d. A general description of the terms and conditions upon which the investor may redeem investments in the major category (for example, quarterly redemption with 60 days' notice)?	____	____	____
e. The circumstances in which an otherwise redeemable investment in the major category (or a portion thereof) might not be redeemable (for example, investment subject to a lockup or gate)? Also for those otherwise redeemable investments that are restricted from redemption as of the reporting entity's measurement date, has the reporting entity disclosed its estimate of when the restriction from redemption might lapse? If an estimate cannot be made, has the reporting entity disclosed that fact and how long the restriction has been in effect?	____	____	____
f. Any other significant restriction on the ability to sell investments in the major category at the measurement date?	____	____	____
g. If a reporting entity has determined that it is probable that it will sell an investment(s) for an amount different from net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as described in FASB ASC 820-10-35-62, has the reporting entity disclosed the total fair value of all investments that meet the criteria in FASB ASC 820-10-35-62 and any remaining actions required to complete the sale?	____	____	____
h. If a group of investments would otherwise meet the criteria in FASB ASC 820-10-35-62 but the individual investments to be sold have not been identified, so the investments continue to qualify for the practical expedient in FASB ASC 820-10-35-59, has the reporting entity disclosed its plans to sell and any remaining actions required to complete the sale(s)?	____	____	____

["Pending Content" in FASB ASC 820-10-50-6A]

	Yes	*No*	*N/A*
5. For a liability having the characteristics set forth in FASB ASC 820-10-25-1, has the entity disclosed the existence of the third-party credit enhancement on its issued liability? (***Note***: "Pending Content" in FASB ASC 820-10-35-18A states that, for the issuer, the unit of accounting for a liability measured or disclosed at fair value does not include the third-party credit enhancement.) ["Pending Content" in FASB ASC 820-10-50-4A]	____	____	____
6. Are the quantitative disclosures required by FASB ASC 820-10-50 presented using a tabular format? [FASB ASC 820-10-50-8]	____	____	____
7. Is the fair value information disclosed under FASB ASC 820-10-50 and the fair value information disclosed as required by other FASB ASC topics (for example, FASB ASC 825-10-50) combined in the periods in which those disclosures are required, if practicable? ***(Common Practice)*** [FASB ASC 820-10-50-9]	____	____	____
8. Is information about other similar measurements (for example, inventories measured at market value under FASB ASC 330, *Inventory*, disclosed, if practicable? ***(Common Practice)*** [FASB ASC 820-10-50-9]	____	____	____
9. As of each date for which a statement of financial position is presented, do the entities disclose the following about items measured at fair value under the option in FASB ASC 825:	____	____	____
a. Management's reasons for electing a fair value option for each eligible item or group of similar eligible items?	____	____	____
b. If the fair value option is elected for some but not all eligible items within a group of similar eligible items			
i. a description of those similar items and the reasons for partial election?	____	____	____
ii. information to enable users to understand how the group of similar items relates to individual line items on the statement of financial position?	____	____	____
c. For each line item in the statement of financial position that includes an item or items for which the fair value option has been elected			
i. information to enable users to understand how each line item in the statement of financial position relates to major categories of assets and liabilities presented in accordance with FASB ASC 820 fair value disclosure requirements?	____	____	____
ii. the aggregate carrying amount of items included in each line item in the statement of financial position that are not eligible for the fair value option, if any?	____	____	____
d. The difference between the aggregate fair value and the aggregate unpaid principal balance of the following:			

	Yes	No	N/A
i. Loans and long-term receivables (other than securities subject to FASB ASC 320) that have contractual principal amounts and for which the fair value option has been elected?	_____	_____	_____
ii. Long-term debt instruments that have contractual principal amounts and for which the fair value option has been elected?	_____	_____	_____
e. For loans held as assets for which the fair value option has been elected			
i. the aggregate fair value of loans that are 90 days or more past due?	_____	_____	_____
ii. if the entity's policy is to recognize interest income separately from other changes in fair value, the aggregate fair value of loans in nonaccrual status?	_____	_____	_____
iii. the difference between the aggregate fair value and the aggregate unpaid principal balance for loans that are 90 days or more past due, in nonaccrual status, or both?	_____	_____	_____
f. For information required by FASB ASC 323-10-50-3 (equity method and joint venture investments) for investments that would have been accounted for under the equity method if the entity had not chosen to apply the fair value option? [FASB ASC 825-10-50-28]	_____	_____	_____
10. For each period for which an income statement is presented, do entities disclose the following about items for which the fair value option has been elected:			
a. For each line item in the statement of financial position, the amounts of gains and losses from fair value changes included in earnings during the period and in which line in the income statement those gains and losses are reported? (The statement does not preclude an entity from meeting this requirement by disclosing amounts of gains and losses that include amounts of gains and losses for other items measured at fair value, such as items required to be measured at fair value.)	_____	_____	_____
b. A description of how interest and dividends are measured and where they are reported in the income statement? (The statement does not address the methods used for recognizing and measuring the amount of dividend income, interest income, and interest expense for items for which the fair value option has been elected.)	_____	_____	_____
c. For loans and other receivables held as assets			
i. the estimated amount of gains or losses included in earnings during the period attributable to changes in instrument-specific credit risk?	_____	_____	_____

	Yes	No	N/A
ii. how the gains or losses attributable to changes in instrument-specific credit risk were determined?	_____	_____	_____
d. For liabilities with fair values that have been significantly affected during the reporting period by changes in the instrument-specific credit risk			
i. the estimated amount of gains and losses from fair value changes included in earnings that are attributable to changes in the instrument specific credit risk?	_____	_____	_____
ii. qualitative information about the reasons for those changes?	_____	_____	_____
iii. how the gains and losses attributable to changes in instrument-specific credit risk were determined? [FASB ASC 825-10-50-30]	_____	_____	_____

Note: The disclosure requirements in paragraphs 28–30 of FASB ASC 825-10-50 do not eliminate disclosure requirements included in other FASB ASC topics, including other disclosure requirements relating to fair value measurement. Entities are encouraged but are not required to present the required disclosures in combination with related fair value information required to be disclosed.
[FASB ASC 825-10-50-27]

Other Required Disclosures

	Yes	No	N/A
11. In annual periods only, does an entity disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of items for which the fair value option has been elected? [FASB ASC 825-10-50-31]	_____	_____	_____
12. If an entity elects the fair value option at a remeasurement event has it disclosed the following in financial statements for the period of the election:			
a. Qualitative information about the nature of the event?	_____	_____	_____
b. Quantitative information by line item in the statement of financial position indicating which line items in the income statement include the effect on earnings of initially electing the fair value option for an item? [FASB ASC 825-10-50-32]	_____	_____	_____

O. Other Matters

Note: The plan's financial statements should disclose other information as described in FASB ASC 965, *Health and Welfare Benefit Plans*. Certain of the disclosures relate to plans with accumulated assets rather than those with trusts that act more as conduits for benefit payments or insurance premiums. Separate disclosures may be made to the extent that the plan provides both health and other welfare benefits.
[FASB ASC 965-205-50-1]

	Yes	No	N/A
1. For defined contribution health and welfare plans, do the plan's financial statements provide information about plan resources and the manner in which the stewardship responsibility for those resources has been discharged? [FASB ASC 965-205-10-2]	____	____	____
2. Do disclosures include the funding policy of the plan and any changes in the policy during the plan year? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*c*]	____	____	____
a. If the benefit obligations exceed the net assets of the plan, is the method of funding this deficit, as provided for in the plan agreement or collective bargaining agreement, disclosed? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*c*]	____	____	____
b. For a contributory plan, does the disclosure on funding policy state the method of determining participants' contributions? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*c*]	____	____	____
c. If significant plan administration or related costs are being borne by the employer, is that fact disclosed? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*c*]	____	____	____
3. Is a description included of the portion of the plan's estimated cost of providing postretirement benefits funded by retiree contributions for each year for which a year-end statement of net assets available for benefits is presented? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*c*]	____	____	____

Practice Tip

The plan's estimated cost of postretirement benefits is the plan's expected claims cost for the year. It excludes benefit costs paid by Medicare and costs, such as deductibles and copayments, paid directly to the medical provider by participants. The portion of the plan's estimated cost that is funded by retiree contributions is determined at the beginning of the year based on the plan sponsor's cost-sharing policy. In determining that amount, the retirees' required contribution for the year should be reduced by any amounts intended to recover a shortfall (or increased by amounts intended to compensate for an overcharge) in attaining the desired cost-sharing in prior year(s).
[FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*c*]

	Yes	No	N/A
a. If the plan terms provide that a shortfall in attaining the intended cost sharing in the prior year(s) is to be recovered by increasing the retiree contribution in the current year, is that incremental contribution separately disclosed?	____	____	____
b. If the plan terms provide that participant contributions in the current year are to be reduced by the amount by which participant contributions in prior year exceeded the amount needed to attain the desired cost-sharing, is the resulting reduction in the current year contribution separately disclosed?	____	____	____

	Yes	*No*	*N/A*
c. Is the information about retiree contributions provided for each significant group of retired participants to the extent their contributions differ? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*c*]	_____	_____	_____
4. Do disclosures include the policy regarding the purchase of contracts with insurance entities that are excluded from plan assets? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*e*]	_____	_____	_____
5. With respect to contracts with insurance entities that are excluded from plan assets, is consideration given to disclosing the type and extent of insurance coverage, as well as the extent to which risk is transferred (for example, coverage period and claims reported or claims incurred)? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*e*]	_____	_____	_____
6. Do disclosures include the following:			
a. The amounts and types of securities of the employer and related parties included in plan assets, and the approximate amount of future annual benefits of plan participants covered by insurance contracts issued by the employer and related parties? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*f*]	_____	_____	_____
b. Significant real estate or other transactions in which the plan and any of the following parties are jointly involved: the sponsor, the plan administrator, employers, or employee organizations? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*g*]	_____	_____	_____
7. Do disclosures include the assumed health care cost-trend rate(s) used to measure the expected cost of benefits covered by the plan for the next year, a general description of the direction and pattern of change in the assumed trend rates thereafter, the ultimate trend rate(s), and when the rate is expected to be achieved? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*j*]	_____	_____	_____
8. For health and welfare benefit plans providing postretirement health care benefits, is the effect of a one-percentage-point increase in the assumed health care cost-trend rates for each future year on the postretirement benefit obligation disclosed? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*k*]	_____	_____	_____
9. Do disclosures include any modification of the existing cost-sharing provisions that are encompassed by the substantive plan(s) and the existence and nature of any commitment to increase monetary benefits provided by the plan and their effect on the plan's financial statements? [FASB ASC 965-205-50-1*l*]	_____	_____	_____
10. For negotiated plans, are benefit obligations due during a plan's contract period disclosed? (***Common Practice***) [Common Practice; FASB ASC 965-30-50-3]	_____	_____	_____

	Yes	No	N/A

IX. ERISA Reporting Requirements

A. Form 5500 Report

	Yes	No	N/A
1. Did plans with 100 or more participants at the beginning of the plan year file an annual report (Form 5500) containing financial statements prepared in accordance with either U.S. GAAP, or an other comprehensive basis of accounting, such as the cash basis or modified cash basis of accounting, separate schedules, notes (required for a full and fair presentation), and an independent public accountant's report prepared under generally accepted auditing standards? [AAG 13.20–.21 and A.23]	____	____	____

Practice Tip

DOL regulations permit plans that have between 80 and 120 participants (inclusive) at the beginning of the plan year to complete the Form 5500 in the same category (*large plan* or *small plan*) as was filed for the previous year. The Form 5500 is filed with the EBSA in accordance with the instructions to the form. (See section 10,000.29–.32 for a discussion about the Form 5500.)

B. Financial Statement Disclosures Required Under the Alternative Method of Compliance for Health and Welfare Benefit Plans Pursuant to DOL Regulations Section CFR 2520.103 and Section 103 of ERISA

1. If the financial statements are filed under the alternative method pursuant to DOL Regulations Section 2520.103-1(a)(2), do the disclosures in the financial statements include the following:

	Yes	No	N/A
a. A description of accounting principles and variances from U.S. GAAP?	____	____	____
b. A description of the plan, including significant changes in the plan and the effect of the changes on benefits?	____	____	____
c. The funding policy and changes in the funding policy from the prior year (including the policy with respect to prior service cost) and any changes in such policies during the year?	____	____	____
d. A description of material lease commitments, and other commitments and contingent liabilities?	____	____	____
e. A description of any agreements and transactions with persons known to be parties-in-interest?	____	____	____
f. A general description of priorities in the event of plan termination?	____	____	____
g. Whether a tax ruling or determination letter has been obtained?	____	____	____
h. Any other information required for a fair presentation?	____	____	____

	Yes	No	N/A
i. An explanation of any differences between the information contained in the separate financial statements and the net assets, liabilities, income, expense, and changes in net assets as required to be reported on Form 5500? [AAG A.50*a* and A.51*c*]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tip

Because ERISA requires 401(h) accounts to be reported as assets of the pension plan, a reconciliation of the net assets reported in the financial statements to those reported in the Form 5500 is required for the health and welfare benefit plan.
[FASB ASC 965-205-50-4]

C. Required Financial Statements and Supporting Schedules

1. For plans filing under either method (statutory or alternative), are the following financial statements included and covered by the auditor's report:

	Yes	No	N/A
a. Statement of plan assets and liabilities by category at current value and in comparative form for the beginning and end of the plan year?	_____	_____	_____
b. Separate or combined statements of plan income and expenses and of changes in net assets? [AAG A.51*a*]	_____	_____	_____

2. The Form 5500 requires that certain supplemental schedules be attached to the annual Form 5500 filing. Pursuant to DOL regulations, are the following *separate schedules* included with the financial statements of the plan and covered by the auditor's report:

Practice Tip

The instructions to the Form 5500 provide specific information as to the form and content of the various schedule requirements.

Nonstandardized Schedules

	Yes	No	N/A
a. The Schedule H line 4i—Schedule of Assets (Held at End of Year). Does the schedule use the format shown here and is it clearly labeled "Schedule H line 4i—Schedule of Assets (Held at End of Year)?" (If filing under the alternative method, a separate schedule of assets held at plan year-end and a schedule of certain assets acquired and disposed of within the plan year.)	_____	_____	_____

(*a*)	(*b*) Identity of issue, borrower, lessor or similar party	(*c*) Description of investment including maturity date, rate of interest, collateral, par, or maturity value	(*d*) Cost	(*e*) Current value

Yes *No* *N/A*

Practice Tip

Participant loans may be aggregated and presented with a general description of terms and interest rates. In column *d*, cost information may be omitted with respect to participant or beneficiary directed transactions under an individual account plan.

b. The Schedule H line 4i—Schedule of Assets (Acquired and Disposed of Within the Plan Year) (see 2520.103-11). Is the schedule clearly labeled "Schedule H line 4i—Schedule of Assets (Acquired and Disposed of Within the Plan Year)" and does it use the following format? _____ _____ _____

(*a*) Identity of issue, borrower, lessor or similar party	(*b*) Description of investment including maturity date, rate of interest, collateral, par, or maturity value	(*c*) Cost of acquisitions	(*d*) Proceeds of dispositions

Practice Tip

In column *c*, cost information may be omitted with respect to participant or beneficiary directed transactions under an individual account plan.

c. The Schedule H line 4j—Schedule of Reportable Transactions. Is this schedule clearly labeled "Schedule H line 4j—Schedule of Reportable Transactions" and does it use the following format? _____ _____ _____

(*a*) Identity of party involved	(*b*) Description of asset (include interest rate and maturity in case of a loan)	(*c*) Purchase price	(*d*) Selling price	(*e*) Lease rental	(*f*) Expense incurred with transaction	(*g*) Cost of asset	(*h*) Current value of asset on transaction date	(*i*) Net gain or (loss)

Practice Tip

Participant or beneficiary directed transactions under an individual account plan should not be taken into account for purposes of preparing this schedule. The current value of all assets of the plan, including those resulting from participant direction, should be included in determining the 5 percent figure for all other transactions.

Note: Beginning for 2009 plan years, large plans with delinquent participant contributions should attach a schedule clearly labeled, "Schedule H Line 4a—Schedule of Delinquent Participant Contributions" using the following format. Information on all delinquent participant contributions should be reported on line 4a of either Schedule H or Schedule I of the Form 5500, and should not be reported on line 4d of Schedule H or I or on Schedule G.

	Yes	No	N/A
d. The Schedule H line 4a—Schedule of Delinquent Participant Contributions?	_____	_____	_____

Participant Contributions Transferred Late to Plan	Total That Constitute Nonexempt Prohibited Transactions			Total Fully Corrected Under Voluntary Fiduciary Correction Program (VFCP) and Prohibited Transaction Exemption 2002-51
Check Here	Contributions	Contributions Corrected	Contributions Pending	
If Late Particpant Loan Repayments Are Included	Not Corrected	Outside VFCP	Correction in VFCP	

Practice Tip

Participant loan repayments paid to or withheld by an employer for purposes of transmittal to the plan that were not transmitted to the plan in a timely fashion must be reported either on line 4a of either Schedule H or I of the Form 5500 in accordance with the reporting requirements that apply to delinquent participant contributions or on line 4d of Schedule H or I of Form 5500. For further guidance regarding the reporting of delinquent participant contributions, see the instructions to the Form 5500 and the EBSA website frequently asked questions at www.dol.gov/ebsa/faqs/faq_compliance_5500.html.

	Yes	No	N/A
e. Are the following schedules reported on Schedule G of the Form 5500:			
i. Schedule G Part I—Schedule of Loans or Fixed Income Obligations in Default or Classified as Uncollectible?	_____	_____	_____
ii. Schedule G Part II—Schedule of Leases in Default or Classified as Uncollectible?	_____	_____	_____
iii. Schedule G Part III—Nonexempt Transactions? [AAG A.51*b* and AAG exhibit A-1]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tip

Plans filing their annual reports under the statutory method are required to report transactions that exceed 3 percent of the fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year, whereas plans that file pursuant to the alternative method of compliance prescribed in DOL regulations are required to report transactions that exceed 5 percent of the fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year. For a new plan, the percentage amount applies to the fair value of plan assets at the end of the year.
[AAG A.51 fn 18]

FSP Section 10,300
Auditor's Report Checklist

.01 This checklist has been developed by the staff of the Accounting and Auditing Publications Team of the AICPA as a nonauthoritative practice aid.

.02 This checklist contains numerous references to authoritative accounting and auditing pronouncements. Abbreviations and acronyms used in such references include the following:

AAG =	AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *Employee Benefit Plans* (with conforming changes as of March 1, 2010)
AR =	Reference to section number in AICPA *Professional Standards* (vol. 2)
AU =	Reference to section number in AICPA *Professional Standards* (vol. 1)
CFR =	U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations*
DOL =	Department of Labor
PCAOB =	Public Company Accounting Oversight Board
SAS =	AICPA Statement on Auditing Standards

.03 The PCAOB establishes standards for audits of *issuers*, as that term is defined by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 or whose audit is prescribed by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Other entities are referred to as *nonissuers*.

Practice Tip

Interpretation No. 17, "Clarification in the Audit Report of the Extent of Testing of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting in Accordance With Generally Accepted Auditing Standards," of AU section 508, *Reports on Audited Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 9508 par. .85–.88), provides language that may be added to the auditor's standard report on the financial statements of a nonissuer to clarify differences between an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS) and an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Interpretation No. 18, "References to PCAOB Standards in an Audit Report on a Nonissuer," of AU section 508 (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 9508 par. 89–.92), explains how the auditor may report if engaged to also follow PCAOB auditing standards in the audit of a nonissuer.

.04 Checklist Questionnaire:

	Yes	*No*	*N/A*
X. Auditor's Report Checklist			
1. Is each financial statement audited, specifically identified in the introductory paragraph of the auditor's report? [AU 508.06]	_____	_____	_____
2. Do the titles of the financial statements referred to in the introductory paragraph of the auditor's report match the titles of the financial statements presented? [Common Practice]	_____	_____	_____

	Yes	No	N/A
3. Do the dates of the financial statements referred to in the introductory paragraph of the auditor's report match the dates of the financial statements presented? [Common Practice]	____	____	____
4. Is the report appropriately addressed? [AU 508.09]	____	____	____
5. Does the independent auditor's report include the following elements:			
a. A title that includes the word *independent*? [AU 508.08*a*]	____	____	____
b. A statement that the financial statements identified in the report were audited? [AU 508.08*b*]	____	____	____
c. A statement that the financial statements are the responsibility of management and that the auditor's responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on his or her audit? [AU 508.08*c*]	____	____	____
d. **(Audits of nonissuers and for filings with the DOL only)** A statement that the audit was conducted in accordance with GAAS and an identification of the country of origin of those standards (for example, auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America [U.S. GAAS])? [AU 508.08*d*]	____	____	____
e. **(Audits of issuers [11–K filings with the SEC only])** A statement that the audit was conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB (United States)? [PCAOB Auditing Standard No. 1 par. 3 (AU-P app. A par. 3)]	____	____	____
f. A statement that those standards require that the auditor plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement? [AU 508.08*e*]	____	____	____
g. A statement that an audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation? [AU 508.08*f*]	____	____	____
h. A statement that the auditor believes that his or her audit provides a reasonable basis for his or her opinion? [AU 508.08*g*]	____	____	____

	Yes	No	N/A
i. When the auditor reports on financial statements presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, an opinion about whether the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets of the plan as of the balance sheet date and the changes in net assets for the period then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP)? The opinion should include an identification of the United States of America as the country of origin of those accounting principles. [AU 508.08*h*]			

Notes: In May 2008, the Auditing Standards Board (ASB) issued Interpretation No. 19, "Financial Statements Prepared in Conformity With International Financial Reporting Standards as Issued by the International Accounting Standards Board," of AU section 508 (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 9508 par. .93–.97), which provides that, when the auditor of a nonissuer reports on financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the auditor would refer, in the auditor's report, to IFRSs rather than U.S. GAAP.

When an auditor of a nonissuer reports on financial statements presented in conformity with both IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and a jurisdictional variation of IFRSs, the auditor would refer, in the auditor's report, to both IFRSs and IFRSs as endorsed by [*insert name of endorsing country or economic union*].

When an auditor of a nonissuer reports on financial statements presented in conformity with a jurisdictional variation of IFRSs such that the entity's financial statements do not contain an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRSs as issued by the IASB, paragraphs .14–.15 of AU section 534, *Reporting on Financial Statements Prepared for Use in Other Countries* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1), and paragraphs .35–.60 of AU section 508 apply to financial statements prepared for more than limited distribution in the United States.

	Yes	No	N/A
j. When the auditor reports on financial statements presented in conformity with IFRSs, an opinion about whether the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the reporting entity as of the balance sheet date and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period then ended in conformity with IFRSs as issued by the IASB? [AU 9508.93–.97]			

	Yes	No	N/A
k. When the auditor reports on financial statements presented both in conformity with IFRSs and a jurisdictional variant of IFRSs, an opinion about whether the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the reporting entity as of the balance sheet date and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period then ended in conformity with IFRSs as issued by the IASB and with IFRSs as endorsed by [*insert name of endorsing country or economic union*]? [AU 9508.93–.97]	_____	_____	_____
l. When the auditor reports on financial statements presented in conformity with a jurisdictional variation of IFRSs such that the entity's financial statements do not contain an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRSs as issued by the IASB, a variation of the standard report that reflects the guidance in paragraphs .14–.15 of AU section 534 and paragraphs .35–.60 of AU section 508 (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1) for financial statements prepared for more than limited distribution in the United States? [AU 9508.93–.97]	_____	_____	_____
m. The manual or printed signature of the auditor's firm? [AU 508.08*i*]	_____	_____	_____
n. The date (or dual dates)[1] of the audit report? [AU 508.08*j*; AU 530.05]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tip

DOL regulations require the auditor's report to be dated and manually signed and to identify the city and state where issued.

AU section 530, *Dating of the Independent Auditor's Report* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1), says the auditor's report should not be dated earlier than the date on which the auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support the opinion. Such sufficient appropriate audit evidence includes management having asserted responsibility for the final financial statements. In May 2007, the AICPA issued a Technical Practice Aid (TPA) providing nonauthoritative guidance regarding the effect of obtaining the management representation letter on dating the auditor's report. See TPA Technical Questions and Answers (TIS) section 9100.06, "The Effect of Obtaining the Management Representation Letter on Dating the Auditor's Report" (AICPA, *Technical Practice Aids*), for this and other helpful guidance regarding the auditor's report.

Notes: In May 2008, the ASB issued Interpretation No. 14, "Reporting on Audits Conducted in Accordance With Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in the United States of America and in Accordance With International Standards on Auditing," of AU section 508 (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 9508 par. .56–.59), which provides that, when the audit of a nonissuer is conducted both in accordance with U.S. GAAS and in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), the auditor may so indicate in the auditor's report.

(continued)

[1] If a subsequent event is disclosed, the appropriateness of dual dating the report should be considered. [AU 530.05]

	Yes	No	N/A

To determine whether an audit was conducted in accordance with the ISAs, it is necessary to consider the text of ISAs in their entirety, including the basic principles and essential procedures together with the related guidance included in the ISAs.

6. If the audit of financial statements to be used in the United States was conducted in accordance with U.S. GAAS and ISAs as issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, in their entirety, has the auditor considered indicating in the auditor's report that the audit was also conducted in accordance with ISAs as allowed? (***Note:*** Not required—Interpretation No. 14 of AU section 508 [AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1] provides an example report.) ____ ____ ____
   [AU 9508.57–.59]
7. If a subsequent event disclosed in the financial statements occurs after the date of the independent auditor's report but before the issuance of the related financial statements, has the need for dual-dating of the report been considered? ____ ____ ____
   [AU 530.03–.05]
8. If the accountant is not independent, has he or she followed one of the two reporting alternatives available:
   a. Disclaiming the opinion with respect to the financial statements and specifically stating that he or she is not independent? ____ ____ ____
   b. Issuing a compilation report in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services indicating the lack of independence (nonpublic companies only)? ____ ____ ____
   [AU 504.05 and .09–.10; AR 100.23 and .53]
9. Does the report include appropriate language for the following situations:
   a. Only one basic financial statement is presented and there are no scope limitations? ____ ____ ____
   [AU 508.33–.34]
   b. Audited and unaudited financial statements are presented in comparative form? ____ ____ ____
   [AU 504.14–.17]
   c. The financial statements of the plan contain supplemental schedules relating to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and DOL regulations? ____ ____ ____
   [AAG 13.08–.18]

Practice Tip

The guide includes additional auditor reports with respect to "change in trustee," "financial statements of a trust established under a plan," and "inadequate procedures to value investments."
[AAG 13.31, .33, and .38]

Explanatory Paragraphs

10. If the opinion is based in part on the report of another auditor,

	Yes	No	N/A
a. does the introductory paragraph of the standard report disclose the fact that the opinion is based, in part, on the report of other auditors?	_____	_____	_____
b. does the opinion paragraph include a reference to the report of the other auditor? [AU 508.11*a* and .12–.13]	_____	_____	_____
11. If, to prevent the financial statements from being misleading because of unusual circumstances, the financial statements contain a departure from an accounting principle promulgated by a body designated by the AICPA Council to establish such principles, does the report include, in a separate paragraph or paragraphs, the information required by the rule? [AU 508.11*b* and .15]	_____	_____	_____
12. If substantial doubt exists about the plan's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time, not to exceed one year beyond the date of the financial statements being audited,			
a. does the report include an explanatory paragraph, following the opinion paragraph, to reflect that conclusion?	_____	_____	_____
b. is that conclusion expressed through the use of the phrase "substantial doubt about its (the plan's) ability to continue as a going concern" or similar wording that includes the terms substantial doubt and going concern? [AU 508.11*c*; AU 341.12]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tip

During the audit of an employee benefit plan, the auditor may become aware that the plan sponsor may not be able to continue as a going concern. Although the employee benefit plan's going concern assessment is not automatically affected by the plan sponsor's financial adversities, the auditor should address whether those difficulties pose any imminently potential impact on the plan.
[AAG 5.126]

In evaluating whether substantial doubt exists about the plan's ability to continue as a going concern, the auditor's evaluation is based on his or her knowledge of relevant conditions that exist at or have occurred prior to the date of the auditor's report. If, after considering identified conditions and events and management's plans, the auditor concludes that substantial doubt about the plan's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time remains, the audit report should include an explanatory paragraph to reflect that conclusion.

In a going concern paragraph, the auditor should not use conditional language in expressing a conclusion concerning the existence of substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. See AU section 311, *Planning and Supervision* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1), for an example.
[AU 341.13]

	Yes	No	N/A
13. **For audits of issuers, such as 11-K audits**, prior to the report release date, among other matters, has the auditor obtained sufficient evidence to support the representations in the auditor's reports? [PCAOB Auditing Standard No. 3 par. 15 (AU-P 339.15)]	_____	_____	_____

		Yes	No	N/A
14.	**For auditors of nonissuers and audits of issuers, such as 11-K audits**, is the report dated no earlier than the date on which the auditor has obtained sufficient competent audit evidence to support the auditor's opinion on the financial statements? [AU 530.01 and .05; PCAOB Auditing Standard No. 5 par. 89 (AU-P 320.89)]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tips

Changes in Accounting Estimates

Paragraph .15 of AU section 420, *Consistency of Application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1), clarifies that the change in an accounting estimate that does not include a change in accounting principle does not require an explanatory paragraph in the auditor's report. However, an accounting change of this type having a material effect on the financial statements may require disclosure in a note to the financial statements.

Changes in Classification

Paragraph .17 of AU section 420 clarifies that changes in classification from the prior year's financial statements are usually not of sufficient importance to necessitate disclosure; however, material changes in classification should be indicated and explained in the financial statements or notes.

Error Corrections

Paragraph .16 of AU 420 states that the correction of an error in previously issued financial statements resulting from mathematical mistakes, oversight, or misuse of facts that existed at the time the financial statements were originally prepared does not involve the consistency standard if no element of accounting principles or their application is included. Accordingly, the independent auditor need not recognize the correction in his or her report. However, if the independent auditor had previously reported on the financial statements containing the error, the auditor has concluded, based on the considerations in paragraph .05 of AU section 561, *Subsequent Discovery of Facts Existing at the Date of the Auditor's Report* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1), that action should be taken to prevent future reliance on his or her report, and the issuance of financial statements accompanied by the auditor's report for a subsequent period is imminent, the auditor should disclose the revision in such statements instead of reissuing the earlier statements.

Notes for audits of issuers only (11-K filings with the SEC only). Certain circumstances, although not affecting the auditor's unqualified opinion, may require that the auditor add explanatory language to the standard report as described in paragraphs .11–.19 of AU-P section 508, *Reports on Audited Financial Statements* (AICPA, *PCAOB Standards and Related Rules*, Standards). Other circumstances may require a departure from an unqualified opinion, either in the form of a qualified opinion, an adverse opinion, or a disclaimed opinion as described in paragraphs .20–.63 of AU-P section 508.

******

In January, 2008, the PCAOB adopted Auditing Standard No. 6, *Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statements* (AICPA, *PCAOB Standards and Related Rules*, Standards, AU-P sec. 420), and an accompanying set of amendments to the PCAOB's interim auditing standards. Among other significant provisions, the new standard and related amendments update the auditor's responsibilities to evaluate and report on the consistency of an entity's financial statements and align the auditor's responsibilities with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3*.

One significant difference in terminology between FASB Statement No. 154 and Auditing Standard No. 6 (AU-P sec. 420) is the use of the term *error* in the FASB standard, whereas the PCAOB standards' uses the term *misstatement* and specifically states that the meaning is the same for purposes of the PCAOB auditing standards. Auditing Standard No. 6 (AU-P sec. 420) also establishes that the auditor's report should indicate whether an adjustment to previously issued financial statements results from a change in accounting principle or the correction of a misstatement.

(continued)

	Yes	No	N/A

Auditing Standard No. 6 (AU-P sec. 420) contains numerous amendments to AU-P section 508 and other interim PCAOB auditing standards. The SEC approved Auditing Standard No. 6 (AU-P sec. 420) in its Release No. 34-58555 dated September 16, 2008. The new standard and related amendments are effective November 15, 2008. If Auditing Standard No. 6 (AU-P sec. 420) is applicable to issuers' financial statements, answer questions 16–17; otherwise, skip questions 16–17. For more information and for the full text of the auditing standard, refer to the PCAOB website at www.pcaob.org. Also refer to the SEC website at www.sec.gov.

15. **(Audits of nonissuers and for filings with the DOL only)** If there has been a material change between periods in accounting principles or in the method of their application, including a change from an accounting principle that is not generally accepted to one that is generally accepted and a change in accounting principle that is inseparable from the effect of a change in estimate, that has a material effect on the comparability of the reporting entity's financial statements,

    a. does the report include an explanatory paragraph, following the opinion paragraph, that refers to the change? ____ ____ ____

    b. does the explanatory paragraph identify the nature of the change and refer the reader to the note to the financial statements that discusses the change in detail? ____ ____ ____
    [AU 508.05–.06 and .12–.13]

    c. if the change in the accounting principle is a change in reporting entity that did not result from a transaction or an event, is an explanatory paragraph included in the auditor's report? ***Note:*** A change in the reporting entity resulting from a transaction or event does not require that an explanatory paragraph about consistency be included in the auditor's report. ____ ____ ____
    [AU 420.08]

Practice Tip

Changes in the format of presentation of accumulated benefit information or a change in the date as of which such information is presented does not require the auditor to add an explanatory paragraph to his or her report.
[AU 9420.64–.65; AAG 13.25]

16. **(Audits of issuers only [11-K filings with the SEC only])** If there has been a change in accounting principle that has a material effect on the financial statements, including a change in the method of applying an accounting principle, a change in estimate affected by a change in accounting principle, and a change in classification that represents a change in accounting principle, and meets the four criteria established in paragraph 7 of PCAOB Auditing Standard No. 6 (AU-P sec. 420 par. .07),

    a. does the report include an explanatory paragraph, following the opinion paragraph, in the year of the change and in subsequent years until the new accounting principle is applied in all periods presented? ____ ____ ____

	Yes	No	N/A
b. does the explanatory paragraph identify the nature of the change and include a reference to the note disclosure describing the change?	____	____	____
c. if the change in the accounting principle is a change in reporting entity that did not result from a transaction or an event, is an explanatory paragraph included in the auditor's report?	____	____	____
[PCAOB Auditing Standard No. 6 par. 4–8 and 11 (AU-P 420.04–.08 and .11)]			
17. **(Audits of issuers only [11-K filings with the SEC only])** If there has been a correction of a material misstatement in previously issued financial statements, including a change from an accounting principle that is not generally accepted to one that is generally accepted and a change in classification that represents the correction of a material misstatement, does the auditor's report contain an explanatory paragraph, following the opinion paragraph, that includes the following:			
a. A statement that the previously issued financial statements have been restated for the correction of a misstatement in the respective period?	____	____	____
b. A reference to the entity's disclosure of the correction of the misstatement?	____	____	____
[PCAOB Auditing Standard No. 6 par. 5 and 9–11 (AU-P 420.05 and .09–.11)]			
18. In an updated report, on the individual financial statement of one or more prior periods presented on a comparative basis with those of the current period, if the opinion is different from the opinion previously expressed on the financial statements of a prior period,			
a. does the report include an explanatory paragraph, preceding the opinion paragraph, that discloses all of the substantive reasons for the different opinion?	____	____	____
b. does the explanatory paragraph disclose the following:			
i. The date of the auditor's previous report?	____	____	____
ii. The type of opinion previously expressed?	____	____	____
iii. The circumstances or events that caused the auditor to express a different opinion?	____	____	____
iv. That the auditor's updated opinion on the financial statements of the prior period is different from his or her previous opinion on those statements?	____	____	____
[AU 508.11*e* and .68–.69]			
19. If financial statements of a prior period (presented for comparative purposes) have been audited by a predecessor auditor whose report is not presented,			
a. does the introductory paragraph of the report indicate			
i. that the financial statements of the prior period were audited by another auditor?	____	____	____
ii. the date of the predecessor auditor's report?	____	____	____

	Yes	No	N/A
iii. the type of report issued by the predecessor auditor?	____	____	____
iv. if the report was other than a standard report, the substantive reasons therefore, including a description of the nature of and reasons for the explanatory paragraph added to the predecessor's report or his or her opinion qualification?	____	____	____
b. if the financial statements have been restated, does the introductory paragraph indicate that the predecessor auditor reported on the financial statements of the prior period before restatement? [AU 508.11*e* and .72–.74]	____	____	____
20. Is an explanatory paragraph (or other explanatory language) added to the standard auditor's report if			
a. the auditor wishes to clarify that an audit performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards does not require the same level of testing and reporting on internal control over financial reporting as an audit of an issuer when Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act is applicable? (***Note:*** Common Practice—Interpretation No. 17 of AU section 508 [AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1] provides an example report.) [AU 9508.85–.88]	____	____	____
b. the audit is conducted in accordance with both GAAS and the PCAOB's auditing standards? (***Note:*** Common Practice—Interpretation No. 18 of AU section 508 [AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1] provides an example report.) [AU 9508.89–.92]	____	____	____
21. Is an explanatory paragraph (or other explanatory language) added to the standard auditor's report if the prior period's financial statements are audited by a predecessor auditor who has ceased operations? [AU 9508.60–.75]	____	____	____
22. If selected quarterly financial data required by SEC Regulation S-K has been omitted or has not been reviewed, does the report include an explanatory paragraph stating that fact? [AU 508.11*f*]	____	____	____
23. If supplementary information required by U.S. GAAP has been omitted, the presentation of such information departs materially from prescribed guidelines, the auditor is unable to complete prescribed procedures with respect to such information, or the auditor is unable to remove substantial doubt about whether the supplementary information conforms to prescribed guidelines, does the report include an additional paragraph stating that fact? [AU 508.11*g*; AU 558A.08]	____	____	____
24. Is an explanatory paragraph (or other explanatory language) added to the standard auditor's report if a material change exists between periods in accounting principles or in the method of their application? [AU 508.16–.18]	____	____	____

	Yes	No	N/A
25. If the audit also was conducted in accordance with ISAs in their entirety, does the auditor's report indicate that the audit was also conducted in accordance with another set of auditing standards? [AU 9508.56–.59]	_____	_____	_____
26. If other information in a document containing audited financial statements is materially inconsistent with information appearing in the financial statements, has it been determined whether the financial statements, the auditor's report, or both require revision? [AU 508.11*h*; AU 550A.04]	_____	_____	_____

Notes: In February 2010, the AICPA issued Statement on Auditing Standard (SAS) No. 118, *Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 550). SAS No. 118 supersedes the requirements and guidance in AU section 550A, *Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1), and, along with SAS No. 119, *Supplementary Information in Relation to the Financial Statements as a Whole* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 551) supersedes the requirements and guidance in AU section 551A, *Reporting on Information Accompanying the Basic Financial Statements in Auditor-Submitted Documents* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1). SAS No. 118 addresses the auditor's responsibility in relation to other information in documents containing audited financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. Question 27 should be answered for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Early application is permitted.

This checklist has been updated to include the reporting requirements of SAS No.118.

	Yes	No	N/A
27. Although the auditor is not required to reference the other information in the auditor's report on the financial statements, has the auditor included an explanatory paragraph disclaiming an opinion on the other information (***Common Practice***)? [AU 550A.02]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tip

Other information is financial and nonfinancial information (other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon) that is included in a document containing audited financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, excluding required supplementary information.
[AU 550.05 fn 1]

	Yes	No	N/A
28. If the auditor decides to emphasize a matter regarding the financial statements in the report, is the matter being emphasized disclosed in the financial statements and is the explanatory information presented in a separate paragraph that avoids use of phrases such as "with the foregoing (following) explanation?" [AU 508.11 and .19; AU 9410.18; AU 9342.03]	_____	_____	_____

29. If the decision has been made to terminate a plan,

	Yes	No	N/A
a. is the auditor's report modified by the addition of an explanatory paragraph that states that the plan is being terminated and that the financial statements (including the benefit information disclosures presented) have been prepared on a liquidation basis? [AAG 13.41]	____	____	____
b. if the financial statements are presented along with the financial statements for a period prior to the adoption of the liquidation basis, does the explanatory paragraph state that the plan has changed the basis of accounting used to determine the amounts at which assets, liabilities, and benefit information are presented from the ongoing plan basis to a liquidation basis? [AAG 13.41; AU 9508.35]	____	____	____

Practice Tip

DOL regulation section CFR 2520 requires that the auditor separately identify any exceptions to his or her report that are the result of DOL regulations.

Departures From Unqualified Opinions

	Yes	No	N/A
30. If it has not been possible to conduct the audit in accordance with GAAS or to apply all of the procedures considered necessary in the circumstances, has consideration been given to the need to issue a qualified opinion or to disclaim an opinion? [AU 508.22]	____	____	____
31. If a qualified opinion is to be expressed because of a scope limitation,			
a. are all of the substantive reasons for the qualification disclosed in one or more explanatory paragraphs preceding the opinion paragraph?	____	____	____
b. does the qualified opinion include the word *except* or *exception* in a phrase such as *except for* or *with the exception of*?	____	____	____
c. is the situation described and referred to in both the scope and opinion paragraphs?	____	____	____
d. does the wording in the opinion paragraph indicate that the qualification pertains to the possible effects on the financial statements and not the scope limitation itself? [AU 508.22–.32; AU 318.76]	____	____	____

Practice Tip

Scope limitations can be imposed by the client or by circumstances such as the timing of the auditor's work, the inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, or an inadequacy in the accounting records. Sufficient appropriate audit evidence includes, among other things, management having asserted responsibility for the financial statements. As provided in TIS section 9100.06, the auditor will need to have the signed management representation letter in hand prior to releasing the auditor's report because management's refusal to furnish written representations constitutes a limitation on the scope of the audit sufficient to preclude an unqualified opinion.

(continued)

	Yes	No	N/A

In circumstances in which the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support management's assertions about the nature of a matter involving an uncertainty and its presentation or disclosure in the financial statements, the auditor should consider the need to express a qualified opinion or to disclaim an opinion because of a scope limitation.

It also includes situations in which the auditor's only evidence of the existence or valuation of (*a*) investments without readily determinable fair value, or (*b*) interests held in trust by a third-party trustee, is receiving confirmation from a third party for those assets.

In circumstances in which the auditor is unable to audit the existence or measurement of interests in investments in securities and interests in trusts, the auditor should consider whether that scope limitation requires the auditor to either qualify his or her opinion or to disclaim an opinion, as discussed in paragraphs .22–.26 of AU section 508 (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1).
[AU 9328.01–.04; AU 9332.01–.04]

Notes: For further guidance, see the AICPA practice aid *Alternative Investments—Audit Considerations (A practice aid for auditors)*. This practice aid addresses challenges associated with auditing investments that do not have a readily determinable fair value (that is, that are not listed on national exchanges or over-the-counter markets, or for which quoted market prices are not available from sources such as financial publications, the exchanges, or the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations System [NASDAQ]). Alternative investments can present challenges with respect to obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence in support of the existence and valuation assertions because of the lack of a readily determinable fair value for these investments and the limited investment information generally provided by fund managers.

If a plan auditor concludes that information about the nature of the services provided by a service organization that are part of the plan's information system, and the service organization's controls over those services, is not available to obtain a sufficient understanding of internal control to plan the audit, it would be considered a scope limitation.
[AU 324.10]

Consult the AU Topical Index in AICPA *Professional Standards* under "Scope of Audit—Limitations" for additional references to specific types of scope limitations that could result in either a qualified or disclaimer of opinion.

32. Is a qualified opinion or disclaimer of opinion expressed if the auditor's understanding of internal control raises doubts about the auditability of an entity's financial statements, such as the following:
    a. Concerns about the integrity of an entity's management cause the auditor to conclude that the risk of management misrepresentation in the financial statements is such that an audit cannot be conducted? ____ ____ ____
    b. Concerns about the condition and reliability of an entity's records cause the auditor to conclude that it is unlikely that sufficient appropriate audit evidence will be available to support an unqualified opinion on the financial statements? ____ ____ ____
    [AU 314.109]
33. If, in the auditor's judgment, the two-way communication between the auditor and those charged with governance as described in AU section 380, *The Auditor's Communication With Those Charged With Governance* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1), is not adequate and the situation cannot be resolved, thereby prohibiting the auditor from obtaining all the audit evidence required to form an opinion on the financial statements, has the auditor considered the following:

	Yes	No	N/A
a. Modifying the audit opinion on the basis of the scope limitation?	____	____	____
b. Obtaining legal advice about the consequences of different courses of action?	____	____	____
c. Communicating with an appropriate third party (for example, a regulator)?	____	____	____
d. Withdrawing from the engagement? [AU 380.63]	____	____	____
34. If, in the auditor's judgment, significant difficulties in dealing with management such as those described in AU section 380 have been encountered, has the auditor considered modifying the audit opinion on the basis of the scope limitation? [AU 380.39]	____	____	____
35. If an opinion is disclaimed because of a scope limitation,			
a. are all of the substantive reasons for the disclaimer stated in a separate paragraph or paragraphs?	____	____	____
b. does the report state that the scope of the audit was not sufficient to warrant the expression of an opinion?	____	____	____
c. does the report avoid identifying procedures that were performed?	____	____	____
d. is the scope paragraph omitted?	____	____	____
e. if there are reservations about fair presentation of the financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP, are they described in the report? [AU 508.62–.63]	____	____	____

Practice Tip

Question 35 does not apply to limited-scope audits pursuant to DOL Regulations 29 CFR section 2520.103-8. In these situations, see question 39 and AAG 13.26.

	Yes	No	N/A
36. If the financial statements are materially affected by a departure from U.S. GAAP (including inadequate disclosure, inappropriate accounting principles, and unreasonable accounting estimates), has the auditor issued a qualified opinion or an adverse opinion?[2] [AU 508.35]	____	____	____
37. If a qualified opinion is to be expressed because of a U.S. GAAP departure,			
a. are all of the substantive reasons that have led to the conclusion that there is a departure from U.S. GAAP disclosed in one or more separate explanatory paragraphs preceding the opinion paragraph?	____	____	____

[2] The auditor should express a qualified or an adverse opinion if the auditor concludes that (*a*) a matter involving a risk or an uncertainty is not adequately disclosed, (*b*) the accounting principles used cause the financial statements to be materially misstated when the inability to make a reasonable estimate raises questions about the appropriateness of the accounting principles used, and (*c*) management's estimate is unreasonable and that its effect is to cause the financial statements to be materially misstated (AU 508.46–.49).

	Yes	No	N/A
b. does the qualified opinion include the word *except* or *exception* in a phrase such as *except for* or *with the exception of* and a reference to the explanatory paragraph?	_____	_____	_____
c. does the explanatory paragraph disclose the principle effects of the departure on financial position, results of operations, and cash flows, if practicable, or state that the effects are not reasonably determinable, if not practicable to do so? [AU 508.37–.38]	_____	_____	_____
38. If an adverse opinion is to be expressed because of a U.S. GAAP departure,			
a. are all of the substantive reasons for the adverse opinion disclosed in one or more separate explanatory paragraphs preceding the opinion paragraph?	_____	_____	_____
b. does the explanatory paragraph disclose the principle effects of the departure on financial position, results of operations, and cash flows, if practicable, or state that the effects are not reasonably determinable, if not practicable to do so?	_____	_____	_____
c. state that the financial statements do not present fairly the net assets available for benefits or changes in net assets in conformity with U.S. GAAP? [AU 508.58–.59]	_____	_____	_____
39. If a limited scope audit is performed pursuant to DOL regulations 29 CFR section 2520.103-8, is a disclaimer of opinion expressed? [AAG 13.26–.30]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tip

If the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding other noninvestment related information or investment information not covered by the certification then the form of the limited scope report permitted pursuant to DOL Regulations 29 CFR 2520.103-8 may not be appropriate. Also, it likely will not be appropriate for the auditor to opine on the form and content of the supplemental schedules as presented in compliance with the DOL's Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under ERISA. See AU section 508 for reporting guidance.

Consult the AU Topical Index in AICPA *Professional Standards* under "Departures From Established Principles," "Adverse Opinions," and "Qualified Opinions" for additional references to specific types of U.S. GAAP departures that could result in either a qualified or adverse opinion.

	Yes	No	N/A
40. If the plan presents supplementary information in the financial statements, does the auditor's report			
a. state that the audit is conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole?	_____	_____	_____
b. state that the supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements?	_____	_____	_____

	Yes	No	N/A
c. include either an opinion on whether the accompanying information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole or a disclaimer of opinion (depending on whether the information was subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements)?	____	____	____

Note: In February 2010, the AICPA issued SAS No. 119, which supersedes AU section 551A. This SAS addresses the auditor's responsibility when engaged to report on whether supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole. The following additional questions should be answered for audits of plans for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Early application is permitted. This checklist has been updated to reflect the reporting requirements of SAS No. 119.

Practice Tip

Supplementary information is defined as information presented outside the basic financial statements, excluding required supplementary information that is not considered necessary for the financial statements to be fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. Such information may be presented in a document containing the audited financial statements or separate from the financial statements. For example, the supplemental schedules required by ERISA to be attached to the Form 5500 are considered supplementary information.
[AU section 551.04]

	Yes	No	N/A
d. report on the supplementary information in an explanatory paragraph?	____	____	____
e. state that the supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves and other additional procedures in accordance with U.S. GAAS?	____	____	____
f. state that the supplementary information is the responsibility of the plan's management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements?	____	____	____
g. state that in the auditor's opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole? [AU 551.09; AAG 13.10]	____	____	____

	Yes	No	N/A
41. If the auditor's report on the audited financial statements contains an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion, does the auditor's report on the supplementary information state that because of the significance of the matter disclosed in the auditor's report, it is inappropriate to and the auditor does not express an opinion on the supplementary information? [AU 551.11]	_____	_____	_____
42. If the auditor concludes that the supplementary information is materially misstated in relation to the financial statement as a whole, the auditor should discuss the matter with management and propose appropriate revision of the supplementary information. If management, does not revise the supplementary information, has the auditor modified the auditor's opinion on the supplementary information and describe the misstatement in the auditor's report? [AU 551.13]	_____	_____	_____

Note: In February 2010, the AICPA issued SAS No. 120, *Required Supplementary Information* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 558), which supersedes AU section 558A of the same name. SAS No. 120 addresses the auditor's responsibilities with respect to information that a designated accounting standard setter requires to accompany an entity's basic financial statements. Questions 43–45 relate to SAS No. 120 and should be answered for audits of financial statement for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Early application is permitted. This checklist has been updated to reflect the reporting requirements of SAS No. 120.

Practice Tip

Required supplementary information is information that a designated accounting standard setter requires to accompany an entity's basic financial statements. Required supplementary information is not part of the basic financial statements; however, a designated accounting standard setter considers the information to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. In addition, authoritative guidelines for the methods of measurement and presentation of the information have been established.
[AU 558.04]

	Yes	No	N/A
43. If the financial statements include required supplementary information, does the auditor's report contain an explanatory paragraph which includes language for the circumstances described in paragraph .07 of AU section 558, as applicable? [AU 558.07]	_____	_____	_____
44. If some or all of the required supplementary information is presented, does the explanatory paragraph described in question 43 include the elements contained in paragraph .08 of AU section 558? [AU 558.08]	_____	_____	_____
45. If all of the required supplementary information is omitted, does the explanatory paragraph include the elements contained in paragraph .09 of AU section 558? [AU 558.09]	_____	_____	_____

Yes No N/A

Note: Auditors are required to communicate control deficiencies identified during an audit that are significant deficiencies or material weaknesses as defined by AU section 325, *Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1), including significant deficiencies or material weaknesses that were communicated in previous audits and have not yet been remediated. Those control deficiencies must be communicated in writing to management and those charged with governance. In May 2006, the ASB issued SAS No. 112, *Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit*. The statement supersedes SAS No. 60 of the same name and was effective for audits of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2006. Then, in October 2008, the ASB issued SAS No. 115, *Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 325). SAS No. 115 supersedes SAS No. 112 and was issued to eliminate differences within the AICPA's Audit and Attest Standards. SAS No. 115 is effective for audits of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2009. Earlier implementation is permitted.

This checklist has been updated to reflect the guidance in SAS No. 115.

---

46. Is the reporting form, content, and timing of AU section 325 paragraphs .17–.26 followed when communicating matters related to an organization's internal control over financial reporting identified in an audit of financial statements? ___ ___ ___
[AU 325.17–.26]

47. Auditor's report requirements under DOL regulations are as follows:
    a. Is the auditor's report dated and manually signed? ___ ___ ___
    b. Does it indicate the city and state where issued? ___ ___ ___
    c. Does it identify the statements and schedules covered? ___ ___ ___
    [AAG A.50*a* fn 15]
    d. Does it disclose any omitted auditing procedures deemed necessary by the accountant and the reasons for their omission? ___ ___ ___
    e. Does it state clearly the auditor's opinion of the financial statements and schedules covered by the report and the accounting principles and practices reflected therein? ___ ___ ___
    f. Does it state clearly the consistency of the application of the accounting principles between the current year and the preceding year or any changes in such principles that have a material effect on the financial statements? ___ ___ ___
    [AAG A.50*a*; DOL regulations, sec. 29 CFR 2520]
    g. Does it state clearly any matters to which the auditor takes exception, the exception, and, to the extent practical, the effect of such matters on the related financial statements? ___ ___ ___
    [29 CFR 2520.103-1(iv)]

	Yes	No	N/A
i. Are the exceptions, if any, further identified as (1) those that are the result of DOL regulations and (2) all others? [AAG A.50*a*; DOL regulations, sec. 29 CFR 2520]	_____	_____	_____

Practice Tip

Present DOL regulations permit, but do not require, financial statements included in the annual report on Form 5500 to be prepared on a basis of accounting other than U.S. GAAP. A common example of the use of a basis other than U.S. GAAP is financial statements prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting for filing with DOL. Reporting on financial statements prepared in conformity with an other comprehensive basis of accounting (OCBOA) is addressed in AU section 623, *Special Reports* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1). See questions 36–45 in section 6200 in *Checklists and Illustrative Financial Statements for Corporations* for the reporting requirements on OCBOA financial statements.
[AAG 13.21]

AU section 532, *Restricting the Use of an Auditor's Report* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1), provides guidance to auditors in determining whether an engagement requires a restricted-use report and, if so, what elements to include in that report.

FSP Section 10,400

Illustrative Financial Statements and Auditor's Reports

.01 This section contains illustrations of the following auditor's reports:

- Health and Welfare Benefit Plan—Unqualified Opinion
- Health and Welfare Benefit Plan—Limited-Scope Audit

.02 This section also illustrates certain applications of the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) *Accounting Standards Codification* (ASC) 965, *Plan Accounting—Health and Welfare Benefit Plans* that apply to the annual financial statements of the following hypothetical health and welfare benefit plans:

- Allied Industries Health Care Benefit Plan—a multiemployer defined benefit health and welfare plan that displays the benefit obligation information in separate financial statements and the retirees contribute a portion of the cost for their medical coverage
- Classic Enterprises Benefit Plan—a single-employer plan that displays the benefit obligation information on the face of the financial statements along with the net asset information
- C&H Company Welfare Benefit Plan—a health and welfare benefit plan that includes retiree health benefits that are funded partially through a 401(h) account in the plan sponsor's defined benefit pension plan
- Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan for Employees of ABC Company Established Pursuant to Agreement with United Workers of America—a multiemployer plan that provides postemployment benefits to covered employees

It does not illustrate other provisions of FASB ASC 965, as well as other FASB ASC topics that might apply in circumstances other than those assumed in this illustration. It also does not illustrate all disclosures required for a fair presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP). The formats presented and the wording of accompanying notes are only illustrative and are not necessarily the only possible presentations.[*]

.03 This section also illustrates certain applications of the provisions of FASB ASC 965, which apply to the annual financial statements of a hypothetical health and welfare benefit plan that includes retiree health benefits that are funded partially through a 401(h) account in the plan sponsor's defined benefit pension plan. It illustrates the single line approach to presenting information about the 401(h) account permitted by FASB ASC 965.

.04 The illustrative financial statements in this section are reproduced from the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *Employee Benefit Plans* (guide) with conforming changes as of March 1, 2010. The illustrative financial statements in this section have been amended to conform to FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*. Note that FASB ASC 820 disclosures are limited to the financial instruments contained

[*] The illustrative financial statements and footnote disclosures included in this appendix have been updated to reflect the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) *Accounting Standards Codification*™ (ASC) references. However, in FASB's notice to constituents, it suggests the use of plain English in financial statement footnotes to describe broad FASB ASC topic references. They suggest a reference similar to "as required by the *Derivatives and Hedging* Topic of the FASB *Accounting Standards Codification*." Entities might consider revising their financial statement references to reflect this plain English referencing, rather than the use of specific FASB ASC references. For specific information on FASB ASC and its effect on these illustrative financial statements, please see the preface in the Audit and Accounting Guide *Employee Benefit Plans* and section 10,000 of this checklist.

within this specific example. It is recommended that users consult all the illustrative financial statements within appendixes D–F of the guide for examples of differing types of financial instruments.

.05 Although U.S. GAAP encourages but does not require comparative financial statements, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) requires a comparative statement of net assets available for benefits. The illustrative financial statements are intended to comply with the requirements of ERISA.

.06 ERISA and U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) regulations require that certain information be included in supplemental schedules, which are not required under U.S. GAAP, and reported on by the independent auditor. See appendix A of the guide for further discussion of the ERISA and DOL requirements.

The following is an illustration of an auditor's report with an unqualified opinion on the financial statements of a health and welfare benefit plan.

.07

Independent Auditor's Report

[*Addressee*]

We have audited the accompanying statements of net assets available for benefits and of plan benefit obligations of Allied Industries Health Care Benefit Plan as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and the related statements of changes in net assets available for benefits and of changes in plan benefit obligations for the year ended December 31, 20X1. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Plan's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. [*Optional: An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.*][1] An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial status of the plan as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and the changes in its financial status for the year ended December 31, 20X1, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audits were performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules of [*identify title of schedules and period covered*] are presented for the purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Department of Labor's Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. These supplemental schedules are the

---

[1] This optional language may be added to the auditor's standard report to clarify that an audit performed in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAS) does not require the same level of testing and reporting on internal control over financial reporting as an audit of an issuer when Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 is applicable. If this optional language is added then the remainder of the paragraph should read as follows:

> An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

See Interpretation 17, "Clarification in the Audit Report of the Extent of Testing of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting in Accordance With Generally Accepted Auditing Standards," of AU section 508, *Reports on Audited Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 9508 par. .85–.88), issued in June 2004.

responsibility of the Plan's management. The supplemental schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.[2]

[*Signature of Firm*]

[*City and State*]

[*Date*][3]

[AAG 13.07 and .10–.11]

The following is an example of the auditor's report for a health and welfare benefit plan where the plan administrator has limited the scope of the audit under DOL Regulations.

.08

Illustration of Auditor's Report on Financial Statements—Limited-Scope Audits Under DOL Regulations

Independent Auditor's Report

[*Addressee*]

We were engaged to audit the accompanying statements of net assets available for benefits of Allied Industries Health Care Benefit Plan as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, the related statement of changes in net assets available for benefits for the year ended December 31, 20X1, and the supplemental schedules of (1) Schedule H, line 4i—Schedule of Assets Held (At End of Year), and (2) Schedule H, line 4j—Schedule of Reportable Transactions as of or for the year ended December 31, 20X1. These financial statements and supplemental schedules are the responsibility of the Plan's management.

As permitted by 29 CFR 2520.103-8 of the Department of Labor's Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the plan administrator instructed us not to perform, and we did not perform, any auditing procedures with respect to the information summarized in Note X, which was certified by ABC Bank, the trustee (or custodian) of the Plan, except for comparing such information with the related information included in the financial statements and supplemental schedules. We have been informed by the plan administrator that the trustee (or custodian) holds the Plan's investment assets and executes investment transactions. The plan administrator has obtained a certification from the trustee (or custodian) as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, and for the year ended December 31, 20X1, that the information provided to the plan administrator by the trustee (or custodian) is complete and accurate.

Because of the significance of the information that we did not audit, we are unable to, and do not, express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements and supplemental schedules taken as a whole. The form and content of the information included in the financial statements and supplemental schedules, other than that derived from the information certified by the trustee or custodian, have been audited by us in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and, in our opinion, are presented in compliance with the Department of Labor's Rules and Regulations for Reporting and Disclosure under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

[*Signature of Firm*]

---

[2] This paragraph on the supplemental schedules required by Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and Department of Labor regulations may also be shown separately in the auditor-submitted document. [AAG 13.09]

[3] The auditor's report should not be dated earlier than the date on which the auditor has obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support the opinion (paragraph .01 of AU section 530, *Dating of the Independent Auditor's Report* [AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1]). AICPA Technical Questions and Answers (TIS) section 9100.06, "The Effect of Obtaining the Management Representation Letter on Dating the Auditor's Report," and TIS section 8700.02, "Auditor Responsibilities for Subsequent Events" (AICPA, *Technical Practice Aids*), provide nonauthoritative guidance on dating the auditor's report.

[*City and State*]

[*Date*]

[AAG 13.26]

The following are illustrative financial statements of a health and welfare benefit plan that has assets in an underlying trust and pays all benefits directly from plan assets. The illustration assumes that retirees contribute a portion of the cost for their medical coverage and that the plan provides health benefits and life insurance coverage to both active and retired participants. The illustration also assumes that the plan provides long-term disability benefits and limited coverage during periods of unemployment based on accumulated eligibility credits.

.09

ALLIED INDUSTRIES HEALTH CARE BENEFIT PLAN

Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits[4]

December 31, 20X1 and 20X0

	20X1	*20X0*
Assets		
Investments, at fair value (see notes 4 and 5)		
U.S. government securities	$5,000,000	$4,000,000
Corporate bonds	2,000,000	1,600,000
Common stocks	1,000,000	600,000
Total investments	8,000,000	6,200,000
Receivables		
Participating employers' contributions	500,000	430,000
Participants' contributions	100,000	80,000
Accrued interest and dividends	50,000	40,000
Total receivables	650,000	550,000
Cash	140,000	115,000
Total assets	8,790,000	6,865,000
Liabilities		
Due to broker for securities purchased	250,000	240,000
Accounts payable for administrative expenses	25,000	25,000
Total liabilities	275,000	265,000
Net assets available for benefits	$8,515,000	$6,600,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

---

[4] These financial statements are to be used for guidance purposes only and do not contain all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

.10

ALLIED INDUSTRIES HEALTH CARE BENEFIT PLAN

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits

Year Ended December 31, 20X1

	20X1
Additions	
Contributions	
Participating employers	$15,000,000
Participants	3,000,000
Total contributions	18,000,000
Investment income	
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	300,000
Interest	500,000
Dividends	50,000
Total investment income	850,000
Less investment expenses	15,000
Net investment income	835,000
Total additions	18,835,000
Deductions	
Benefits paid to participants	
Health care	16,000,000
Disability and death	770,000
Total benefits paid	16,770,000
Administrative expenses	150,000
Total deductions	16,920,000
Net increase during year	1,915,000
Net assets available for benefits	
Beginning of year	6,600,000
End of year	$ 8,515,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

.11

ALLIED INDUSTRIES HEALTH CARE BENEFIT PLAN

Statements of Plan's Benefit Obligations

December 31, 20X1 and 20X0

	20X1	*20X0*
Amounts currently payable		
Claims payable, claims incurred but not reported, and premiums due to insurers	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,050,000
Postemployment benefit obligations, net of amounts currently payable		
Death and disability benefits for inactive participants	1,350,000	1,000,000
Postretirement benefit obligations, net of amounts currently payable		
Retired participants	2,000,000	1,900,000
Other participants fully eligible for benefits	4,000,000	3,600,000
Participants not yet fully eligible for benefits	5,000,000	4,165,000
	11,000,000	9,665,000
Plan's total benefit obligations	$13,550,000	$11,715,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

.12

ALLIED INDUSTRIES HEALTH CARE BENEFIT PLAN

Statement of Changes in Plan's Benefit Obligations

Year Ended December 31, 20X1

	20X1
Amounts currently payable	
Balance at beginning of year	$ 1,050,000
Claims reported and approved for payment, including benefits reclassified from benefit obligations	16,920,000
Claims paid	(16,770,000)
Balance at end of year	1,200,000
Postemployment benefit obligations, net of amounts currently payable	
Balance at beginning of year	1,000,000
Increase (decrease) in postemployment benefits attributable to:	
Benefits earned	600,000
Benefits reclassified to amounts currently payable	(450,000)
Interest	90,000
Changes in actuarial assumptions and other actuarial gains and losses	110,000
Balance at end of year	1,350,000
Postretirement benefit obligations, net of amounts currently payable	
Balance at beginning of year	9,665,000
Increase (decrease) in postretirement benefits attributable to:	
Benefits earned	1,150,000
Benefits reclassified to amounts currently payable	(650,000)
Interest	750,000
Plan amendment	(175,000)
Changes in actuarial assumptions and other actuarial gains and losses	260,000
Balance at end of year	11,000,000
Plan's total benefit obligations at end of year	$13,550,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

.13

ALLIED INDUSTRIES HEALTH CARE BENEFIT PLAN

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF PLAN

The following description of the Allied Industries Health Care Benefit Plan (the plan) provides only general information. Participants should refer to the plan agreement for a complete description of the plan's provisions.

General. The plan provides health and other benefits covering all participants in the widgets industry in the Greater Metropolis area. The plan and related trust were established on May 8, 1966, pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement between the Allied Employers' Trade Association and the Allied Union, Local 802. It is subject to the provisions of ERISA, as amended.

Benefits. The plan provides health benefits (medical, hospital, surgical, major medical, and dental), life insurance coverage, long-term disability benefits, and death benefits to full-time participants (with at least 450 hours of work in the industry during a consecutive 3-month period) and to their beneficiaries and covered dependents. Retired employees are entitled to similar health benefits (in excess of Medicare coverage) provided they have attained at least age 62 and have 15 years of service with participating employers before retirement.

The plan also provides health benefits to participants during periods of unemployment, provided they have accumulated in the current year or in prior years credit amounts (expressed in hours) in excess of the hours required for current coverage. Accumulated eligibility credits equal to one year's coverage may be carried forward.

Health, disability, and death claims of active and retired participants, dependents, and beneficiaries are processed by the Administrator Group, but the responsibility for payments to participants and providers is retained by the plan.

In 20X1 the board of trustees amended the plan to increase the deductible under major medical coverage from $100 to $300 and to extend dental coverage to employees retiring after December 31, 20X2. The amendment will not affect participating employers' contributions to the plan in 20X2 under the current collective bargaining agreement.

Contributions. Participating employers contribute 5.5 percent of wages pursuant to the current collective bargaining agreement between employers and the union (expiring February 19, 20X5). Employees may contribute specified amounts, determined periodically by the plan's actuary, to extend coverage to eligible dependents. The costs of the postretirement benefit plan are shared by the plan's participating employers and retirees. In addition to deductibles and copayments, participant contributions in the current (and prior, if applicable) year were as follows:

Participants Retiring	*20X1 Retiree Contribution*	*20X0 Retiree Contribution*
(1) Pre-1990	(1) None	(1) None
(2) 1990–1994	(2) Retirees contribute 20% of estimated cost of providing their postretirement benefits†	(2) Retirees contribute 20% of estimated cost of providing their postretirement benefits
(3) 1995–1999	(3) Retirees pay the cost of providing their postretirement benefits in excess of $200 per month "cap" (approximately 60% of the estimated cost)	(3) Retirees pay the cost of providing their postretirement benefits in excess of $200 per month "cap" (approximately 50% of the estimated cost)
(4) 2000 and after	(4) Retirees pay 100% of estimated cost of providing their postretirement benefits	(4) Retirees pay 100% of estimated cost of providing their postretirement benefits

† Excluding $15 per month per capita increase in 20X1 due to adverse claims experience in 20X0.

Other. The plan's board of trustees, as Sponsor, has the right under the plan to modify the benefits provided to active employees. The plan may be terminated only by joint agreement between industry and union, subject to the provisions set forth in ERISA.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. *Use of Estimates.* The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, benefit obligations and changes therein, IBNR, eligibility credits, claims payable, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

B. *Investment Valuation and Income Recognition.* Investments are reported at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. See note 5 for discussion of fair value measurements.

Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Net appreciation includes the plan's gains and losses on investments bought and sold as well as held during the year.

C. *Postretirement Benefits.* The amount reported as the postretirement benefit obligation represents the actuarial present value of those estimated future benefits that are attributed by the terms of the plan to employees' service rendered to the date of the financial statements, reduced by the actuarial present value of contributions expected to be received in the future from current plan participants. Postretirement benefits include future benefits expected to be paid to or for (1) currently retired or terminated employees and their beneficiaries and dependents and (2) active employees and their beneficiaries and dependents after retirement from service with participating employers. The postretirement benefit obligation represents the amount that is to be funded by contributions from the plan's participating employers and from existing plan assets. Prior to an active employee's full eligibility date, the postretirement benefit obligation is the portion of the expected postretirement benefit obligation that is attributed to that employee's service in the industry rendered to the valuation date.

The actuarial present value of the expected postretirement benefit obligation is determined by an actuary and is the amount that results from applying actuarial assumptions to historical claims-cost data to estimate future annual incurred claims costs per participant and to adjust such estimates for the time value of money (through discounts for interest) and the probability of payment (by means of decrements such as those for death, disability, withdrawal, or retirement) between the valuation date and the expected date of payment.

For measurement purposes, a 9.5 percent annual rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered health care benefits was assumed for 20X2; the rate was assumed to decrease gradually to 8.0 percent for 20X7 and to remain at that level thereafter. These assumptions are consistent with those used to measure the benefit obligation at December 31, 20X1.

The following were other significant assumptions used in the valuations as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0:

Weighted-average discount rate	8.0%—20X1; 8.25%—20X0
Average retirement age	60
Mortality	RP 2000 Mortality Table

The foregoing assumptions are based on the presumption that the plan will continue. Were the plan to terminate, different actuarial assumptions and other factors might be applicable in determining the actuarial present value of the postretirement benefit obligation.

D. *Other Plan Benefits.* Plan obligations at December 31 for health claims incurred by active participants but not reported at that date, for accumulated eligibility of participants, and for future disability payments to members considered permanently disabled at December 31 are estimated by the plan's actuary in accordance with accepted actuarial principles. Such estimated amounts are reported in the accompanying statement of the plan's benefit obligations at present value, based on an 8.0 percent discount rate. Health claims incurred by retired participants but not reported at year end are included in the postretirement benefit obligation.

E. *Subsequent Events.* The plan has evaluated subsequent events through [insert date], the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 3: BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The plan's deficiency of net assets over benefit obligations at December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, relates primarily to the postretirement benefit obligation, the funding of which is not covered by the contribution rate provided by the current bargaining agreement. It is expected that the deficiency will be funded through future increases in the collectively bargained contribution rates.

The weighted-average health care cost-trend rate assumption (see note 2B) has a significant effect on the amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements. If the assumed rates increased by 1 percentage point in each year, it would increase the obligation as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, by $2,600,000 and $2,500,000, respectively.

NOTE 4: INVESTMENTS

The plan's investments are held by a bank-administered trust fund. During 20X1 the plan's investments (including investments bought, sold, and held during the year) appreciated in value by $300,000, as follows:‡

	20X1		*20X0*
	Net Increase (Decrease) in Value During Year	*Fair Value at End of Year*	*Fair Value at End of Year*
U.S. government securities	$200,000	$5,000,000	$4,000,000
Corporate bonds	—	2,000,000	1,600,000
Common stocks	100,000	1,000,000	600,000
	$300,000	$8,000,000	$6,200,000

The fair value of individual investments that represent 5.0 percent or more of the plan's net assets are as follows:

	20X1	*20X0*
Commonwealth Power Co., 9.0% bonds due 2014 ($500,000 face amount)	$475,000	$450,000
ABC Company common stock (2,000 shares)	500,000	450,000
U.S. Treasury bond, 8.5% due 20X6 ($360,000 face amount)		350,000

NOTE 5: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) *Accounting Standards Codification* (ASC) 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, provides the framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FASB ASC 820 are described as follows:

Level 1	Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the plan has the ability to access.

(continued)

‡ See note 5 for discussion of fair value measurements.

Level 2	Inputs to the valuation methodology include • quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; • quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; • inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; • inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
Level 3	Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at December 31, 20X1 and 20X0.

Note: Information contained herein for fair value disclosures is based upon information for the Illustration of Financial Statements: Allied Industries Health Care Benefit Plan as previously presented. This illustrative disclosure is not representative of all types of investment securities and does not represent the classification for every instance of such investment securities. It should not be assumed that these methodologies are the only appropriate methodologies for these types of assets. As stated in FASB ASC 820-10-35-5, "The principle (or most advantageous) market (and thus, market participants) should be considered from the perspective of the reporting entity, thereby allowing for differences between and among entities with different activities." Plan sponsors will have to evaluate the appropriate classification for each type of investments securities based upon the plan's portfolio and actual fair valuation techniques used.

U.S. Government securities and common stock: Valued at the closing price reported in the active market in which the individual security is traded.

Corporate bonds: Certain corporate bonds are valued at the closing price reported in the active market in which the bond is traded. Other corporate bonds traded in the over-the-counter market and listed securities for which no sale was reported on the last business day of the plan year are valued at the average of the last reported bid and asked prices. For certain corporate bonds that do not have an established fair value, the plan's board of trustees have established a fair value based on yields currently available on comparable securities of issuers with similar credit ratings.

The preceding methods described may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, although the plan believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the plan's assets at fair value as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0:

Practice Tip

The following table illustrates certain disclosure requirements of FASB ASC 820. The disclosures illustrated describe the nature and risks of securities as required by FASB ASC 820-10-50 and are included for illustrative purposes and are NOT intended to represent the ONLY way to disclose such information.

In addition, in January 2010, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*. ASU No. 2010-06 amends the disclosure requirements of FASB ASC 820 including amendments regarding the level of disaggregation for each class of assets and liabilities. The illustrative financial statements in this appendix have not been amended to conform to ASU No. 2010-06. These financial statements will be amended closer to its effective date.

See the FASB website at www.fasb.org for further information regarding the requirements and effective date of ASU No. 2010-06.

	Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 20X1			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
U.S. government securities	$5,000,000	—	—	$5,000,000
Corporate bonds:				
Aaa credit rating	250,000	—	—	250,000
Aa credit rating	—	$1,750,000	—	1,750,000
Total corporate bonds	250,000	1,750,000	—	2,000,000
Common stocks:				
Consumer goods	450,000	—	—	450,000
Information technology	350,000	—	—	350,000
Other	200,000	—	—	200,000
Total common stocks	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
Total assets at fair value	$6,250,000	$1,750,000	$—	$8,000,000

	Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 20X0			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
U.S. government securities	$4,000,000	—	—	$4,000,000
Corporate bonds:				
Aaa credit rating	225,000	—	—	225,000
Aa credit rating	—	$1,375,000	—	1,375,000
Total corporate bonds	225,000	1,375,000	—	1,600,000
Common stocks:				
Consumer goods	270,000	—	—	270,000
Information technology	210,000	—	—	210,000
Other	120,000	—	—	120,000
Total common stocks	600,000	—	—	600,000
Total assets at fair value	$4,825,000	$1,375,000	$—	$6,200,000

NOTE 6: OTHER MATTERS

The trust established under the plan to hold the plan's assets is intended to qualify pursuant to Section 501(c)9 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), and, accordingly, the trust's net investment income is exempt from income taxes. The trust has obtained a favorable tax determination letter from the IRS, and the plan sponsor believes that the trust, as amended, continues to qualify and to operate in accordance with applicable provisions of the IRC.

NOTE 7: RECONCILIATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO FORM 5500

The following is a reconciliation of net assets available for benefits per the financial statements to the Form 5500:

	December 31,	
	20X1	20X0
Net assets available for benefits per the financial statements	$8,515,000	$6,600,000
Benefit obligations currently payable (health claims, death and disability benefits)	1,200,000	1,050,000
Net assets available for benefits per the Form 5500	$7,315,000	$5,550,000

The following is a reconciliation of benefits paid to participants per the financial statements to the Form 5500:

	Year ended December 31, 20X1
Benefits paid to participants per the financial statements	$16,770,000
Add: Amounts currently payable at December 31, 20X1	1,200,000
Less: Amounts currently payable at December 31, 20X0	(1,050,000)
Benefits paid to participants per the Form 5500	$16,920,000

Amounts currently payable to or for participants, dependents, and beneficiaries are recorded on the Form 5500 for benefit claims that have been processed and approved for payment prior to December 31, but not yet paid as of that date.

NOTE 8: RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The plan invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the statement of net assets available for benefits.

The actuarial present value of benefit obligations is reported based on certain assumptions pertaining to interest rates, health care inflation rates and employee demographics, all of which are subject to change. Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimations and assumptions process, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in these estimates and assumptions in the near term would be material to the financial statements.

.14

The following are illustrative financial statements for a single-employer health and welfare benefit plan that displays the benefit obligation information on the face of the financial statements along with the net asset information. The plan in the following illustration has assets in an underlying trust. The illustration assumes that the plan obtains insurance for current benefits from its assets and that the plan provides health benefits and life insurance coverage to both active and retired participants.

CLASSIC ENTERPRISES BENEFIT PLAN

Statements of Benefit Obligations and Net Assets Available for Benefits

December 31, 20X1 and 20X0

	20X1	*20X0*
Benefit Obligations (see note 3)		
Amounts due insurance companies	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,000,000
Postretirement benefit obligations	11,000,000	9,665,000
Total benefit obligations	12,200,000	10,665,000
Net Assets		
Assets		
Investments at fair value (see notes 4 and 5)		
U.S. government securities	5,000,000	4,000,000
Corporate bonds	2,000,000	1,600,000
Common stocks	1,000,000	600,000
Total investments	8,000,000	6,200,000
Receivables		
Sponsor's contributions	500,000	430,000
Participants' contributions	100,000	80,000
Accrued interest and dividends	50,000	40,000
Total receivables	650,000	550,000
Cash	75,000	60,000
Insurance premium deposits	65,000	55,000
Total assets	8,790,000	6,865,000
Liabilities		
Due to broker for securities purchased	250,000	240,000
Accounts payable for administrative expenses	25,000	25,000
Total liabilities	275,000	265,000
Net assets available for benefits	8,515,000	6,600,000
Excess of benefit obligations over net assets available for benefits	$ 3,685,000	$ 4,065,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

.15

CLASSIC ENTERPRISES BENEFIT PLAN

Statement of Changes in Benefit Obligations and Net Assets Available for Benefits

Year Ended December 31, 20X1

	20X1
Net Increase in Benefit Obligations	
Increase (Decrease) during the year attributable to:	
Benefits earned and other changes	$1,510,000
Additional amounts payable to insurance company	200,000
Plan amendment	(175,000)
	1,535,000
Net Increase in Net Assets Available for Benefits	
Additions	
Contributions	
Sponsor	15,000,000
Participants	3,000,000
Total contributions	18,000,000
Investment income	
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	300,000
Interest	500,000
Dividends	50,000
	850,000
Less investment expenses	15,000
Net investment income	835,000
Total additions	18,835,000
Deductions	
Insurance premiums paid for health benefits, net of experience-rating adjustments of $250,000 for 20X0 received on 20X1	16,035,000
Insurance premiums paid for death benefits	780,000
	16,815,000
Administrative expenses	105,000
Total deductions	16,920,000
Net increase	1,915,000
Decrease in excess of benefit obligations over net assets available for benefits	(380,000)
Excess of Benefit Obligations Over Net Assets Available for Benefits	
Beginning of year	4,065,000
End of year	$3,685,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

.16

CLASSIC ENTERPRISES BENEFIT PLAN

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF PLAN

The following description of the Classic Enterprises Benefit Plan (the plan) provides only general information. Participants should refer to the plan agreement for a complete description of the plan's provisions.

General. The plan provides health and death benefits covering substantially all active and retired employees of Classic Enterprises (the Sponsor). It is subject to the provisions of ERISA, as amended.

Benefits. The plan provides health benefits (medical, hospital, surgical, major medical, and dental) and death benefits to full-time employees of the Sponsor (with at least 1,000 hours of service each year) and to their beneficiaries and covered dependents. Retired employees are entitled to similar health and death benefits provided they have attained at least age 55 and have at least 10 years of service with the Sponsor.

Current health claims of active and retired participants and their dependents and beneficiaries are provided under group insurance contracts with ABC Carrier, which are experience rated after the anniversary dates of the policies (generally March 31). Death benefits are covered by a group-term policy with DEF Carrier.

Contributions. The Sponsor's policy is to contribute the maximum amounts allowed as a tax deduction by the IRC. Under present law, the Sponsor is not permitted to deduct amounts for future benefits to current employees and retirees.

Employees and retirees may contribute specified amounts, determined periodically by the plan's insurance companies, to extend coverage to eligible dependents.

In 20X1 the plan was amended to increase the deductible under major medical coverage from $100 to $300 and to extend dental coverage to employees retiring after December 31, 20X1. The amendment is not expected to significantly affect the Sponsor's contribution to the plan in 20X2.

Other. Although it has not expressed any intention to do so, the Sponsor has the right under the plan to modify the benefits provided to active employees, to discontinue its contributions at any time, and to terminate the plan subject to the provisions set forth in ERISA.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. *Use of Estimates.* The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, benefit obligations and changes therein, IBNR, eligibility credits, claims payable, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

B. *Investment Valuation and Income Recognition.* The plan's investments are stated at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. See note 5 for discussion of fair value measurements.

Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date. Net appreciation includes the plan's gains and losses on investments bought and sold as well as held during the year.

C. *Plan Benefits.* The postretirement benefit obligation (see note 3) represents the actuarial present value of those estimated future benefits that are attributed to employee service rendered to December 31. Postretirement benefits include future benefits expected to be paid to or for (1) currently retired employees and their beneficiaries and dependents and (2) active employees and their beneficiaries and dependents after retirement from service with the Sponsor. Prior to an active employee's full eligibility date, the postretirement benefit obligation is the portion of the expected postretirement benefit obligation that is attributed to that employee's service rendered to the valuation date.

The actuarial present value of the expected postretirement benefit obligation is determined by an actuary and is the amount that results from applying actuarial assumptions to historical claims-cost data to estimate future annual incurred claims costs per participant and to adjust such estimates for the time value of money (through discounts for interest) and the probability of payment (by means of decrements such as those for death, disability, withdrawal, or retirement) between the valuation date and the expected date of payment.

For measurement purposes at December 31, 20X1, a 9.5 percent annual rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered health care benefits was assumed for 20X2; the rate was assumed to decrease gradually to 8.0 percent for 20X7 and to remain at that level thereafter. These assumptions are consistent with those used to measure the benefit obligation at December 31, 20X0.

The following were other significant assumptions used in the valuations as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0:

Weighted-average discount rate	8.0%
Average retirement age	60
Mortality	1971 Group Annuity Mortality Table

The foregoing assumptions are based on the presumption that the plan will continue. Were the plan to terminate, different actuarial assumptions and other factors might be applicable in determining the actuarial present value of the postretirement benefit obligation.

D. *Subsequent Events.* The plan has evaluated subsequent events through [insert date], the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 3: BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Health costs incurred by participants and their beneficiaries and dependents are covered by insurance contracts maintained by the plan. It is the present intention of the Sponsor and the plan to continue obtaining insurance coverage for benefits. As stated in note 1, the Sponsor is not permitted under present tax law to deduct amounts for future benefits (beyond one year). Insurance premiums for future years in respect of the plan's postretirement benefit obligation will be funded by Sponsor contributions to the plan in those later years.

The postretirement benefit obligation at December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, principally health benefits, relates to the following categories of participants (including their beneficiaries and dependents):

	20X1	*20X0*
Current retirees	$3,900,000	$3,500,000
Other participants fully eligible for benefits	2,100,000	2,000,000
Participants not yet fully eligible for benefits	5,000,000	4,165,000
	$11,000,000	$9,665,000

The health care cost-trend rate assumption (see note 2B) has a significant effect on the amounts reported. If the assumed rates increased by 1 percentage point in each year, that would increase the obligation as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0, by $2,600,000 and $2,500,000, respectively.

NOTE 4: INVESTMENTS

The plan's investments are held by a bank-administered trust fund. During 20X1, the plan's investments (including investments bought, sold, and held during the year) appreciated in value by $300,000, as follows:‡

‡ See note 5 for discussion of fair value measurements.

	20X1		20X0
	Net Increase (Decrease) in Value During Year	*Fair Value at End of Year*	*Fair Value at End of Year*
U.S. government securities	$200,000	$5,000,000	$4,000,000
Corporate bonds	—	2,000,000	1,600,000
Common stocks	100,000	1,000,000	600,000
	$300,000	$8,000,000	$6,200,000

The fair value of individual investments that represent 5.0 percent or more of the plan's net assets are as follows:

	20X1	*20X0*
Commonwealth Power Co., 9.0% bonds due 2014 ($500,000 face amount)	$475,000	$450,000
ABC Company common stock (2,000 shares)	500,000	450,000
U.S. Treasury bond, 8.5% due 20X6 ($360,000 face amount)		350,000

NOTE 5: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

FASB ASC 820 provides the framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FASB ASC 820 are described as follows:

Level 1	Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the plan has the ability to access.
Level 2	Inputs to the valuation methodology include • quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; • quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; • inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; • inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
Level 3	Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at December 31, 20X1 and 20X0.

Note: Information contained herein for fair value disclosures is based upon information for the Illustration of Financial Statements: Classic Enterprises Benefit Plan previously presented. This illustrative disclosure is not representative of all types of investment securities and does not represent the classification for every instance of such investment securities. It should not be assumed that these methodologies are the only appropriate methodologies for these types of assets. As stated in FASB ASC 820-10-35-5, "The principle (or most advantageous) market (and thus, market participants) should be considered from the perspective of the reporting entity, thereby allowing for differences between and among entities with different activities." Plan sponsors will have to evaluate the appropriate classification for each type of investment securities based upon the plan's portfolio and actual fair valuation techniques used.

U.S. Government securities and common stock: Valued at the closing price reported in the active market in which the individual security is traded.

Corporate bonds: Certain corporate bonds are valued at the closing price reported in the active market in which the bond is traded. Other corporate bonds traded in the over-the-counter market and listed securities for which no sale was reported on the last business day of the plan year are valued at the average of the last reported bid and asked prices. For certain corporate bonds that do not have an established fair value, the plan's board of trustees have established a fair value based on yields currently available on comparable securities of issuers with similar credit ratings.

The preceding methods described may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, although the plan believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the plan's assets at fair value as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0:

Practice Tip

The following table illustrates certain disclosure requirements of FASB ASC 820. The disclosures illustrated describe the nature and risks of securities as required by FASB ASC 820-10-50 and are included for illustrative purposes and are NOT intended to represent the ONLY way to disclose such information.

In addition, in January 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06. ASU No. 2010-06 amends the disclosure requirements of FASB ASC 820 including amendments regarding the level of disaggregation for each class of assets and liabilities. The illustrative financial statements in this appendix have not been amended to conform to ASU No. 2010-06. These financial statements will be amended closer to its effective date.

See the FASB website at www.fasb.org for further information regarding the requirements and effective date of ASU No. 2010-06.

	Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 20X1			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
U.S. government securities	$5,000,000	—	—	$5,000,000
Corporate bonds:				
Aaa credit rating	250,000	—	—	250,000
Aa credit rating	—	$1,750,000	—	1,750,000
Total corporate bonds	250,000	1,750,000	—	2,000,000
Common stocks:				
Consumer goods	450,000	—	—	450,000
Energy	350,000	—	—	350,000
Other	200,000	—	—	200,000
Total common stocks	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000
Total assets at fair value	$6,250,000	$1,750,000	$—	$8,000,000

	Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 20X0			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
U.S. government securities	$4,000,000	—	—	$4,000,000
Corporate bonds:				
Aaa credit rating	225,000	—	—	225,000
Aa credit rating	—	$1,375,000	—	1,375,000
Total corporate bonds	225,000	1,375,000	—	1,600,000
Common stocks:				
Consumer goods	270,000	—	—	270,000
Energy	210,000	—	—	210,000
Other	120,000	—	—	120,000
Total common stocks	600,000	—	—	600,000
Total assets at fair value	$4,825,000	$1,375,000	$—	$6,200,000

NOTE 6: OTHER MATTERS

The Trust established under the plan to hold the plan's net assets is qualified pursuant to Section 501(c)9 of the IRC, and, accordingly, the Trust's net investment income is exempt from income taxes. The Sponsor has obtained a favorable tax determination letter from the Internal Revenue Service and the Sponsor believes that the Trust, as amended, continues to qualify and to operate as designed.

NOTE 7: RECONCILIATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO FORM 5500

The following is a reconciliation of net assets available for benefits per the financial statements to the Form 5500:

	December 31,	
	20X1	20X0
Net assets available for benefits per the financial statements	$8,515,000	$6,600,000
Amounts due to insurance companies	1,200,000	1,000,000
Net assets available for benefits per the Form 5500	$7,315,000	$5,600,000

The following is a reconciliation of insurance premiums paid for participants per the financial statements to the Form 5500:

	Year ended December 31, 20X1
Insurance premiums paid per the financial statements	$16,815,000
Add: Amounts due insurance companies at December 31, 20X1	1,200,000
Less: Amounts due insurance companies at December 31, 20X0	(1,000,000)
Insurance premiums paid to participants per the Form 5500	$17,015,000

NOTE 8: RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The plan invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the statement of net assets available for benefits.

The actuarial present value of benefit obligations is reported based on certain assumptions pertaining to interest rates, health care inflation rates and employee demographics, all of which are subject to change. Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimations and assumptions process, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in these estimates and assumptions in the near term would be material to the financial statements.

.17

The following are illustrative financial statements for a hypothetical health and welfare benefit plan that is funded in part through a 401(h) feature of a defined benefit pension plan and are from FASB ASC 965. Note that the following illustrative health and welfare benefit plan financial statements are not representative of a complete set of financial statements and notes thereto.

C&H COMPANY WELFARE BENEFIT PLAN

Statement of Net Assets Available for Plan Benefits

	December 31,	
	20X1	*20X0*
Assets		
Investments, at fair value		
U.S. government securities	$5,000,000	$4,000,000
Corporate bonds	2,000,000	1,600,000
Common stocks	1,000,000	600,000
Total investments	8,000,000	6,200,000
Net assets held in C&H Company defined benefit plan—restricted for 401(h) account (notes A and E)	1,072,000	966,000
Receivables		
Employer contribution	500,000	430,000
Employee contributions	100,000	80,000
Accrued interest and dividends	50,000	40,000
Total receivables	650,000	550,000
Cash	110,000	115,000
Total assets	9,832,000	7,831,000
Liabilities		
Due to broker for securities purchased	250,000	240,000
Accounts payable for administrative expenses	25,000	25,000
Total liabilities	275,000	265,000
Net assets available for plan benefits	$9,557,000	$7,566,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

.18

C&H COMPANY WELFARE BENEFIT PLAN

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Plan Benefits

	For the Year Ended December 31, 20X1
Additions	
Contributions	
Employer contributions	$15,000,000
Employee contributions	3,000,000
Total contributions	18,000,000
Investment income	
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	300,000
Interest	500,000
Dividends	50,000
Total investment income	850,000
Less investment expense	15,000
Net investment income	835,000
Net increase in 401(h) account (note E)	106,000
Total additions	18,941,000
Deductions	
Benefits paid directly to participants:	
Health care	16,000,000
Disability and death	770,000
Total benefits paid	16,770,000
Administrative expenses	180,000
Total deductions	16,950,000
Net increase during the year	1,991,000
Net assets available for benefits:	
Beginning of year	7,566,000
End of year	$ 9,557,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

.19

C&H COMPANY WELFARE BENEFIT PLAN

Statement of Benefit Obligations

	For the Year Ended December 31, 20X1	*For the Year Ended December 31, 20X0*
Amounts currently payable to or for participants, beneficiaries, and dependents		
Health claims payable	$ 1,100,000	$ 975,000
Death and disability benefits payable	100,000	75,000
Total amounts currently payable	1,200,000	1,050,000
Other obligations for current benefit coverage, at present value of estimated amounts		
Claims incurred but not reported	425,000	390,000
Long-term disability benefits	925,000	610,000
Total other obligations for current benefit coverage	1,350,000	1,000,000
Total obligations other than postretirement benefit obligations	2,550,000	2,050,000
Postretirement benefit obligations		
Current retirees	3,900,000	3,500,000
Other participants fully eligible for benefits	2,100,000	2,000,000
Other participants not yet fully eligible for benefits	5,000,000	4,165,000
Total postretirement benefit obligations	11,000,000	9,665,000
Total benefit obligations	$13,550,000	$11,715,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

.20

C&H COMPANY WELFARE BENEFIT PLAN

Statement of Changes in Benefit Obligations

	For the Year Ended December 31, 20X1
Amounts currently payable to or for participants, beneficiaries, and dependents	
Balance, beginning of year	$ 1,050,000
Claims reported and approved for payment	16,930,000
Claims paid (including disability)	(16,770,000)
Claims paid through 401(h) account (note E)	(10,000)
Balance, end of year	1,200,000
Other obligations for current benefit coverage, at present value of estimated amounts	
Balance, beginning of year	1,000,000
Net change during year:	
Long-term disability benefits	315,000
Other	35,000
Balance, end of year	$1,350,000
Total obligations other than postretirement benefit obligations	2,550,000
Postretirement benefit obligations	
Balance, beginning of year	9,665,000
Increase (decrease) during the year attributable to:	
Benefits earned and other changes	1,250,000
Plan amendment	(175,000)
Changes in actuarial assumptions	260,000
Balance, end of year	11,000,000
Total benefit obligations, end of year	$ 13,550,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

.21

C&H COMPANY WELFARE BENEFIT PLAN

Notes to Financial Statements

Note A: 401(h) Account

Effective January 1, 20X0, the [*Company's defined benefit pension plan*] was amended to include a medical-benefit component in addition to normal retirement benefits to fund a portion of the postretirement obligations for retirees and their beneficiaries in accordance with Section 401(h) of the IRC. A separate account has been established and maintained in the [*defined benefit pension plan*] for such contributions. In accordance with IRC Section 401(h), the plan's investments in the 401(h) account may not be used for, or diverted to, any purpose other than providing health benefits for retirees and their beneficiaries. The related obligations for health benefits are not included in the [*defined benefit pension plan's*] obligations in the statement of accumulated plan benefits but are reported as obligations in the financial statements of the [*health and welfare benefit plan*].

Note E: 401(h) Account

A portion of the plan's obligations are funded through contributions to the company's [*defined benefit pension plan*] in accordance with IRC Section 401(h). The following table presents the components of the net assets available for such obligations and the related changes in net assets available.

Net Assets Available for Postretirement

Health and Welfare Benefits in 401(h) Account

	December 31,	
	20X1	*20X0*
Investments at fair value:		
U.S. government securities	$ 140,000	$ 150,000
Money market fund	900,000	800,000
	1,040,000	950,000
Cash	20,000	10,000
Employer's contribution receivable[5]	20,000	15,000
Accrued interest	7,000	6,000
Total assets	1,087,000	981,000
Accrued administrative expenses	(15,000)	(15,000)
Net assets available	$1,072,000	$ 966,000

Changes in Net Assets in 401(h) Account

	For the Year Ended December 31, 20X1
Net appreciation in fair value of investments:	
U.S. government securities	$10,800
Interest	80,200
	91,000
Employer contributions	40,000
Health and welfare benefits paid to retirees	(10,000)
Administrative expenses	(15,000)
Net increase in net assets available	$106,000

[5] A receivable from the employer must meet the requirements of paragraph 10 of FASB ASC 960-310-25-2.

Note H: Reconciliation of Financial Statements to Form 5500[6]

The following is a reconciliation of net assets available for benefits per the financial statements to the Form 5500:

Net assets available for benefits per the financial statements	$9,557,000
Claims payable	(1,200,000)
Net assets held in defined benefit plan-401(h) account	(1,072,000)
Net assets available for benefits per Form 5500	$7,285,000

The following is a reconciliation of claims paid per the financial statements to the Form 5500:

Claims paid per the financial statements	$16,770,000
Add: Amounts payable at December 31, 20X1	1,200,000
Less: Amounts payable at December 31, 20X0	(1,050,000)
Claims paid per Form 5500	$16,920,000

The following is a reconciliation of total additions per the financial statements to the Form 5500:

Total additions per financial statements	$18,941,000
Less: Net increase in 401(h) net assets available	(106,000)
Net additions per Form 5500	$18,835,000

.22

The following is an illustration of the financial statements of a multiemployer health and welfare benefit plan that provides postemployment benefits to covered employees. These illustrative financial statements are from FASB ASC 965.

SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES OF ABC COMPANY ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO AGREEMENT WITH UNITED WORKERS OF AMERICA

Statements of Net Assets Available for Benefits

December 31, 20X1 and 20X0

	December 31,	
	20X1	*20X0*
Assets		
Investments	$10,605	$ 80,750
Cash and cash equivalents	1,025	19,400
Accrued interest receivable	100	125
Total assets	11,730	100,275
Liability		
Accrued investment trustee fees	265	265
Net assets available for benefits	$11,465	$100,010

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

[6] The reconciliation of amounts reported in plan financial statements to amounts reported in Form 5500 is required by ERISA.

.23

SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES OF ABC COMPANY ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO AGREEMENT WITH UNITED WORKERS OF AMERICA

Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits

Year Ended December 31, 20X1

Additions	
Contributions	$1,366,065
Interest income	1,960
Total additions	1,368,025
Deductions	
Benefit payments	1,455,460
Investment trustee fees	1,110
Total deductions	1,456,570
Net decrease during the year	(88,545)
Net assets available for benefits	
Beginning of year	100,010
End of year	$ 11,465

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

.24

SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES OF ABC COMPANY ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO AGREEMENT WITH UNITED WORKERS OF AMERICA

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF PLAN

In connection with a negotiated contract, the Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan for Employees of ABC Company Established Pursuant to Agreement With United Workers of America (the plan) provides for payment of supplemental unemployment benefits to covered employees who have completed two years of continuous service. Payments are made to (*a*) employees on layoff and (*b*) certain employees who work less than 32 hours in any week. The following description is provided for general information purposes. The plan document should be referred to for specific information regarding benefits and other plan matters.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting. The financial statements of the plan are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting.

Investment Valuation and Income Recognition. Investments are reported at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. See note 4 for discussion of fair value measurements.

Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Benefit Obligations. The plan's obligation for accumulated eligibility credits is discounted using a weighted-average assumed rate of 7.5 percent.

Subsequent Events. The plan has evaluated subsequent events through [*insert date*], the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 3: FUNDING AND OPERATION OF THE PLAN

Funding of the Plan. Contributions funded by ABC Company, the plan's sponsor, pursuant to the plan are invested in assets held in a trust fund (the fund). General Bank, the trustee of the fund (the trustee), invests the fund's money as set forth in the plan document. Investments consist of money market funds and are reported in the accompanying financial statements at fair value. Interest income from investments is recognized when earned.

Administration. The ABC Company Benefit Plan Administrative Committee has responsibility for administering the plan. The ABC Company Benefit Plan Asset Review Committee has responsibility for the management and control of the assets of the trust.

Benefits Under the Plan. The plan provides for the payment of weekly and short-week supplemental unemployment benefits. The benefits payable are reduced by any state unemployment benefits or any other compensation received. Also, a "waiting-week" benefit of $100 will be payable if a participant fails to receive a state unemployment benefit solely because of the state's waiting-week requirement. Benefits paid for any week for which the employee received state unemployment benefits are limited to $180. Benefits paid for all other weeks are limited to $235. The plan provides for a possible reduction of weekly benefits for employees with less than 20 years of service based upon a percentage determined generally by dividing the net assets of the plan, as defined in the plan document, by the "maximum financing" (see "ABC's Obligations Under the Plan"). Employees earn a ½ credit unit for each week in which hours are worked or, in some situations, in which hours are not worked (vacation, disability, serving on grievance committee, and so on) up to a maximum of 52 credit units for employees with less than 20 years of service and 104 credit units for employees with 20 or more years of service. Generally, 1 credit unit is canceled for each weekly benefit paid and a ½ credit unit is canceled for each short-week benefit paid.

ABC's Obligations Under the Plan. The "maximum financing" of the plan at any month end is the lesser of (*a*) the product of $.40 and the number of hours worked by covered employees during the first 12 of the 14 months next preceding the first day of the month and (*b*) 100 times the sum of the monthly benefits paid for the 60 of the preceding 62 months divided by 60. ABC's monthly contribution to the plan is computed as the lesser of (*a*) the product of $.175 and the number of hours worked by covered employees in the month and (*b*) the amount that, when added to the net assets of the plan, as defined by the plan document, as of the end of the preceding month, will equal the "maximum financing." In addition, ABC contributes an income security contribution of $.25 per hour worked by covered employees in the month. In the event of a plan deficit, ABC intends to make sufficient contributions to fund benefits as they become payable.

The following tables present the components of the plan's benefit obligations and the related changes in the plan's benefit obligations.

Benefit Obligations
December 31, 20X1 and 20X0

	20X1	*20X0*
Accumulated eligibility credits and total benefit obligations	$1,107,777	$1,095,620

Changes in Benefit Obligations
Year Ended December 31, 20X1

Benefit obligations, beginning of year	$1,095,620
Benefits earned	1,390,330
Interest	77,287
Claims paid	(1,455,460)
Benefit obligations, end of year	$1,107,777

Plan Expenses. ABC bears all administrative costs, except trustee fees, that are paid by the plan.

NOTE 4: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

FASB ASC 820 provides the framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FASB ASC 820 are described as follows:

Level 1	Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the plan has the ability to access.
Level 2	Inputs to the valuation methodology include • quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; • quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; • inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; • inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
Level 3	Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at December 31, 20X1 and 20X0.

Note: Information contained herein for fair value disclosures is based upon information for the Illustration of Financial Statements: Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plan for Employees of ABC Company previously presented. This illustrative disclosure is not representative of all types of investment securities and does not represent the classification for every instance of such investment securities. It should not be assumed that these methodologies are the only appropriate methodologies for these types of assets. As stated in FASB ASC 820-10-35-5, "The principle (or most advantageous) market (and thus, market participants) should be considered from the perspective of the reporting entity, thereby allowing for differences between and among entities with different activities." Plan sponsors will have to evaluate the appropriate classifica-

(continued)

tion for each type of investment securities based upon the plan's portfolio and actual fair valuation techniques used.

The plan's investments consist of shares of a money market portfolio which is valued using amortized cost which approximates fair value.

The preceding methods described may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, although the plan believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the plan's assets at fair value as of December 31, 20X1 and 20X0:

Practice Tip

The following table illustrates certain disclosure requirements of FASB ASC 820. The disclosures illustrated describe the nature and risks of securities as required by FASB ASC 820-10-50 and are included for illustrative purposes and are NOT intended to represent the ONLY way to disclose such information.

In addition, in January 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06. ASU No. 2010-06 amends the disclosure requirements of FASB ASC 820 including amendments regarding the level of disaggregation for each class of assets and liabilities. The illustrative financial statements in this appendix have not been amended to conform to ASU No. 2010-06. These financial statements will be amended closer to its effective date.

See the FASB website at www.fasb.org for further information regarding the requirements and effective date of ASU No. 2010-06.

	Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 20X1			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Money market portfolio	$10,605	$80,750	$80,750	$10,605
Total assets at fair value	$10,605	$80,750	$80,750	**$10,605**

	Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 20X0			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Money market portfolio	$80,750	—	—	$80,750
Total assets at fair value	$80,750	—	—	**$80,750**

NOTE 5: TAX STATUS

The plan obtained its latest determination letter in 1990, in which the IRS stated that the plan, as then designed, was in compliance with the applicable requirements of the IRC. The plan has been amended since receiving the determination letter. Plan management and plan's tax counsel believe that the plan is currently designed and being operated in compliance with the applicable requirements of the IRC. Therefore, no provision for income taxes has been included in the plan's financial statements.

NOTE 6: TRANSACTIONS WITH PARTIES IN INTEREST

ABC provides to the plan certain accounting and administrative services for which no fees are charged.

NOTE 7: TERMINATION OF THE PLAN

Under certain conditions, the plan may be terminated. Upon termination, the assets then remaining shall be subject to the applicable provisions of the plan then in effect and shall be used until exhausted to pay benefits to employees in the order of their entitlement.

NOTE 8: RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The plan invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the statement of net assets available for benefits.

The actuarial present value of benefit obligations is reported based on certain assumptions pertaining to interest rates, health care inflation rates and employee demographics, all of which are subject to change. Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimations and assumptions process, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in these estimates and assumptions in the near term would be material to the financial statements.

Your Opinion Matters

Thank you for selecting this publication for your accounting or auditing needs.

At the AICPA, we strive to provide the most useful publications available to the profession, which have been produced with the highest quality. Responsiveness to our members and the profession as a whole is our hallmark. We rely on feedback from our users to continually hone and improve our products.

Please take a few moments to let us know what you think of this edition. Does it meet your needs? Is it written clearly? Is it comprehensive in its coverage? Is it easy to use? If not, how can we improve it?

Send your feedback by e-mail to A&APublications@aicpa.org.

Please note the name and edition of the publication, answers to the preceding questions, and anything else you would like to share with us. Your feedback will help us improve subsequent editions and better serve you.

Do you want to help even more?

Consider participating in a focus or advisory group related to this subject matter. If you are interested in, and available for, participating in such a group, please be sure to include that information in your e-mail.

Thank you in advance for taking the time to write. We appreciate your feedback!

Additional Publications for Your Financial Reporting Library

Checklists and Illustrative Financial Statements

AICPA publishes a full range of Checklists to help you prepare financial statements and assist you in determining the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements you're auditing.

AICPA Checklists include:

- Corporations
- Defined Benefit Pension Plans
- Defined Contribution Pension Plans
- Depository and Lending Institutions
- Health and Welfare Benefit Plans
- Health Care Entities
- Life and Health Insurance Entities
- Not-for-Profit Entities
- Property & Liability Insurance Entities
- State and Local Governments

Supplements to Corporations Checklist

- Real Estate Ventures and Construction Contractors
- Investment Companies

Audit and Accounting Guides – Industry Guides

- Airlines
- Brokers and Dealers in Securities
- Casinos
- Construction Contractors
- Depository and Lending Institutions: Banks and Savings Institutions, Credit Unions, Finance Companies, and Mortgage Companies
- Employee Benefit Plans
- Entities With Oil and Gas Producing Activities
- Health Care Entities
- Investment Companies
- Life & Health Insurance Entities
- Not-for-Profit Entities
- Property and Liability Insurance Entities
- State and Local Governments

Other Guides

- Analytical Procedures
- Assessing and Responding to Audit Risk In a Financial Statement Audit
- Audit Sampling
- Auditing Derivative Instruments, Hedging Activities, and Investments in Securities
- Auditing Revenue in Certain Industries
- Compilation and Review Engagements
- *Government Auditing Standards* and Circular A-133 Audits
- Prospective Financial Information

AICPA Online Professional Library

AICPA online professional library is an electronic research tool that combines the power and speed of the Web with comprehensive accounting and auditing literature. Through this online subscription to the AICPA Complete Library, you'll get:

- Robust search engine — helps you narrow down your research to find your results quickly
- Links between titles —no need to search for the related information, AICPA online professional library links all of the relevant materials for quick access and answers
- Improved document referencing — more easily identify your location in the literature
- Quick Find — separates the literature by document type or subject matter so you can browse the materials
- Timely updates — new standards and conforming changes are added to keep you current with all of the authoritative guidance

AICPA Complete Library includes the following:

- AICPA Professional Standards
- AICPA Technical Practice Aids
- AICPA Audit & Accounting Manual
- PCAOB Standards & Related Rules
- Accounting Trends & Techniques
- IFRS Accounting Trends & Techniques
- All current AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides
- All current Audit Risk Alerts
- All current Checklists and Illustrative Financial Statements

You can also add the FASB *Accounting Standards Codification™* and the GASB Library

AICPA Complete Library with FASB *Accounting Standards Codification™* and GASB Library, one-year individual online subscription
No. WGLBY12

AICPA Complete Library and FASB *Accounting Standards Codification™*, one-year individual online subscription
No. WFLBY12

AICPA Complete Library, one-year individual online subscription
No. WALBY12

AICPA online professional library offers a range of online subscription options with pricing available for single products and single subscribers up to complete libraries for multi users – log onto **www.cpa2biz.com/library** for details.