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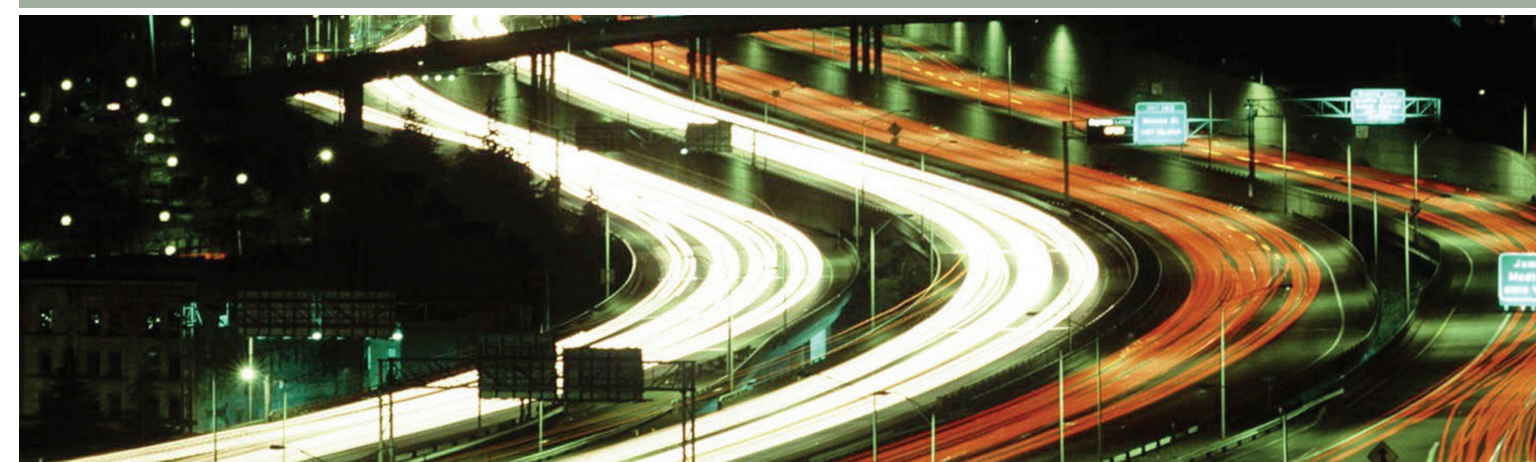
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CHECKLISTS & ILLUSTRATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

State and Local Governments

APRIL 2011



ISBN 978-0-87051-973-4



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0090311



CHECKLISTS & ILLUSTRATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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



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ISBN 978-0-87051-973-4

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FSP Section 13,000

Checklists and Illustrative Financial Statements for State and Local Governments

Acknowledgments

The AICPA gratefully appreciates the invaluable assistance Dr. Lynda M. Dennis, CPA, CGFO, provided in updating and maintaining the guidance in this checklist.

The AICPA also gratefully acknowledges those who reviewed and otherwise contributed to the development of this guide:

W. Michael Fritz, CPA
Dan O'Keefe, CPA, CFE
Andrew M. Richards, CPA

Introduction

Incorporation of GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, in This Checklist

This edition of the checklist has been updated for Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54, which was effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2010, with early application encouraged. GASB Statement No. 54 establishes fund balance classifications and also clarifies the definitions of the general, special revenue, capital projects, debt service, and permanent fund types. Fund balance classifications are based on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed on the use of resources reported in governmental funds. Within this hierarchy, fund balance is first classified as nonspendable then restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. This edition of the checklist retains those items from the 2010 edition of the checklist for use by governments with fiscal periods prior to the effective date of GASB Statement No. 54 that did not elect to early apply its provisions.

GASB Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements and Financial Accounting Standards Board Pronouncements, in This Checklist

Prior to the issuance of GASB Statement No. 62, a number of individual GASB pronouncements made certain AICPA and Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements specifically applicable to governmental entities. For example, GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*, requires the application of certain pronouncements of FASB and its predecessor standards-setting organizations issued on or before November 30, 1989, and permits the application of later FASB pronouncements in certain situations.

GASB Statement No. 62, which is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2011, with earlier application encouraged, was issued in December 2010. GASB Statement No. 62 incorporates guidance that previously could only be found in certain FASB and AICPA pronouncements (collectively referred
(continued)

to as the “FASB and AICPA pronouncements in GASB Statement No. 62”). In addition, GASB Statement No. 62 supersedes GASB Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, as amended, and amends or supersedes various other GASB and National Council on Governmental Accounting (NCGA) standards and interpretations. The specific paragraphs and footnotes of the various GASB and NCGA standards and interpretations that are amended or superseded upon the effective date of GASB Statement No. 62 are identified in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 62.

GASB Statement No. 62 incorporates into the GASB’s authoritative literature the applicable guidance previously presented in the following pronouncements issued November 30, 1989, and prior:

- a. FASB statements and interpretations
- b. Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinions
- c. Accounting Research Bulletins of the AICPA’s Committee on Accounting Procedure

Certain FASB and AICPA pronouncements were excluded from GASB Statement No. 62 because the GASB believes these pronouncements (a) conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements or (b) rarely apply to state and local governments. Users of this guide may find more information regarding GASB Statement No. 62 at www.gasb.org.

Generally, GASB Statement No. 62 will affect state and local governments as follows:

- FASB and AICPA pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, become “other accounting literature” in the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for state and local governments.
- The election in paragraph 7 of GASB Statement No. 20, as amended, allowing enterprise funds and business-type activities to apply post-November 30, 1989, FASB statements and interpretations that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements is eliminated.¹
- Enterprise funds and business-type activities can continue to apply, as “other accounting literature,” post November 30, 1989, FASB and AICPA pronouncements that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.
- The chart on the GASB website that provides nonauthoritative guidance regarding the applicability of post-November 30, 1989, FASB standards to enterprise funds and business-type activities that apply paragraph 7 of GASB Statement No. 20 will be superseded upon the effective date of GASB Statement No. 62 (www.gasb.org/jsp/GASB/Page/GASBSectionPage&cid=1175804837176).

Because the effective date for GASB Statement No. 62 is not until periods beginning after December 15, 2011, and due to the fact that there may be some governments that elect not to apply the new statement early, references to FASB pronouncements and predecessor standards-setting organization pronouncements continue to be included throughout this checklist. Such references will be updated in a subsequent edition of this checklist.

There may also be some governments that elect to apply the provisions of GASB Statement No. 62 prior to the effective date. Those governments will need to carefully review GASB Statement No. 62 and also ensure that any general or specific references to FASB and AICPA pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, are removed from the financial statements and the notes thereto.

¹ Governments that do not elect to apply the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*, prior to the effective date will continue to apply GASB Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, until the earlier of the effective date of GASB Statement No. 62 or when they first apply the provisions of GASB Statement No. 62.

The references to FASB pronouncements in this checklist will be updated in a subsequent edition of this checklist. For ease of reference, this checklist continues to use the original FASB pronouncement references rather than those of FASB *Accounting Standards Codification*[™].

Required Supplementary Information, Supplementary Information, and Other Information Added to This Edition of the Checklist

In February 2010, the Auditing Standards Board issued Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 118, *Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 550); SAS No. 119, *Supplementary Information in Relation to the Financial Statements as a Whole* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 551); and SAS No. 120, *Required Supplementary Information* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 558). These standards collectively supersede AU section 550A, *Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements*; AU section 551A, *Reporting on Information Accompanying the Basic Financial Statements in Auditor-Submitted Documents*; and AU section 558A, *Required Supplementary Information* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*), respectively, and are effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010, and early application is permitted. Collectively, these statements address the auditor's responsibilities with respect to information that is required by a designated standard setter (for example, FASB, GASB, Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, and the International Accounting Standards Board) to accompany an entity's basic financial statements and supplementary and other information that is presented outside the basic financial statements. Because of the timing of the effective date of SAS Nos. 118-120, these standards have been incorporated into this edition of the checklist. It should be noted that the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments*, has not been updated for these standards but does include a summary of the standards in appendix D, "Required Supplementary Information, Supplementary Information, and Other Information." Appendix D was added to assist auditors that may decide to early apply the new standards. In addition to describing each standard and its requirements, appendix D includes revisions that will be necessary to certain of the guide's report illustrations once SAS Nos. 118-120 are applied.

.01 This publication includes the following information:

- **Financial Statements and Notes Checklist (FSP section 13,100).** This checklist can be used by preparers of governmental financial statements prepared in conformity with GAAP and by practitioners who audit, review, or compile those financial statements as they evaluate the adequacy of disclosures made in the basic financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and required supplementary information (RSI), supplementary information (SI), and other information (OI).
- **Auditors' Reports Checklist for Audits Performed in Accordance With Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (FSP section 13,200).** This checklist can be used by auditors in reporting on audits of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS).
- **Auditors' Reports Checklist for Audits Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards and OMB Circular A-133 (FSP section 13,300).** This checklist can be used by auditors in reporting on financial audits of financial statements in accordance with the Government Accountability Office's *Government Auditing Standards* (also referred to as the Yellow Book), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and on audits performed under the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*.
- **Illustrative Financial Statements (FSP section 13,400).** These illustrative financial statements demonstrate financial statement formats and disclosures appropriate for state and local governments.

.02 These checklists consider relevant pronouncements through those in the following listing. Users should modify the checklists, as appropriate, for subsequent standards. In determining the applicability of a pronouncement, its effective date also should be considered.

The checklists have been updated to include relevant accounting and auditing pronouncements through the following:

- GASB Statement No. 62
- GASB Interpretation No. 6, *Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements—an interpretation of NCGA Statements 1, 4, and 5; NCGA Interpretation 8; and GASB Statements No. 10, 16, and 18*
- GASB Technical Bulletin No. 2008-1, *Determining the Annual Required Contribution Adjustment for Postemployment Benefits*
- GASB *Comprehensive Implementation Guide* as of June 30, 2010
- GASB *Comprehensive Implementation Guide—Supplement* as of December 2010
- AICPA Statement of Position (SOP) 07-1, *Clarification of the Scope of the Audit and Accounting Guide Investment Companies and Accounting by Parent Companies and Equity Method Investors for Investments in Investment Companies*
- 2007 revision to *Government Auditing Standards*
- OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, as revised on June 26, 2007
- AICPA Practice Bulletin No. 15, *Accounting by the Issuer of Surplus Notes*
- SAS No. 121, *Revised Applicability of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 100, Interim Financial Information* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 722 par. .05)
- 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)
- Revised interpretations issued through May 31, 2011, including Interpretation No. 4, “Appropriateness of Identifying No Significant Deficiencies or No Material Weaknesses in an Interim Communication,” of AU section 325, *Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 9325 par. .11–.13)
- AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments* (with conforming changes as of March 1, 2011)
- AICPA Audit Guide *Government Auditing Standards and Circular A-133 Audits* (with conforming changes as of April 1, 2011)

The illustrative financial statements should be modified, as appropriate, for subsequent pronouncements. In determining the applicability of a pronouncement, its effective date should also be considered.

.03 These checklists and illustrative materials have been developed by the AICPA Accounting and Auditing Publications Staff to serve as nonauthoritative practice aids for use by preparers and auditors for the financial statements of and federal financial assistance received by state and local governments. The Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments* defines those entities that are state and local governments. This publication is an *other auditing publication* as defined in AU section 150, *Generally Accepted Auditing Standards* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1). Other auditing publications have no authoritative status; however, they may help the auditor understand and apply SASs:

- The financial statements and notes checklist includes disclosures—whether in the basic financial statements, the notes to the financial statements, or RSI—that preparers and auditors should consider in governmental financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. The provisions of accounting and financial reporting standards, including disclosure provisions, need not be applied to immaterial items. The checklist does not include recognition and measurement issues relating to

preparing governmental financial statements. It also does not address additional disclosures applicable only to supplementary information other than RSI that accompanies a government's basic financial statements (for example, in a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report),² specialized disclosure requirements for governmental health care organizations and public entity risk pools contained in the Audit and Accounting Guides *Health Care Entities* and *Property and Liability Insurance Entities*, or disclosures required by pronouncements that are deemed remote for governmental financial statements. The items (including appendix A) in the checklist that are derived solely from private-sector standards (such as those promulgated by FASB and the APB) may have limited applicability for governmental financial statements. To determine the applicability of private-sector pronouncements to governmental financial statements, see GASB Statement No. 20, as amended by GASB Statement Nos. 29, *The Use of Not-for-Profit Accounting and Financial Reporting Principles by Governmental Entities*, and 34, and GASB Statement No 55, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*.³

- The auditors' reports checklists addresses those requirements most likely to be encountered when reporting on GAAS and generally accepted government auditing standards audits of governmental financial statements prepared in conformity with GAAP and reporting on compliance over major programs in accordance with OMB Circular A-133. They do not include reporting requirements relating to other matters, such as agreed-upon procedures or other attestation engagements.

.04 Additional guidance concerning governmental financial reporting is provided in the AICPA Practice Aid *Applying OCBOA in State and Local Governmental Financial Statements* (product no. 006614).

.05 These checklists sometimes uses the term *financial position statements* in a generic manner to refer to one or more of the following—the government-wide statement of net assets, the governmental funds balance sheet, the proprietary funds statement of fund net assets or balance sheet, and the fiduciary funds statement of fiduciary net assets. These checklists also sometimes uses the term *activity statements* in a generic manner to refer to one or more of the following—the government-wide statement of activities; the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances; the proprietary funds statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net assets or fund equity; and the fiduciary funds statement of changes in fiduciary net assets.

.06 These checklists contain references to authoritative accounting and auditing standards using the following abbreviations and acronyms:

A-133 = OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations* (June 2007 revision)

AAG-SLA = AICPA Audit Guide *Government Auditing Standards and Circular A-133 Audits* (with conforming changes as of April 1, 2011)

AAG-SLV = AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments* (with conforming changes as of March 1, 2011)

ACC = Reference to a section number in AICPA *Technical Practice Aids, Statements of Position—Accounting*

APB = APB Opinion

ARB = Accounting Research Bulletin

AU = Reference to section number in AICPA *Professional Standards*

GAS = Government Accountability Office 2007 revision to *Government Auditing Standards*

GASB = GASB Statement

² For example, the financial statements and notes checklist does not address the provisions of GASB Statement No. 44, *Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section—an amendment of NCGA Statement 1*, which establishes and modifies requirements for the supplementary information presented in a statistical section that accompanies the basic financial statements.

³ See the discussion of GASB Statement No. 62 at the beginning of this section.

GASB Cod. sec. = *Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards* by GASB (as of June 30, 2010)

GTB = Technical Bulletin issued by the staff of the GASB

NCGA = National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement

NCGAI = National Council on Governmental Accounting Interpretation

Q&A = *GASB Comprehensive Implementation Guide* as of June 30, 2010

.07 The checklists provide spaces for checking off or initialing each question or point to indicate that it has been considered. Carefully review the topics listed and consider whether they represent potential disclosure items for the reporting entity for which you are preparing or auditing financial statements. Users should check or initial

- *Yes*—If the item is required and has been made appropriately.
- *No*—If the item is required but has not been made.
- *N/A*—If the item is not required to be made.

.08 Users may find it helpful to include references to the location in the financial report where each item marked “Yes” can be found. It also may be helpful to include on the checklists or elsewhere the reasons that items marked “N/A” do not apply. It is important that the effect of any “No” response be considered on the auditor’s report. 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 in the margin to explain why the disclosure was not made (for example, because the item was not considered to be material to the financial statements). A “No” response to a required disclosure that is material may warrant the issuance of a qualified or adverse opinion on the financial statements of the affected opinion unit⁴ or an explanatory paragraph on RSI, SI, or OI.⁵ The right margin may be used for other remarks or comments as appropriate, including cross-referencing to applicable work papers where the support to a disclosure may be found.

.09 These checklists and illustrative financial statements 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.

.10 The use of these or any other checklists requires the exercise of individual professional judgment and should be used by, or under the supervision of, persons having adequate technical training and proficiency in the application of GAAP, GAAS, and other applicable standards and requirements. These checklists and illustrative materials are not substitutes for original authoritative standards and requirements. Users of these checklists are urged to refer directly to applicable standards and requirements when appropriate. The checklists are not all-inclusive and are not intended to present minimum requirements. Users of the checklists are encouraged to tailor them as required to meet specific circumstances of each particular engagement. Users who have further questions may call the AICPA Technical Hotline at 877.242.7212.

⁴ See the discussion of opinion units in chapters 4, “General Auditing Considerations,” and 14, “Audit Reporting,” of the Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments*.

⁵ See the discussion of Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 118, *Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 550); SAS No. 119, *Supplementary Information in Relation to the Financial Statements as a Whole* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 551); and SAS No. 120, *Required Supplementary Information* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 558), in this section.

FSP Section 13,100

Financial Statements and Notes Checklist

References to Financial Accounting Standards Board Pronouncements in this Checklist

Please refer to the "Introduction" in section 13,000 of this checklist for a detailed discussion of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*, and its effect on this checklist. GASB Statement No. 62 is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2011, with earlier application encouraged. GASB Statement No. 62 incorporates guidance that previously could only be found in certain Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and AICPA pronouncements. In addition, GASB Statement No. 62 supersedes GASB Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, as amended, and amends or supersedes various other GASB and National Council on Governmental Accounting (NCGA) standards and interpretations. The specific paragraphs and footnotes of the various GASB and NCGA standards and interpretations that are amended or superseded upon the effective date of GASB Statement No. 62 are identified in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 62. Because the effective date for GASB Statement No. 62 is not until periods beginning after December 15, 2011, and due to the fact there may be some governments that elect not to apply the new statement early, references to FASB pronouncements and predecessor standards-setting organization pronouncements continue to be included throughout this checklist. Such references will be updated in a subsequent edition of this checklist.

Incorporation of GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, in this Checklist

This edition of the checklist has been updated to include GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, which is effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2010, with early application encouraged. Items from the 2010 edition of the checklist have been retained in this edition of the checklist for use by governments for fiscal periods prior to the effective date of GASB Statement No. 54 that did not elect to early apply its provisions.

.01 This checklist can be used by preparers of governmental financial statements prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and by practitioners who audit, review, or compile those financial statements as they evaluate the adequacy of disclosures made in the basic financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and required supplementary information (RSI). This checklist is organized into the following sections. Carefully review the topics listed and consider whether they represent potential disclosure items for the government. Place a checkmark by those topics or sections considered applicable. Place an N/A by those sections considered not applicable; those sections need not be completed. For example, if the entity does not use the modified approach for infrastructure assets, place an N/A by item C, "Modified Approach for Eligible Infrastructure Assets," in the section titled "Required Supplementary Information."

		<i>Place ✓ by Sections Applicable</i>
		<hr/>
I.	General Reporting	
	A. Overview	<hr/>
	B. Comparative Financial Information	<hr/>
	C. Accounting Changes	<hr/>
	D. Prior-Period Adjustments	<hr/>
II.	Government-Wide Financial Statements	
	A. Overview	<hr/>
	B. Statement of Net Assets	<hr/>
	C. Statement of Activities	<hr/>
III.	Fund Financial Statements	
	A. Overview	<hr/>
	B. Governmental Funds	<hr/>
	C. Proprietary Funds	<hr/>
	D. Fiduciary Funds	<hr/>
	E. Interfund Activity and Balances	<hr/>
IV.	Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position	
	A. Financial Instruments	<hr/>
	B. Nonexchange Transactions	<hr/>
	C. Inventories	<hr/>
	D. Capital Assets, Including Intangible Assets	<hr/>
	E. Clearing Account Assets	<hr/>
	F. Liabilities, Including Debt	<hr/>
	G. Net Position	<hr/>
V.	Revenues and Expenses/Expenditures	
	A. Income From Financial Instruments	<hr/>
	B. Nonexchange Transactions	<hr/>
	C. Capital Asset-Related Revenues and Expenses/Expenditures	<hr/>
	D. Other	<hr/>
VI.	Note Disclosures	
	A. Focus of Note Disclosures	<hr/>
	B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	<hr/>
	C. Financial Instruments	<hr/>
	D. Nonexchange Transactions	<hr/>
	E. Capital Assets Including Intangible Assets	<hr/>
	F. Liabilities, Including Debt	<hr/>
	G. Contingencies and Commitments	<hr/>
	H. Joint Costs That Include Fund Raising	<hr/>
	I. Segment Disclosures	<hr/>
	J. Subsequent Events	<hr/>
	K. Related Parties, Including Component Units	<hr/>
	L. Other Disclosures	<hr/>

*Place ✓ by
Sections
Applicable*

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| VII. | Specialized Topics | |
| | A. Organizational Relationships, Including Component Units and Joint Ventures | _____ |
| | B. Derivative Instruments | _____ |
| | C. Escheat Property | _____ |
| | D. Governmental External Investment Pools | _____ |
| | E. Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs | _____ |
| | F. Leases | _____ |
| | G. Noninterest-Bearing Receivables and Payables | _____ |
| | H. Employee Benefit Pension Plans | _____ |
| | I. Employee Other Postemployment Benefit Plans | _____ |
| | J. Pension Benefits—Employer Reporting | _____ |
| | K. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions—Employer Reporting | _____ |
| | L. Pollution Remediation Obligations | _____ |
| | M. Public Entity Risk Pools | _____ |
| | N. Risk Financing and Related Financing Issues—Entities Other Than Risk Pools | _____ |
| | O. Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues | _____ |
| | P. Special Assessments | _____ |
| | Q. Termination Benefits | _____ |
| | R. Going Concern | _____ |
| | S. Chapter 9 Bankruptcies | _____ |
| VIII. | Required Supplementary Information | |
| | A. Management’s Discussion and Analysis | _____ |
| | B. Budgetary Comparison Schedules | _____ |
| | C. Modified Approach for Eligible Infrastructure Assets | _____ |
| | D. Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Plans | _____ |
| | E. Pensions and Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions—Employer Reporting | _____ |
| | F. Public Entity Risk Pools | _____ |

.02 Explanation of References:

AAG-SLV = AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments* (with conforming changes as of March 1, 2011)

ACC = Reference to a section number in AICPA *Technical Practice Aids, Statements of Position—Accounting*

APB = Accounting Principles Board Opinion

ARB = Accounting Research Bulletin

AU = Reference to section number in AICPA *Professional Standards*

FIN = Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation

GASB = Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement

GASB Cod. sec. = *Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards* by GASB (as of June 30, 2010)

GASBI = GASB Interpretation

GTB = Technical Bulletin issued by the staff of GASB

NCGA = National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement

NCGAI = National Council on Governmental Accounting Interpretation

Q&A = GASB *Comprehensive Implementation Guide* as of June 30, 2010

SFAS = FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards

.03 Checklist questionnaire:

I. General Reporting

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
A. Overview			
1. Does the entity’s financial report consist of, at a minimum, a management’s discussion and analysis (MD&A), basic financial statements (including the notes thereto), and applicable RSI other than MD&A?	_____	_____	_____
2. Except for certain entities as discussed in the following questions 3–5, do the entity’s basic financial statements present both government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements? [GASB 34 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.102)]	_____	_____	_____
3. If the entity is a special-purpose government engaged in a single governmental program, has it chosen to combine the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements using a columnar format that reconciles individual line items of fund financial data to government-wide data in a separate column on the face of the financial statements rather than at the bottom of the statements or in an accompanying schedule? (Alternatively, a single-program government may present separate government-wide and fund financial statements and may present its government-wide statement of activities using a different format—for example, by presenting a single column that reports expenses first followed by revenues (by major sources), with the resulting net revenue (expense) followed by contributions to permanent and term endowments, special and extraordinary items, transfers, and beginning and ending net assets.) [GASB 34 par. 136–137 (GASB Cod. sec. Sp20.105–.106)]	_____	_____	_____
4. If the entity is a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities, does it present only the financial statements required for enterprise funds? (Note that entities that reported as of June 30, 1999, using AICPA Statement of Position 78-10, <i>Accounting Principles and Reporting Practices for Certain Nonprofit Organizations</i> , or Industry Audit Guide <i>Audits of Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations</i> but that do not meet the criteria for reporting using enterprise funds, may nevertheless choose to report as special-purpose governments engaged only in business-type activities.) [GASB 29 par. 5, as amended by GASB 34 par. 147 (GASB Cod. sec. Sp20.111); GASB 34 par. 138 (GASB Cod. sec. Sp20.107)]	_____	_____	_____
5. If the entity is a special-purpose government engaged only in fiduciary activities, does it present only the financial statements required for fiduciary funds? [GASB 34 par. 139 (GASB Cod. sec. Sp20.108)]	_____	_____	_____
6. Is each financial statement properly titled? [Generally Accepted]	_____	_____	_____
7. Is each page of the basic financial statements referenced to the notes to the financial statements (and to the summary of significant accounting policies, if presented as a stand-alone summary)? [NCGAI 6 par. 8, as amended by GASB 34 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.110)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
B. Comparative Financial Information			
1. If comparative financial statements are presented, are the notes and other disclosures included in the financial statement of the preceding year(s) repeated, or at least referred to, to the extent that they continue to be of significance? [ARB 43 ch. 2A par. 2]	_____	_____	_____
2. 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? [ARB 43 ch. 2A par. 3]	_____	_____	_____
3. If prior-period financial information is presented in a partial or summarized manner and does not include the minimum information required by GAAP, is the nature of the prior-period information described by the use of appropriate titles on the face of the financial statements and in a note to the financial statements? [AAG-SLV 2.54]	_____	_____	_____
C. Accounting Changes			
1. Is the implementation of any new GASB standard reported as provided in the transition section of the standard? [Generally Accepted]	_____	_____	_____
2. Are changes in accounting principles, addressed in APB Opinion No. 20, <i>Accounting Changes</i> , as amended, reported as restatements of beginning net assets or fund equity, or both, not as a separately identified cumulative effect in the current-period statement of activities or proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net assets? ¹ [GASB 34 fn 13 (GASB Cod. sec. 1600 fn 3)]	_____	_____	_____
3. For an accounting change, does disclosure in the period of the change include			
a. nature of the change?	_____	_____	_____
b. justification for the change and a clear explanation of why the newly adopted principle is preferable?	_____	_____	_____
c. amount of the change? ² [APB 20 par. 17, 19, 28, and 35]	_____	_____	_____

¹ Although 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*, superseded Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 20, *Accounting Changes* (effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005), it did not supersede APB Opinion No. 20 for a governmental entity's funds and activities (a) that are required to apply private-sector pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, and (b) that do not choose to apply all FASB statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, except for those that conflict with or contradict Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. If a government applies post-November 30, 1989, FASB pronouncements, the GASB website (www.gasb.org) includes a nonauthoritative chart that provides guidance on the applicability of those pronouncements. See the discussion of GASB Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*, at the beginning of this section.

² See footnote 1.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
4. Are changes in the entity's policy for determining which items are treated as cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows reported by restating financial statements for earlier years presented for comparative purposes? [GASB 9 par. 11]	_____	_____	_____
5. Are the effects of changes in accounting estimates disclosed? ³ [APB 20 par. 31–33]	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i> Is a change to depreciation from the modified approach for eligible infrastructure assets (and visa versa) reported as a change in accounting estimate? [GASB 34 fn 21 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400 fn 9); GASB 37 par. 8]	_____	_____	_____
6. For accounting changes that are corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements, is the nature and effect on current-period amounts disclosed? ⁴ [APB 20 par. 37]	_____	_____	_____
D. Prior-Period Adjustments			
1. For prior-period adjustments			
<i>a.</i> for single-period statements, does the disclosure indicate the effects of such restatement on net assets or fund, or both, equity at the beginning of the period and on the results of operations of the immediately preceding period?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> if financial statements for more than one period are presented, does disclosure include the effects for each of the periods presented in the statements? [APB 9 par. 26]	_____	_____	_____
2. If the prior-period adjustments pertain to historical summaries of financial data, are the adjustments reflected therein with appropriate disclosure? [APB 9 par. 27]	_____	_____	_____
3. If the current-period financial statements will have to be restated in the future because a GASB or FASB pronouncement will require retroactive application of its provisions by prior period adjustment, are the impending change in principle and the resulting restatement disclosed if they are considered essential data? [Interpretation 3 of AU 410 (AU 9410.13–.16)]	_____	_____	_____
4. For an adjustment of an extraordinary item reported in a prior period			
<i>a.</i> is the adjustment classified separately as an extraordinary item in the current period?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> are the nature, year of origin, and amount of the item disclosed? [SFAS 16 par. 16(c)]	_____	_____	_____

³ See footnote 1.

⁴ See footnote 1.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
II. Government-Wide Financial Statements			
A. Overview			
1. Do the government-wide financial statements			
a. consist of a statement of net assets and a statement of activities? [GASB 34 par. 12]	_____	_____	_____
b. display information about the reporting government as a whole, including the primary government and its component units, except for the fiduciary funds of the primary government and component units that are fiduciary in nature? ⁵ [GASB 34 par. 13 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.111)]	_____	_____	_____
c. include the activity and balances of blended component units that are reported in the governmental and proprietary funds as if they were part of the primary government? [GASB 14 par. 52 and GASB 34 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.112)]	_____	_____	_____
i. Is the entity's component unit Tobacco Settlement Authority included as a blended component unit? [GTB 04-1 par. 10-11 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.601)]	_____	_____	_____
d. use separate rows and columns to distinguish between the total primary government and its discretely presented component units and between the governmental and business-type activities of the primary government? [GASB 34 par. 12 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.110); GASB 34 par. 14-15 (GASB Cod. sec. 2100.110, 2200.112-.113, and 2600.101)]	_____	_____	_____
e. present a total column for the primary government? [GASB 34 par. 14 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.112)]	_____	_____	_____
f. include one or more columns to display the combined data of the discretely presented component units, located to the right of the total column of the primary government and using a descriptive column heading? [GASB 14 par. 44 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.107)]	_____	_____	_____
i. Are the legally separate, tax-exempt organizations that are reported as component units because they meet the criteria of GASB Statement No. 39, <i>Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14</i> , paragraph 5 (GASB Cod. Section 2100.140), included as discretely presented component units? [GASB 39 par. 7 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.105)]	_____	_____	_____

⁵ In November 2010, GASB issued Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus*, which amends GASB Statement Nos. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, and 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*. GASB Statement No. 61 amends the criteria for including component units and for blending component units in the financial statements of the primary government. In addition, GASB Statement No. 61 requires reporting condensed combining information in the notes to the financial statements for blended component units of primary governments that are business-type activities reported in a single column (such as a state university). GASB Statement No. 61 also provides new requirements for reporting equity interests in component units. The requirements of GASB Statement No. 61 are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2012, and earlier application is encouraged.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
2. Is the reporting for governmental and business-type activities based on all applicable GASB pronouncements, as well as FASB statements and interpretations, APB opinions, and ARBs issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements? [GASB 34 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. 1600.104)]	_____	_____	_____
3. Is the use of all noncontradictory, nonconflicting FASB statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, for business-type activities based on the application of those pronouncements in the underlying enterprise funds? [GASB 34 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. 1600.104); Q&A, item 7.8.1)]	_____	_____	_____
B. Statement of Net Assets			
1. Does the statement report all financial and capital resources?	_____	_____	_____
2. Is the statement presented either in a format that displays assets less liabilities equal net assets (encouraged) or uses the traditional balance sheet format (assets equal liabilities plus net assets)? [GASB 34 par. 30 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.115)]	_____	_____	_____
3. Are assets and liabilities presented either in order of their relative liquidity (encouraged) or classified between current and long-term (including presentation of restricted assets) using the provisions of chapter 3 of ARB 43, <i>Restatement and Revision of Accounting Research Bulletins</i> and GASB Statement No. 34, <i>Basic Financial Statements—and Management’s Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments</i> , paragraph 99? [GASB 34 par. 31, 97, 99, and fn 23 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.116 and fn 13)]	_____	_____	_____
a. If making a liquidity presentation, are liabilities whose average maturities are greater than one year reported in two components—the amount due within one year and the amount due in more than one year? [GASB 34 par. 31 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.116)]	_____	_____	_____
4. Concerning internal balances:			
a. Are amounts reported in the funds as interfund receivables and payables (including amounts owing between the primary government and blended component units) eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net assets, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which should be presented as internal balances?	_____	_____	_____
b. Are amounts reported in the funds as receivable from or payable to fiduciary funds included in the statement of net assets as receivable from and payable to external parties (consistent with the nature of fiduciary funds), rather than as internal balances?	_____	_____	_____
c. Are all internal balances eliminated in the total primary government column? [GASB 34 par. 58 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.103 and 2200.146); GASB 34 par. 61 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.106 and 2200.149)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
5. Are amounts payable and receivable between the primary government and its discretely presented component units or between those components reported on a separate line? [GASB 34 par. 61 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.106 and 2200.149)]	_____	_____	_____
6. Are internal service fund asset and liability balances that are not eliminated in the statement of net assets reported in the governmental activities column unless enterprise funds are the predominant or only participants in an internal service fund? (If enterprise funds are the predominant or only participants in an internal service fund, that internal service fund's residual assets and liabilities should be reported within the business-type activities column.) [GASB 34 par. 62 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.107 and 2200.150)]	_____	_____	_____
7. Is the difference between assets and liabilities reported as "net assets" ? [GASB 34 par. 30 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.115)]	_____	_____	_____
8. Are net assets displayed in three components—invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted (distinguishing between major categories of restrictions); and unrestricted? [GASB 34 par. 32 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.132 and 2200.117)]	_____	_____	_____
a. When permanent endowments or permanent fund principal amounts are included, is "restricted net assets" displayed in two additional components—expendable and nonexpendable? [GASB 34 par. 35 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.138 and 2200.123)]	_____	_____	_____
9. Are designations of net assets not reported on the face of the statement? [GASB 34 par. 37, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.140 and 2200.125)]	_____	_____	_____

C. Statement of Activities

1. Does the statement present activities accounted for in governmental funds by function and those activities accounted for in enterprise funds by different identifiable activities? (Hereinafter, this checklist uses the term <i>function</i> to refer to the minimum required level of detail for both governmental and business-type activities in the statement of activities.) [GASB 37 par. 10 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.123 and 2200.127)]	_____	_____	_____
2. Is the statement presented in a format that presents expenses before program revenues, thereby reporting the net (expense) revenue of its individual functions? [GASB 34 par. 38 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.126)]	_____	_____	_____
3. Are general revenues, contributions to term and permanent endowments, contributions to permanent fund principal, special items, extraordinary items, and transfers reported separately after the total net expenses of the government's functions, ultimately arriving at the "change in net assets" for the period? [GASB 34 par. 38 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.126); GASB 34 par. 52–53 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.127–.128 and 2200.140–.141); GASB 34 par. 55 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.129–.130 and 2200.143–.144)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p>a. Are special items reported before extraordinary items? [GASB 34 par. 56 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.130 and 2200.144)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>4. Are all expenses reported by function and consistent with those functions reported in the fund level statements (as applicable), except for those that are special or extraordinary items?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>5. At a minimum, does the entity report direct expenses for each function? [GASB 34 par. 41 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.125 and 2200.129)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>6. If the entity allocates some or all of its indirect expenses among functions, are direct and indirect expenses presented in separate columns? [GASB 34 par. 42 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.130)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>7. Except as provided in GASB Statement No. 34, <i>Basic Financial Statements—and Management’s Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments</i>, paragraph 46, is interest on general long-term liabilities reported as a separate line item that clearly indicates that it excludes direct interest expenses, if any, reported in other functions, with the amount excluded disclosed in the notes or presented on the face of the statement? [GASB 34 par. 46 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.134)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>8. Are program revenues separately reported in three categories—charges for services; program-specific operating grants and contributions; and program-specific capital grants and contributions? [GASB 34 par. 48 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.126 and 2200.136)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>9. Are all taxes, which are general revenues, reported by type of tax? [GASB 34 par. 52 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.127 and 2200.140)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>10. Concerning internal activity:</p>			
<p>a. Are resource flows between the primary government and blended component units reclassified as internal activity? [GASB 34 par. 61 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.106 and 2200.149); GTB 04-1 par. 22–23 (GASB Cod. sec. T50.601)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>b. Are eliminations made in the statement of activities to remove the “doubling-up” effect of internal service fund activity and similar internal events that are, in effect, allocations of overhead expenses from one function to another or within the same function? [GASB 34 par. 59 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.104 and 2200.147)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>c. Is the effect of interfund services provided and used between functions not eliminated in the statement of activities? [GASB 34 par. 60 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.105 and 2200.148)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>11. Are resource flows (except those that affect the statement of net assets only, such as loans and repayments) between a primary government and its discretely presented component units reported as if they were external transactions—that is, as revenues and expenses? [GASB 34 par. 61 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.106 and 2200.149); GTB 04-1 par. 22–23 (GASB Cod. sec. T50.601)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

Yes No N/A

III. Fund Financial Statements

Practice Tips

GASB Statement No. 54 enhances the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund type definitions. This statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds.

The initial distinction that is made in reporting fund balance information is identifying amounts that are considered nonspendable, such as fund balance associated with inventories. This statement also provides for additional classification as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned based on the relative strength of the constraints that control how specific amounts can be spent.

The restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. The *committed* fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. Amounts in the *assigned* fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. *Unassigned* fund balance is the residual classification for the government's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other funds, the unassigned classification should be used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned. Governments are required to disclose information about the processes through which constraints are imposed on amounts in the committed and assigned classifications.

Governments also are required to classify and report amounts in the appropriate fund balance classifications by applying their accounting policies that determine whether restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned amounts are considered to have been spent. Disclosure of the policies in the notes to the financial statements is required.

This statement also provides guidance for classifying stabilization amounts on the face of the balance sheet and requires disclosure of certain information about stabilization arrangements in the notes to the financial statements.

The definitions of the general fund, special revenue fund type, capital projects fund type, debt service fund type, and permanent fund type are clarified by the provisions in this statement. Interpretations of certain terms within the definition of the special revenue fund type have been provided and, for some governments, those interpretations may affect the activities they choose to report in those funds. The capital projects fund type definition also was clarified for better alignment with the needs of preparers and users. Definitions of other governmental fund types also have been modified for clarity and consistency.

The requirements of this statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2010. Early implementation is encouraged. Fund balance reclassifications made to conform to the provisions of this statement should be applied retroactively by restating fund balance for all prior periods presented.

Entities that are implementing GASB Statement No. 54 should also answer questions 12–19.

A. Overview

1. Does the entity report governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds to the extent that it has activities that meet the criteria for using those funds?
[GASB 34 par. 63 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.102)]

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
2. Are separate financial statements presented for the three fund categories—governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary—after the government-wide financial statements? [GASB 34 par. 6b(2) and 74 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.102b(2) and .148)]	_____	_____	_____
B. Governmental Funds			
1. Is the general fund used to account for all financial resources except those required to be reported in another fund? [GASB 54 par. 29 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.104)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i> Are resources that are provided for administrative costs and fees of a state’s unemployment programs accounted for in the general fund unless legal requirements exist that require the resources be reported in another fund? [NCGAI 9 par. 9 (GASB Cod. sec. U50.101)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> If an employer government reports using more than one fund and a single fund is used to report on-behalf payments for fringe benefits and salaries, is that fund the general fund unless the on-behalf payments relate entirely to another fund? [GASB 24 par. 11, as amended, and fn 8 (GASB Cod. sec. N50.133 and fn 19)]	_____	_____	_____
2. Does the entity report only one general fund? [NCGAI 9 par. 10 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.116)]	_____	_____	_____
3. Is the primary government’s general fund the only general fund for the reporting entity? [GASB 14 par. 54, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.116 and 2600.114)]	_____	_____	_____
Entities that have implemented GASB Statement No. 54 may omit questions 4–7.			
4. Are special revenues funds used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts for individuals, private organizations, or other governments or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes? (Resources restricted to expenditure for purposes normally financed from the general fund may be accounted for through the general fund provided that applicable legal requirements can be appropriately satisfied; and use of special revenue funds is not required unless they are legally mandated.) [NCGA 1 par. 26, as amended; NCGA 1 par. 30]	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i> Is the general fund of a blended component unit reported as a special revenue fund? [GASB 14 par. 54, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.105 and .116 and 2600.114)]	_____	_____	_____
5. Are capital projects funds used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities, including those outlays financed by general obligation bond proceeds (other than those financed by proprietary funds or in trust funds for individuals, private organizations, or other governments)? [NCGA 1 par. 10 and par. 26, as amended]	_____	_____	_____

State and Local Governments

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
6. Are debt service funds used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest? (Debt service funds are required if they are legally mandated or if financial resources are being accumulated for principal and interest payments maturing in future years.) [NCGA 1 par. 26 and 30, as amended]	_____	_____	_____
7. Are permanent funds used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the entity's programs—that is, for the benefit of the government or its citizenry? (An example is a cemetery perpetual-care fund that provides resources for the ongoing maintenance of a public cemetery.) [GASB 34 par. 65, as amended]	_____	_____	_____
8. Do the governmental fund financial statements			
<i>a.</i> consist of a balance sheet (displaying assets equal liabilities plus fund balances) and a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances? [GASB 34 par. 78 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.102a and 2200.155); GASB 34 par. 83 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.156)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> include the governmental funds of blended component units and blended component units that are governmental in nature? [GASB 14 par. 52 and 54, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.112 and .114); GASB 34 par. 125 (GASB Cod. sec. 2100.110 and 2600.101)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> present the financial information of the entity's main operating fund (the general fund or its equivalent) and each other major governmental fund in a separate column? [GASB 34 par. 75–76, 83, and 86 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.152–.153, .156, and .159)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> display the aggregate nonmajor governmental funds in a single column, regardless of fund type? [GASB 34 par. 75, 83, and 86 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.152, .156, and .159)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>e.</i> display a total column for all governmental funds? [GASB 34 par. 83 and 86 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.156 and .159)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>f.</i> present summary reconciliations to the government-wide financial statements on the face of the financial statements or in accompanying schedules? [GASB 34 par. 77, 85, and 90 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.154, .158, and .163); Q&A, item 7.57.2]	_____	_____	_____
9. Are the governmental fund financial statements presented using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting? [GASB 34 par. 79 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.102a)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Entities that have implemented GASB Statement No. 54 may omit question 10.			
10. Does the balance sheet			
<i>a.</i> not report asset valuation accounts or deferred revenues as reserves? [NCGA 1 par. 119]	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> report accumulated earmarked net assets for eventual payment of unmatured general long-term indebtedness as a part of fund balance—for example, as unreserved, designated fund balance, if appropriate? [GASBI 6 par. 16]	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> segregate fund balances into reserved and unreserved amounts? [NCGA 1 par. 118 and 121]	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> report fund balance reserves			
<i>i.</i> for encumbrances outstanding at year-end? [NCGA 1 par. 91]	_____	_____	_____
<i>ii.</i> for inventories, to indicate the portion of fund balance that is not available for appropriation and expenditure at the financial statement date? [NCGA 1 par. 118]	_____	_____	_____
<i>iii.</i> for contractual commitments to third parties that are not liabilities at the financial statement date?	_____	_____	_____
<i>iv.</i> for prepaid items?	_____	_____	_____
<i>v.</i> for noncurrent receivables that are not offset by deferred revenue?	_____	_____	_____
<i>vi.</i> for the noncurrent portion of interfund receivables? [AAG-SLV 10.10]	_____	_____	_____
<i>e.</i> Display reserved fund balances of the combined nonmajor funds in sufficient detail to disclose the purposes of the reservations (for example, reserved for debt service or reserved for encumbrances)?	_____	_____	_____
<i>f.</i> Display unreserved fund balances of nonmajor funds by fund type? [GASB 34 par. 84 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.143 and 2200.157)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>g.</i> Display or parenthetically disclose fund balance designations as part of unreserved fund balances? (Alternatively, designations may be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.) [NCGA 1 par. 120 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.144)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>i.</i> Does the display of fund balance designations not result in reporting negative undesignated balances at year-end? [AAG-SLV 10.17]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Entities that have implemented GASB Statement No. 54 may omit question 11(a)(viii).			
11. Does the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances			
<i>a.</i> present the following information, in the following sequence:			
i. Revenues (detailed)?	_____	_____	_____
ii. Expenditures (detailed)?	_____	_____	_____
iii. Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures?	_____	_____	_____
iv. Other financing sources and uses, including transfers (detailed)?	_____	_____	_____
v. Special and extraordinary items (detailed)?	_____	_____	_____
vi. Net change in fund balances?	_____	_____	_____
vii. Fund balances (both reserved and unreserved)—beginning of period?	_____	_____	_____
viii. Fund balances—end of period? [GASB 34 par. 86 and 89 and fn 38 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.156 and .159, and fn 27)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> classify revenues by major source? [NCGA 1 par. 110 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.115); GASB 34 par. 87 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.160)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> classify expenditures at a minimum by function? [NCGA 1 par. 112 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.117); GASB 34 par. 87 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.160)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> classify debt issue costs, both those paid out of debt proceeds and those paid from existing resources, as expenditures? [GASB 34 par. 87 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.110 and 2200.160)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>e.</i> classify the following as other financing sources and uses:			
i. The face amount of long-term debt not recorded as fund liabilities, in captions such as “Bonds Issued” or “Long-Term Notes Issued” (except for the proceeds of special assessment debt for which the government is not obligated in any manner)? [NCGA 1 par. 108, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1500.110 and 1800.108); GASB 6 par. 19 (GASB Cod. sec. S40.119); GASB 7 par. 8, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.109); GASB 34 par. 88, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1500.110, 1800.108, and 2200.161)]	_____	_____	_____
ii. Issuance premium or discount? [GASB 34 par. 88, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.108 and 2200.161)]	_____	_____	_____
iii. Payments to escrow agents for bond refundings from resources provided by the new debt? [GASB 7 par. 8 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.109); GASB 34 par. 88, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.108 and 2200.161)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
iv. Transfers? [GASB 34 par. 88, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.161); GASB 34 par. 112b(1) (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.102b(1))]	_____	_____	_____
v. Sales of capital assets (unless the sale meets the criteria for reporting as a special item)? [GASB 34 par. 88, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.113 and 2200.161)]	_____	_____	_____
f. report special and extraordinary items separately within a “special and extraordinary items” classification if both occur during the same period?	_____	_____	_____
g. separately identify significant transactions or other events that are either unusual or infrequent but are not within the control of management within the appropriate revenue or expenditure category? (Alternatively, these items may be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.)	_____	_____	_____
h. not report debt refundings as extraordinary items? [GASB 34 par. 89 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.131 and 2200.162)]	_____	_____	_____
Entities that are implementing GASB Statement No. 54 should also answer questions 12–19.			
12. Is the general fund used to account for and report all financial resources that are not accounted for and reported in another fund? [GASB 54 par. 29 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.104)]	_____	_____	_____
13. If special revenue funds are reported, are they used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes (other than debt service or capital projects) and where the specific revenue sources are expected to comprise a substantial portion of the inflows reported in the fund? [GASB 54 par. 30–32 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.105)]	_____	_____	_____
14. If capital projects funds are reported, are they used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to be used for the acquisition or construction of capital facilities or other capital assets, including those outlays financed by general obligation bond proceeds (other than those financed by proprietary funds or in trust funds for individuals, private organizations, or other governments)? [GASB 54 par. 33 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.106)]	_____	_____	_____
15. Are debt service funds used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure of principal and interest? [GASB 54 par. 34 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.107)]	_____	_____	_____
16. Are permanent funds used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the entity’s programs—that is, for the benefit of the government or its citizenry? (An example is a cemetery perpetual-care fund that provides resources for the ongoing maintenance of a public cemetery.) [GASB 54 par. 35 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.108)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
17. Are fund balances segregated between restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned and nonspendable fund balances? [GASB 54 par. 22–25 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.142–.154)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i> Are nonspendable resources only those that cannot be spent readily with cash or are legally or contractually required not to be spent, including but not limited to inventories, prepaid items, and long term balances of loans and accounts receivable? [GASB 54 par. 22–25 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.143)]	_____	_____	_____
18. Are fund balances further segregated by restricted, committed or assigned?	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i> Are restricted balances only those that have revenues that are segregated by legislation or constitutional provisions or externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> Are committed balances only those that have revenues that are used for specific purposes, imposed by formal action of the government’s highest level of decision making authority and can only be changed by a similar action (for example, law, ordinance, or resolution)?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> For other governmental funds, are all amounts not reported as restricted or committed, reported as assigned in accordance with the intent of the governing body or its designee, and are amounts in the general fund reported as assigned where the government has documented intent to spend those resources in some manner?	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> Are positive unassigned amounts reported only in the general fund?	_____	_____	_____
<i>e.</i> If governmental fund (other than the general fund) expenditures incurred for a specific purpose exceed amounts that are restricted, committed, and assigned to that purpose resulted in a negative residual balance for that purpose, were amounts assigned to other purposes in the fund reduced to eliminate the deficit?	_____	_____	_____
<i>f.</i> If a deficit remains related to a specific purpose (see question 18[e]) after using amounts assigned to other purposes to eliminate it, or if there are no amounts assigned to other purposes, has the remaining negative residual amount been classified as unassigned fund balance? [GASB 54 par. 8, 10, 13, and 19–25 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.145–.162)]	_____	_____	_____
19. If aggregated amounts are presented in the balance sheet, are disaggregated amounts presented in the notes to the basic financial statements in amounts for specific purposes in sufficient detail so that the major commitments and assignments are evident to the financial statement user? [GASB 54 par. 22–25 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.159–.162)]	_____	_____	_____

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
C. Proprietary Funds				
1.	Are enterprise funds used to report			
	<i>a.</i> only activities for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services?	_____	_____	_____
	<i>b.</i> activities that are financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges to external users for the activity?	_____	_____	_____
	<i>c.</i> activities for which laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), be recovered with fees and charges to external users?	_____	_____	_____
	<i>d.</i> activities with pricing policies that establishes fees and charges to external users designed to recover its costs, including capital costs? [GASB 34 par. 67 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.109)]	_____	_____	_____
	<i>e.</i> a state's unemployment compensation benefit plan? [NCGAI 9 par. 9 (GASB Cod. sec. U50.101); GASB 34 fn 34 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300 fn 7)]	_____	_____	_____
2.	Are internal service funds only used to report activities that provide goods or services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government and its component units, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis and for which the reporting government is the predominant participant in the activity? [GASB 34 par. 68 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.110)]	_____	_____	_____
3.	Do the proprietary fund financial statements			
	<i>a.</i> consist of a statement of net assets or balance sheet; a statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net assets or fund equity; and a statement of cash flows? (Hereinafter, this checklist uses the terms <i>statement of net assets</i> and <i>statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net assets</i> when referring specifically to the proprietary fund financial statements.) [GASB 34 par. 91 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.102b, 2200.164, and P80.106)]	_____	_____	_____
	<i>b.</i> include the proprietary funds of blended component units and blended component units that are proprietary in nature? [GASB 14 par. 52 and 54 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.112 and .114); GASB 34 par. 125 (GASB Cod. sec. 2100.110 and 2600.101)]	_____	_____	_____
	<i>c.</i> present the financial information of each major enterprise fund in a separate column?	_____	_____	_____
	<i>d.</i> display aggregate nonmajor enterprise funds in a single column? [GASB 34 par. 75 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.152 and P80.107); GASB 34 par. 96 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.165 and P80.111)]	_____	_____	_____
	<i>e.</i> display a total column for all enterprise funds? [GASB 34 par. 96 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.165 and P80.111)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>f.</i> display the aggregate internal service funds in a single column to the right of the total enterprise funds column? [GASB 34 par. 96 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.165 and P80.111); GASB 34 fn 35 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200 fn 26 and P80 fn 5)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>g.</i> present summary reconciliations to the government-wide financial statements, if there are reconciling differences, on the face of the financial statements or in accompanying schedules? [GASB 34 par. 77 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.154 and P80.109); GASB 34 par. 104 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.173 and P80.110); Q&A, item 7.57.2]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>4. Are the proprietary fund financial statements presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting? [GASB 34 par. 92 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.102b and P80.102)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>5. Are proprietary funds reported based on all applicable GASB pronouncements, as well as FASB statements and interpretations, APB opinions, and ARBs issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements? [GASB 1 par. 8; GASB 20 par. 6; GASB 34 par. 92– 93 (GASB Cod. sec. P80.102)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>6. Do enterprise funds that apply the provisions of all noncontradictory, nonconflicting FASB statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, apply only those post-November 30, 1989 FASB statements and interpretations that are developed for business enterprises? [GASB 29 par. 7; GASB 34 par. 94 (GASB Cod. sec. P80.103)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>7. Is the statement of net assets presented either in a format that displays assets less liabilities equal net assets or using a balance sheet format (assets equal liabilities plus net assets)? [GASB 34 par. 98 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.167 and P80.113)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>8. Does the statement of net assets</p>			
<p><i>a.</i> present assets and liabilities in a classified format to distinguish between current and long-term (including presentation of restricted assets) as discussed in chapter 3 of ARB 43 and GASB Statement No. 34 paragraph 99? [GASB 34 par. 97 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.166 and P80.112); GASB 34 par. 99 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.168 and P80.114)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>b.</i> display net assets in three components—invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted (distinguishing between major categories of restrictions); and unrestricted? [GASB 34 par. 98 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.141, 2200.167, and P80.113)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>i.</i> When permanent endowments are included, is “restricted net assets” displayed in two additional components—expendable and nonexpendable? [GASB 34 par. 103 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.172 and P80.119)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
c. not display capital contributions as a separate component of net assets?	_____	_____	_____
d. not display designations of net assets? [GASB 34 par. 98 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.141, 2200.167, and P80.113)]	_____	_____	_____
9. Does the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net assets			
a. distinguish between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses in accordance with the government’s policy defining operating revenues and expenses and consistent with the statement of cash flows? [GASB 34 par. 100, as amended, and par. 102 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.122, 2200.169, and P80.115)]	_____	_____	_____
b. present the following information, in the following sequence:			
i. Operating revenues (detailed)?	_____	_____	_____
ii. Total operating revenues?	_____	_____	_____
iii. Operating expenses (detailed)?	_____	_____	_____
iv. Total operating expenses?	_____	_____	_____
v. Operating income (loss)?	_____	_____	_____
vi. Nonoperating revenues and expenses (detailed)?	_____	_____	_____
vii. Income before other revenues, expenses, gains, losses, and transfers?	_____	_____	_____
viii. Capital contributions (grant, developer, and other), additions to permanent and term endowments, special and extraordinary items (detailed), and transfers?	_____	_____	_____
ix. Increase (decrease) in net assets?	_____	_____	_____
x. Net assets—beginning of period?	_____	_____	_____
xi. Net assets—end of period? [GASB 34 par. 100, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.131, 2200.169, and P80.115); GASB 34 par. 101 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.170 and P80.116); GASB 34 par. 103 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.172 and P80.119)]	_____	_____	_____
c. classify revenues and expenses in a manner essentially like those of similar business organizations, trusts, or activities, unless that classification conflicts with or contradicts GASB pronouncements? [NCGA 1 par. 117, as amended by GASB 20 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.122 and P80.117)]	_____	_____	_____
d. report revenues by major source? [GASB 34 par. 100 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.122, 2200.169, and P80.115)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>e.</i> either report revenues net of discounts and allowances with the discount or allowance amount parenthetically disclosed on the face of the statement or in a note to the financial statements, or report revenues gross with the related discounts and allowances reported directly beneath the revenue amount? [GASB 34 fn 41 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200 fn 32 and P80 fn 8)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>f.</i> identify revenues used as security for revenue bonds? [GASB 34 par. 100, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.169 and P80.115)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
10. Does the statement of cash flows			
<p><i>a.</i> report the net cash provided or used by the fund's operating, noncapital financing, capital and related financing, and investing activities, and the net effect of those flows on cash and cash equivalents during the period, including restricted cash and cash equivalents, in a manner that reconciles beginning and ending cash and cash equivalents? [GASB 9 par. 7-8, 15, and 30 (GASB Cod. sec. 2450.104-.105, .112, and .127)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>b.</i> use a descriptive term, such as <i>cash</i> or <i>cash and cash equivalents</i>, rather than the term <i>funds</i>?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>c.</i> show an amount of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the period that is easily traceable to similarly titled line items or subtotals in the fund's statement of net assets as of those dates? [GASB 9 par. 8 (GASB Cod. sec. 2450.105)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>d.</i> present information about cash receipts and payments as gross amounts rather than as net amounts, except for items in the investing and financing categories whose turnover is quick, amounts are large, and maturities are short and, in certain situations, the purchases and sales of highly liquid investments? [GASB 9 par. 12-14 and 35 (GASB Cod. sec. 2450.109-.111 and .130)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>e.</i> use the direct method of presenting cash flows from operating activities, which reports major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments and their arithmetic sum? [GASB 34 par. 105 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.174 and 2450.128)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>f.</i> classify cash receipts and payments from the following activities as cash flows from operating activities:</p>			
<p><i>i.</i> Cash inflows from sales of goods or services, including receipts from collection of accounts receivable and both short- and long-term notes receivable from customers arising from those sales?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>ii.</i> Cash receipts from interfund reimbursements?</p>	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
iii. Cash payments to acquire materials for providing services and manufacturing goods for resale, including principal payments on accounts payable and both short- and long-term notes payable to suppliers for those materials or goods?	_____	_____	_____
iv. Cash payments to other suppliers for other goods or services?	_____	_____	_____
v. Cash payments to employees for services?	_____	_____	_____
vi. Cash payments for taxes, duties, fines, and other fees or penalties?	_____	_____	_____
vii. Cash receipts and payments for grants from or to other governments or organizations for specific activities that are considered to be operating activities of the grantor government or organization? (A grant arrangement of this type is essentially the same as a contract for services.)	_____	_____	_____
viii. Cash receipts and payments for interfund provided and services used, including receipts and payments in lieu of taxes that are payments for, and reasonably equivalent in value to, services provided?	_____	_____	_____
ix. Cash receipts and payments from the principal and interest on loan programs that are undertaken to fulfill a governmental responsibility (<i>program loans</i>)?	_____	_____	_____
x. All other cash receipts and payments that do not result from transactions defined as capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities? [GASB 9 par. 16 and 19 (GASB Cod. sec. 2450.113 and .116); GASB 9 par. 17–18, GASB 34 par. 112 (GASB Cod. sec. 2450.114–.115)]	_____	_____	_____
g. at a minimum, separately report these classes of operating cash receipts and payments:			
i. Cash receipts from customers?	_____	_____	_____
ii. Cash receipts from interfund services provided?	_____	_____	_____
iii. Other operating cash receipts, if any?	_____	_____	_____
iv. Cash payments to employees for services?	_____	_____	_____
v. Cash payments to other suppliers of goods or services?	_____	_____	_____
vi. Cash payments for interfund services used, including payments in lieu of taxes that are payments for, and reasonably equivalent in value to, services provided?	_____	_____	_____
vii. Other operating cash payments, if any? [GASB 9 par. 31; GASB 34 par. 105 and 112 (GASB Cod. sec. 2450.128)]	_____	_____	_____
h. provide in an accompanying schedule a reconciliation of operating cash flows to operating income? [GASB 9 par. 34, as amended; GASB 34 par. 102 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.171 and 2450.129)]	_____	_____	_____

State and Local Governments

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
i. Does the reconciliation report the same amount for net cash flow from operating activities indirectly by adjusting operating income to remove the effects of depreciation, amortization, and other deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments, such as changes during the period in inventory, deferred revenue, and the like, and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments, such as changes during the period in receivables and payables?	_____	_____	_____
ii. Does the reconciliation separately report all major classes of reconciling items, including, at a minimum, changes during the period in receivables pertaining to operating activities, in inventory, and in payables pertaining to operating activities? [GASB 9 par. 32–33, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2450.129)]	_____	_____	_____
i. classify cash receipts and payments from the following activities as cash flows from noncapital financing activities:			
i. Proceeds from issuing bonds, notes, and other short- or long-term borrowings not clearly attributable to acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets, or program loans?	_____	_____	_____
ii. Cash receipts from grants or subsidies except those specifically restricted for capital purposes and those for specific activities that are considered to be operating activities of the grantor government?	_____	_____	_____
iii. Cash received from other funds except those amounts that are clearly attributable to acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets; interfund services provided; and interfund reimbursements?	_____	_____	_____
iv. Cash received from property and other taxes collected for the governmental enterprise and not specifically restricted for capital purposes?	_____	_____	_____
v. Repayments of amounts borrowed for purposes other than acquiring, constructing, or improving capital assets or to finance program loans?	_____	_____	_____
vi. Interest payments to lenders and other creditors on amounts borrowed or credit extended for purposes other than acquiring, constructing, or improving capital assets or to finance program loans?	_____	_____	_____
vii. Cash paid as grants or subsidies to other governments or organizations, except those for specific activities that are considered to be operating activities of the grantor government?	_____	_____	_____
viii. Cash paid to other funds, except for interfund services used? [GASB 9 par. 19–20 (GASB Cod. sec. 2450.116–.117); GASB 9 par. 21–22; GASB 34 par. 112 (GASB Cod. sec. 2450.118–.119)]	_____	_____	_____

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>j.</i>	classify cash receipts and payments from the following activities as cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
i.	Proceeds from issuing or refunding bonds, mortgages, notes, and other short- or long-term borrowing clearly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets?	_____	_____	_____
ii.	Receipts from capital grants awarded to the governmental enterprise?	_____	_____	_____
iii.	Receipts from contributions made by other funds, other governments, and other organizations or individuals for the specific purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring, constructing, or improving capital assets?	_____	_____	_____
iv.	Receipts from sales of capital assets as well as proceeds from insurance on capital assets that are stolen or destroyed?	_____	_____	_____
v.	Receipts from special assessments or property and other taxes levied specifically to finance the construction, acquisition, or improvement of capital assets?	_____	_____	_____
vi.	Payments to acquire, construct, or improve capital assets?	_____	_____	_____
vii.	Repayments or refundings of amounts borrowed specifically to acquire, construct, or improve capital assets?	_____	_____	_____
viii.	Other principal payments to vendors who have extended credit to the governmental enterprise directly for purposes of acquiring, constructing, or improving capital assets?	_____	_____	_____
ix.	Cash payments to lenders and other creditors for interest directly related to acquiring, constructing, or improving capital assets? [GASB 9 par. 23–25 (GASB Cod. sec. 2450.120–.122)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>k.</i>	classify cash receipts and payments from the following activities as cash flows from investing activities:			
i.	Receipts from collections of loans (except program loans) made by the governmental enterprise and sales of other entities' debt instruments (other than cash equivalents) that were purchased by the governmental enterprise?	_____	_____	_____
ii.	Receipts from sales of equity instruments and from returns of investment in those instruments?	_____	_____	_____
iii.	Interest and dividends received as returns on loans (except program loans), debt instruments of other entities, equity securities, and cash management or investment pools?	_____	_____	_____
iv.	Withdrawals from investment pools that the governmental enterprise is not using as demand accounts?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
v. Disbursements for loans (except program loans) made by the governmental enterprise and payments to acquire debt instruments of other entities (other than cash equivalents)?	_____	_____	_____
vi. Payments to acquire equity instruments?	_____	_____	_____
vii. Deposits into investment pools that the governmental enterprise is not using as demand accounts? [GASB 9 par. 26–28 (GASB Cod. sec. 2450.123–.125)]	_____	_____	_____
l. report in a separate schedule (in narrative or tabular form) information about all investing, capital, and financing activities of a governmental enterprise during a period that affect recognized assets or liabilities but do not result in cash receipts or cash payments in the period?	_____	_____	_____
i. Does the information clearly describe the cash and non-cash aspects of transactions involving similar items? [GASB 9 par. 37 (GASB Cod. sec. 2450.132)]	_____	_____	_____
D. Fiduciary Funds			
1. Are pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds used to report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, other postemployment benefit plans (OPEB) , and other employee benefit plans? [GASB 34 par. 70 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.111)]	_____	_____	_____
a. Do pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds include Internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plans that meet the criteria for reporting in that manner? [GASB 32 par. 4, as amended by GASB 34 par. 70 (GASB Cod. sec. D25.101)]	_____	_____	_____
2. Are investment trust funds used to report the external portion of investment pools reported by the sponsoring government? [GASB 34 par. 71 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.112)]	_____	_____	_____
a. If the entity provides individual investment accounts to other, legally separate entities that are not part of the same financial reporting entity, does it report those investments in one or more separate investment trust funds? [GASB 31 par. 20 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.119)]	_____	_____	_____
b. If individual accounts are offered as an alternative to a pooled position, are the individual accounts reported in a different investment trust from the pool? [GASB 31 fn 11 (GASB Cod. sec. I50, fn 12)]	_____	_____	_____
3. Are private-purpose trust funds used to report all other trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments? [GASB 34 par. 72 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.113)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
4. Are agency funds used to report resources held by the reporting government in a purely custodial capacity? (Agency funds typically involve only the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of fiduciary resources to individuals, private organizations, or other governments.) [GASB 34 par. 73 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.114)]	_____	_____	_____
a. Are agency funds used to report cash pass-through grants only in those infrequent cases in which the recipient government serves only as a cash conduit? [GASB 24 par. 5, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. N50.128)]	_____	_____	_____
5. Are the fiduciary fund financial statements reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, except for the recognition of certain liabilities of defined benefit pension plans and certain postemployment healthcare plans? ⁶ [GASB 34 par. 107 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.102c)]	_____	_____	_____
6. Do the fiduciary fund financial statements			
a. consist of a statement of fiduciary net assets and statement of changes in fiduciary net assets? (For defined benefit pension plans and OPEB, the statement of fiduciary net assets and statement of changes in fiduciary net assets are equivalent to the statement of plan net assets and statement of changes in plan net assets, respectively, required by GASB Statement No. 25, <i>Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans</i> , and GASB Statement No. 43, <i>Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans</i> .) [GASB 34 par. 106, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.102c and 2200.175); GASB 34 fn 43; GASB 43 par. 11 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300 fn 1 and 2200 fn 34)]	_____	_____	_____
i. Does the statement of changes in fiduciary net assets report additions and deductions rather than revenues and expenses? [GASB 34 par. 109 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.177)]	_____	_____	_____
b. include information about all fiduciary funds of the primary government, as well as component units that are fiduciary in nature? [GASB 34 par. 106, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.102c and 2200.175); GASB 34 par. 125 (GASB Cod. sec. 2100.110 and 2600.101)]	_____	_____	_____
c. include organizations that do not meet the definition for inclusion in the financial reporting entity if the primary government has a fiduciary responsibility for them? [GASB 14 par. 19, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2100.118 and 2600.104)]	_____	_____	_____

⁶ Paragraphs 11 and 24 of GASB Statement No. 43 remove this exception for the recognition of certain liabilities without effectively changing the recognition requirements for those liabilities.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>d.</i> provide a separate column for each fund type—pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trusts, agency funds? [GASB 34 par. 106, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.175)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>e.</i> apply the detailed display requirements of GASB Cod. sec. Pe5 and Po50 to the financial statements of employee benefit trust funds other than pension trust funds? ⁷ [GASB 34 par. 108–109, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.176–.177)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>f.</i> report agency fund assets equal to agency fund liabilities? [GASB 34 par. 110 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.178)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>i.</i> If an agency fund has a negative cash balance because more cash has been paid out than received or if it has incurred more liabilities than there is cash to pay them, has the entity reported an interfund receivable in the agency fund to reflect the amount of its liability to cover the shortage? [AAG-SLV 5.31]	_____	_____	_____
<i>g.</i> not report agency funds in the statement of changes in fiduciary net assets? [GASB 34 par. 110 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.178)]	_____	_____	_____
E. Interfund Activity and Balances⁸			
1. Are amounts due from and due to other funds, including long-term amounts, reported in the fund financial statements? (Current amounts due from and due to the same funds may be offset and the net amounts shown in the respective fund financial position statements.) [NCGA 1 par. 22; GASB 34 par. 81 and 112 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.120); NCGA 1 fn 5 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.120); GASB 34 par. 81 (GASB Cod. sec. 1500.102)]	_____	_____	_____
2. Are interfund loans reported as interfund receivables in lender funds and interfund payables in borrower funds (and not as other financing sources or uses)?	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i> If repayment of interfund loans is not expected within a reasonable time, is the interfund balances reduced and the amount that is not expected to be repaid reported as a transfer from the fund that made the loan to the fund that received the loan? [GASB 34 par. 112a(1) (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.102a(1))]	_____	_____	_____

⁷ See also the subsection on employee benefit pension plans—sponsor and employer reporting in the section of this checklist titled “Specialized Topics.”

⁸ This section applies not only to activity between the funds of a legal entity but also to activity between a primary government and its blended component units. Resource flows between a primary government and its discretely presented component units (except those that affect the financial position statement only, such as loans and repayments) are reported as revenues and expenses or expenditures, or both (GASB 34 par. 61 [GASB Cod. sec. 1800.106 and 2200.149]).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
3. Are interfund services provided and used reported as revenues in seller funds and expenditures or expenses in purchaser funds (except when the general fund is used to account for risk-financing activities), with unpaid amounts reported as interfund receivables and payables in the fund financial position statements? [GASB 34 par. 112a(2) and fn 45 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.102a(2) and fn 1)]	_____	_____	_____
4. Are transfers reported as			
a. other financing uses in the governmental funds making transfers?	_____	_____	_____
b. other financing sources in the governmental funds receiving transfers?	_____	_____	_____
c. after nonoperating revenues and expenses in proprietary funds? [GASB 34 par. 112b(1) (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.102b(1))]	_____	_____	_____
5. Are reimbursements not displayed in the financial statements? [GASB 34 par. 112b(2) (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.102b(2))]	_____	_____	_____
6. If the entity moves capital assets from one fund or activity to another			
a. is the movement accounted for at the asset's book value, with no gain or loss reported?	_____	_____	_____
b. are movements of general capital assets to a proprietary or fiduciary fund not reported in governmental funds?	_____	_____	_____
c. are movements of general capital assets to a proprietary fund (or vice versa) reported in the government-wide financial statements as internal activity between the governmental and business-type activities? [AAG-SLV 7.60]	_____	_____	_____
7. Are any interfund and similar eliminations made in the fund financial statements apparent from the headings or disclosed in the notes to the financial statements? [NCGA 1 par. 145, 147, and 156, as amended by GASB 34 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200 fn 5)]	_____	_____	_____
8. Do interfund receivables equal interfund payables and do transfers in equal transfers out (unless there is a difference in fiscal year between the primary government and its blended component units)? [Generally Accepted]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
IV. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position⁹			
A. Financial Instruments¹⁰			
1. Does the entity not apply the provisions of GASB Statement No. 31, <i>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools</i> , to investments in equity securities that are accounted for under the equity method, to investments in joint ventures or component units, or to securities or other instruments not held by the entity for investment purposes, either for itself or for parties for which it serves as investment manager or other fiduciary? [GASB 31 par. 5 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.104)]	_____	_____	_____
2. Does the entity apply the equity method for reporting investments in common stock, if applicable in the circumstances? [GASB 31 par. 5 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.104); APB 18]	_____	_____	_____
3. If a cash account for the entity is overdrawn in total, is the balance classified as a liability in the fund and government-wide financial statements? [AAG-SLV 5.28]	_____	_____	_____
4. Is the equity position of each fund or component unit in an internal investment pool (or in an external investment pool that is sponsored by the entity) reported as assets in those funds and component units? [GASB 31 par. 14 and 18, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. I50.113 and .117)]	_____	_____	_____
a. If a fund has overdrawn its share of the pool, has that fund reported an interfund liability to the fund that the government's management deems to have lent the cash or investments to the overdrawn fund, with the fund deemed to have lent the cash or investments reporting an interfund receivable from the borrowing fund? [AAG-SLV 5.28]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements</i>			
5. Are yield maintenance repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements accounted for as purchases and sales of securities? [GASB 3 par. 83 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.115 and I55.119)]	_____	_____	_____
6. For reverse repurchase and fixed coupon reverse repurchase agreements			
a. are the assets and liabilities arising from the agreements not netted on the financial position statements?	_____	_____	_____
b. are the agreements reported as a liability captioned "obligations under reverse repurchase agreements," and the underlying securities reported as "investments"? [GASB 3 par. 81 (GASB Cod. sec. I55.115)]	_____	_____	_____

⁹ See also the section of this checklist titled "Specialized Topics."

¹⁰ See also the subsections on derivative instruments, governmental external investment pools, employee benefit pension plans—stand-alone plan and employee other postemployment benefit plans—stand-alone plan reporting in the section of this checklist titled "Specialized Topics."

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p>c. if the entity pools moneys from several funds for investment purposes, and the pool, rather than the individual funds, has the agreements, are the assets and liabilities reported in the financial position statements of the funds and activities that have the risk of loss on those assets (which may involve a pro rata allocation to the various funds and activities based on their equity in the pool)? [GASBI 3 par. 3, as amended by GASB 34 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. I55.117)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

Securities Lending Transactions

<p>7. Are the following items reported in the financial position statements:</p> <p>a. Securities lent? [GASB 28 par. 5 (GASB Cod. sec. I60.103)]</p> <p>b. Cash received as collateral and investments made with that cash?</p> <p>c. Securities received as collateral if the entity has the ability to pledge or sell them without a borrower default?</p> <p>d. Liabilities resulting from these transactions? [GASB 28 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. I60.104)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>8. Are securities lending transactions (SLTs) collateralized by letters of credit or by securities that the entity does not have the ability to pledge or sell unless the borrower defaults not reported as assets or liabilities? [GASB 28 par. 7 (GASB Cod. sec. I60.105)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>9. If the entity pools moneys from several funds for investment purposes, and the pool, rather than the individual funds, has SLTs, are the assets and liabilities reported in the financial position statements of the funds and activities that have the risk of loss on those assets (which may involve a pro rata allocation to the various funds and activities based on their equity in the pool)? [GASB 28 par. 9, as amended, and GASB 34 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. I60.107)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments

<p>10. Is land and other real estate held as investments by endowments reported at fair value at the reporting date?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>11. Are changes in fair value of land and other real estate held as investments by endowments during the period reported as investment income? [GASB 52 par. 4 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.106 and I50.112)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

B. Nonexchange Transactions

Practice Tip

In a nonexchange transaction, a government (including the federal government, as a provider) either gives value (benefit) to another party without directly receiving equal value in exchange, or receives value (benefit) from another party without directly giving equal value in exchange. There are four classes of nonexchange transactions: derived tax revenues; imposed nonexchange revenues; government-mandated nonexchange transactions; and voluntary nonexchange transactions. *Derived tax revenues* result from assessments

(continued)

Yes No N/A

imposed by governments on exchange transactions. Examples include taxes on personal income, corporate income, and retail sales of goods and services. *Imposed nonexchange revenues* result from assessments by governments on nongovernmental entities, including individuals, other than assessments on exchange transactions. Examples include property (ad valorem) taxes; fines and penalties; and property forfeitures, such as seizures and escheats. *Government-mandated nonexchange transactions* occur when a government (including the federal government) at one level provides resources to a government at another level and requires that government to use them for a specific purpose or purposes established in the provider’s enabling legislation. Examples include federal programs that state or local governments are mandated to perform, and state programs that local governments are mandated to perform. *Voluntary nonexchange transactions* result from legislative or contractual agreements, other than exchanges, entered into willingly by two or more parties. Examples include certain grants, certain entitlements, and donations by nongovernmental entities, including individuals (private donations).

[GASB 33 par. 7 (GASB Cod. sec. N50.104)]

<p>1. Are nonexchange transaction resources received or reported as receivable before revenue recognition criteria are met recorded as deferred revenues? (For example, are property taxes or other revenues collected in advance of the fiscal year to which they apply recorded as deferred revenues?) [NCGA 1 par. 66 (GASB Cod. sec. 1600.114); GASB 33 par. 15–16, 18–19, and 21 (GASB Cod. sec. N50.112–.113, .115–.116, and .118); NCGAI 3 par. 7, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. P70.107)]</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
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<p>2. Are nonexchange transaction resources transmitted before the expense or expenditure, or both, recognition criteria are met reported as advances? [GASB 33 par. 15, 19, and 21 (GASB Cod. sec. N50.112, .116, and .118)]</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
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Food Stamps

<p>3. Are food stamp balances held by the state or by its agents at the financial statement date reported as an asset, but not classified as cash or cash equivalents? [GASB 24 par. 6 and fn 5 (GASB Cod. sec. F60.101 and fn 3); GASB 34 par. 12 (GASB Cod. sec. F60.102)]</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
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<p>4. In governmental funds, are food stamp balances offset by deferred revenue? [GASB 24 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. F60.101)]</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
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C. Inventories

Entities that are not implementing GASB Statement No. 54 should answer question 1.

<p>1. Are significant amounts of governmental fund inventories (for example, materials and supplies) reported in the balance sheet? [NCGA 1 par. 73, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1600.127)]</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
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Entities that are implementing GASB Statement No. 54 should answer question 2.

<p>2. As inventories are in a nonspendable form, if implementing GASB Statement No. 54, are amounts of inventories classified as nonspendable fund balances in the balance sheet? [GASB 54 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.143)]</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
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Yes No N/A

D. Capital Assets, Including Intangible Assets¹¹

Practice Tips

Capital assets includes land, improvements to land, easements, buildings, building improvements, vehicles, machinery, equipment, works of art and historical treasures, infrastructure, and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period. (Capital assets that have been or will be used in operations also are comprehended in this definition.) Infrastructure assets are long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and that normally can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets. Examples of infrastructure assets include roads, bridges, tunnels, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, dams, and lighting systems. Buildings, except those that are an ancillary part of a network of infrastructure assets, should not be considered infrastructure assets.

[GASB 34 par. 19 and GASB 42 par. 3 fn 2 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.103 fn 2 and fn 3)]

GASB Statement No. 34 requires prospective reporting of general infrastructure assets in the statement of net assets beginning at the effective dates of the statement. It also encourages retroactive reporting of all major general infrastructure assets at that date. Phase 1 governments should retroactively report all major general infrastructure assets for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. Phase 2 governments should retroactively report all major general infrastructure assets for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2006. Phase 3 governments are encouraged but are not required to report major general infrastructure assets retroactively. Major general infrastructure assets are (1) subsystems of general infrastructure assets for which the cost or estimated cost is expected to be at least 5 percent of the total cost of all general capital assets reported in the first fiscal year ending after June 15, 1999, or (2) networks of general infrastructure assets for which the costs or estimated cost is expected to be at least 10 percent of the total cost of all general capital assets reported in the first fiscal year ending after June 15, 1999.

[GASB 34 par. 148 and 156 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.142 and .150)]

GASB Statement No. 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*, provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting of intangible assets which are included as a type of capital asset as defined in GASB Statement No. 34. The requirements of GASB Statement No. 51 are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2009, with certain transition rules for retroactive reporting.

[GASB 51 par. 1–23 (GASB Cod.sec. 1400.120–.135)]

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|---|-------|-------|-------|
| <p>1. Are capital assets of proprietary funds reported in both the government-wide and fund financial statements?
[NCGA 1 par. 32 and 34, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.101); GASB 34 par. 92 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.115)]</p> | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| <p>2. Are capital assets of fiduciary funds (and similar component units) reported only in the statement of fiduciary net assets?
[NCGA 1 par. 32 and 34, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.101); GASB 34 par. 108 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.116)]</p> | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| <p>3. Are all other of the entity’s capital assets (general capital assets) not reported as assets in governmental funds but reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net assets?
[NCGA 1 par. 32, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.101); GASB 34 par. 80 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.114)]</p> | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| <p>4. Subject to the general rules for asset capitalization indicated in the preceding questions:</p> | | | |

¹¹ See also the subsections on leases, landfill closure and postclosure care costs, and special assessments in the section of this checklist titled “Specialized Topics.”

State and Local Governments

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
a.	For eligible infrastructure assets for which the entity uses the modified approach, are additions and improvements to those assets capitalized? (All other expenditures made for those assets should be expensed.) [GASB 34 par. 25 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.107)]	_____	_____	_____
b.	Are works of art, historical treasures, and similar assets capitalized unless the collection meets all of the following—held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of public service, rather than financial gain; protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved; subject to an organizational policy that requires the proceeds from sales of collection items to be used to acquire other items for collections; and not capitalized at June 30, 1999? [GASB 34 par. 27 and fn 22 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.109 and fn 11)]	_____	_____	_____
c.	Are intangible assets that meet the identifiable criteria reported in the statement of net assets and meet the recognition, measurement, depreciation or amortization, impairment, presentation, and disclosure requirements applicable for capital assets? [GASB 51 par. 5 and 6 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.122–123)]	_____	_____	_____
d.	Are outlays for internally generated intangible assets only capitalized upon the occurrence of all of the following:			
i.	Determination of the specific objective of the project and the nature of the service-capacity that is expected to be provided by the intangible asset upon completion of the project.	_____	_____	_____
ii.	Demonstration of the technical or technological feasibility for completing the project so that the intangible asset will provide its expected service capacity.	_____	_____	_____
iii.	Demonstration of the current intention, ability, and presence of effort to complete, or in the case of a multiyear project, continue development of the intangible asset. [GASB 51 par. 8 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.125)]	_____	_____	_____
5.	In the government-wide statement of net assets			
a.	are capital assets that are being or that have been depreciated reported net of accumulated depreciation? (Accumulated depreciation may be reported on the face of the statement or disclosed in the notes.)	_____	_____	_____
b.	are capital assets that are not being depreciated, such as land or infrastructure assets reported using the modified approach, reported in a separate line item if the entity has a significant amount of these assets? [GASB 34 par. 20 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.112)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
E. Clearing Account Assets			
1. If an agency fund is used as a clearing account to distribute financial resources to other funds of the government, is the portion of the clearing account balance that pertains to those other funds not reported in agency funds but rather reported as assets in the appropriate funds? [GASB 34 par. 108, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.176)]	_____	_____	_____
F. Liabilities, Including Debt			
1. Are long-term liabilities directly related to and expected to be paid from proprietary funds reported in the proprietary fund statement of net assets and in the government-wide statement of net assets? [NCGA 1 par. 42, as amended, and GASB 34 par. 30 and 92 (GASB Cod. sec. 1500.102)]	_____	_____	_____
2. Are long-term liabilities directly related to and expected to be paid from fiduciary funds (and similar component units) reported only in the statement of fiduciary net assets? [NCGA 1 par. 42, as amended, and GASB 34 par. 6 and 108 (GASB Cod. sec. 1500.102)]	_____	_____	_____
3. Are all other reported unmatured long-term liabilities of the government (except interfund liabilities, certain long-term demand bonds, long-term tax and revenue anticipation notes, and certain principal and interest payments due early in the following year ¹²) not reported as liabilities in governmental funds but reported only in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net assets? [NCGA 1 par. 43, as amended, and GASB 34 par. 82 (GASB Cod. sec. 1500.103)]	_____	_____	_____
4. Are matured liabilities (other than those associated with proprietary or fiduciary funds) reported as governmental fund liabilities? (Matured liabilities include liabilities that normally are due and payable in full when incurred, and the matured portion of general long-term indebtedness, that is, the portion that has come due for payment.) [GASBI 6 par. 10 (GASB Cod. sec. 1500.107)]	_____	_____	_____
Customer Deposits			
5. For utility services reported in enterprise funds, are customer deposits for utility services reported in the fund and government-wide financial statements as liabilities until they are applied against unpaid billings or refunded to customers? [AAG-SLV 8.69]	_____	_____	_____

¹² If debt service fund resources have been provided during the current year for payment of principal and interest due early in the following year, the expenditure and related liability may be recognized in the debt service fund. *Early in the following year* refers to a short time period—usually one to several days and not more than one month. Accumulations of financial resources that do not meet the criterion for recognition of an additional debt service fund liability and expenditure should be reported as part of fund balance (NCGA 1 par. 72 [GASB Cod. sec. 1500.111]; GASBI 6 par. 13 and fn 5 [GASB Cod. sec. 1500.111–.112 and fn 3]).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Compensated Absences Liabilities</i>			
6. Are accrued liabilities for compensated absences reported in the government-wide and proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements, but only reported in the governmental fund financial statements to the extent the liabilities are “normally expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources”? [GASB 16 par. 13, as amended by GASB 34 par. 6, 79, and 82; GASBI 6 par. 14 and 16 (GASB Cod. sec. C60.111); GASB 34 par. 16, 92, and 107 (GASB Cod. sec. C60.109 and .110)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Lottery Prizes</i>			
7. Does the entity report a liability for lottery prizes? [AAG-SLV 12.118–123]	_____	_____	_____
a. If the entity has purchased an annuity in the name of a prize-winner, does it not report a liability or asset, but disclose in the financial statements that a contingent liability exists, if appropriate? [AAG-SLV 12.120]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Bond, Tax, and Revenue Anticipation Notes</i>			
8. Are proprietary fund bond, tax, and revenue anticipation notes reported as current or long-term liabilities depending on the refinancing status in accordance with the criteria in SFAS No. 6, <i>Classification of Short-Term Obligations Expected to Be Refinanced—an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 3A</i> , and reported in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets? [NCGAI 9 par. 12 (GASB Cod. sec. B50.101); GASB 34 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. B50.103)]	_____	_____	_____
9. For governmental fund-related notes			
a. if bond anticipation notes meet the criteria for reporting on a long-term basis set forth in SFAS No. 6, are they not reported in the governmental funds but reported only as general long-term liabilities in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets?	_____	_____	_____
b. if bond anticipation notes do not meet the criteria for reporting on a long-term basis, are they reported both in the governmental fund receiving the proceeds and in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets?	_____	_____	_____
c. are tax and revenue anticipation notes reported as a liability in the governmental fund receiving proceeds and in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets? [NCGAI 9 par. 12, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. B50.102); GASB 34 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. B50.103)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Debt Refundings</i>			
10. In governmental funds ¹³			
a. for current and advance refundings resulting in defeasance of general long-term debt, is the face amount of the new debt reported as an “other financing source—refunding bonds” in the governmental fund receiving the proceeds?	_____	_____	_____
b. for advance refundings, are payments to the escrow agent from resources provided by the new debt reported as an “other financing use—payment to refunded bond escrow agent” and are payments to the escrow agent made from other resources of the entity reported as debt service expenditures? [GASB 7 par. 8, as amended by GASB 34 par. 82 and par. 88; GASB 37 par. 16 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.109 and D20.106)]	_____	_____	_____
11. For current and advance refundings in proprietary funds, is the unamortized difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt deferred and reported as a deduction from or an addition to the new debt liability on the statement of net assets? (The new debt may be reported “net,” with either parenthetical or note disclosure of the deferred amount on refunding; or it may be reported “gross,” with both the debt liability and related deferred amount presented in the statement of net assets.) [GASB 23 par. 4, as amended by GASB 34 par. 15 and 91 (GASB Cod. sec. D20.108); GASB 23 fn 5, as amended by GASB 34 par. 91 (GASB Cod. sec. D20 fn 6)]	_____	_____	_____
12. In the government-wide financial statements, are all current and advance refundings, including refundings of general long-term debt (which should be reported in the governmental activities column), reported in the same manner as in proprietary fund financial statements as indicated in the preceding question 11? [GASB 34 par. 16 and 82 (GASB Cod. sec. D20.110)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Demand Bonds</i>			
13. Are demand bonds reported as general long-term liabilities (and reported only in the government-wide statement of net assets) or excluded from current liabilities of proprietary funds if all of the following conditions are met:			
a. Before the financial statements are issued, the issuer has entered into an arm’s-length financing (take out) agreement to convert bonds “put” but not resold into some other form of long-term obligation?	_____	_____	_____
b. The take out agreement does not expire within one year from the issuer’s financial statement date?	_____	_____	_____

¹³ Because other financing sources and uses, rather than gains or losses, are reported for debt refundings in governmental funds, those transactions should not be reported as extraordinary items in governmental funds (GASB 34 par. 89 [GASB Cod. sec. 1800.131 and 2200.162]).

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	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p>c. The take out agreement is not cancelable by the lender or the prospective lender during that year, and obligations incurred under the take out agreement are not callable by the lender during that year?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>d. The lender or the prospective lender or investor is expected to be financially capable of honoring the take out agreement? [GASBI 1 par. 10, as amended by GASB 34 par. 12, 82, and 97 (GASB Cod. sec. D30.108)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>14. If the conditions listed in question 13 are not met, are demand bonds reported as liabilities in the governmental fund used to account for the proceeds of the bond issue or, in the case of proprietary funds, as current liabilities? [GASBI 1 par. 10 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.111 and D30.108); GASBI 1 par. 13 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.111 and D30.109)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>15. If, because a take out agreement expires, it is necessary to report a liability in a governmental fund for demand bonds previously reported only in the government-wide statement of net assets, is the liability reported as a liability of the governmental fund in which the proceeds of the issue were initially reported with a corresponding debit to "other financing uses"? [GASBI 1 par. 13 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.111 and D30.109); GASB 34 par. 82 (GASB Cod. sec. D30.109)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>16. Are redemptions of demand bonds reported in governmental funds reported as expenditures of the fund from which debt service is normally paid and the demand bond liability reduced simultaneously by a credit to "other financing sources"? [GASBI 1 par. 13 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.111 and D30.109)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>17. If a take out agreement has been exercised converting demand bonds to an installment loan, is the installment loan reported as general long-term debt (or as long-term debt in the proprietary funds and business-type activities) and is the payment schedule under the installment loan included as part of the schedule of debt service requirements to maturity? [GASBI 1 par. 12 (GASB Cod. sec. D30.112)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>Long-Term Obligations That Are Callable Because of Covenant Violations</i></p>			
<p>18. Are long-term obligations that are or will be callable by the creditor (because the debtor's violation of a provision of the debt agreement at the financial statement date makes the obligation callable or because the violation, if not cured within a specified grace period, will make the obligation callable) classified as a current liability unless one of the following conditions is met:</p>			
<p>a. The creditor has waived or subsequently lost the right to demand repayment for more than one year (or operating cycle, if longer) from the financial statement date?</p>	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p>b. For long-term obligations containing a grace period within which the debtor may cure the violation, it is probable that the violation will be cured within that period, thus preventing the obligation from becoming callable? [SFAS 78 par. 5]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>19. If an obligation as discussed in question 18 is classified as a long-term liability, are the circumstances disclosed? [SFAS 78 par. 5]</p>	_____	_____	_____

Contingent Liabilities

<p>20. If fund liabilities for which the entity is contingently liable (for example, through a general obligation backing on enterprise fund debt) are in default—or where for other reasons it appears probable that they will not be paid on a timely basis from the resources of these funds and default is imminent—are the liabilities reported separately from other liabilities in the financial position statements and are all significant facts with respect to the situation disclosed? [NCGA 1 par. 46, as amended, and 158 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106d and 1500.114)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
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G. Net Position

Entities that have not yet implemented GASB Statement No. 54 should answer questions 1–2.

<p>1. If the entity receives nonexchange transaction resources that have purpose restrictions, does it report the resulting equity as restricted or reserved, as appropriate, until the resources are used for the specified purpose or for as long as the provider requires the resources to be maintained intact? [GASB 33 par. 14 and 22 and fn 9 (GASB Cod. sec. N50.111 and .119 and fn 8)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>2. If the entity uses the purchases method to account for inventories, does it display the change in the fund balance reserve for inventories as a change to beginning fund balance? [NCGA 1 par. 118]</p>	_____	_____	_____

Entities that have implemented GASB Statement No. 54 should answer questions 3–4.

<p>3. If the entity receives nonexchange transaction resources that have purpose restrictions, does it report the resulting equity as restricted until the resources are used for the specified purpose or for as long as the provider requires the resources to be maintained intact? [GASB 33 par. 14 and 22 and fn 9 (GASB Cod. sec. N50.111 and .119 and fn 8)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>4. If the entity uses the purchases method to account for inventories, does it report those inventories as nonspendable fund balance? [GASB 54 par. 6; GASB Cod. sec. 1800.143]</p>	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
V. Revenues and Expenses/Expenditures¹⁴			
A. Income on Investments and Investment-Related Activity¹⁵			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
<i>Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements</i>			
6.			
7.			
8.			
a.			
b.			

¹⁴ See also the section of this checklist titled "Specialized Topics."

¹⁵ See also the subsections on derivative instruments, governmental external investment pools, employee benefit pension plans—stand-alone plan reporting and employee other postemployment benefit plans—stand-alone plan reporting, and public entity risk pools in the section of this checklist titled "Specialized Topics."

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>c.</i> If income from pooled reverse repurchase agreements that represent equity associated with one fund become the assets of another fund because of legal or contractual provisions, is the reporting treatment based on the specific language of those provisions? [GASBI 3 par. 4 and fn 3, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 155.118 and fn 6)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>d.</i> If income from pooled agreements that represent equity associated with one fund become the assets of another fund for other than legal or contractual reasons—for example, management decision—is the income and costs reported in the fund that reports the equity with the transfer of those amounts to the recipient fund reported as an interfund transfer? [GASBI 3 par. 4, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. I55.118)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

Securities Lending Transactions

9. Concerning SLTs:

<p><i>a.</i> Are the costs of SLTs, including borrower rebates (which should be reported as interest expenditures or expenses) and agent fees, reported as expenditures or expenses, and not netted with interest revenue or income from the investment of cash collateral, any other related investments, or loan premiums or fees? [GASB 28 par. 8 (GASB Cod. sec. I60.106)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>b.</i> Are the income and costs arising from pooled SLTs reported in the activity statements of the funds and activities that have the risk of loss on the assets (which may involve a pro rata allocation to the various funds and activities based on their equity in the pool)? [GASB 28 par. 10, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. I60.108)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>c.</i> If income from pooled SLTs that represent equity associated with one fund become the assets of another fund because of legal or contractual provisions, is the reporting treatment based on the specific language of those provisions? [GASB 28 par. 10 and fn 9, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. I60.108 and fn 9)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>d.</i> If income from pooled SLTs that represent equity associated with one fund become the assets of another fund for other than legal or contractual reasons—for example, management decision—is the income and costs reported in the fund that reports the equity with the transfer of those amounts to the recipient fund reported as an interfund transfer? [GASB 28 par. 10, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. I60.108)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
B. Nonexchange Transactions¹⁶			
1. Does the entity report fees received for administering pass-through grants as revenues? [AAG-SLV 8.42]	_____	_____	_____
2. Does the entity report retiree drug subsidy payment received from the federal government under Medicare Part D as voluntary nonexchange revenues? [GTB 2006-1 par. 2-3 (GASB Cod. sec. P50.602)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>On-Behalf Payments for Fringe Benefits and Salaries</i>			
3. Does a paying government classify the expenditures or expenses for the on-behalf payments for fringe benefits and salaries that it makes in the same manner that it classifies similar cash grants to other entities? [GASB 24 par. 13, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. N50.135)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Food Stamps</i>			
4. If the entity is a state government, does it report distributions of food stamp benefits as revenue and expenditures in the general fund or a special revenue fund and as revenues and expenses in the governmental activities column of the government-wide financial statements? [GASB 24 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. F60.101); GASB 34 par. 12 (GASB Cod. sec. F60.102)]	_____	_____	_____
C. Capital Asset-Related Revenues and Expenses/Expenditures			
1. In the government-wide, proprietary fund, and fiduciary fund activity statements			
a. is depreciation reported on capital assets? (Inexhaustible capital assets, infrastructure assets reported using the modified approach, and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not depreciated.) [GASB 34 par. 21 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400, 3rd principle, .104 and fn 1); GASB 34 par. 22, 92, and 107 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400, 3rd principle); GASB 34 par. 29 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.111)]	_____	_____	_____
b. are intangible assets with indefinite useful lives not depreciated, and those with definite lives amortized over a useful life that does not exceed the period to which the service capacity of the asset is limited? [GASB 51 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.104)]	_____	_____	_____
c. for eligible infrastructure assets for which the entity uses the modified approach, are expenditures made to maintain those assets expensed? (Additions and improvements to those assets should be capitalized.) [GASB 34 par. 25 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.107)]	_____	_____	_____

¹⁶ The practice tip in the subsection on nonexchange transactions in the section of this checklist titled "Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position" provides definitions, classifications, and examples of nonexchange transactions.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
d. when donated collection items are added to noncapitalized collections of works of art, historical treasures, and similar assets, does the entity report offsetting revenue and expense? [GASB 34 par. 28 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.110 and N50 fn 10)]	_____	_____	_____
2. In the government-wide statement of activities			
a. if the entity uses a separate line item to report unallocated depreciation expense, does it clearly indicate on the face of the statement that this line item excludes direct depreciation expenses of the various programs? [GASB 34 par. 44 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.132)]	_____	_____	_____
b. is depreciation expense for general infrastructure assets reported as either a direct expense of the function (for example, public works or transportation) that the entity normally associates with capital outlays for, and maintenance of, infrastructure assets or as a separate line in the statement of activities? [GASB 34 par. 45 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.133)]	_____	_____	_____
3. In governmental funds, are capital asset purchases reported as expenditures? [GASB 34 par. 80 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.114)]	_____	_____	_____
4. Concerning capital asset impairments:			
a. Are impairment losses (and accounting gains that result from insured impairments) reported in the statement of activities and in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net assets, as a program or operating expense, special item, or extraordinary item, as appropriate? [GASB 42 par. 17 and fn 6 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.173 and fn 26)]	_____	_____	_____
b. Are impairment losses reported as program expense generally reported as a direct expense of the program that uses or used the impaired capital asset? [GASB 42 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.173)]	_____	_____	_____
5. Concerning insurance recoveries and asset restorations and replacements relating to capital asset impairments: ¹⁷			
a. In governmental fund financial statements, is the restoration or replacement of an impaired capital asset reported as a transaction separate from the associated insurance recovery?	_____	_____	_____
i. Is the insurance recovery reported as an other financing source or extraordinary item, as appropriate?	_____	_____	_____
b. In governmental and business-type activities in government-wide financial statements and in proprietary fund financial statements, is the restoration or replacement of an impaired capital asset reported as a transaction separate from the impairment loss and associated insurance recovery?	_____	_____	_____

¹⁷ In accordance with the provisions of GASB Cod. sec. C50, recoveries received from internal service funds should be accounted for as indicated in this question. Recoveries received from the general fund should be accounted for as reimbursements to the extent of the impairment loss, if any, and be reported as transfers in the fund financial statements for amounts in excess of the impairment loss, if any (GASB 42 fn 8 [GASB Cod. sec. 1400 fn 28]).

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
i.	Is the impairment loss reported net of the associated insurance recovery when the recovery and loss occur in the same year?	_____	_____	_____
ii.	Are insurance recoveries reported in subsequent years reported as a program revenue, nonoperating revenue, or extraordinary item, as appropriate? [GASB 42 par. 21 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.177)]	_____	_____	_____
D. Other				
1.	Are insurance recoveries other than those relating to impairment of capital assets, such as for theft or embezzlement of cash or other monetary assets, reported as described in question 5? [GASB 42 par. 22 (GASB Cod. sec. C50.125)]	_____	_____	_____

VI. Note Disclosures

Practice Tips

The notes to the financial statements, which form an integral part of the basic financial statements, should communicate information essential for fair presentation of the basic financial statements that is not displayed on the face of the financial statements.

[GASB 34 par. 113 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.102)]

Disclosure in the notes to the financial statements is needed only when the information required to be disclosed is not displayed on the face of the financial statements.

[GASB 38 par. 5 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.103)]

This section of the checklist includes question regarding note disclosure requirements that are not addressed in the section VII, "Specialized Topics."

A. Focus of Note Disclosures

- | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | Do the note disclosures | | | |
| a. | distinguish between information pertaining to the primary government (including its blended component units) and that of its discretely presented component units?
[GASB 14 par. 62 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.104 and 2600.121)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. | focus on the primary government—specifically, its governmental activities, business-type activities, major funds individually, and nonmajor funds in the aggregate (including blended component units)?
[GASB 14 par. 63, as amended by GASB 34 par. 113 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.102 and 2600.122)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c. | encompass individual discretely presented component units considering both (1) the unit's significance relative to the total discretely presented component units and (2) the nature and significance of the unit's relationship to the primary government?
[GASB 14 par. 63 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.105 and 2600.122)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies¹⁸			
1. Is a summary of significant accounting policies included as a stand-alone summary or as the initial note to financial statements? [NCGAI 6 par. 8, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.110); APB 22 par. 15]	_____	_____	_____
2. Does the summary of significant accounting policies include			
<i>a.</i> a description of the government-wide financial statements, noting that neither fiduciary funds nor component units that are fiduciary in nature are included? [GASB 34 par. 115 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106a)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> a description of component units, their relationships to the primary government, how they are reported (blended or discretely presented) and the reasons therefore, the criteria for including component units (that is, the reason(s) an entity is reported as a component unit), how to obtain separate financial statements for individual component units, and the effect of component units with differing fiscal years? [GASB 14 par. 60, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.901 and 2600.119); GASB 14 par. 61 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106a and .901 and 2600.120)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> if the primary government is presented in more than a single column in the basic financial statements, a description of the activities accounted for in each major fund, the internal service funds, and the fiduciary fund types? (Except for the general fund or its equivalent, the descriptions should be specific to the entity, rather than general definitions that could describe any government.) [GASB 38 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.125 and 2300.106a)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the government-wide and fund financial statements? [NCGAI 6, appendix, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.901); GASB 34 par. 115 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106a)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>e.</i> the revenue recognition policies used in fund financial statements, including the length of time used to define available (as used in the modified accrual basis of accounting) for purposes of revenue recognition in the governmental fund financial statements? [NCGA 1 par. 69 (GASB Cod. sec. 1600.108 and 2300.106a); GASB 38 par. 7 (GASB Cod. sec. 1600.106 and 2300.106a)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>f.</i> the policy for eliminating internal activity in the government-wide statement of activities, including, if applicable, that an administrative overhead component is included in direct expenses? [GASB 34 par. 43 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.131); GASB 34 par. 115 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106a)]	_____	_____	_____

¹⁸ Certain note disclosures listed elsewhere in this checklist should or may be located in the summary of significant accounting policies. See GASB Cod. Section 2300.106a.

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	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
g. the policy for interfund eliminations in the fund financial statements? [NCGAI 6, appendix, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.901)]	_____	_____	_____
h. the policy for capitalizing assets and for estimating the useful lives of those assets (used to calculate depreciation expense)?	_____	_____	_____
i. a description of the modified approach for reporting eligible infrastructure assets, if used?	_____	_____	_____
j. the types of transactions included in program revenues in the statement of activities?	_____	_____	_____
k. the policy for allocating indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities? [GASB 34 par. 115 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106a)]	_____	_____	_____
l. the policy for defining operating and nonoperating revenues of proprietary funds? [GASB 34 par. 102 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.171, 2300.106a, and P80.118); GASB 34 par. 115 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106a)]	_____	_____	_____
m. the policy for applying FASB pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989, to business-type activities and to enterprise funds of the primary government? [GASB 34 par. 115 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106a)]	_____	_____	_____
n. the definition of cash and cash equivalents used in the statement of cash flows for proprietary funds? [GASB 9 par. 11 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106a and 2450.108)]	_____	_____	_____
o. the government's policy regarding whether to first apply restricted or unrestricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available? [GASB 34 par. 115 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106a)]	_____	_____	_____
p. significant or unusual accounting treatment for other material account balances or activities? [NCGAI 6, appendix, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.901)]	_____	_____	_____
q. the method and period of amortization for intangible assets? [GASB 51 par. 5 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106a[7])]	_____	_____	_____
r. the basis for stating inventories, including the method of determining cost? [ARB 43, ch. 3A par. 9; APB 22 par. 13]	_____	_____	_____
Entities that are implementing GASB Statement No. 54 should also answer question 2(s)–(w).			
s. the government's fund balance classification policies and procedures related to committed and assigned fund balances? [GASB 54 par. 23 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.160)]	_____	_____	_____
t. the government's policy regarding whether it considers restricted or unrestricted amounts to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available? [GASB 54 par. 18 and 23 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.155 and .160c)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>u.</i> the government’s policy regarding whether committed, assigned, or unassigned amounts are considered to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used? [GASB 54 par. 23 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.160c)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>v.</i> information related to stabilization arrangements even if the arrangement does not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed? [GASB 54 par. 26 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.163)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>w.</i> the government’s minimum fund balance policies, if applicable? [GASB 54 par. 27 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.164)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
C. Financial Instruments¹⁹			
<p>1. Are the investment disclosures organized by investment type, unless otherwise required? [GASB 40 par. 4 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.124)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>2. Are the disclosures required by GASB Statement No. 3, <i>Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements), and Reverse Repurchase Agreements</i>, made for the primary government, including its blended component units, with the risk disclosures required by GASB Statement No. 40, <i>Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 3</i>, also made for governmental and business-type activities, individual major funds, nonmajor funds in the aggregate, or fiduciary funds when the risk exposures are significantly greater than the deposit and investment risks of the primary government? [GASB 40 par. 5 (GASB Cod. sec. C20.104, I50.122, and I55.107)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>3. For deposits with financial institutions and investments (including repurchase agreements), do note disclosures include</p>			
<p><i>a.</i> a brief description of the types of investments authorized by legal or contractual provisions?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>b.</i> the differences in authorized investment types, if the types of investments authorized for different funds, fund types, blended component units, or discretely presented component units differ significantly from those authorized for the primary government, and those funds, fund types, blended component units, or discretely presented component units have material investment activity compared with the reporting entity’s investment activity? [GASB 3 par. 65 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.125)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

¹⁹ See also the subsections on derivative instruments and governmental external investment pools in the section of this checklist titled “Specialized Topics.”

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	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>c.</i> deposit and investment policies that are related to disclosed credit quality, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk? (If a government has no deposit or investment policy that addresses a specific type of risk that it is exposed to, the disclosure should indicate that fact.) [GASB 40 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. C20.109 and I50.127)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>d.</i> the U.S. dollar balances of deposits and investments that are exposed to foreign currency risk, organized by currency denomination and, if applicable, investment type? [GASB 40 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. C20.108 and I50.134)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>e.</i> significant violations during the period of legal or contractual provisions for deposits and investments and actions taken to address such violations? [GASB 3 par. 66 (GASB Cod. sec. C20.106 and I50.126); GASB 38 par. 9 (GASB Cod. sec. 1200.112, C20.106, and I50.126)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>f.</i> losses recognized during the period due to default by counterparties to deposit or investment transactions and amounts recovered from prior-period losses, if not separately displayed on the activity statement? [GASB 3 par. 75 (GASB Cod. sec. C20.110 and I50.136)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>4. If the entity has deposits, including deposits that represent cash collateral on SLTs, as of the financial statement date that are exposed to custodial credit risk as defined by GASB Statement No. 40 paragraph 8, do note disclosures include the amount of the bank balances, the fact those balances are uninsured, and the basis on which the balances are exposed to custodial credit risk? [GASB 40 par. 8 (GASB Cod. sec. C20.107); GASB 40 par. 10 (GASB Cod. sec. I60.114 fn 14)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>5. If the entity has investment securities (including securities underlying repurchase agreements) as of the financial statement date that are exposed to custodial credit risk as defined by GASB Statement No. 40 paragraph 9, do note disclosures include the investments' type, the reported amount, and how the securities are held? (Investments in external investment pools, investments in open-end mutual funds, and securities underlying reverse repurchase agreements do not require this disclosure. GASB Statement No. 40 paragraph 10, explains the application of this disclosure requirement to collateral and underlying securities for SLTs.) [GASB 40 par. 9 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.129); GASB 40 par. 10 (GASB Cod. sec. I60.114)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>6. For investments, do note disclosures include</p>			
<p><i>a.</i> information about investment valuation, including</p>			
<p><i>i.</i> the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of investments, if that fair value is based on other than quoted market prices?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>ii.</i> the policy for determining which investments, if any, are reported at amortized cost? [GASB 31 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.120)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>b.</i> the credit quality ratings of investments in debt securities (including investments in external investment pools, money market funds, bond mutual funds, and other pooled investments of fixed income securities) as described by rating agencies as of the financial statement date? (In general, obligations of the U.S. government and obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government do not require this disclosure. In addition, if a credit quality disclosure is required and the investment is unrated, the disclosure should indicate that fact.) [GASB 40 par. 7 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.128)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>c.</i> concentration of credit risk, that is, the amount and issuer when investments in any one issuer represents 5 percent or more of total investments based on the level of detail described in GASB Statement No. 40 paragraph 5? (See question 2 in this section.) (Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments do not require this disclosure.) [GASB 40 par. 11 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.130); GASB 40 par. 12 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.124e); GASB 40 par. 13 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe6.104c)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>d.</i> information about the interest rate risk of debt investments using a disclosure method described in GASB Statement No. 40 paragraph 15, as amended, with information about assumptions regarding cash flows, interest rate factors, and other factors that affect interest rate risk? (This disclosure should include investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, or other pooled investments that do not meet the definition of a 2a7-like pool.) [GASB 40 par. 14 and 15, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. I50.131-.132)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>e.</i> the terms of investments with fair values that are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates? [GASB 40 par. 14 and 16 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.131 and .133)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>f.</i> for any investments in external investment pools that are not Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)-registered, a brief description of any regulatory oversight for the pool and whether the fair value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>g.</i> any involuntary participation in an external investment pool?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>h.</i> if an entity cannot obtain information from a pool sponsor to allow it to determine the fair value of its investment in the pool, the methods used and significant assumptions made in determining that fair value and the reasons for having had to make such an estimate?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>i.</i> any income from investments associated with one fund that is assigned to another fund? [GASB 31 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.120)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
7. If the entity discloses realized gains and losses			
a. do the amounts include all realized gains and losses for the year? ²⁰	_____	_____	_____
b. does the disclosure state that the calculation of realized gains and losses is independent of a calculation of the net change in the fair value of investments?	_____	_____	_____
c. does the disclosure state that realized gains and losses on investments that had been held in more than one fiscal year and sold in the current year were included as a change in the fair value of investments reported in the prior year(s) and the current year? [GASB 25 par. 29 fn 10 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.121 fn 9); GASB 43 par. 27 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.123d and fn 6); GASB 31 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.120)]	_____	_____	_____
8. Are the following disclosures made for investments in common stock accounted for using the equity method:			
a. The name of each investee and percentage of ownership of common stock?	_____	_____	_____
b. The accounting policies relative to equity method investments?	_____	_____	_____
c. The difference, if any, between the amount at which an investment is carried and the amount of underlying equity in net assets and the accounting treatment of the difference?	_____	_____	_____
d. The aggregate fair value of each identified investment for which a quoted market price is available? [GASB 31 par. 5 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.104); APB 18 par. 20]	_____	_____	_____
9. If there are commitments as of the financial statement date to resell securities under yield maintenance repurchase agreements, does the entity disclose the reported amount (if applicable) and fair value as of that date of the securities to be resold and a description of the terms of the agreements (such as settlement price ranges, agreed-on yields, maturity dates, and so forth)? [GASB 3 par. 72, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. I50.135)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Futures Contracts</i>			
10. If the entity enters into futures contracts that are accounted for as hedges, does it disclose			
a. the nature of the assets, liabilities, firm commitments, or anticipated transactions that are hedged with futures contracts?	_____	_____	_____

²⁰ GASB Interpretation No. 3, *Financial Reporting for Reverse Repurchase Agreements—an interpretation of GASB Statement No. 3*, paragraph 5 (GASB Cod. sec. I55 fn 5), GASB Statement No. 28, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Securities Lending Transactions*, footnote 12 (GASB Cod. sec. I60 fn 12), and GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, footnote 9 (GASB Cod. sec. I50 fn 13) provide that the required disclosure of default losses and recoveries for reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions does not constitute a disclosure of realized gains and losses that would require disclosure of all realized gains and losses for the year. It logically follows that the disclosure of default losses and recoveries on deposit or investment transactions required by GASB Statement No. 3, *Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements), and Reverse Repurchase Agreements*, paragraph 75 (GASB Cod. sec. C20.110 and I50.136) also would not constitute a disclosure of realized gains and losses that would require disclosure of all realized gains and losses for the year.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p>b. method of accounting for the futures contracts, including a description of the events or transactions that result in recognition in results of operations of changes in value of the futures contracts? [GASB 20 par. 6, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. P80.102); GASB 34 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. 1600.104); SFAS 80 par. 12²¹]</p>	_____	_____	_____

Foreign Currency Translation

<p>11. Does the entity disclose the following:</p> <p>a. The aggregate transaction gain or loss including in determining results of operations for the period?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>b. Rate changes that occur after the financial statement date and their effects on unsettled balances pertaining to foreign currency transactions, if significant?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>c. An analysis and discussion of the effect of rate changes on the reported results of operations? [GASB 20 par. 6; GASB 34 par. 92–93 (GASB Cod. sec. P80.102); GASB 34 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. 1600.104); SFAS 52 par. 30, 32, and 143–144]</p>	_____	_____	_____

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

<p>12. Do note disclosures include</p> <p>a. the source of legal or contractual authorization for the use of reverse repurchase agreements, if those agreements were used during the period? [GASB 3 par. 76 (GASB Cod. sec. I55.109)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>b. significant violations during the period of legal or contractual provisions for reverse repurchase agreements and actions taken to address such violations? [GASB 3 par. 77 (GASB Cod. sec. I55.110); GASB 38 par. 9 (GASB Cod. sec. 1200.112)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>c. for reverse repurchase agreements other than yield maintenance agreements outstanding as of the financial statement date, the credit risk related to the agreements? (Credit risk is calculated by comparing the aggregate amount of the reverse repurchase agreement obligations including accrued interest with the aggregate fair value of the securities underlying those agreements including accrued interest.) [GASB 3 par. 78, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. I55.111)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

²¹ Although FASB Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended, superseded SFAS No. 80, *Accounting for Futures Contracts*, it did not supersede FASB Statement No. 80 for a governmental entity’s funds and activities (a) that are required to apply private-sector pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, and (b) that do not choose to apply all FASB statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, except for those that conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. If a government applies post-November 30, 1989, FASB pronouncements, the GASB website (www.gasb.org) includes a nonauthoritative chart that provides guidance on the applicability of those pronouncements. See the discussion of GASB Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*, at the beginning of this section.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
d. for commitments as of the financial statement date to repurchase securities under yield maintenance agreements, the fair value as of that date of the securities to be repurchased and a description of the terms of the agreements (such as settlement price ranges, agreed-on yields, maturity dates, and so forth)? [GASB 3 par. 79, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. I55.112)]	_____	_____	_____
e. losses recognized during the period due to default by counterparties to reverse repurchase agreements and amounts recovered from prior-period losses? ²² [GASB 3 par. 80 (GASB Cod. sec. I55.113)]	_____	_____	_____
f. whether the maturities of the investments made with the proceeds of reverse repurchase and fixed-coupon reverse repurchase agreements generally are matched to the maturities of the agreements, as well as the extent of such matching at the financial statement date? [GASBI 3 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. I55.114)]	_____	_____	_____

Securities Lending Transactions

13. For SLTs, are the following note disclosures included:			
a. The source of legal or contractual authorization for the use of SLTs? [GASB 28 par. 11 (GASB Cod. sec. I60.109)]	_____	_____	_____
b. Significant violations of those provisions that occurred during the period and actions taken to address such violations? [GASB 28 par. 11 (GASB Cod. sec. I60.109); NCGA 1 par. 12 (GASB Cod. sec. 1200.113)]	_____	_____	_____
c. A general description of their SLTs during the period, including			
i. the types of securities lent?	_____	_____	_____
ii. the types of collateral received?	_____	_____	_____
iii. whether the government has the ability to pledge or sell collateral securities without a borrower default?	_____	_____	_____
iv. the amount by which the value of the collateral provided is required to exceed the value of the underlying securities?	_____	_____	_____
v. any restrictions on the amount of the loans that can be made?	_____	_____	_____
vi. any loss indemnification provided to the entity by its securities lending agents?	_____	_____	_____
vii. the fair values and reported amounts (if different) of underlying securities at the financial statement date? [GASB 28 par. 12, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. I60.110)]	_____	_____	_____

²² Disclosure of default losses and recoveries by defined benefit pension plans does not constitute a disclosure of realized gains and losses that under GASB Statement No. 25, *Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans*, footnote 10 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5 fn 9) would require disclosure of all realized gains and losses for the period (GASBI 3 par. 5 [GASB Cod. sec. I55 fn 5]).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
d. Whether the maturities of the investments made with cash collateral generally match the maturities of the securities loans, as well as the extent of such matching at the financial statement date? [GASB 28 par. 13 (GASB Cod. sec. I60.111)]	_____	_____	_____
e. The amount of credit risk, if any, related to the SLTs at the financial statement date? (Credit risk is calculated as the aggregate of the lender’s exposures to individual borrowers or on individual loans, depending on whether individual loans to the same borrower can be aggregated for purposes of offset in the event of default.)	_____	_____	_____
i. If the governmental lender has no credit risk, is that fact stated? (Disclosure of the net amounts owed to the borrowers is not required.) [GASB 28 par. 14 (GASB Cod. sec. I60.112)]	_____	_____	_____
f. The amount of losses on SLTs during the period resulting from the default of a borrower or lending agent and amounts recovered from prior-period losses? ²³ [GASB 28 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. I60.113)]	_____	_____	_____
g. Custodial credit risk for collateral and underlying securities for SLTs as provided by GASB Statement No. 40, paragraph 10? [GASB 40 par. 10 (GASB Cod. sec. I60.114)]	_____	_____	_____
D. Nonexchange Transactions²⁴			
1. Do the notes disclose nonexchange transactions that are not recognizable because they are not measurable? [GASB 33 par. 11, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. N50.108)]	_____	_____	_____
Property Taxes			
2. If, because of unusual circumstances, the facts justify an availability period greater than 60 days for the recognition of property tax revenues in governmental funds, does the entity disclose the period being used and the facts that justify it? [NCGAI 3 par. 8 (GASB Cod. sec. P70.104)]	_____	_____	_____
Entities that have not implemented GASB Statement No. 54 may omit questions 3–4.			
3. If the entity desires to exclude some property tax revenue from appropriation to protect cash liquidity, does it report the restricted revenue in governmental funds by disclosing a designation of fund balance and an appropriate note to the financial statements? [NCGAI 3 par. 10]	_____	_____	_____
4. Do the notes disclose the nature and purpose of any reservation or designation of governmental fund balance relating to property taxes?	_____	_____	_____

²³ See footnote 22.

²⁴ The practice tip in the subsection on nonexchange transactions in the section of this checklist titled “Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position” discusses the definitions, classifications, and examples of nonexchange transactions.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Entities that have not yet implemented GASB Statement No. 54 may omit questions 5–6.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
<i>On-Behalf Payments for Fringe Benefits and Salaries</i>			
8.			
9.			
<i>Donor-Restricted Endowments</i>			
10.			
E. Capital Assets			
1.			

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
c. Sales or other dispositions?	_____	_____	_____
d. Current-period depreciation expense, with the amounts charged to each of the functions in the statement of activities? [GASB 34 par. 117–118 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.112–.113); GASB 51 par. 5]	_____	_____	_____
2. Do the notes disclose the method or methods used to compute depreciation for each major class of depreciable asset? [APB 12 par. 5]	_____	_____	_____
3. For collections that are not capitalized, do the notes describe the collection and the reasons the assets are not capitalized? [GASB 34 par. 118 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.113)]	_____	_____	_____
4. While the entity is applying the general infrastructure asset transition provisions of GASB Statement No. 34 paragraphs 148–150 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.141–.144), do the notes disclose			
a. a description of the infrastructure assets being reported and of those that are not?	_____	_____	_____
b. a description of any eligible infrastructure assets that the government has decided to report using the modified approach? [GASB 34 par. 151 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.145)]	_____	_____	_____
5. Is the carrying amount of impaired capital assets that are idle at year-end disclosed, regardless of whether the impairment is considered permanent or temporary? [GASB 42 par. 20 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.176 and 2300.107gg)]	_____	_____	_____
F. Liabilities, Including Debt			
<i>Short-Term Debt</i>			
1. Do the notes disclose details about short-term debt activity during the year, even if no short-term debt is outstanding at year-end, including the following:			
a. A schedule of changes in short-term debt, disclosing beginning- and end-of-year balances, increases, and decreases?	_____	_____	_____
b. The purpose for which the short-term debt was issued? [NCGAI 6 par. 5, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.107e); GASB 38 par. 12 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.118)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Long-Term Liabilities, Including Debt</i>			
2. Does the entity disclose the following information about long-term liabilities (both long-term debt, such as bonds, notes, loans, and leases payable, and other long-term liabilities, such as compensated absences and claims and judgments), divided between liabilities associated with governmental activities and those associated with business-type activities: ²⁵ [GASB 34 par. 116 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.111)]			
a. Beginning- and end-of-year balances (regardless of whether prior-year data are presented on the face of the government-wide financial statements)?	_____	_____	_____

²⁵ Information about net pension obligations should be reported in a separate pension note. (GASB 34 fn 47 [GASB Cod. sec. 2300 fn 5]). See the subsection on pensions—employer reporting in the section of this checklist titled “Specialized Topics.”

State and Local Governments

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
b. Increases and decreases (separately presented)?	_____	_____	_____
c. The portions of each item that are due within one year of the statement date?	_____	_____	_____
d. Which governmental funds typically have been used to liquidate other long-term liabilities (such as compensated absences and pension liabilities) in prior years? [GASB 34 par. 119 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.114)]	_____	_____	_____
3. Does the entity disclose the following details of debt service requirements to maturity:			
a. Principal and interest requirements to maturity, presented separately, for each of the five subsequent fiscal years and in five-year increments thereafter? (Interest requirements for variable-rate debt should be determined using the rate in effect at the financial statement date.)	_____	_____	_____
b. The terms by which interest rates change for variable-rate debt? [GASB 38 par. 10 (GASB Cod. sec. 1500.118 and 2300.106m)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Interest Costs</i>			
4. Does the entity disclose the following with respect to interest cost:			
a. If no interest cost is capitalized, the amount of interest cost incurred and charged to expense during the period?	_____	_____	_____
b. If some interest cost is capitalized, the total amount of interest cost incurred and the amount capitalized? [SFAS 34 par. 21]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Bond, Tax, and Revenue Anticipation Notes</i>			
5. If the entity excludes bond, tax, and revenue anticipation notes from fund or current liabilities because of the provisions of NCGA Interpretation No. 9, do the notes disclose a general description of the financing agreement and the terms of any new obligation incurred or expected to be incurred as a result of a refinancing? [NCGAI 9 fn 5 (GASB Cod. sec. B50 fn 1)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Conduit Debt</i>			
6. Do disclosures about conduit debt obligations (whether or not reported in the financial statements) include			
a. a general description of the conduit debt transactions?	_____	_____	_____
b. the aggregate amount of all conduit debt obligations outstanding at the financial statement date?	_____	_____	_____
c. a clear indication that the issuer has no obligation for the debt beyond the resources provided by related leases or loans? [GASBI 2 par. 3 (GASB Cod. sec. C65.102)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Debt Refundings</i>			
7. For debt defeased through an advance or current refunding, does the entity disclose a general description of the transaction in the year of the refunding that includes, at a minimum, the difference between the cash flows required to service the old debt and the cash flows required to service the new debt and complete the refunding and the economic gain or loss resulting from the transaction? (If old fixed-rate debt is defeased with new variable-rate debt, additional disclosures should be made as provided in GASB Statement No. 7, <i>Advance Refundings Resulting in Defeasance of Debt</i> , footnote 4 [GASB Cod. sec. D20 fn 7].) [GASB 7 par. 11 (GASB Cod. sec. D20.111); GASB 23 par. 6, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. D20.115)]	_____	_____	_____
8. For debt defeased through an advance refunding, does the entity disclose the amount of that debt, if any, outstanding at the financial statement date? [GASB 7 par. 14, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. D20.114)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Demand Bonds</i>			
9. Do disclosures for demand bonds outstanding include			
<i>a.</i> a general description of the demand bond program?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> terms of any letters of credit or other standby liquidity agreements outstanding, commitment fees to obtain the letters of credit, and any amounts drawn on them outstanding as of the financial statement date?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> a description of the take out agreement including its expiration date, commitment fees to obtain that agreement, and the terms of any new obligation under the take out agreement?	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> the debt service requirements that would result if the take out agreement were to be exercised? [GASBI 1 par. 11 (GASB Cod. sec. D30.111)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Troubled Debt Restructuring</i>			
10. For periods after a troubled debt restructuring, do disclosures include			
<i>a.</i> extent to which amounts contingently payable are included in the carrying amount of restructured payables?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> total amounts contingently payable, if applicable, and conditions under which those amounts would become payable or forgiven? [SFAS 15 par. 26]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
G. Contingencies and Commitments			
1. Do the notes disclose contingent liabilities not requiring accrual, including guarantees, such as situations in which the entity is contingently liable for proprietary fund or trust fund indebtedness (for example, through a general obligation backing on enterprise fund debt)? ²⁶ [NCGA 1 par. 46, as amended; GASB 10 par. 58 (GASB Cod. sec. 1500.114 and C50.115); SFAS 5 par. 12; FIN 34 par. 2–3; FIN 45 par. 17–18 ²⁷]	_____	_____	_____
2. For unconditional purchase obligations that have not been recognized on the entity's financial position statement(s), do the notes disclose			
a. the nature and term of the obligation(s)?	_____	_____	_____
b. the amount of the fixed and determinable portion of the obligation(s) as of the date of the latest financial position statement in the aggregate and, if determinable, for each of the five succeeding fiscal years?	_____	_____	_____
c. the nature of any variable components of the obligation(s)?	_____	_____	_____
d. the amounts purchased under the obligation(s) (for example, the take-or-pay or throughput contract) for each period for which an activity statement is presented? [SFAS 47 par. 7]	_____	_____	_____
3. Does the entity disclose unused letters of credit, assets pledged as security for loans, and construction and other significant commitments? ²⁸ [NCGA 1 par. 158, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106k); SFAS 5 par. 18–19]	_____	_____	_____
4. Does the entity disclose conditions that raise a question about its ability to continue in existence for a reasonable period of time, and viable plans to overcome these difficulties? [GASB 56 par. 19 (GASB Cod. sec. 2250.117)]	_____	_____	_____
5. Does the entity adequately disclose gain contingencies, with care to avoid any misleading implications about the likelihood of realization? [SFAS 5 par. 17]	_____	_____	_____

²⁶ See also the subsection on risk financing and related financing issues—entities other than risk pools in the section of this checklist titled “Specialized Topics.”

²⁷ Although FASB Interpretation No. 34, *Disclosure of Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 5*, was superseded by FASB Interpretation No. 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*, it is not superseded for a governmental entity's funds and activities that are required to apply FASB pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989. Further, the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 45 paragraphs 17–18 are substantially the same as those of FASB Interpretation No. 34 paragraphs 2–3. See the discussion of GASB Statement No. 62 at the beginning of this section.

²⁸ Commitments are existing arrangements to enter into future transactions or events (AAG-SLV 8.99).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
H. Joint Costs That Include Fund Raising			
1. If the entity allocates joint costs among fund raising and other functions, does it disclose			
<i>a.</i> the types of activities for which joint costs have been incurred?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> a statement that such costs have been allocated?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> the total amount allocated during the period and the portion allocated to each functional expense category?	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> the amount of joint costs for each kind of joint activity (encouraged but not required)? [ACC 10,730.18-.19]	_____	_____	_____
I. Segment Disclosures			
1. Does the entity make segment disclosures for each identifiable activity (or grouping of activities) reported as or within an enterprise fund or an other stand-alone entity that use enterprise fund accounting and reporting standards; and that has one or more bonds or other debt instruments (such as certificates of participation) outstanding, with a revenue stream pledged in support of that debt and an externally imposed requirement to account for the activity's revenues, expenses, gains and losses, assets, and liabilities separately? ²⁹	_____	_____	_____
2. Do disclosures for each segment			
<i>a.</i> identify the types of goods and services provided?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> present a condensed statement of net assets, including			
<i>i.</i> total assets, distinguishing between current assets, capital assets, and other assets (with amounts receivable from other funds or component units reported separately)?	_____	_____	_____
<i>ii.</i> total liabilities, distinguishing between current and long-term amounts (with amounts payable to other funds or component units reported separately)?	_____	_____	_____
<i>iii.</i> total net assets, distinguishing among restricted (separately reporting expendable and nonexpendable components); unrestricted; and amounts invested in capital assets, net of related debt?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> present a condensed statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets, including			
<i>i.</i> operating revenues (by major source)?	_____	_____	_____
<i>ii.</i> operating expenses, with depreciation, including any amortization, identified separately?	_____	_____	_____
<i>iii.</i> operating income (loss)?	_____	_____	_____

²⁹ Segment disclosures are not required for an activity whose only outstanding debt is conduit debt for which the government has no obligation beyond the resources provided by related leases or loans. In addition, segment reporting is not required when an individual fund both is a segment and is reported as a major fund (GASB Cod. sec. 2500 fn 1 [GASB 34 fn 48]).

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
iv.	nonoperating revenues (expenses), with separate reporting of major revenues and expenses?	_____	_____	_____
v.	capital contributions and additions to permanent and term endowments?	_____	_____	_____
vi.	special and extraordinary items?	_____	_____	_____
vii.	transfers?	_____	_____	_____
viii.	change in net assets?	_____	_____	_____
ix.	beginning net assets?	_____	_____	_____
x.	ending net assets?	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i>	present a condensed statement of cash flows, including			
i.	net cash provided (used) by			
(1)	operating activities?	_____	_____	_____
(2)	noncapital financing activities?	_____	_____	_____
(3)	capital and related financing activities?	_____	_____	_____
(4)	investing activities?	_____	_____	_____
ii.	beginning cash and cash equivalent balances?	_____	_____	_____
iii.	ending cash and cash equivalent balances? [GASB 34 par. 122, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2500.101)]	_____	_____	_____
J.	Subsequent Events			
1.	Are subsequent events evaluated and classified between those that require adjustments to the financial statements (recognized events) and those that may require disclosure in the financial statements (nonrecognized events)?	_____	_____	_____
2.	Are recognized events those that provide additional evidence with respect to conditions that existed at the date of the statement of net assets and affect the estimates inherent in the process of preparing financial statements?	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i>	Are the financial statements adjusted for those recognized events including for changes in estimates? [GASB 56 par. 9 and 11–12 (GASB Cod. sec. 2250.106–113 and 2300.107 and .109–.110)]	_____	_____	_____
3.	Are nonrecognized events those events that provide evidence to conditions that did not exist at the date of the statement of net assets, but arose subsequent to that date but prior to the date of the issuance of the financial statements? [GASB 56 par. 10 and 13 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106, .108, and .111)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i>	Are nonrecognized events that are presented in the notes to the basic financial statements essential to the user's understanding of those financial statements? [GASB 56 par. 10 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106–.108)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i>	Do these events include the issuance of bonds, the creation of a new component unit, the loss of a government facility due to tornado, fire, flood or other item? [GASB 56 par. 14 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106–.112)]	_____	_____	_____

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
c.	Are these events limited to those that should not require a prior period adjustment, including those financial statements that are reissued in comparative form with financial statements of subsequent periods? [GASB 56 par. 14 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106–.112)]	_____	_____	_____
d.	If necessary, is a discussion of these events included in the MD&A? [GASB 56 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106–.113)]	_____	_____	_____
K. Related Parties, Including Component Units				
1.	For the separately issued financial statements of a component unit, do the financial statements			
a.	acknowledge that it is a component unit of another government?	_____	_____	_____
b.	identify in the notes to the financial statements the primary government in whose financial reporting entity it is included and describe its relationship with the primary government? [GASB 14 par. 65 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.124)]	_____	_____	_____
2.	If a voting majority of the governing board of a stand-alone government is appointed by a primary government, does the stand-alone government disclose that accountability relationship in its financial statements? [GASB 14 par. 66 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.125)]	_____	_____	_____
3.	Does the primary government disclose in the notes to the financial statements the nature of its accountability for related organizations? (Groups of related organizations with similar relationships with the primary government may be summarized for purposes of the disclosure.)	_____	_____	_____
4.	Do the financial statements of a related governmental organization disclose the primary government that is accountable for it and describe its relationship with that primary government? [GASB 14 par. 68 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.127)]	_____	_____	_____
5.	Do the notes disclose, for each major component unit, the nature and amount of significant transactions with the primary government and other component units? [GASB 34 par. 128 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.110)]	_____	_____	_____
6.	Do the notes disclose the following information about related-party transactions considering the substance of the transaction rather than merely its legal form? [GASB 56 par. 4 (GASB Cod. Sec. 2200.102–105)]	_____	_____	_____
a.	The nature of the relationship(s)?	_____	_____	_____
b.	A description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amount or nominal amounts were ascribed, and such other information deemed necessary to understand the effects of the transactions on the financial statements?	_____	_____	_____
c.	The dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which results of operations are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period?	_____	_____	_____

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>d.</i>	Amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each financial position statement presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement? [NCGAI 6 par. 5, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.107f)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>e.</i>	The nature and extent of leasing transactions with related parties? [NCGA 5 par. 27 (GASB Cod. sec. L20.125); SFAS 13 par. 29]	_____	_____	_____
<i>f.</i>	Are the following examples of form over substance conditions existing, including borrowing or lending on an interest free basis or at a rate of interest significantly above or below market rates prevailing at the time of the transaction, selling real estate at a price that differs significantly from its appraised value, exchanging property for similar property in a nonmonetary transaction or making loans with no scheduled terms for when or how the loans will be repaid reported as related parties transactions? [GASB 56 par. 5 (GASB Cod. Sec. 2250.103, 2300.107f, L20.124)]	_____	_____	_____
L. Other Disclosures				
1. Do the notes disclose				
<i>a.</i>	details about balances of receivables and payable when significant components of those accounts have been obscured by the aggregation of those accounts in the financial position statements?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i>	significant receivable balances not expected to be collected within one year of the financial statement date? [GASB 38 par. 13 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.119)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i>	the following details about interfund balances reported in the fund financial statements:			
<i>i.</i>	Amounts due from other funds by individual major fund, nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate, nonmajor enterprise funds in the aggregate, internal service funds in the aggregate, and fiduciary fund type?	_____	_____	_____
<i>ii.</i>	The purpose for interfund balances?	_____	_____	_____
<i>iii.</i>	Interfund balances that are not expected to be repaid within one year from the financial statement date? [NCGA1 par. 158, as amended by NCGAI 6 par. 4 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106o); GASB 38 par. 14 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.120)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i>	the following details about interfund transfers reported in the fund financial statements:			
<i>i.</i>	Amounts transferred from other funds by individual major fund, nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate, nonmajor enterprise funds in the aggregate, internal service funds in the aggregate, and fiduciary fund type?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
ii. A general description of the principal purposes of the government's interfund transfers?	_____	_____	_____
iii. The intended purpose and the amount of significant transfers that do not occur on a routine basis or that are inconsistent with the activities of the fund making the transfer? [NCGA1 par. 158, as amended by NCGAI 6 par. 4 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106o); GASB 38 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.121)]	_____	_____	_____
e. significant violations of finance-related legal or contractual provisions and actions taken to address such violations? [NCGA 1 par. 12, as amended by GASB 38 par. 9 (GASB Cod. sec. 1200.113)]	_____	_____	_____
f. detailed explanations if aggregated information in the summary reconciliation between the fund and government-wide financial statements obscures the nature of the individual elements of a particular reconciling item? [GASB 34 par. 77 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.154 and P80.109)]	_____	_____	_____
g. any significant transactions or other events that are either unusual or infrequent but not within the control of management? In the governmental funds, such transactions or events alternatively may be separately identified within the appropriate revenue or expenditure category in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances.) [GASB 34 par. 56 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.130 and 2200.144); GASB 34 par. 89 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.131)]	_____	_____	_____
h. a general description, the amount, and the financial statement classification of impairment losses on capital assets? [GASB 42 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.173 and 2300.107gg)]	_____	_____	_____
i. the amount and financial statement classification of insurance recoveries? [GASB 42 par. 21 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.177 and 2300.107gg)]	_____	_____	_____
j. deficit fund balance or net assets of individual nonmajor funds? [NCGAI 6 par. 4, as amended by GASB 34 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106n)]	_____	_____	_____
k. the amount of the primary government's net assets at the end of the reporting period that are restricted by enabling legislation? [GASB 46 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.134 and 2200.119)]	_____	_____	_____
l. the amount of any allowances for uncollectible receivables if not presented on the face of the financial statements? [APB 12 par. 3]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
VII. Specialized Topics			
A. Organizational Relationships, Including Component Units and Joint Ventures Component Units³⁰			
1. If the financial statements present only the data of the primary government, do they acknowledge that they do not include the data of the component units necessary for reporting in conformity with GAAP? [GASB 14 par. 64 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.123)]	_____	_____	_____
2. Does the government's intent in owning a majority of the voting stock of a for-profit corporation determine whether the corporation is presented as a component unit or an investment of the primary government? [GASB 14 par. 55 and 73 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.115)]	_____	_____	_____
3. Is certain information about each major component units, except for those that are fiduciary in nature, and the aggregate of nonmajor component units provided by presenting one of the following:			
a. Presenting each major component unit in a separate column in the reporting entity's government-wide financial statements, with nonmajor component units aggregated in a single column?	_____	_____	_____
b. Including combining statements of major component units in the reporting entity's basic statements after the fund financial statements, with nonmajor component units aggregated in a single column?	_____	_____	_____
c. Presenting condensed financial statements in the notes to the reporting entity's financial statements? [GASB 14 par. 51, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.108)]	_____	_____	_____
4. If the entity chooses to present component unit information in the notes (question 3[c]), are these details presented, at a minimum, for each major component units and the aggregate of nonmajor component units:			
a. Condensed statement of net assets:			
i. Total assets—distinguishing between capital assets and other assets (with amounts receivable from the primary government or from other component units reported separately)?	_____	_____	_____
ii. Total liabilities—distinguishing between long-term debt outstanding and other liabilities (with amounts payable to the primary government or to other component units reported separately)?	_____	_____	_____
iii. Total net assets—distinguishing between restricted, unrestricted, and amounts invested in capital assets, net of related debt?	_____	_____	_____

³⁰ The requirements of GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, should be applied in the separately issued financial statements of governmental component units and stand-alone governments as if they were primary governments (GASB 14 par. 65-66 [GASB Cod. sec. 2600.124-.125]).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
b. Condensed statement of activities:			
i. Expenses (by major functions and for depreciation expense, if separately reported)?	_____	_____	_____
ii. Program revenues (by type)?	_____	_____	_____
iii. Net program (expense) revenue?	_____	_____	_____
iv. Tax revenues?	_____	_____	_____
v. Other nontax general revenues?	_____	_____	_____
vi. Contributions to endowments and permanent fund principal?	_____	_____	_____
vii. Special and extraordinary items?	_____	_____	_____
viii. Change in net assets?	_____	_____	_____
ix. Beginning net assets?	_____	_____	_____
x. Ending net assets? [GASB 14 par. 51, as amended; GASB 34 par. 127 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.108 and .109)]	_____	_____	_____
5. If transactions between component units that have different fiscal years result in inconsistencies in amounts reported as due to or due from, and so forth, are the nature and amount of those transactions disclosed in the notes to the financial statements? [GASB 14 par. 60, as amended by GASB 34 par. 61 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.119)]	_____	_____	_____
6. If the fiscal year of a component unit included in the reporting entity is not consistent from year to year, are changes in fiscal years disclosed? [GASB 14 par. 60, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.119)]	_____	_____	_____

Joint Ventures and Jointly Governed Organizations

Practice Tip

These questions apply to an entity’s participation in a joint venture or jointly controlled organization as defined in GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, paragraph 69 (GASB Cod. sec. J50.102). If an organization has several participants, but one participating government appoints a voting majority of the organization’s governing body (and joint control is precluded because that participant has the power to make decisions unilaterally), the organization is either a component unit or a related organization of that participating government and should be reported in that participating government’s financial statements as such. However, the other (minority) participants should report their participation in the organization as indicated in the following questions 7–12.

[GASB 14 par. 78, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. J50.112)]

7. In proprietary funds that participate in joint ventures in which there is an equity interest			
a. is the “investment in joint venture” account, representing the proprietary fund’s equity interest, reported in the proprietary fund’s statement of net assets as a single amount?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>b.</i> is the fund's share of the joint venture's change in net assets reported in its statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net assets as a single amount? [GASB 14 par. 73; GASB 34 par. 91 and 103 (GASB Cod. sec. J50.106)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
8. In governmental funds that participate in joint ventures in which there is an equity interest			
<p><i>a.</i> are amounts reported in the balance sheet limited to amounts appropriately reported under the current financial resources measurement focus (and thus not include equity in capital assets)?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>b.</i> are amounts reported in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances limited to amounts received or receivable from or paid or payable to the joint venture and that satisfy the revenue or expenditure recognition criteria for governmental funds? [GASB 14 par. 74 (GASB Cod. sec. J50.107)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
9. In the government-wide financial statements, are equity interests in joint ventures reported in the same manner as in proprietary funds? (See question 7.) [GASB 34 par. 16, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. J50.108)]	_____	_____	_____
10. For all joint ventures (regardless of whether there is an equity interest), does the entity disclose a general description, including			
<p><i>a.</i> a description of the participating government's ongoing financial interest (including its equity interest, if applicable) or ongoing financial responsibility?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>b.</i> enough information to allow the reader to evaluate whether the joint venture is accumulating significant financial resources or is experiencing fiscal stress that may cause an additional financial benefit or burden on the participating government in the future?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>c.</i> information about the availability of separate financial statements of the joint venture?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>d.</i> required information about related-party transactions? [GASB 14 par. 75 (GASB Cod. sec. J50.109)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
11. For jointly governed organizations, has the entity disclosed required information about related-party transactions? [GASB 14 par. 77 (GASB Cod. sec. J50.111)]	_____	_____	_____
12. For joint building or finance authorities, if the capital assets are leased back to the participating government, does the government report its respective shares of the assets, liabilities, and operations of the joint venture by using capital lease accounting and disclosures rather than by reporting a participant's equity interest (if any) in the joint authority or by making joint venture disclosures? [GASB 14 par. 76 (GASB Cod. sec. J50.110)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
13. When a joint venture or jointly governed organization is included as a component unit in the majority participant’s financial reporting entity, does the joint venture or jointly governed organization report any equity interests of the minority participants as “reserved for minority interests”? [GASB 14 par. 78, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. J50.112)]	_____	_____	_____

Undivided Interests

14. Does an entity that participates in an undivided interest (no entity or organization is created by the participants and two or more parties own property in which title is held individually to the extent of each party’s interest) report its assets, liabilities, expenditures or expenses, or both, and revenues that are associated with the joint operation?	_____	_____	_____
15. If a separate organization is created in which there is both an undivided interest in specific assets and liabilities and equity interests in the other net resources of the organization (a hybrid arrangement), does the participant report using the guidance for both undivided interests and joint ventures? [GASB 14 par. 80 (GASB Cod. sec. J50.114)]	_____	_____	_____

B. Derivative Instruments³¹

Practice Tips

GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, addresses the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of information regarding derivative instruments entered into by state and local governments. Derivative instruments are often complex financial arrangements used by governments to manage specific risks or to make investments. By entering into these arrangements, governments receive and make payments based on market prices without actually entering into the related financial or commodity transactions. Derivative instruments associated with changing financial and commodity prices result in changing cash flows and fair values that can be used as effective risk management or investment tools. Derivative instruments, however, also can expose governments to significant risks and liabilities. Common types of derivative instruments used by governments include interest rate and commodity swaps, interest rate locks, options (caps, floors, and collars), swaptions, forward contracts, and futures contracts.

Governments enter into derivative instruments as investments; as hedges of identified financial risks associated with assets or liabilities, or expected transactions (that is, hedgeable items); or to lower the costs of borrowings. Governments often enter into derivative instruments with the intention of effectively fixing cash flows or synthetically fixing prices. For example, a government with variable-rate debt may enter into a derivative instrument designed to synthetically fix the debt’s interest rate, thereby hedging the risk that rising interest rates will negatively affect cash flows. Governments also enter into derivative instruments to offset the changes in fair value of hedgeable items.

(continued)

³¹ GASB Statement No. 53 defines a *derivative instrument* as a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- *Settlement factors.* It has (a) one or more reference rates and (b) one or more notional amounts or payment provisions or (c) both. Those terms determine the amount of the settlement or settlements and, in some cases, whether or not a settlement is required.
- *Leverage.* It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- *Net settlement.* Its terms require or permit net settlement, it can readily be settled net by a means outside the contract, or it provides for delivery of an asset that puts the recipient in a position not substantially different from net settlement.

Yes No N/A

A key provision in this statement is that derivative instruments covered in its scope, with the exception of synthetic guaranteed investment contracts (SGICs) that are fully benefit-responsive, are reported at fair value. For many derivative instruments, historical prices are zero because their terms are developed so that the instruments may be entered into without a payment being received or made. The changes in fair value of derivative instruments that are used for investment purposes or that are reported as investment derivative instruments because of ineffectiveness are reported within the investment revenue classification. Alternatively, the changes in fair value of derivative instruments that are classified as hedging derivative instruments are reported in the statement of net assets as deferrals.

Derivative instruments associated with hedgeable items that are determined to be effective in reducing exposures to identified financial risks are considered hedging derivative instruments. Effectiveness is determined by considering whether the changes in cash flows or fair values of the potential hedging derivative instrument substantially offset the changes in cash flows or fair values of the hedgeable item. In these instances, hedge accounting should be applied. Under hedge accounting, the changes in fair values of the hedging derivative instrument are reported as either deferred inflows or deferred outflows in a government's statement of net assets.

Much of this statement describes the methods of evaluating effectiveness. The consistent critical terms method considers the terms of the potential hedging derivative instrument and the hedgeable item. If relevant terms match or in certain instances are similar, a potential hedging derivative instrument is determined to be effective. The other methods are based on quantitative analyses. The synthetic instrument method considers whether a fixed rate or price has been established within a prescribed range. The dollar-offset method evaluates changes in expected cash flows or fair values over time between the potential hedging derivative instrument and the hedgeable item. The regression analysis method considers the relationship between changes in the cash flows or fair values of the potential hedging derivative instrument and the hedgeable item. In these methods, critical and quantitative values are evaluated to determine whether a potential hedging derivative instrument is effective. Quantitative methods other than those specified in the statement are permitted, provided that they address whether the changes in cash flows or fair values of the potential hedging derivative instrument substantially offset the changes in cash flows or fair values of the hedgeable item.

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | Are the following disclosures made for derivatives that are reported on the statement of net assets: | | | |
| | a. Are the derivatives disclosures in the notes to the basic financial statements organized by governmental activities, business-type activities, and fiduciary funds?
[GASB 53 par. 69 (GASB Cod. sec. D40.165)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | b. Are the derivatives then further subdivided into the following categories—hedging derivative instruments (distinguishing between fair value hedges and cash flow hedges) and investment derivative instruments?
[GASB 53 par. 69 (GASB Cod. sec. D40.165)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | c. Within each category, are the derivative instruments finally aggregated by type (for example, receive-fixed swaps, pay-fixed swaps, swaptions, rate caps, basis swaps, or futures contracts).
[GASB 53 par. 69 (GASB Cod. sec. D40.165)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | d. Does the summary include, in either narrative, columnar or tabular form, or a combination, the following: | | | |
| | i. The notional amount. | _____ | _____ | _____ |

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
ii. Changes in fair value during the reporting period and the classification in the financial statements where those changes in fair value are reported.	_____	_____	_____
iii. Fair values as of the end of the reporting period and the classification in the financial statements where those fair values are reported. (If derivative instrument fair values are based on other than quoted market prices, the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate those fair values should be disclosed.)	_____	_____	_____
iv. Fair values of derivative instruments reclassified from a hedging derivative instrument to an investment derivative instrument. (There also should be disclosure of the deferral amount that was reported within investment revenue upon the reclassification.) [GASB 53 par. 69 (GASB Cod. sec. D40.165)]	_____	_____	_____
e. For hedging derivatives, does disclosure contain the following:			
i. The derivative’s objectives for entering into those instruments, the context needed to understand those objectives, the strategies for achieving those objectives, and the types of derivative instruments entered into. [GASB 53 par. 71 (GASB Cod. sec. D40.167)]	_____	_____	_____
ii. The terms of the derivative, including			
(1) the notional amounts.	_____	_____	_____
(2) reference rates, such as indexes or interest rates.	_____	_____	_____
(3) embedded options, such as caps, floors, or collars.	_____	_____	_____
(4) the date when the hedging derivative instrument was entered into and when it is scheduled to terminate or mature.	_____	_____	_____
(5) the amount of cash paid or received, if any, when a forward contract or swap (including swaptions) was entered into. [GASB 53 par. 72 (GASB Cod. sec. D40.168)]	_____	_____	_____
iii. Details about the entity’s exposure, where applicable, to credit risk, interest rate risk, basis risk, termination risk, rollover risk, and market-access risk as of the financial reporting date, as defined in GASB Statement No. 53 paragraph 73. [GASB 53 par. 73 (GASB Cod. sec. D40.169, I50.128, and I50.130–.131)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
iv. Details of the net cash flows in accordance with GASB Statement No. 38, paragraphs 10–11, including principal and interest requirements to maturity, presented separately, for each of the 5 subsequent fiscal years and in 5-year increments thereafter. Interest requirements for variable-rate debt should be determined using the rate in effect at the financial statement date and the terms by which interest rates change for variable-rate debt. [GASB 53 par. 74 (GASB Cod. sec. D40.170)]	_____	_____	_____
v. If an <i>other quantitative method of evaluating effectiveness</i> is used by the entity, disclosure should include the identity and characteristics of the method used the range of critical terms the method tolerates and the actual critical terms of the hedge? [GASB 53 par. 75 (GASB Cod. sec. D40.171)]	_____	_____	_____
f. For investment derivatives, does the disclosure include risk disclosures as of the end of the reporting period presented in the context of an investment derivative instrument’s risk, including credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk, if applicable, in a similar manner to GASB Statement No. 53 paragraph 73 and GASB Statement No. 40 paragraphs 16–17? (The fair value, notional amount, reference rate, and embedded options should be disclosed.) [GASB 53 par. 76 (GASB Cod. sec. D40.172, I50.128, and I50.130–.131)]	_____	_____	_____
g. If there are contingent features, does the entity disclose them at the end of the reporting period, if there is an obligation to post collateral if the credit quality of the government’s hedgeable item declines? (This disclosure should include, the existence and nature of contingent features and the circumstances in which the features could be triggered, the aggregate fair value of derivative instruments that contain those features, the aggregate fair value of assets that would be required to be posted as collateral or transferred in accordance with the provisions related to the triggering of the contingent liabilities and the amount, if any, that has been posted as collateral by the government as of the end of the reporting period.) [GASB 53 par. 77 (GASB Cod. sec. D40.173)]	_____	_____	_____
h. For hybrid derivative instruments, does the entity disclose them for the companion instrument consistent with disclosures required? [GASB 53 par. 78 (GASB Cod. sec. D40.174)]	_____	_____	_____
i. For fully benefit responsive SGICs as described in paragraph 67 of GASB Statement No. 53, does the disclosure include a description of the nature of the SGIC and the SGIC’s fair value (including separate disclosure of the fair value of the wrap contract and the fair value of the corresponding underlying investments)? [GASB 53 par. 79 (GASB Cod. sec. D40.175 and I50.101)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
C. Escheat Property			
1. Is escheat property generally reported as an asset in the governmental or proprietary fund to which the property ultimately escheats? (Escheat property held for individuals, private organizations, or another government should be reported in a private-purpose trust fund or an agency fund, as appropriate, or in the governmental or proprietary fund in which escheat property is otherwise reported.) [GASB 34 par. 72 and GASB 37 par. 3 (GASB Cod. sec. E70.102)]	_____	_____	_____
2. When escheat property is reported in governmental or proprietary funds, is escheat revenue reduced and a governmental or proprietary fund liability reported to the extent that it is probable that escheat property will be reclaimed and paid to claimants? [GASB 37 par. 3 (GASB Cod. sec. E70.103)]	_____	_____	_____
D. Governmental External Investment Pools			
<i>Separate or Stand-Alone Financial Reports</i>			
1. Does the pool report include an MD&A, a statement of net assets, a statement of changes in net assets, notes to the financial statements, and RSI other than MD&A, as applicable? (A statement of cash flows is not required.) [GASB 31 par. 17 and GASB 34 par. 139 (GASB Cod. sec. In5.103)]	_____	_____	_____
2. Does the report apply all applicable GASB pronouncements? ³²	_____	_____	_____
3. Do the report's notes to the financial statements disclose			
a. a brief description of any regulatory oversight (including whether the pool is registered with the SEC as an investment company)?	_____	_____	_____
b. the frequency of determining the fair value of investments?	_____	_____	_____
c. the method used to determine participants' shares sold and redeemed and whether that method differs from the method used to report investments?	_____	_____	_____
d. whether the pool sponsor has provided or obtained any legally binding guarantees during the period to support the value of shares?	_____	_____	_____
e. the extent of involuntary participation in the pool, if any?	_____	_____	_____
f. a summary of the fair value, the carrying amount (if different from fair value), the number of shares or the principal amount, ranges of interest rates, and maturity dates of each major investment classification?	_____	_____	_____
g. the accounting policy for defining each component of investment income if the report distinguishes among different components (for example, interest, dividend, and other income versus the net increase or decrease in the fair value of investments)? [GASB 31 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. In5.103)]	_____	_____	_____

³² See, in particular, the subsections on cash, investments, and investment-related activity in the sections of this checklist titled "Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position" and "Note Disclosures" and the subsection on derivatives earlier in this section of this checklist.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Sponsoring Government's Financial Report</i>			
4. Is the external portion of each sponsored pool reported as a separate investment trust fund? [GASB 31 par. 18; GASB 34 par. 71 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.117)]	_____	_____	_____
5. Is the equity position of each of the sponsor's funds or component units (the internal portion) reported as assets in those funds and component units? [GASB 31 par. 14, as amended, and 18 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.113 and .117)]	_____	_____	_____
6. Is the difference between the external pool assets and liabilities captioned "net assets held in trust for pool participants"? [GASB 31 par. 18 (GASB Cod. sec. I50.117)]	_____	_____	_____
7. Do the notes disclose how to obtain the pool's separate report, if one is issued?	_____	_____	_____
8. If the pool does not issue a separate report, does the sponsoring government's report disclose			
a. the disclosures required for a separate or stand-alone pool report indicated in question 3?	_____	_____	_____
b. the disclosures required by GASB Cod. sec. C20, I50, I55, and I60, and other cash and investment standards? (See the subsection on cash, investments, and investment-related activity in section VI, "Note Disclosures," and the subsection on derivatives in this section of this checklist.) [GASB 31 par. 19, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. I50.118)]	_____	_____	_____
c. condensed statements of fiduciary net assets and changes in fiduciary net assets? (If a pool includes both internal and external investors, those condensed financial statements should include, in total, the net assets held in trust for all pool participants, and the equity of participants should distinguish between internal and external portions.) [GASB 31 par. 19, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. I50.118)]	_____	_____	_____
E. Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs			
1. Are assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses related to municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs) reported in the government-wide financial statements? [GASB 34 par. 16 (GASB Cod. sec. L10.110)]	_____	_____	_____
2. Are assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses related to MSWLFs reported in the proprietary fund financial statements? [GASB 18 par. 7, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. L10.106); GASB 18 par. 8–9 (GASB Cod. sec. L10.107–.108)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p>3. For MSWLF activities reported in governmental funds, are long-term liabilities for closure and postclosure care costs not reported as expenditures and liabilities in the governmental funds but only as expenses and liabilities in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net assets? (Liabilities for landfill closure and postclosure care costs are normally liquidated with expendable available financial resources, and a governmental fund liability and expenditure should be recognized, as payments come due each period upon receipt of goods and services used in the closing and postclosure care processes.) [GASB 18 par. 10, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. L10.109)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>4. In the proprietary fund and government-wide financial statements, are equipment and facilities included in the estimated total current cost of closure and postclosure care not reported as capital assets? (Those costs and the final cover should be reported as a reduction of the accrued liability for MSWLF closure and postclosure care.) [GASB 18 par. 8 (GASB Cod. sec. L10.107); GASB 34 par. 16 (GASB Cod. sec. L10.110)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>5. In the governmental fund financial statements, are acquisitions of equipment and facilities included in the estimated total current cost of closure and postclosure care reported as closure and postclosure care expenditures? [GASB 18 par. 11, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. L10.109)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>6. Are amounts placed with a third-party trustee or in a surety standby trust for MSWLF closure, postclosure care, and remediation reported in the fund used to report landfill operations and identified by a description such as "amounts held by trustee"?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>7. Are investment earnings on amounts set aside to finance closure and postclosure care reported as revenue, not as reductions of the estimated total current cost of MSWLF closure and postclosure care and related accrued liability? [GASB 18 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. L10.113)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>8. If the government has transferred its responsibility for MSWLF closure and postclosure care to another entity but remains contingently liable for that care under applicable federal, state, or local laws or regulations, and it appears that the assuming entity will not be able to meet its obligations and it is probable that the government will be required to pay closure and postclosure care costs, does the government report the obligation as provided in the preceding questions? [GASB 18 par. 16, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. L10.114)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>9. Do the notes to the financial statements disclose</p>			
<p>a. the nature and source of landfill closure and postclosure care requirements (federal, state, or local laws or regulations)?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>b. that recognition of a liability for closure and postclosure care costs is based on landfill capacity used to date?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>c. the reported liability for closure and postclosure care at the financial statement date and the estimated total current cost of closure and postclosure care remaining to be recognized?</p>	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
d. the percentage of landfill capacity used to date and estimated remaining landfill life in years?	_____	_____	_____
e. how closure and postclosure care financial assurance requirements, if any, are being met and any assets restricted for payment of closure and postclosure care costs?	_____	_____	_____
f. the nature of the estimates and the potential for changes due to inflation or deflation, technology, or applicable laws or regulations? [GASB 18 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. L10.115)]	_____	_____	_____
F. Leases			
1. Does the entity apply the criteria of SFAS No. 13, <i>Accounting for Leases</i> , as amended and interpreted, to its lease agreements (except for operating leases with scheduled rent increases and leases between governments and public authorities that are part of the primary government for financial reporting purposes [see question 2]), subject to the accounting and financial reporting distinctions of governmental funds? [NCGA 5 par. 11, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. L20.103); NCGA 5 par. 24 (GASB Cod. sec. L20.121); GASB 14 par. 58, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.117 and L20.121)]	_____	_____	_____
2. If a public authority is part of a primary government for financial reporting purposes (because it has no separate legal standing or because it is a blended component unit), and there is a lease agreement between the primary government and the authority, is the authority's debt and assets reported as a form of the primary government's debt and assets? (For example, the leased assets should be reported as general capital assets in the government-wide statement of net assets, related debt should be reported as a general long-term liability in the government-wide statement of net assets, and the debt service activity of the public authority should be reported as a debt service activity of the primary government.) [NCGA 5 par. 23, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. L20.120); NCGA 5 par. 24 and GASB 34 par. 80 and 82 (GASB Cod. sec. L20.121); GASB 14 par. 58 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.117 and L20.121)]	_____	_____	_____
3. Are lease receivables and payables associated with capital lease arrangements between the primary government and public authorities reported as discretely presented component units (or between those component units) not combined with other amounts due to or from, or both, component units or with capital lease receivables and payables with organizations outside the reporting entity? [GASB 14 par. 58 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.117 and L20.122)]	_____	_____	_____
Lessors			
4. If a capital lease is accounted for in a governmental fund, is an other financing source reported for the portion of the lease receivable that is measurable and available and is the noncurrent receivable reported in the fund, offset by deferred revenue? [NCGA 5 par. 10 and 15, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. L20.114)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
5. If an operating lease with scheduled rent increases is accounted for in a governmental fund, is the accrued receivable in the fund offset by deferred revenue for the portion not yet recognized as revenue? [GASB 13 par. 9, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. L20.108)]	_____	_____	_____
6. Does the entity make the disclosures required by SFAS No. 13, as amended and interpreted, including the following: ³³ [NCGA 5 par. 27 (GASB Cod. sec. L20.125)]			
a. For all leases, a general description of the lessor’s leasing arrangements? [SFAS 13 par. 23]	_____	_____	_____
b. For sales-type and direct financing leases			
i. specific components of the net investment in the leases as of the date of each financial position statement presented?	_____	_____	_____
ii. future minimum lease payments to be received for each of the five succeeding fiscal years as of the date of the latest financial position statement presented?	_____	_____	_____
iii. total contingent rentals included in operations for each period for which an activity statement is presented? [SFAS 13 par. 23, as amended by SFAS 91 par. 25]	_____	_____	_____
c. For operating leases			
i. the cost and carrying amount, if different, of property on lease or held for leasing by major classes of property according to nature or function, and the amount of accumulated depreciation in total as of the date of the latest financial position statement presented?	_____	_____	_____
ii. minimum future rentals on noncancelable leases as of the date of the latest financial position statement presented, in the aggregate and for each of the five succeeding fiscal years?	_____	_____	_____
iii. total contingent rentals included in operations for each period for which an activity statement is presented? [SFAS 13 par. 23]	_____	_____	_____
d. For leveraged leases, the disclosures provided for in SFAS No. 13 paragraph 47? [SFAS 13 par. 47]	_____	_____	_____

³³ Disclosures required by FASB Statement No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*, are required when leasing, exclusive of leveraged leasing, is a significant part of the lessor’s business activities in terms of revenue, net income, or assets (SFAS 13 par. 23).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Lessees</i> ³⁴			
7. Are capital leases that represent the acquisition or construction of a general capital asset reported as expenditures and other financing sources in a governmental fund? (General capital assets and general long-term liabilities arising from governmental fund capital leases should be reported only in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net assets.) [NCGA 5 par. 14, as amended by GASB 34 par. 80 and 82 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.112 and L20.113)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i> Are subsequent governmental fund lease payments accounted for consistently with GASB Cod. Section 1600.120–.121 standards for general obligation debt? [NCGA 5 par. 14 (GASB Cod. sec. L20.113)]	_____	_____	_____
8. Are capital lease obligations separately identified in the applicable financial position statements and subject to the same considerations as other obligations in classifying them with current and noncurrent liabilities in classified financial position statements? [SFAS 13 par. 13]	_____	_____	_____
9. Are accrued liabilities for operating leases with scheduled rent increases reported in the government-wide and proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements, but only reported in the governmental fund financial statements to the extent the liabilities are “normally expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources”? [GASB 13 par. 7 and 9, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. L20.107 and .108)]	_____	_____	_____
10. Does the entity disclose the future minimum payments for each of the five subsequent fiscal years and in five-year increments thereafter for its obligations under capital and noncancelable operating leases? [NCGA 5 par. 27; GASB 38 par. 11 (GASB Cod. sec. L20.125)]	_____	_____	_____
11. Does the entity make the disclosures required by SFAS No. 13, as amended and interpreted, including the following: [NCGA 5 par. 27 (GASB Cod. sec. L20.125)]			
<i>a.</i> For all leases, a general description of the lessee’s leasing arrangements including, but not limited to			
<i>i.</i> the basis on which contingent rental payments are determined?	_____	_____	_____
<i>ii.</i> the existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses?	_____	_____	_____
<i>iii.</i> restrictions imposed by lease agreements, such as those concerning dividends, additional debt, and further leasing? [SFAS 13 par. 16]	_____	_____	_____

³⁴ Governments also are required to disclose information about changes in long-term liabilities, including leases payable, as indicated in a question in the subsection on liabilities, including debt, in the section of this checklist titled “Note Disclosures.”

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
b.	For capital leases			
i.	the gross amount of assets recorded as of each financial position statement date presented by major classes according to nature or function? (This information may be combined with the comparable information for owned assets.)	_____	_____	_____
ii.	the total of minimum sublease rentals to be received in the future under noncancelable subleases as of the latest financial position statement date?	_____	_____	_____
iii.	total contingent rentals actually incurred for each period for which an activity statement is presented?	_____	_____	_____
iv.	assets recorded under capital leases and the accumulated amortization thereon, unless separately identified in the applicable financial position statements?	_____	_____	_____
v.	the amortization charge on assets recorded under capital leases, unless the charge is included with depreciation expense (with the fact that it is so disclosed) or unless it is separately identified in the financial statements? [SFAS 13 par. 13 and 16]	_____	_____	_____
c.	For operating leases, rental expense for each period for which an activity statement is presented, with separate amounts for minimum rentals, contingent rentals, and sublease rentals? [SFAS 13 par. 16]	_____	_____	_____
d.	For operating leases having initial or remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year, future minimum rental payments required as of the date of the latest financial position statement presented, in the aggregate and for each of the five succeeding fiscal years? [SFAS 13 par. 16]	_____	_____	_____
G. Noninterest-Bearing Receivables and Payables				
1.	If a note is noninterest-bearing or has an inappropriate stated interest rate			
a.	is the discount or premium presented as a deduction from or addition to the face amount of the asset or liability? (The face amount of the note should be disclosed in the financial statements or in the notes to the financial statements.)	_____	_____	_____
b.	is the amortization of the discount or premium reported as interest expense in the activity statements?	_____	_____	_____
c.	Is the effective interest rate disclosed? [APB 21 par. 16]	_____	_____	_____

Yes No N/A**H. Employee Benefit Pension Plans³⁵****Practice Tips**

GASB Statement Nos. 14 and 34 establish general standards for reporting fiduciary funds and component units, including pension and other employee benefit plans.

GASB Statement No. 25 establishes specific standards for defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans. A defined benefit pension is one that specifies the amount of pension benefits to be provided at a future date or after a certain period of time. A defined contribution pension plan is one that specifies how contributions to a plan member's account are to be determined, rather than the amount of retirement income the member is to receive.

[GASB 25 par. 44, as amended; GASB 43 par. 46 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.526)]

A defined benefit pension plan provides retirement income and also may provide other types of postemployment benefits, including disability benefits, death benefits, life insurance, healthcare benefits, and other ancillary benefits. As used GASB standards, the term *pension benefits* includes retirement income and all other types of benefits provided through a defined benefit pension plan, except postemployment healthcare benefits and termination benefits. For financial reporting purposes, postemployment healthcare benefits (including medical, dental, vision, and other health-related benefits) provided through a defined benefit pension plan, and the assets accumulated by the plan for the payment of postemployment healthcare benefits, are considered, in substance, a postemployment healthcare plan administered by but not part of the pension plan. GASB Statement No. 43 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50) addresses financial reporting for postemployment healthcare plans.

[GASB 25 par. 12, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.104)]

The standards for defined benefit pension plans apply whether a plan is a single-employer, agent multiple-employer, or cost-sharing multiple-employer plan and regardless of how or when benefits provided by the plan are financed. (GASB Statement No. 25 defines those types of plans.) The requirements apply whether (a) the plan's financial statements are included in a separate financial report issued by the plan or by the public employee retirement system (PERS) that administers the plan (stand-alone plan financial report) or (b) the plan is included as a pension trust fund or fiduciary component unit in the financial reporting entity of the sponsor or employer.

[GASB 25 par. 13, as amended by GASB 34 par. 106 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.105)]

This subsection of this checklist contains separate subsections that apply to (1) stand-alone plan financial statements and (2) pension plans—sponsor and employer reporting that provides guidance on adapting the questions in this subsection to plans that are included as pension trust funds or fiduciary component units in the financial reporting entity of the sponsor or employer.

This subsection of this checklist should be used in conjunction with other applicable questions in this checklist to evaluate the financial statements and notes of the plan financial statements. For example, plans will have cash and investments, and the questions in this checklist relating to cash and investments should be answered. As another example, if a plan has capital assets, the questions relating to capital assets should be answered.

³⁵ See footnote 6.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Stand-Alone Financial Statements of Pension Plans			
<i>Overview of the Financial Statements</i>			
1. Do the basic financial statements consist of a statement of fiduciary net assets and a statement of changes in fiduciary net assets? (Those financial statements may be referred to by different terms, such as <i>a statement of plan net assets</i> and <i>a statement of changes in plan net assets</i> .) [GASB 43 par. 18 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.114); GASB 25 par. 19 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.111); GASB 34 par. 106, as amended, and fn 43, both as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.102c and fn 1 and 2200.175 and fn 35); GASB 34 par. 139 (GASB Cod. sec. Sp20.108)]	_____	_____	_____
2. If the entity administers more than one defined benefit pension plan, does it present combining financial statements for all plans administered? (An entity should meet this requirement by (a) presenting a separate column in its basic financial statements for each plan administered or (b) presenting combining statements for those plans as part of the basic financial statements. If the entity administers one or more agent multiple-employer plans, the display requirements apply at the aggregate plan level for each plan administered; the entity is not required to include financial statements and schedules for the individual plans of the participating employers.) [GASB 25 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.107); GASB 34 par. 140 and fn 63, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.111, Sp20.109, and fn 7)]	_____	_____	_____
3. If the entity administers and reports other employee benefit plans (such as defined contribution pension plans, OPEB plans, or Internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plans that meet the criteria for reporting), are they displayed in the statement of fiduciary net assets and statement of changes in fiduciary net assets as employee benefit trust funds? (Combining financial statements for those plans are encouraged, but not required.) [GASB 34 par. 108–109 and 141, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.176–.177 and Sp20.110)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets</i>			
4. Are plan assets subdivided into			
a. the major categories of assets held, for example, cash and cash equivalents, receivables, investments, and assets used in plan operations?	_____	_____	_____
b. the principal components of the receivables and investment categories? [GASB 25 par. 21 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.113); GASB 34 par. 108, as amended by GASB 43 par. 11 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.176)]	_____	_____	_____
5. Do plan assets exclude allocated insurance contracts? [GASB 25 par. 24 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.116); GASB 34 par. 108 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.176)]	_____	_____	_____
a. Do plan assets include derivative instruments at fair value? [GASB 25 par. 24, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.118)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
6. Do plan liabilities exclude benefits payable from contracts that are excluded from plan assets and for which payments to the insurance company have been made? [GASB 25 par. 26 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.118); GASB 34 par. 108, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.176)]	_____	_____	_____
7. Is the difference between total plan assets and total plan liabilities at the reporting date appropriately captioned, for example as <i>net assets held in trust for pension benefits</i> ? [GASB 25 par. 27 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.119); GASB 34 par. 108, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.176)]	_____	_____	_____
8. If a schedule of funding progress for a defined benefit pension plan is presented as RSI, does a parenthetical reference follow the net asset amount to refer to that schedule? [GASB 25 par. 27 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.119)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets</i>			
9. Is the information in the statement presented in two principal sections—additions and deductions?	_____	_____	_____
10. Is the difference between total additions and deductions reported as the net increase (or decrease) for the year in plan net assets? [GASB 25 par. 28 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.120); GASB 34 par. 109, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.177)]	_____	_____	_____
11. Does the additions section of the statement include the information in these four categories as applicable, separately displayed:			
<i>a.</i> Contributions from the employers?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> Contributions from plan members, including those transmitted by the employers?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> Contributions from sources other than the employers and plan members (for example, state government contributions to a local government plan)? [GASB 25 par. 29 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.121); GASB 34 par. 109, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.177)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> Net investment income, including			
<i>i.</i> the following two components either separately displayed or combined and reported as one amount? [GASB 25 fn 11 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5 fn 10); GASB 34 par. 109, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.177)]	_____	_____	_____
(1) The net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of plan investments? (The net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments should include realized gains and losses on investments that were both bought and sold during the year. Realized and unrealized gains and losses should not be separately displayed in the financial statements.) [GASB 25 par. 29 and fn 10 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.121 and fn 9); GASB 34 par. 109, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.177)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
(2) Interest income, dividend income, and other income? (Consistent with reporting investments at their fair value, interest income should be reported at the stated interest rate; any premiums or discounts on debt securities should not be amortized.) [GASB 25 par. 29 and fn 12 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.121 and fn 11); GASB 34 par. 109, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.177)]	_____	_____	_____
ii. total investment expense, separately displayed, including investment management and custodial fees and all other significant investment-related costs? [GASB 25 par. 29 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.121); GASB 34 par. 109, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.177)]	_____	_____	_____
12. Does the deductions section separately display			
a. benefits and refunds paid to plan members and beneficiaries? (Benefits paid should not include payments made by an insurance company in accordance with a contract that is excluded from plan assets. However, amounts paid by the plan to an insurance company pursuant to such a contract, including purchases of annuities with amounts allocated from existing investments with the insurance company, should be included in benefits paid. The amounts reported may be net of the plan's dividend income for the year on excluded contracts.) [GASB 25 par. 30–31 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.122–.123); GASB 34 par. 109, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.177)]	_____	_____	_____
b. total administrative expense? [GASB 25 par. 30 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.122); GASB 34 par. 109, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.177)]	_____	_____	_____
Note Disclosures			
13. Does the summary of significant accounting policies			
a. describe the recognition policies for contributions, benefits paid, and refunds paid for defined benefit pension plans? [GASB 25 par. 32b (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.124b)]	_____	_____	_____
b. describe the basis of accounting and fair value of plan assets (unless reported at fair value) for defined contribution pension plans? [GASB 25 par. 41b (GASB Cod. sec. Pe6.104b)]	_____	_____	_____
c. provide information about investment valuation, including			
i. for defined benefit pension plans, a brief description of how the fair value of investments is determined? [GASB 25 par. 32b (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.124b)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
ii. for defined contribution pension plans, the fair value of plan assets (unless plan assets are reported at fair value), and a brief description of how the fair value is determined, including the significant assumptions used to estimate fair value, if based on other than quoted market prices? [GASB 25 par. 41b (GASB Cod. sec. Pe6.104b)]	_____	_____	_____
14. For defined benefit pension and plans, do the notes to the financial statements			
a. identify the nature of the plan (for example, as a single-employer, agent multiple-employer, or cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan) and disclose the number of participating employers and other contributing entities?	_____	_____	_____
b. disclose the classes of employees covered (for example, general employees and public safety employees) and the current membership, including the number of retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits, terminated members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits, and current active members? (If the plan is closed to new entrants, that fact should be disclosed.)	_____	_____	_____
c. briefly describe the benefit provisions, including the types of benefits, the provisions or policies with respect to automatic and ad hoc postretirement benefit increases, and the authority under which benefit provisions are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
d. disclose the authority under which the obligations of the plan members, employers, and other contributing entities to contribute to the plan are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
e. disclose the funding policy, including a brief description of how the contributions of the plan members, employers, and other contributing entities are determined (for example, by statute, through an actuarial valuation, or in some other manner) and how the costs of administering the plan are financed?	_____	_____	_____
f. disclose any legal or contractual maximum contribution rates?	_____	_____	_____
g. disclose the required contribution rates of active plan members, in accordance with the funding policy?	_____	_____	_____
h. briefly describe the terms of any long-term contracts for contributions to the plan and disclosure of the amounts outstanding at the reporting date?	_____	_____	_____
i. disclose the balances in the plan's legally required reserves at the reporting date? (Amounts of net assets designated by the plan's board of trustees or other governing body for specific purposes also may be disclosed but should be captioned designations, rather than reserves.)	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>j.</i> briefly describe the purpose of each reserve and designation and whether the reserve is fully funded?	_____	_____	_____
<i>k.</i> do the notes disclose the funded status of the plan as of the most recent valuation date, including the actuarial valuation date, actuarial value of plan assets, actuarial accrued liability, the total unfunded actuarial accrued liability, the actuarial value of plan assets as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability, the annual covered payroll, and the ratio of the unfunded actuarial liability to annual covered payroll?	_____	_____	_____
<i>l.</i> do the notes disclose information about the actuarial methods and assumptions used in valuations on which information on the annual required contributions (ARC) and funded status of the plan are based, including the actuarial cost method, methods used to determine actuarial value of assets, assumptions with respect to investment returns and salary and benefit increases, amortization methods? [GASB 25 par. 32; GASB 50 par. 4; (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.124a-d)]	_____	_____	_____
15. For plan investments, do disclosures include concentrations of credit risk—that is, an identification, by amount and issuer, of investments in any one issuer that represent 5 percent or more of plan net assets? (Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments are excluded from this requirement.) [GASB 40 par. 12–13 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.124e and Pe6.104c)]	_____	_____	_____
16. For defined contribution pension plans, do the notes to the financial statements disclose a plan description, including the following:			
<i>a.</i> Identification of the plan as a defined contribution pension plan and disclosure of the number of participating employers and other contributing entities?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> Classes of employees covered (for example, general employees, public safety employees) and the total current membership?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> Brief description of plan provisions and the authority under which they are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> Contribution requirements (for example, the contribution rates in dollars or as a percentage of salary) of the plan members, employers, and other contributing entities and the authority under which the requirements are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
<i>e.</i> Brief description of how fair value of investments is determined? [GASB 25 par. 41b and GASB 50 par. 5 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe6.104b)]	_____	_____	_____

Yes No N/A*Required Supplementary Information for Defined Benefit Pension Plans***Practice Tips**

GASB Statement No. 25 requires presentation of RSI to provide actuarially determined information, from a long-term perspective, about the funded status of defined benefit pension plans and the progress being made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. GASB Statement No. 25 requires plans to measure all actuarially determined information included in their financial reports in accordance with certain parameters. The parameters include requirements for the frequency and timing of actuarial valuations as well as for the actuarial methods and assumptions that are acceptable for financial reporting. When the methods and assumptions used in determining a plan's funding requirements meet the parameters, the same methods and assumptions are required for financial reporting by the plan.

[GASB 25 par. 35–36, GASB 50 par. 4 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.127–.128)]

GASB Statement No. 25, as amended by GASB Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 25 and No. 27*, requires schedules of funding progress (as of the most recent valuation date) and of employer contributions to be presented immediately after the notes to the financial statements as RSI. At a minimum, the information should be presented as RSI for each of the past six consecutive fiscal years of the plan. The following questions are written in terms of presentation of schedules and notes as RSI, but they apply equally to the content of the information in the financial statements or the notes to the financial statements.

[GASB 25 par. 33 and 37; GASB 50 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.125 and Pe5.129)]

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|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 17. Are schedules of funding progress and of employer contributions presented as RSI immediately after the notes to the financial statements? (Plans that use the aggregate actuarial cost method in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 25 are not required to present a schedule of funding progress but should disclose that the aggregate method is used.)
[GASB 25 par. 33 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.125)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 18. Does the schedule of funding progress present the following information for each of the past six consecutive fiscal years of the plan, presented as of the actuarial valuation date (note that plans with biennial valuations need not present duplicate information for the intervening years): | | | |
| a. The actuarial valuation date? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. The actuarial value of plan assets? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c. The actuarial accrued liability? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| d. The total unfunded actuarial liability or excess [(b) minus (c)]? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| e. The actuarial value of assets as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability or excess (funded ratio) [(b) divided by (c)]? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| f. The annual covered payroll? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| g. The ratio of the unfunded actuarial liability or excess to annual covered payroll [(d) divided by (f)]?
[GASB 25 par. 37 and fn 26 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.129 and fn 24)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 19. Does the schedule of employer contributions present the following information for each of the past six consecutive fiscal years of the plan: | | | |
| a. The dollar amount of the ARC applicable to that year? | _____ | _____ | _____ |

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
b. The percentage of that ARC that was recognized in the plan’s statement of changes in fiduciary net assets for that year as contributions from the employers?	_____	_____	_____
20. If the plan’s funding policy includes contributions from sources other than the plan members and the employers, are the required contributions of those other contributing entities and the percentage recognized as made included in the schedule of employer contributions?	_____	_____	_____
a. Is the schedule appropriately titled to indicate that it includes contributions from nonemployer entities? [GASB 25 par. 38 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.130)]	_____	_____	_____
21. Do the following note disclosures accompany the RSI:			
a. Identification of the actuarial methods and significant assumptions used for the most recent year reported in the schedules, including			
i. the actuarial cost method?	_____	_____	_____
ii. the methods used to determine the actuarial value of assets?	_____	_____	_____
iii. the assumptions with respect to the inflation rate, investment return, projected salary increases, and postretirement benefit increases? (If the economic assumptions contemplate different rates for successive years [year-based or select and ultimate rates], the rates that should be disclosed are the ultimate rates.)	_____	_____	_____
iv. the amortization method (level dollar or level percentage of projected payroll) and the amortization period (equivalent single amortization period, for plans that use multiple periods) for the most recent actuarial valuation and whether the period is closed or open? (Plans that use the aggregate actuarial cost method should disclose that the method does not identify or separately amortize unfunded actuarial liabilities.)	_____	_____	_____
b. Factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported in the schedules, including, for example, changes in benefit provisions, the size or composition of the population covered by the plan, or the actuarial methods and assumptions used? [GASB 25 par. 40 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.132)]	_____	_____	_____
22. For defined benefit plans that use the aggregate actuarial cost method, does the required supplementary schedule of funding progress use the entry age actuarial cost method and disclose that fact and that the purpose of the disclosure is to provide information that approximates the funding progress of the plan? [GASB 50 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.129)]	_____	_____	_____

Yes No N/A

*Pension Plans—Sponsor and Employer Reporting as Trust Funds*³⁶

Practice Tips

As discussed in the Practice Tips at the beginning of the subsection on employee benefit pension plans—stand-alone plan reporting of this section of this checklist, the GASB standards for defined benefit pension plans apply whether (a) the plan’s financial statements are included in a separate financial report issued by the plan or by the PERS that administers the plan (stand-alone plan financial report) or (b) the plan is included as a pension trust fund or fiduciary component unit in the financial reporting entity of the sponsor or employer.

[GASB 25 par. 13, as amended by GASB 34 par. 106 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.105); GASB 27 par. 4, as amended by GASB 34 par. 3 and 106 (GASB Cod. sec. P20.102 and Pe5.109)]

This subsection of the checklist includes questions that address financial reporting and disclosure requirements when employee benefit pension plans are included as pension trust funds or fiduciary component units in a sponsor’s or employer’s financial statements.

This subsection of this checklist should be used in conjunction with other applicable questions in this checklist to evaluate the financial statements and notes of the plan financial statements. For example, plans will have cash and investments, and the questions in this checklist relating to cash and investments should be answered. As another example, if a plan has capital assets, the questions relating to capital assets should be answered.

Overview

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|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <p>23. Are employee benefit plans, including those that are fiduciary component units, reported in the entity’s financial statements as pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds?
[GASB 25 fn 2 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe6 fn 2); GASB 25 par. 13, as amended by GASB 34 par. 106 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.105); GASB 43 par. 5 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.102); GASB 34 par. 70 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.111)]</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> |
| <p>24. Is each plan considered a separate fund?
[GASB 25 par. 15 and 17 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.107 and .109); GASB 43 par. 8 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.105); Generally Accepted]</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> |
| <p>25. Are financial statements for individual pension plans and postemployment healthcare plans presented in the notes to the financial statements if the plans have not issued separate, GAAP financial reports?</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> |
| <p> a. If the pension plans or postemployment healthcare plans have issued separate, GAAP financial reports, do the notes instead include information about how to obtain those separate reports?
[GASB 34 par. 106 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.175 and Pe5.109)]</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> |

³⁶ See footnote 5.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets</i>			
26. Do the financial statements meet the GASB standards for the display of pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds? (See questions 4–12 in the subsection on employee benefit pension plans in this section of this checklist.) [GASB 34 par. 108–109, as amended by GASB 43 par. 11 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.176–.177)]	_____	_____	_____
27. If the financial statements include both defined benefit pension plans and postemployment healthcare plans, do the combined statements of fiduciary net assets and changes in fiduciary net assets subdivide net assets and the net increase or decrease for the year between those for the pension plans and those for the post-employment healthcare plans? [GASB 43 par. 14 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.110)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Note Disclosures</i>			
28. Are required note disclosures made for defined benefit pension plans? See questions 13(a), 13(c)(i), 14, and 15 in the subsection on employee benefit pension plans in this section of this checklist. (If the plan’s financial statements are presented in both the employer’s report and a publicly available GAAP financial report, and the employer discloses information about how to obtain the stand-alone plan financial report, the employer may limit its disclosures to those listed in questions 13(a), 13(b)(i), 14(c), 14(g), and 15.) [GASB 25 par. 32 and GASB 40 par. 12 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe5.124)]	_____	_____	_____
29. Are required note disclosures made for defined contribution pension plans? See questions 13(b), 13(c)(ii), 15, and 16 in the subsection on employee benefit pension plans in this section of this checklist. (If the plan’s financial statements are presented in both the employer’s report and a publicly available GAAP financial report, and the employer discloses information about how to obtain the stand-alone plan financial report, the employer may limit its disclosures to those listed in questions 13(b), 13(c)(ii), 15, and 16(a).) [GASB 25 par. 41 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe6.104)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Required Supplementary Information for Defined Benefit Pension Plans</i>			
30. For each plan, are schedules of funding progress and employer contributions and notes to RSI included as RSI in the employer’s financial report unless (a) the required schedules are included with the plan’s financial statements in a publicly available, stand-alone plan financial report and (b) the employer discloses in its notes to the financial statements information about how to obtain the stand-alone plan financial report? (The requirements for these schedules and notes are listed in questions 17–22 in the subsection on employee benefit pension plans in this section of this checklist.)	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
31. For each single employer plan for which (a) the required schedules are included with the plan’s financial statements in a publicly available, stand-alone plan financial report and (b) the employer discloses in its notes to the financial statements information about how to obtain the stand-alone plan financial report, is a schedule of funding progress and notes to RSI presented for the three most recent actuarial valuations? (The requirements for this schedule and notes are listed in questions 17–18 and questions 21–22 in the subsection on employee benefit pension plans in this section of this checklist.)	_____	_____	_____
I. Employee Other Postemployment Benefit Plans			
<i>Defined Benefit OPEB Plans—Stand-Alone Plan Reporting Overview</i>			
1. If the entity administers the plan as a trust or equivalent arrangement as provided in GASB Statement No. 43 paragraph 4, do the basic financial statements consist of a statement of plan net assets and a statement of changes in plan net assets? [GASB 43 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.113)]	_____	_____	_____
2. Are multiple-employer OPEB plans that the entity administers, but not as a trust or equivalent arrangement as provided in GASB Statement No. 43, paragraph 4, reported as agency funds? [GASB 43 par. 5 and 41 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.102 and Po50.139)]	_____	_____	_____
3. If the financial report includes more than one defined benefit OPEB plan, does it present combining financial statements for all plans administered? (An entity should meet this requirement by (a) presenting a separate column in its basic financial statements for each plan administered or (b) presenting combining statements for those plans as part of the basic financial statements. If the entity administers one or more agent multiple-employer plans, the display requirements apply at the aggregate plan level for each plan administered. The entity is not required to include financial statements and schedules for the individual plans of the participating employers.) [GASB 34 par. 140, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. Sp20.109); GASB 43 par. 13 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200 fn 41)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Statement of Plan Net Assets</i>			
4. Are plan assets subdivided into			
a. the major categories of assets held, for example, cash and cash equivalents, receivables, investments, and assets used in plan operations?	_____	_____	_____
b. the principal components of the receivables and investment categories? [GASB 43 par. 19 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.115)]	_____	_____	_____
5. Do plan assets exclude allocated insurance contracts? [GASB 43 par. 22 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.118)]	_____	_____	_____
a. Do plan assets include derivative contracts at fair value? [GASB 43 par. 22 as amended by GASB 53 par. 20 and 67 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.118)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
6. Do plan liabilities exclude benefits payable from contracts that are excluded from plan assets and for which payments to the insurance company have been made? [GASB 43 par. 24 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.120)]	_____	_____	_____
7. For plans that are reported as agency funds, are assets accumulated in excess of liabilities to pay premiums or benefits, or for investment or administrative expenses, offset by liabilities to participating employers? (That is, no plan net assets should be reported.) [GASB 43 par. 41 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.139)]	_____	_____	_____
8. For OPEB plans that are administered as trust or equivalent arrangements as provided in GASB Statement No. 43, paragraph 4, is the difference between total plan assets and total plan liabilities at the reporting date captioned <i>net assets held in trust for OPEB</i> ? [GASB 43 par. 25 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.121)]	_____	_____	_____
Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets			
9. Is the information in the statement presented in two principal sections—additions and deductions?	_____	_____	_____
10. Is the difference between total additions and deductions reported as the net increase (or decrease) for the year in plan net assets? [GASB 43 par. 26 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.122)]	_____	_____	_____
11. Does the additions section of the statement include the information in these four categories as applicable, separately displayed:			
a. Contributions from the employers?	_____	_____	_____
b. Contributions from plan members, including those transmitted by the employers?	_____	_____	_____
c. Contributions from sources other than the employers and plan members (for example, state government contributions to a local government plan)? [GASB 43 par. 27 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.123)]	_____	_____	_____
d. Net investment income, including			
i. the following two components either separately displayed or combined and reported as one amount: [GASB 43 par. 27 fn 7 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50 fn 7)]			
(1) the net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of plan investments? (The net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments should include realized gains and losses on investments that were both bought and sold during the year. Realized and unrealized gains and losses should not be separately displayed in the financial statements.) [GASB 43 par. 27 and fn 6 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50 fn 6)]	_____	_____	_____

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
	(2) Interest income, dividend income, and other income? (Consistent with reporting investments at their fair value, interest income should be reported at the stated interest rate; any premiums or discounts on debt securities should not be amortized.) [GASB 43 par. 27 and fn 7 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50 fn 7)]	_____	_____	_____
	ii. Total investment expense, separately displayed, including investment management and custodial fees and all other significant investment-related costs? [GASB 43 par. 27 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.123)]	_____	_____	_____
12.	Does the deductions section separately display			
	a. benefits and refunds paid to plan members and beneficiaries? (Benefits paid should not include payments made by an insurance company in accordance with a contract that is excluded from plan assets. However, amounts paid by the plan to an insurance company pursuant to such a contract, including purchases of annuities with amounts allocated from existing investments with the insurance company, should be included in benefits paid. The amounts reported may be net of the plan's dividend income for the year on excluded contracts.) [GASB 43 par. 28–29 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.124–.125)]	_____	_____	_____
	b. total administrative expense? [GASB 43 par. 28 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.124)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Note Disclosures</i>				
13.	Does the summary of significant accounting policies			
	a. describe the recognition policies for contributions, benefits paid, and refunds paid?	_____	_____	_____
	b. briefly describe how the fair value of investments is determined, including the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of investments if that fair value is based on other than quoted market prices?	_____	_____	_____
14.	For all OPEB plans (both those that are administered as trusts or equivalent arrangements and those that are reported as agency funds), do the notes to the financial statements			
	a. identify the nature of the plan (for example, as a single-employer, agent multiple-employer, or cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan) and disclose the number of participating employers and other contributing entities?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>b.</i> disclose the classes of employees covered (for example, general employees and public safety employees) and the current membership, including the number of retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits, terminated members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits, and current active members? (If the plan is closed to new entrants, that fact should be disclosed.)	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> briefly describe the benefit provisions, including the types of benefits, the provisions or policies with respect to automatic and ad hoc postretirement benefit increases, and the authority under which benefit provisions are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> disclose the authority under which the obligations of the plan members, employers, and other contributing entities to contribute to the plan are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
<i>e.</i> disclose the funding policy, including a brief description of how the contributions of the plan members, employers, and other contributing entities are determined (for example, by statute, through an actuarial valuation, or in some other manner) and how the costs of administering the plan are financed?	_____	_____	_____
<i>f.</i> disclose legal or contractual maximum contribution rates disclosed, if applicable?	_____	_____	_____
<i>g.</i> include the required contribution rates of active or retired plan members, in accordance with the funding policy, expressed as a rate (amount) per member or as a percentage of covered payroll?	_____	_____	_____
<i>h.</i> briefly describe the terms of any long-term contracts for contributions to the plan and disclosure of the amounts outstanding at the reporting date? [GASB 43 par. 30a–30c(4) (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.126 and 2300.107) and 41 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.139)]	_____	_____	_____
15. For OPEB plans that are administered as trusts or equivalent arrangements, do the notes to the financial statements also			
<i>a.</i> disclose the balances in the plan’s legally required reserves at the reporting date? (Amounts of net assets designated by the plan’s board of trustees or other governing body for specific purposes also may be disclosed but should be captioned designations, rather than reserves.)	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> briefly describe the purpose of each reserve and designation and whether the reserve is fully funded?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> disclose information about the funded status of the plan as of the most recent valuation date, including the actuarial valuation date, the actuarial value of assets, the actuarial accrued liability, the total unfunded actuarial accrued liability, the actuarial value of assets as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability (funded ratio), the annual covered payroll, and the ratio of the unfunded actuarial liability to annual covered payroll?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>d.</i> disclose information about actuarial methods and assumptions used in valuations on which reported information about the ARC of the employers and the funded status and funding progress of OPEB plans are based, including the following:			
i. That actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and that actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future?	_____	_____	_____
ii. That the required schedule of funding progress immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits?	_____	_____	_____
iii. That calculations are based on the benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan in effect at the time of each valuation and on the pattern of sharing of costs between the employer and plan members to that point? (In addition, if applicable, disclosure should indicate that the projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations on the pattern of cost sharing between the employer and plan members in the future.)	_____	_____	_____
iv. That actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective? (In addition, if applicable, disclosure should indicate that, consistent with that perspective, actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.)	_____	_____	_____
v. Identification of the actuarial methods and significant assumptions used to determine the ARC for the current year and the disclosures listed in question 15(c), including			
(1) the actuarial cost method?	_____	_____	_____
(2) the method(s) used to determine the actuarial value of assets?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p>(3) the assumptions with respect to the inflation rate, investment return (discount rate) (including the method used to determine a blended rate for a partially funded plan, if applicable), projected salary increases if relevant to determination of the level of benefits, and, for postemployment healthcare plans, the healthcare cost trend rate? (If the economic assumptions contemplate different rates for successive years [year-based or select and ultimate rates], the rates that should be disclosed are the initial and ultimate rates.)</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>(4) the amortization method (level dollar or level percentage of projected payroll) and the amortization period (equivalent single amortization period, for plans that use multiple periods) for the most recent actuarial valuation and whether the period is closed or open? (Plans that use the aggregate actuarial cost method should disclose that because the method does not identify or separately amortize unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, information about the plan’s funded status and funding progress has been prepared using the entry age actuarial cost method for that purpose, and that the information presented is intended to approximate the funding progress of the plan.) [GASB 43 par. 30c(5) and d (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.107 and Po50.126)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>16. If a plan uses the alternative measurement method permitted by GASB Statement No. 43, do the notes disclose that the plan uses that method and the source or basis of all significant assumptions or methods selected in addition to all other disclosures required by GASB Statement No. 43? [GASB No. 57 par. 6–7 (GASB Cod. sec. P50.107 and .130)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>17. For plans that are reported as agency funds, do the notes also disclose that each participating employer is required by GASB Statement No. 45, <i>Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions</i>, to disclose additional information with regard to funding policy, the employer’s annual OPEB cost and contributions made, the funded status and funding progress of the employer’s individual plan, and actuarial methods and assumptions used? [GASB 43 par. 41 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.139)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>Required Supplementary Information for OPEB Plans That Are Administered as Trusts or Equivalent Arrangements</i></p>			
<p>18. Are schedules of funding progress and of employer contributions for each plan presented as RSI immediately after the notes to the financial statements? [GASB 43 par. 13, 17, and 31 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.109, .113, .127, and 2200 fn 41)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
19. Does the schedule of funding progress present for the most recent valuation and the two preceding valuations the information listed in question 15(c)? [GASB 43 par. 35 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.133)]	_____	_____	_____
20. Does the schedule of employer contributions present for the most recent valuation and the two preceding valuations, at a minimum			
a. the dollar amount of the ARC applicable to that year?	_____	_____	_____
b. the percentage of that ARC that was recognized in the plan's statement of changes in plan net assets for that year as contributions from the employer(s)?	_____	_____	_____
21. When the plan's funding policy includes contributions from sources other than the plan members and employers (for example, contributions from a state government to a local government plan), are the required contributions of those other contributing entities and the percentage recognized as made included in the schedule of employer contributions? (The schedule should be titled <i>schedule of contributions from the employer(s) and other contributing entities</i> .) [GASB 43 par. 36 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.134)]	_____	_____	_____
22. Are the schedules accompanied by notes that disclose factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported in the required schedules, including, for example, changes in benefit provisions, the size or composition of the population covered by the plan, or the actuarial methods and assumptions used? [GASB 43 par. 37 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.135)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Defined Benefit OPEB Plans—Sponsor and Employer Reporting Overview</i>			
23. Are defined benefit OPEB plans that are within the scope of GASB Statement No. 43, including those that are fiduciary component units, included as employee benefit trust or agency funds in the entity's financial statements? (Trust fund reporting is limited to plans that are administered as trusts or equivalent arrangements as defined in GASB Statement No. 43 paragraph 4. Plan sponsors should report multiple-employer OPEB plans that do not meet those criteria as agency funds.) [GASB 43 par. 4, 8, 17, and 41 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.101, .105, .113, and .139)]	_____	_____	_____
24. Is each plan considered a separate fund? [GASB 43 par. 13–15 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.109–.112 1 and 2200 fn 41)]	_____	_____	_____
25. Are the financial statements for individual plans presented in the notes to the sponsor's or employer's financial statements if the plans have not issued separate financial reports that include financial statements prepared in conformity with GAAP and, if applicable, RSI?	_____	_____	_____
a. If the plans have issued such separate financial reports, do the notes instead include information about how to obtain those separate reports? [GASB 43 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.111)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Financial Statements and Note Disclosures</i>			
26. Do the statement of fiduciary net assets and statement of changes in fiduciary net assets meet the GASB standards for the display of pension (and other employee benefit) trust and agency funds as listed in questions 4–12? [GASB 34 par. 108–109, as amended by GASB 43 par. 11 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.176–.177 and Po50.108), and GASB 43 par. 41 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.139)]	_____	_____	_____
27. Are required note disclosures as listed in questions 13–16 made for plans that are administered as trusts or equivalent arrangements? (If the plan’s financial statements are presented in both the employer’s report and a publicly available, stand-alone GAAP financial report, and the employer discloses information about how to obtain the stand-alone plan financial report, the employer may limit its disclosures to those listed in questions 13, 14(a), 14(h), and 16.) [GASB 43 par. 30 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.107 and Po50.126)]	_____	_____	_____
28. Are required note disclosures as listed in questions 13, 14, and 17 made for plans that are reported as agency funds? (If the plan’s financial statements are presented in both the employer’s report and a publicly available, stand-alone GAAP financial report, and the employer discloses information about how to obtain the stand-alone plan financial report, the employer may limit its disclosures to those listed in questions 13, 14[a], and 14[h].) [GASB 43 par. 30 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.107 and Po50.126)]	_____	_____	_____
29. When similar note disclosures are required by GASB Statement Nos. 43 and 45, are disclosures presented in a manner that avoids unnecessary duplication? [GASB 45 par. 24 fn 19 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50 fn 19)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Required Supplementary Information</i>			
30. For each plan that is administered as a trust or equivalent arrangement, are schedules of funding progress and employer contributions and notes to RSI as required by GASB Statement No. 43, paragraphs 35–37, and as listed in questions 19–22 presented immediately after the notes to the financial statements unless (a) the required schedules are included with the plan’s financial statements in a publicly available, stand-alone plan financial report and (b) the employer discloses in its notes to the financial statements information about how to obtain the stand-alone plan financial report? [GASB 43 par. 31–32 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.127–.128)]	_____	_____	_____
31. For each single-employer plan for which (a) the required schedules are included with the plan’s financial statements in a publicly available, stand-alone plan financial report and (b) the employer includes in its notes to the financial statements information about how to obtain the stand-alone plan financial report, is a schedule of funding progress and notes to RSI presented as required by GASB Statement No. 43, paragraphs 35 and 37, and as listed in questions 19 and 22 for the three most recent actuarial valuations? [GASB 43 par. 32 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50.128)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
32. When similar RSI is required by GASB Statement Nos. 43 and 45, is the information presented in a manner that avoids unnecessary duplication? [GASB 45 par. 24 fn 19 (GASB Cod. sec. Po50 fn 19)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Defined Contribution OPEB Plans</i>			
33. Are defined contribution plans that provide OPEB included as employee benefit trust funds or fiduciary component units in the entity's financial statements? [GASB 43 par. 42 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe6 fn 2)]	_____	_____	_____
34. Is each plan considered a separate fund? [Generally Accepted]	_____	_____	_____
35. Do the financial statements apply the detailed display requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 25 and 43 as listed in questions 4-7 and 8-12? [GASB 34 par. 108-109, as amended by GASB 43 par. 11; GASB 43 par. 42 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.176-.177 and Pe6 fn 2)]	_____	_____	_____
36. Do the notes to the financial statements of the plan include the following disclosures when the financial statements are presented in a stand-alone report or solely in the financial report of an employer:			
<i>a.</i> A plan description, including			
<i>i.</i> identification of the plan as a defined contribution plan and disclosure of the number of participating employers and other contributing entities?	_____	_____	_____
<i>ii.</i> classes of employees covered (for example, general employees, public safety employees) and the total current membership?	_____	_____	_____
<i>iii.</i> brief description of plan provisions and the authority under which they are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
<i>iv.</i> contribution requirements (for example, the contribution rates in dollars or as a percentage of salary) of the plan members, employers, and other contributing entities and the authority under which the requirements are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> A summary of significant accounting policies, including the basis of accounting, fair value of plan assets (unless plan assets are reported at fair value), and a brief description of how the fair value is determined?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> Identification of concentrations in investments (other than those issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or those in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments) in any one organization that represent 5 percent or more of plan net assets?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
37. When a plan’s financial statements are presented in both an employer’s report and a publicly available stand-alone plan report that includes all disclosures indicated in question 36, and the employer limits its plan disclosures to those in questions 36(a)(i), 36(b), and 36(c), has the employer disclosed information about how to obtain the stand-alone plan financial report? [GASB 25 par. 41, as amended by GASB 40 par. 12 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe6.104); GASB 43 par. 42 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe6 fn 2)]	_____	_____	_____

J. Pension Benefits—Employer Reporting

Practice Tips

The pension plans to which employers contribute may be defined benefit or defined contribution plans. Defined benefit plans may be single-employer (sole), agent multiple-employer (agent), cost-sharing multiple-employer (cost-sharing), or insured plans. GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers*, defines the types of plans.

Some governments are legally responsible for contributions to pension plans that cover the employees of another entity. In those cases, the entity that is legally responsible for the contributions should comply with all applicable provisions of GASB Statement No. 27 for recognition, measurement, display, note disclosures, and RSI. If the plan is a defined benefit pension plan and the entity with legal responsibility for contributions is the only contributing entity, the requirements of GASB Statement No. 27 for sole employers apply, regardless of the number of entities whose employees are covered by the plan.
[GASB 27 par. 28 (GASB Cod. sec. P20.126)]

GASB Statement No. 25 requires that certain note disclosures for pension trust funds be included in the employer’s financial reports. When similar disclosures are made for the employer and the pension trust fund, the employer should present the disclosures in a manner that avoids unnecessary duplication. (See the subsection on employee benefit pension plans—sponsor and employer reporting in this section of this checklist.)

[GASB 25 par. 32 (GASB Cod. sec. Pe6.124); GASB 27 fn 15 and 19 (GASB Cod. sec. P20 fn 16 and 23)]

Assets and Liabilities

1. Are pension liabilities and assets to different plans not offset in the financial statements? [GASB 27 par. 17, 19, and 25, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. P20.114–.116, and .122)]	_____	_____	_____
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Assets and Liabilities—Sole and Agent Defined Benefit Plans

2. For pensions relating to governmental funds, is a positive (negative) year-end balance in the net pension obligation (NPO) not reported in the governmental funds but as a general long-term liability (asset) only in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net assets? [GASB 27 par. 16, as amended by GASB 34 par. 82, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. P20.113)]	_____	_____	_____
3. For pensions relating to proprietary funds, is a positive (negative) year-end balance in the NPO reported as a year-end liability (asset) in the proprietary fund and government-wide financial statements? [GASB 27 par. 17, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. P20.114–.115); GASB 34 par. 16 (GASB Cod. sec. P20.115)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Assets and Liabilities—Cost-Sharing Defined Benefit Plans and Defined Contribution Plans</i>			
4. Are pension assets and liabilities reported in the governmental fund, proprietary fund, and government-wide financial statements, as applicable? [GASB 27 par. 19 and 25, as amended by GASB 34 par. 16 (GASB Cod. sec. P20.116 and .122)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Disclosures—Defined Benefit Plans, Except Insured Plans</i>			
5. Are disclosures made for each defined benefit pension plan, with disclosures for more than one plan combined in a manner that avoids unnecessary duplication? [GASB 27 par. 20 (GASB Cod. sec. P20.117)]	_____	_____	_____
6. Is the following information disclosed:			
<i>a.</i> A plan description, including			
<i>i.</i> name of the plan, identification of the PERS or other entity that administers the plan, and identification of the plan as a single-employer, agent multiple-employer, or cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan?	_____	_____	_____
<i>ii.</i> brief description of the types of benefits and the authority under which benefit provisions are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
<i>iii.</i> whether the pension plan issues a stand-alone financial report, or is included in the report of a PERS or another entity, and, if so, how to obtain the report?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> The funding policy, as follows:			
<i>i.</i> Authority under which the obligations to contribute to the plan of the plan members, employer(s), and other contributing entities (for example, state contributions to local government plans) are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
<i>ii.</i> Required contribution rate(s) of active plan members?	_____	_____	_____
<i>iii.</i> Required contribution rate(s) of the employer in accordance with the funding policy, in dollars or as a percentage of current-year covered payroll?	_____	_____	_____
(1) If the plan is a sole or agent plan and the rate differs significantly from the ARC, how the rate is determined (for example, by statute or contract, or the plan is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis)?	_____	_____	_____
(2) If the plan is a cost-sharing plan, the required contributions in dollars and the percentage of that amount contributed for the current year and each of the two preceding years? [GASB 27 par. 20 (GASB Cod. sec. P20.117)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
c. Additionally, for sole and agent plans			
i. for the current year, annual pension cost and the dollar amount of contributions made?	_____	_____	_____
ii. if the employer has an NPO, the components of annual pension cost (ARC, interest on the NPO, and adjustment to the ARC), the increase or decrease in the NPO, and the NPO at the end of the year?	_____	_____	_____
iii. for the current year and each of the two preceding years, annual pension cost, percentage of annual pension cost contributed that year, and NPO at the end of the year?	_____	_____	_____
iv. date of the actuarial valuation and identification of the actuarial methods and significant assumptions used to determine the ARC for the current year, including			
(1) the actuarial cost method?	_____	_____	_____
(2) the method(s) used to determine the actuarial value of assets?	_____	_____	_____
(3) the assumptions with respect to the inflation rate, investment return, projected salary increases, and postretirement benefit increases?	_____	_____	_____
(4) the amortization method (level dollar or level percentage of projected payroll)?	_____	_____	_____
(5) the amortization period (equivalent single amortization period, for plans that use multiple periods) for the most recent actuarial valuation and whether the period is closed or open?	_____	_____	_____
(6) if the aggregate actuarial cost method is used, a statement that the method does not identify or separately amortize unfunded actuarial liabilities?	_____	_____	_____
v. Do the notes disclose information about the funded status of the plan as of the most recent valuation date, including the actuarial valuation date, actuarial value of plan assets, actuarial accrued liability, the total unfunded actuarial accrued liability, the actuarial value of plan assets as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability, the annual covered payroll, and the ratio of the unfunded actuarial liability to annual covered payroll?	_____	_____	_____
vi. Do the notes disclose information about the actuarial methods and assumptions used in valuations on which information on the ARC, annual pension cost, and funded status and funding progress of the plan are based, including the actuarial cost method, methods used to determine actuarial value of assets, assumptions with respect to investment returns and salary and benefit increases, amortization methods?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
vii. Do the notes disclose that the projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations, if applicable? [GASB 27 par. 21; GASB 50 par. 8 (GASB Cod. sec. P20.118)]	_____	_____	_____
Disclosures—Insured Defined Benefit Plans³⁷			
7. Do the notes to the financial statements disclose			
a. a brief description of the insured plan, including the benefit provisions and the authority under which benefit provisions are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
b. the fact that the obligation for the payment of benefits has been effectively transferred from the employer to one or more insurance companies and whether the employer has guaranteed benefits in the event of the insurance company's insolvency?	_____	_____	_____
c. the current-year pension expenditures or expense, or both, and contributions or premiums paid? [GASB 27 par. 23 (GASB Cod. sec. P20.121)]	_____	_____	_____

Disclosures—Defined Contribution Plans

8. Is the following information disclosed for each plan to which the employer is required to contribute:			
a. Name of the plan, identification of the public employee retirement system or other entity that administers the plan, and identification of the plan as a defined contribution plan?	_____	_____	_____
b. Brief description of the plan provisions and the authority under which they are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
c. Contribution requirements (for example, the contribution rate in dollars or as a percentage of salary) of the plan members, employer, and other contributing entities and the authority under which the requirements are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
d. The contributions actually made by plan members and the employer? [GASB 27 par. 27 (GASB Cod. sec. P20.124)]	_____	_____	_____

Required Supplementary Information for Defined Benefit Plans**Practice Tips**

Presentation of the schedule of funding progress as RSI is not required if the employer elects to disclose the required information for all three valuations in the notes to the financial statements. If a sole employer includes the plan in its financial statements and presents the RSI required for that plan by GASB Statement No. 25, the following RSI for the employer is not also required. For agent employers, the following RSI
(continued)

³⁷ An insured plan is a pension financing arrangement whereby an employer accumulates funds with an insurance company, while employees are in active service, in return for which the insurance company unconditionally undertakes a legal obligation to pay the pension benefits of those employees or their beneficiaries, as defined in the employer's plan (GASB 27 par. 23 [GASB Cod. sec. P20.121]).

Yes No N/A

should be presented only for the employer’s individual plan, even if the aggregate multiple-employer plan (all employers) is included as a pension trust fund in the employer’s report and the RSI required for the aggregate plan is presented. However, when similar RSI is required for the employer and the plan, the employer should present it in a manner that avoids unnecessary duplication.

[GASB 27 fn 15 and 17, as amended by GASB 50 par. 8 and fn 4 (GASB Cod. sec. P20 fn 16 and 19)]

For RSI required for plans presented in an employer’s report, see the subsection on pension plans—sponsor and employer reporting in this section of this checklist.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 9. | Do sole and agent employers present as RSI the following for the most recent actuarial valuation and the two preceding valuations, unless the aggregate actuarial cost method was used: | | | |
| | a. A schedule of funding progress, including: | | | |
| | i. The actuarial valuation date? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | ii. The actuarial value of plan assets? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | iii. The actuarial accrued liability? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | iv. The total unfunded actuarial liability or funding excess? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | v. The actuarial value of assets as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability (funded ratio)? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | vi. The annual covered payroll? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | vii. The ratio of the unfunded actuarial liability (or funding excess) to annual covered payroll? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | b. Factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported, including, for example, changes in benefit provisions, the size or composition of the population covered by the plan, or the actuarial methods and assumptions used?
[GASB 27 par. 22 (GASB Cod. sec. P20.119)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10. | For sole and agent employers participating in defined benefit plans that use the aggregate actuarial cost method, does the required supplementary schedule of funding progress use the entry age actuarial cost method and disclose that fact and that the purpose of the disclosure is to provide information that approximates the funding progress of the plan?
[GASB 50 par. 9 (GASB Cod. sec. P20.119)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11. | For employers participating in a cost-sharing defined benefit plan that does not issue a stand-alone financial report for the plan and the plan is not included in another entity’s report, does the employer present the RSI schedule of funding progress and employers contributions to the plan in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 25?
[GASB 50 par. 10 (GASB Cod. sec. P20.120)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Yes No N/A**K. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions—Employer Reporting³⁸****Practice Tip**

GASB Statement No. 45 establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for OPEB expense or expenditures, or both, and related OPEB liabilities or OPEB assets, note disclosures, and RSI in the financial reports of state and local governmental employers. (See the definition of OPEB in the section of this appendix that discusses GASB Statement No. 43.)

[GASB 45 par. 4 (GASB Cod. sec. P50.101)]

GASB Statement No. 45 applies to single-employer (sole), agent multiple-employer (agent), and cost-sharing multiple-employer (cost-sharing) defined benefit OPEB plans, defined contribution plans that provide OPEB, and insured benefits.

If a multiple-employer plan is not administered as a formal trust, or equivalent arrangement in which (a) employer contributions to the plan are irrevocable, (b) plan assets are dedicated to providing benefits to retirees and their beneficiaries in accordance with the terms of the plan, and (c) plan assets are legally protected from creditors of the employer(s) or plan administrator, GASB Statement No. 45 requires that plan to be classified as an agent multiple-employer plan for financial reporting purposes.

[GASB 45 par. 22 (GASB Cod. sec. P50.118)]

Some governments are legally responsible for contributions to OPEB plans that cover the employees of another governmental entity or entities. In those cases, the entity that is legally responsible for the contributions should comply with all applicable provisions of GASB Statement No. 45 for measurement and recognition of expense or expenditures, or both, liabilities, assets, note disclosures, and RSI. If the plan is a defined benefit OPEB plan and the entity with legal responsibility for contributions is the only contributing entity, the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45 for sole employers apply, regardless of the number of entities whose employees are covered by the plan.

[GASB 45 par. 32 (GASB Cod. sec. P50.129)]

GASB Statement No. 45 supersedes or amends all previous authoritative guidance on accounting and financial reporting for an employer's OPEB expense or expenditures, or both, and related information. Most notably, it supersedes GASB Statement No. 12, *Disclosure of Information on Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension Benefits by State and Local Governmental Employers*, which provides note disclosures for OPEB, and paragraph 24 of GASB Statement No. 27, which permits governments to apply the provisions of GASB Statement No. 27, as amended, to postemployment healthcare benefits.

[GASB 45 par. 10]

The disclosures in this section should be included in or accompany an entity's basic financial statements. Note that the disclosure requirements in the following section are not included in the June 30, 2004, GASB *Codification*. Appendix G of GASB Statement No. 45 provides instructions for codifying the pronouncement's standards.

Assets and Liabilities

1. Are OPEB liabilities and assets to different plans not offset in the financial statements? _____

[GASB 45 par. 20–21, 23, and 29 (GASB Cod. sec. P50.116–.117, .119, and .125)]

³⁸ GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, supersedes or amends all previous authoritative guidance on accounting and financial reporting for an employer's OPEB expense or expenditures, or both, and related information. Most notably, it supersedes GASB Statement No. 12, *Disclosure of Information on Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension Benefits by State and Local Governmental Employers*, which provides note disclosures for OPEB, and paragraph 24 of GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers*, which permits governments to apply the provisions of GASB Statement No. 27 to postemployment healthcare benefits.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Note Disclosures—Defined Benefit Plans</i>			
2. Are disclosures made for each defined benefit OPEB plan, with disclosure for more than one plan combined in a manner that avoids unnecessary duplication? [GASB 45 par. 24 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106 and P50.120)]	_____	_____	_____
3. When similar note disclosures are required by GASB Statement Nos. 43 and 45, are disclosures presented in a manner that avoids unnecessary duplication? [GASB 45 fn 19 (GASB Cod. sec. P50 fn 19)]	_____	_____	_____
4. Is the following information disclosed:			
<i>a.</i> A plan description, including			
<i>i.</i> name of the plan, identification of the PERS or other entity that administers the plan, and identification of the plan as a single-employer, agent multiple-employer, or cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan?	_____	_____	_____
<i>ii.</i> brief description of the types of benefits and the authority under which benefit provisions are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
<i>iii.</i> whether the OPEB plan issues a stand-alone financial report or is included in the report of a PERS or another entity, and, if so, how to obtain the report?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> The funding policy, as follows:			
<i>i.</i> Authority under which the obligations of the plan members, employer(s), and other contributing entities (for example, state contributions to local government plans) to contribute to the plan are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
<i>ii.</i> Required contribution rate(s) of plan members? (The required contribution rate(s) could be expressed as a rate (amount) per member or as a percentage of covered payroll.)	_____	_____	_____
<i>iii.</i> Required contribution rate(s) of the employer in accordance with the funding policy, in dollars or as a percentage of current-year covered payroll, and, if applicable, legal or contractual maximum contribution rates?	_____	_____	_____
(1) If the plan is a single-employer or agent plan and the rate differs significantly from the ARC, how the rate is determined (for example, by statute or by contract) or that the plan is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
(2) If the plan is a cost-sharing plan, the required contributions in dollars and the percentage of that amount contributed for the current year and each of the two preceding years, and how the required contribution rate is determined (for example, by statute or by contract, or on an actuarially determined basis) or that the plan is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis?	_____	_____	_____
c. Additionally, for single-employer and agent plans			
i. for the current year, annual OPEB cost and the dollar amount of contributions made?	_____	_____	_____
ii. if the employer has a net OPEB obligation, the components of annual OPEB cost (ARC, interest on the net OPEB obligation, and adjustment to the ARC), the increase or decrease in the net OPEB obligation, and the net OPEB obligation at the end of the year?	_____	_____	_____
iii. for the current year and each of the two preceding years, annual OPEB cost, percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed that year, and net OPEB obligation at the end of the year? (For the first two years, the required information should be presented for the transition year, and for the current and transition years, respectively.)	_____	_____	_____
iv. information about the funded status of the plan as of the most recent valuation date, including the actuarial valuation date, the actuarial value of assets, the actuarial accrued liability, the total unfunded actuarial liability (or funding excess), the actuarial value of assets as a percentage of the actuarial accrued liability (funded ratio), the annual covered payroll, and the ratio of the unfunded actuarial liability (or funding excess) to annual covered payroll? (Employers that use the aggregate actuarial cost method should prepare this information using the entry age actuarial cost method for that purpose only.) ³⁹	_____	_____	_____
v. information about actuarial methods and assumptions used in valuations on which reported information about the ARC, annual OPEB cost, and the funded status and funding progress of OPEB plans is based, including			

³⁹ For sole employers that include the plan in the financial reporting entity as a trust fund, presentation of information about the plan's funded status and funding progress as required for the plan by GASB Statement No. 43 meets this requirement. For agent employers, this requirement applies to the employer's individual plan. The information should be presented even if the aggregate multiple-employer plan (all employers) is included as an OPEB trust fund in the employer's report and the required funded status and funding progress information is presented for the aggregate plan (GASB 45 par. 25 [GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106 and P50.121] and fn 21 [GASB Cod. sec. P50 fn 21]).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
(1) that actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and that actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future?	_____	_____	_____
(2) that the required schedule of funding progress immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits?	_____	_____	_____
(3) that calculations are based on the types of benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan at the time of each valuation and on the pattern of sharing of costs between the employer and plan members to that point. (In addition, if applicable, the employer should disclose that the projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations [as discussed in the disclosure of funding policy in question 4(b)(iii)] on the pattern of cost sharing between the employer and plan members in the future.)	_____	_____	_____
(4) that actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective? (In addition, if applicable, the entity should disclose that, consistent with that perspective, actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.)	_____	_____	_____
(5) identification of the actuarial methods and significant assumptions used to determine the ARC for the current year and the information listed in question 4(c)(iv), including the actuarial cost method?	_____	_____	_____
(6) identification of the actuarial methods and significant assumptions used to determine the ARC for the current year and the information listed in question 4(c)(iv), including the method(s) used to determine the actuarial value of assets?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p>(7) identification of the actuarial methods and significant assumptions used to determine the ARC for the current year and the information listed in question 4(c)(iv), including the assumptions with respect to the inflation rate, investment return (including the method used to determine a blended rate for a partially funded plan, if applicable), postretirement benefit increases if applicable, projected salary increases if relevant to determination of the level of benefits, and, for postemployment healthcare plans, the healthcare cost trend rate? (If the economic assumptions contemplate different rates for successive years [year-based or select and ultimate rates], the rates that should be disclosed are the initial and ultimate rates.)</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>(8) identification of the actuarial methods and significant assumptions used to determine the ARC for the current year and the information listed in question 4(c)(iv), including the amortization method (level dollar or level percentage of projected payroll) and the amortization period (equivalent single amortization period, for plans that use multiple periods) for the most recent actuarial valuation and whether the period is closed or open? (Employers that use the aggregate actuarial cost method should disclose that because the method does not identify or separately amortize unfunded actuarial liabilities, information about funded status and funding progress has been prepared using the entry age actuarial cost method for that purpose, and that the information presented is intended to approximate the funding progress of the plan.) [GASB 45 par. 25 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106 and P50.121)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>5. If an entity uses the alternative measurement method permitted by GASB Statement No. 45, do the notes disclose that it uses that method and the source or basis of all significant assumptions or methods selected in accordance with paragraph 34 of GASB Statement No. 45 in addition to all other disclosures required by GASB Statement No. 45? [GASB 45 par. 33–34 (GASB Cod. sec. P50.130–.131)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Note Disclosures—Insured Benefits</i> ⁴⁰			
6. Do the notes to the financial statements disclose			
a. a brief description of the insured benefit, including the authority under which benefit provisions are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
b. the fact that the obligation for the payment of benefits has been effectively transferred from the employer to one or more insurance companies?	_____	_____	_____
c. whether the employer has guaranteed benefits in the event of the insurance company’s insolvency?	_____	_____	_____
d. the current-year OPEB expense or expenditures, or both, and contributions or premiums paid? [GASB 45 par. 28 (GASB Cod. sec. P50.124)]	_____	_____	_____

Note Disclosures—Defined Contribution Plans

7. Is the following information disclosed for each plan to which the employer is required to contribute:			
a. Name of the plan, identification of the PERS or other entity that administers the plan, and identification of the plan as a defined contribution plan?	_____	_____	_____
b. Brief description of the plan provisions and the authority under which they are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
c. Contribution requirements (for example, the contribution rate in dollars or as a percentage of salary) of the plan members, employer, and other contributing entities (for example, state contributions to local government plans) and the authority under which the requirements are established or may be amended?	_____	_____	_____
d. The contributions actually made by plan members and the employer? [GASB 45 par. 31 (GASB Cod. sec. P50.127)]	_____	_____	_____

⁴⁰ An *insured benefit* is an OPEB financing arrangement whereby an employer pays premiums to an insurance company while employees are in active service, in return for which the insurance company unconditionally undertakes an obligation to pay the postemployment benefits of those employees or their beneficiaries, as defined in the employer’s plan. If an employer’s OPEB financing arrangement with the insurance company does not meet those criteria, the benefit is not an insured benefit for financial reporting purposes, and the employer should comply with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45 for sole and agent employers (GASB 45 par. 28 [GASB Cod. sec. P50.124]).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Required Supplementary Information⁴¹			
<i>Sole and Agent Employers⁴²</i>			
8. Do sole and agent employers present as RSI the following information for the most recent actuarial valuation and the two preceding valuations: ⁴³			
<i>a.</i> Information about the funding progress of the plan, including, for each valuation, each of the elements of information listed in question 4(c)(iv)?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> Factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported, including, for example, changes in benefit provisions, the size or composition of the population covered by the plan, or the actuarial methods and assumptions used?	_____	_____	_____
9. If the entity uses the aggregate actuarial cost method, has it prepared the RSI using the entry age actuarial cost method and disclosed that fact and that the purpose of the disclosure listed in question 6 is to provide information that approximates the funding progress of the plan? [GASB 45 par. 26 (GASB Cod. sec. P50.122)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Cost-Sharing Employers</i>			
10. If the cost-sharing plan in which an entity participates does not issue and make publicly available a stand-alone plan financial report prepared in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 43, and the plan is not included in the financial report of a PERS or another entity, does the entity present as RSI schedules of funding progress and employer contributions for the plan (and notes to those schedules), prepared in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 43? (The employer should disclose that the information presented relates to the cost-sharing plan as a whole, of which the employer is one participating employer, and should provide information helpful for understanding the scale of the information presented relative to the employer.) [GASB 45 par. 27 (GASB Cod. sec. P50.123)]	_____	_____	_____

⁴¹ GASB Statement No. 43 includes the requirements for required supplementary information (RSI) of OPEB plans reported as trust or agency funds in the employer’s financial reports. When similar information is required by GASB Statement Nos. 43 and 45, the employer should present the disclosures in a manner that avoids unnecessary duplication (GASB 45 par. 24 fn 19 [GASB Cod. sec. P50 fn 19]).

⁴² For sole employers that include the plan in the financial reporting entity (as a trust fund), presentation of information about the plan’s funded status and funding progress as required for the plan by GASB Statement No. 43, as amended, meets these requirements. For agent employers, these requirements apply to the employer’s individual plan. The information should be presented even if the aggregate multiple-employer plan (all employers) is included as an OPEB trust fund in the employer’s report and the required funded status and funding progress information is presented for the aggregate plan (GASB 45 par. 26 fn 24 [GASB Cod. sec. P50 fn 24]).

⁴³ Until three actuarial valuations have been performed in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45, the RSI should be presented for as many years as it is available. Retroactive application of GASB Statement No. 45 is not required. However, employers that have available actuarial information that was calculated using methods and assumptions that do not differ significantly from the parameters for periods prior to the implementation date may elect to apply the measurement requirements of GASB Statement No. 45 retroactively. Those employers may be able to provide information in accordance with the parameters for the prior three actuarial valuations when GASB Statement No. 45 is first implemented (GASB 45 par. 26 fn 23 [GASB Cod. sec. P50 fn 23]).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
L. Pollution Remediation Obligations			
<i>Assets, Liabilities, Revenues, and Expenditures/Expenses</i>			
1. Are assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, or both, related to pollution remediation obligations reported in the government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements? [GASB 49 par. 23–24 (GASB Cod. sec. 2300.106 amd P40.119–.120)]	_____	_____	_____
2. For pollution remediation activities reported in governmental funds, are such activities reported on the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting? [GASB 34 par. 79 (GASB Cod. sec. 1100.110a)]	_____	_____	_____
3. For pollution remediation activities reported in proprietary funds and the government-wide financial statements, are such activities reported on the economic resources measurement resources focus and accrual basis of accounting? [GASB 34 par. 16 and 92 (GASB Cod. sec. 1100.109 and .110b)]	_____	_____	_____
4. In the proprietary funds and government-wide financial statements, are pollution remediation outlays capitalized when they meet any of the following circumstances:			
a. The outlays are for preparing property in anticipation of a sale? Capitalization should be of only amounts that would result in the carrying amount of the property not exceeding the fair value upon completion of the remediation.	_____	_____	_____
b. The outlays are for preparing property for use when the property was acquired with known or suspected pollution that was expected to be remediated? Capitalization should be of only outlay amounts expected to be necessary to place the asset into its intended location and condition for use.	_____	_____	_____
c. The outlays are for performing pollution remediation that restores a pollution-caused decline in service utility that was recognized as an asset impairment? Capitalization should be of only outlay amounts expected to be necessary to place the asset into its intended location and condition for use.	_____	_____	_____
d. The outlays are to acquire property, plant, and equipment that have a future alternative use? Capitalization should be of only outlay amounts to the extent of the estimated service utility that will exist after pollution remediation activities have ceased. [GASB 49 par. 22; GASB 34 par. 18, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 1100.106, 1400.102, and P40.120)]	_____	_____	_____
5. In governmental funds financial statements, are pollution remediation outlays reported as pollution remediation expenditures? [GASB 49 par. 23 (GASB Cod. sec. P40.121)]	_____	_____	_____
6. Are pollution remediation liabilities reported once an obligating event occurs and the amount can be reasonably estimated? [GASB 49 par. 10–13 (GASB Cod. sec. P40.108–.111)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
7. Are pollution remediation liabilities measured at the current value of outlays expected to be occurred using the expected cash flow technique? [GASB 49 par. 14–17 (GASB Cod. sec. P40.112–.115)]	_____	_____	_____
8. If applicable, have pollution remediation liability estimates been adjusted when benchmarks are met or when new information indicates changes in the estimated outlays? [GASB 49 par. 18 (GASB Cod. sec. P40.116)]	_____	_____	_____
9. Are pollution remediation liabilities reported net of expected recoveries from insurance policies or other third parties when the expected recoveries are not yet realized or realizable? [GASB 49 par. 19–21 (GASB Cod. sec. P40.117–.119)]	_____	_____	_____
10. Are expected recoveries that are realized or realizable reported separately from the pollution remediation liability as recovery assets, such as cash or receivables? [GASB 49 par. 19–21 (GASB Cod. sec. P40.117–.119)]	_____	_____	_____

Note Disclosures

11. For recognized pollution remediation liabilities and recoveries of pollution remediation outlays, did the government disclose			
a. the nature and source of pollution remediation obligations, such as federal or state laws and regulations?	_____	_____	_____
b. the amount of the estimated liability (if not apparent from the financial statements) the methods and assumptions used for the estimate, and the potential for changes to the estimate due to such circumstances as price increases or decreases, technology advancements, or changes in applicable laws and regulations?	_____	_____	_____
c. estimated recoveries reducing the liability?	_____	_____	_____
12. For pollution remediation liabilities, or portions thereof, that are not yet recognized because they are not reasonably estimable, did the government disclose a general description of the nature of the pollution remediation activities? [GASB 49 par. 25–26 (GASB Cod. sec. P40.123–.124)]	_____	_____	_____

M. Public Entity Risk Pools**Practice Tip**

A public entity risk pool is a cooperative group of governmental entities joining together to finance an exposure, liability, or risk. A pool may be a stand-alone entity or part of a larger governmental entity that acts as the pool's sponsor. If a government provides insurance or risk management coverage separate from its own risk management activities to individuals or organizations outside its reporting entity and there is material transfer or pooling of risk among the participants, it should report that activity as a public entity risk pool. A governmental entity that is a pool's sponsor also may participate in the pool for its own risk management function. If a government provides risk transfer or pooling coverage combined with its own risk management activities to individuals or organizations outside its reporting entity, those activities should be reported as a public entity risk pool if the sponsoring government is not the predominant participant in the activity.

[GASB 10 par. 10–11 and 76 (GASB Cod. sec. C50.144 and Po20.109–.110)]

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>Basic Financial Statements</i>			
1. Does the public entity risk pool account for its activities in an enterprise fund, regardless of whether there is a transfer or pooling of risk? [GASB 10 par. 18 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.115)]	_____	_____	_____
2. Do the pool’s financial statements apply all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as private-sector standards as provided in GASB Statement No. 20, as amended? [GASB 20 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.115) and 7 (GASB Cod. sec. P80.103)]	_____	_____	_____
3. Does the pool report include an MD&A; a statement of net assets; a statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets; a statement of cash flows; notes to the financial statements; and RSI other than MD&A, as applicable? [GASB 34 par. 138 (GASB Cod. sec. P80.103, Po20.114, Sp20.107, and Ut5.104)]	_____	_____	_____
4. If a portion of premiums is specifically identified as being collected for future catastrophe losses, is that amount separately identified as a reservation of pool equity if it is contractually restricted for that specific future use or if it is legally restricted for that specific use by an organization or individual outside the entity? ⁴⁴ [GASB 10 par. 21 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.118)]	_____	_____	_____
5. If the pool purchases annuity contracts in the claimant’s name to satisfy a claim liability, and the likelihood that the pool will be required to make future payments on the claim is remote, are the contracts not reported in, and the related liability removed from, the pool’s statement of net assets? [GASB 10 par. 26 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.123)]	_____	_____	_____
6. If no accrual is made for an insured event, or if an exposure to loss exists in excess of the accrual, is a loss contingency disclosed if there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may have been incurred?	_____	_____	_____
a. Does the disclosure indicate the nature of the contingency and give an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or state that such an estimate cannot be made?	_____	_____	_____
b. If it is considered probable that a claim will be asserted and there is a reasonable possibility that the outcome will be unfavorable, is disclosure of the possible claim made? [GASB 10 par. 27 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.124)]	_____	_____	_____
7. Are unamortized acquisition costs classified as an asset, and do proceeds from reinsurance transactions that represent recovery of acquisition costs reduce applicable unamortized acquisition costs? [GASB 10 par. 29 and 38 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.126 and .135)]	_____	_____	_____

⁴⁴ This question and the remaining questions in this subsection do not apply to a public entity risk pool that does not involve any transfer or pooling of risk among pool participants. In those situations, the pool is acting as a claims servicer, not as an insurer. Instead, the activity statement of this type of pool should report claims-servicing revenue and administrative costs. Amounts collected or due from pool participants, including capitalization contributions, and paid or to be paid to settle claims should be netted and reported as an asset or a liability, as appropriate (GASB 10 par. 51; GASBI 4 par. 13 [GASB Cod. sec. Po20.150]).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
8. Are policyholder dividends that are used to reduce premiums reported as dividend expense and premium income? [GASB 10 par. 32 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.129)]	_____	_____	_____
9. If experience refund arrangements exist under experience-rated contracts, is a separate liability accrued for those amounts, with those amounts reducing revenue? [GASB 10 par. 33 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.130)]	_____	_____	_____
10. Are premium deficiencies in excess of unamortized acquisition costs reported as a premium deficiency liability and as a premium deficiency expense?	_____	_____	_____
11. Are premium deficiencies resulting from risk-sharing pool participation contracts reported as revenue and assessments receivable? [GASB 30 par. 5 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.133)]	_____	_____	_____
12. Are amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers and that relate to paid claims and claim adjustment expenses classified as assets (with an allowance for estimated uncollectible amounts) and as reductions of expenses?	_____	_____	_____
13. Are estimated amounts recoverable from reinsurers that relate to the liabilities for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses deducted from those liabilities rather than reported as assets?	_____	_____	_____
14. Are unearned premiums on contracts ceded to a reinsurer by a pool netted with related premiums paid to but not yet earned by the reinsurer?	_____	_____	_____
15. Are receivables and payables from the same reinsurer, including amounts withheld, netted? [GASB 10 par. 37 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.134)]	_____	_____	_____
16. Does the pool report a liability if it has agreed to service ceded insurance contracts without reasonable compensation? [GASB 10 par. 38 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.135)]	_____	_____	_____
17. To the extent that a reinsurance or excess insurance contract does not, despite its form, provide for indemnification of the pool by the reinsurer against loss or liability, is the premium paid less the premium to be retained by the reinsurer reported as a deposit (or as a liability, if a net credit)? [GASB 10 par. 39 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.136)]	_____	_____	_____
18. Does the pool report capitalization contributions to another public entity risk pool as provided for proprietary funds in GASB Codification sections C50.133, .134, and .136, and not as an equity interest in a joint venture? (See the subsection on risk financing and related financing issues—entities other than risk pools in this section of this checklist.) [GASBI 4 par. 3 (GASB Cod. sec. J50.113); GASBI 4 par. 10 and fn 9 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.137)]	_____	_____	_____
19. Are capitalization contributions received reported as a liability or as unearned premiums, depending on the probability that the contributions will be returned? [GASBI 4 par. 11–12 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.138–.139)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
20. Concerning investments:			
<i>a.</i> Does the pool apply the accounting and financial reporting standards for debt securities, marketable equity securities, and certain other, similar investments provided in GASB Codification section I50? [GASB Cod. sec. Po20.140]	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> Is the amortization of purchased premiums or discounts on mortgage loans, and other related charges or credits, charged or credited to investment income?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> Are changes in the allowance for estimated uncollectible amounts relating to mortgage loans included in realized gains and losses? [GASB 10 par. 42 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.141)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> Is depreciation and other related charges or credits on real estate investments charged or credited to investment income?	_____	_____	_____
<i>e.</i> Are changes in the allowance for any impairment in value relating to real estate investments included in realized gains and losses? [GASB 10 par. 43 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.142)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>f.</i> Are other-than-temporary declines in the fair value of other investments below their carrying amounts reported as a realized loss and a reduction of the carrying amount of the investment? [GASB 10 par. 44, as amended by GASB 31 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.144)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>g.</i> Are loan origination and commitment fees and direct loan origination costs accounted for as prescribed in SFAS No. 91, <i>Accounting for Nonrefundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 13, 60, and 65 and a rescission of FASB Statement No. 17?</i> [GASB 10 par. 45 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.145)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>h.</i> Is all investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments (except those that are accounted for as foreign currency or futures contract hedges as required by SFAS No. 52, <i>Foreign Currency Translation</i> , and SFAS No. 80, <i>Accounting for Futures Contracts</i>), reported in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets as a component of other income? [GASB 10 par. 46, as amended by GASB 31 par. 13 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.146); GASB 10 fn 7 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20 fn 7)]	_____	_____	_____
21. Concerning real estate:			
<i>a.</i> Is such real estate classified either as an investment or as real estate used in the pool’s operations, depending on its predominant use?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<i>b.</i> Are depreciation and other real estate operating costs classified as investment expenses or operating expenses consistent with the classification in the statement of net assets of the related asset?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> Is imputed investment income and rental expense not reported for real estate used in the pool's operations? [GASB 10 par. 48 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.147)]	_____	_____	_____
22. Does the pool disclose the following matters in the notes to the financial statements:			
<i>a.</i> A description of the risk transfer or pooling agreement, including the rights and responsibilities of the pool and the pool participants?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> A brief description of the number and types of entities participating in the pool?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> The basis for estimating the liabilities for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses?	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> A statement that the liabilities are based on the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims, including the effects of inflation and other societal and economic factors?	_____	_____	_____
<i>e.</i> The nature of acquisition costs capitalized, the method of amortizing those costs, and the amount of those costs amortized for the period?	_____	_____	_____
<i>f.</i> The face amount and carrying amount of liabilities for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses that are presented at present value in the financial statements and the range of annual interest rates used to discount those liabilities? [GASB 10 par. 49 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.148)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>g.</i> Whether the pool considers anticipated investment income in determining if a premium deficiency exists? [GASB 10 par. 49 and fn 6 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.147 and fn 5)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>h.</i> The nature and significance of excess insurance or reinsurance transactions to the pool's operations, including the type of coverage, reinsurance premiums ceded, and estimated amounts that are recoverable from excess insurers and reinsurers and that reduce the liabilities as of the financial statement date for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses? [GASB 30 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.148)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>i.</i> A reconciliation of total claims liabilities, including an analysis of changes in aggregate liabilities for claims and claim adjustment expenses for the current fiscal year and the prior fiscal year, in this tabular format:			
<i>i.</i> Amount of liabilities for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at the beginning of each fiscal year?	_____	_____	_____
<i>ii.</i> Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses, including the provision for insured events of the current fiscal year and the increase (decrease) in the provision for insured events of prior fiscal years?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
iii. Payments for claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of the current fiscal year and claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of prior fiscal years?	_____	_____	_____
iv. Other items, with an explanation of each material item?	_____	_____	_____
v. Amount of liabilities for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at the end of each fiscal year? [GASB 10 par. 49 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.148)]	_____	_____	_____
j. The aggregate outstanding amount of liabilities for which annuity contracts have been purchased from third parties in the claimants' names and for which the related liabilities have been removed from the statement of net assets. (Annuity contracts used to settle claims for which the claimant has signed an agreement releasing the entity from further obligation and for which the likelihood that the pool will be required to make future payments on those claims is remote should not be included in this disclosure.) [GASB 10 par. 26 and 49 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.123 and .148)]	_____	_____	_____

Required Supplementary Information

Practice Tips

In separate pool financial reports, the following RSI should be presented immediately after the notes to the financial statements. Pools that are included as part of a governmental reporting entity and that do not issue separate financial reports also should present the following RSI after the notes to the reporting entity's financial statements. However, if such a reporting entity issues a comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR), the entity may present the RSI for the pool with the statistical information.
[GASB 30 par. 7 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.149 and fn 10)]

If the 10 years of information about claims liabilities and claim adjustment expenses is not available (see question 23[a]), all required information should be presented only for as many years as that information is available. If changes in a pool's loss, expense, reinsurance, excess insurance, or other transactions materially affect pool revenue, expenses, or liabilities in a manner not fairly disclosed or presented in the RSI tables, the pool should expand the information to show additional detail (such as separate information for each type of contract) to keep the schedules from being misleading or to keep trends from becoming obscured.
[GASB 30 par. 7 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.149)]

23. Is the following claims development information presented as RSI:

a. A table that presents			
i. amount of gross premium (or required contribution) revenue and reported investment revenue, amount of premium (or required contribution) revenue ceded, and amount of net reported premium (or required contribution) revenue (net of excess insurance or reinsurance) and reported investment revenue for each of the past 10 fiscal years including the latest fiscal year?	_____	_____	_____
ii. amount of reported unallocated claim adjustment expenses and reported other costs for each of the past 10 fiscal years including the latest fiscal year?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
iii. total gross amount of incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses (both paid and accrued before the effect of loss assumed by excess insurers or reinsurers), loss assumed by excess insurers or reinsurers (both paid and accrued), and total net amount of incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses (both paid and accrued)?	_____	_____	_____
iv. the cumulative net amount paid as of the end of the accident year, report year, or policy year (as appropriate) and each succeeding year for each of the incurred claims and allocated expense amounts presented in question 23(a)(iii)?	_____	_____	_____
v. the reestimated amount for loss assumed by excess insurers or reinsurers as of the end of the current year for each of the accident years, report years, or policy years (as appropriate) presented in question 23(a)(iii)?	_____	_____	_____
vi. the reestimated amount for net incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses as of the end of each succeeding year for each of the accident years, report years, or policy years (as appropriate) presented in question 23(a)(iii)?	_____	_____	_____
vii. the change in net incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses from the original estimate, based on the difference between the latest reestimated amount presented in question 23(a)(vi) for each of the accident years, report years, or policy years (as appropriate) and the original net incurred claims and claim adjustment amounts reported in question 23(a)(iii)?	_____	_____	_____
b. A table that reconciles claims liabilities by type of contract, including an analysis of changes in liabilities for claims and claim adjustment expenses for the current fiscal year and the prior year, in the same tabular format required by question 22(i)? [GASB 30 par. 7 (GASB Cod. sec. Po20.149)]	_____	_____	_____
N. Risk Financing and Related Financing Issues—Entities Other Than Risk Pools⁴⁵			
1. Are accrued liabilities for claims and judgments reported in the government-wide and proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements, but only reported in the governmental fund financial statements to the extent the liabilities are “normally expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources”? [GASB 34 par. 16, 82, 92, and 107 (GASB Cod. sec. 100.108 and C50.120 and .124); GASB 6 par. 14 (GASB Cod. sec. 1600.107)]	_____	_____	_____

⁴⁵ The practice tip in the subsection on public entity risk pools in this section of this checklist discusses how an entity that provides insurance or risk management coverage to individuals or organizations outside the governmental reporting entity should report that activity.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
2. If a single fund is used in the fund financial statements to account for the entity’s risk financing activities, is that fund either the general fund or an internal service fund? ⁴⁶ [GASB 10 par. 63 (GASB Cod. sec. C50.124)]	_____	_____	_____
3. If the entity uses the general fund to account for its risk financing activities and allocates loss expenditures or expenses, or both, to the other funds of the entity			
a. are amounts charged to other funds from the general fund reported as interfund reimbursements (that is, as expenditures or expenses in the paying fund and as reductions of the expenditure or expense in the general fund)?	_____	_____	_____
b. if the total amounts charged to the other funds (including the general fund itself) exceed total expenditures and liabilities determined in accordance with Cod. Section C50.110–.114, are the excess amounts reported as transfers? [GASB 10 par. 64; GASB 34 par. 112 (GASB Cod. sec. C50.126)]	_____	_____	_____
4. If the entity uses an internal service fund to account for its risk financing activities			
a. are charges made by the internal service fund to the other funds calculated in accordance with the provisions of GASB Codification section C50.128 reported as revenue by the internal service fund and as expenditures or expenses in the paying funds?	_____	_____	_____
b. is the excess of charges greater than the amount resulting from the application of GASB Cod. Section C50.128 reported in both the internal service fund and the paying funds as a transfer?	_____	_____	_____
c. if the charge by the internal service fund to the other funds fails to recover the full cost of claims over a reasonable period of time, is any deficit fund balance in the internal service fund charged back to the other funds and reported as an expenditure or expense of those funds?	_____	_____	_____
d. do the notes to the financial statements disclose a deficit net asset balance in the internal service fund?	_____	_____	_____
e. are net assets in the internal service fund resulting from a charge by the internal service fund to the other funds for a reasonable provision for expected future catastrophe losses disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as equity designated for future catastrophe losses? [GASB 10 par. 67; GASB 34 par. 98 (GASB Cod. sec. C50.129); GASB 10 par. 68, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. C50.130)]	_____	_____	_____

⁴⁶ Stand-alone entities that engage only in business-type activities or fiduciary activities and that are not considered to be a part of another financial reporting entity should not use an internal service fund to report their own risk-financing activities (GASB 10 fn 12, as amended by GASB 14 par. 66; GASB 34 par. 138–139 [GASB Cod. sec. C50 fn 8]).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
5. Are risk financing internal service fund asset and liability balances that are not eliminated in the statement of net assets reported in the governmental activities column unless enterprise funds are the predominant or only participants in the risk financing internal service fund? [GASB 34 par. 62 (GASB Cod. sec. C50.122)]	_____	_____	_____
6. Are eliminations made in the government-wide statement of activities to remove the “doubling-up” effect of risk financing internal service fund activity? [GASB 34 par. 59 (GASB Cod. sec. C50.123)]	_____	_____	_____
7. If no accrual is made for a loss contingency, or if an exposure to loss exists in excess of the accrual, is a loss contingency disclosed if there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may occur?	_____	_____	_____
a. Does the disclosure indicate the nature of the contingency and give an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or state that such an estimate cannot be made? [GASB 10 par. 58 (GASB Cod. sec. C50.115)]	_____	_____	_____
8. If the entity purchases an annuity contract in a claimant’s name to satisfy a claim liability and the likelihood that the entity will be required to make future payments on the claim is remote, is the annuity contract not reported in, and the related liability removed from, the entity’s government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, as appropriate? (If it is later determined that the primary liability will revert back to the entity, the liability should be reinstated on the entity’s financial statements.) [GASB 10 par. 61, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. C50.118)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Participation in Risk Pools</i>			
9. If the entity participates in a pool in which there is a transfer or pooling (sharing) of risks among the participants of that pool, does the entity			
a. report its premium or required contribution (as well as additional assessments and obligations that meet the recognition criteria in Cod. sec. C50.132 and .133) in the government-wide and fund financial statements as insurance expenditures or expenses?	_____	_____	_____
b. does the entity disclose assessment and obligation amounts that are probable but not reasonably estimable as well as those that are reasonably possible? [GASB 10 par. 69, as amended by GASB 34 par. 6 (GASB Cod. sec. C50.132); GASB 10 par. 70 (GASB Cod. sec. C50.133)]	_____	_____	_____
c. are capitalization contributions reported as a deposit if it is probable that the contribution will be returned to the entity upon either the dissolution of or the approved withdrawal from the pool?	_____	_____	_____
i. In governmental funds, is fund balance reserved to indicate that the deposit is not appropriable for expenditure? [GASBI 4 par. 4 (GASB Cod. sec. C50.134)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p>Entities that have implemented GASB Statement No. 54 should only answer question d(i)–(iii). Entities that have not yet implemented GASB Statement No. 54 should answer question d(i)–(ii).</p>			
d.			
i.			
ii.			
iii.			
10.			
<p><i>Retrospectively Rated Insurance Policies</i></p>			
11.			
12.			
a.			
b.			

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p>c. a contingency if it cannot estimate losses from reported and unreported claims? [GASB 10 par. 74 (GASB Cod. sec. C50.142)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
Other Disclosures			
<p>13. Is disclosure made if claims liabilities include allocated or unallocated claims adjustment expenditures or expenses other than specific, incremental claims adjustment expenditures or expenses? [GASB 30 par. 9 and fn 6 (GASB Cod. sec. C50 fn 6)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>14. Are the following disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, if applicable, including in the separately issued financial statements of component units that participate in their primary government's risk management internal service fund:</p> <p>a. A description of the risks of loss to which the entity is exposed and the way(s) in which those risks of loss are handled (for example, purchase of commercial insurance, participation in a public entity risk pool, risk retention)?</p> <p>b. A description of significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior year by major categories of risk, and an indication whether the amount of settlements exceeded insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years?</p> <p>c. If an entity participates in a risk pool, a description of the nature of the participation, including the rights and the responsibilities of both the entity and the pool? [GASB 10 par. 77, as amended, and 79, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. C50.145 and .148)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>15. If an entity retains the risk of loss, does it disclose the following:</p> <p>a. The basis for estimating the liabilities for unpaid claims, including the effects of specific, incremental claim adjustment expenditures or expenses, salvage, and subrogation, and whether other allocated or unallocated claim adjustment expenditures or expenses are included?</p> <p>b. The carrying amount of liabilities for unpaid claims that are presented at present value in the financial statements and the range of discount rates used to discount those liabilities?</p> <p>c. The aggregate outstanding amount of claims liabilities for which annuity contracts have been purchased in the claimants' names and for which the related liabilities have been removed from the statement of net assets? (Annuity contracts used to settle claims for which the claimant has signed an agreement releasing the entity from further obligation and for which the likelihood that the pool will be required to make future payments on those claims is remote should not be included in this disclosure.)</p> <p>d. A reconciliation of changes in the aggregate liabilities for claims for the current fiscal year and the prior fiscal year, in the following tabular format:</p>	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
i. Amount of claims liabilities at the beginning of each fiscal year?	_____	_____	_____
ii. Incurred claims, representing the total of a provision for events of the current fiscal year and any change (increase or decrease) in the provision for events of prior fiscal years?	_____	_____	_____
iii. Payments on claims attributable to events of both the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years?	_____	_____	_____
iv. Other items and explanations of each material item?	_____	_____	_____
v. Amount of claims liabilities at the end of each fiscal year? [GASB 10 par. 77; GASB 30 par. 10 (GASB Cod. sec. C50.145)]	_____	_____	_____
O. Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues			
<i>Assets, Liabilities, Revenues, and Expenditures/Expenses</i>			
1. Do the financial statements include activities related to the sale or collateralized borrowing of receivables or future revenues? [GASB 48 par. 5–14 (GASB Cod. sec. S20.102–.111)]	_____	_____	_____
2. For transactions in which the government receives, or is entitled to receive, proceeds in exchange for future cash flows from receivables, and the government’s continuing involvement with those receivables have been effectively terminated, has the government reported the transaction as a sale? [GASB 48 par. 6–9 and 13–14 (GASB Cod. sec. S20.103–.106 and .110–.111)]	_____	_____	_____
3. For transactions in which the government receives, or is entitled to receive, proceeds in exchange for future cash flows from receivables, and the government’s does not meet the criteria for the transaction to be classified as a sale, has the government reported the transaction as a collateralized borrowing? [GASB 48 par. 11–12 (GASB Cod. sec. S20.108–.109)]	_____	_____	_____
4. For transfers of assets and future revenues within the same reporting entity, has the transferee recognized the assets or future revenues at the same carrying value of the transferor, and any difference recorded as income or expense as follows:			
a. Gain or loss by the transferor in separately issued financial statements?	_____	_____	_____
b. Revenue or expenditure or expense, or both, by the transferee in separately issued financial statements?	_____	_____	_____
c. Transfers or subsidies in the financial statements of the reporting entity?	_____	_____	_____
d. For sales of future revenues, a deferred charge by the transferee and amortized over the life of the agreement?	_____	_____	_____
e. For sales of future revenues, deferred revenue to be recognized over the duration of the sale agreement? [GASB 48 par. 15–16 (GASB Cod. sec. S20.112–.113)]	_____	_____	_____

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
5.	For the receipt of a note or a residual certificate arising from a sale of specific receivables or future revenues, has the government properly reported the residual interest as follows:			
a.	For the transferor, as an adjustment to the sale gain or loss in the period of the sale, and as revenues in subsequent periods?	_____	_____	_____
b.	For the transferee, as a liability for its obligation to remit residuals? [GASB 48 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. S20.114)]	_____	_____	_____
6.	Has the transferor recognized estimated liabilities arising from the agreement, such as recourse obligations or repurchase commitments, when information available prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount can be reasonably estimated? [GASB 48 par. 18 (GASB Cod. sec. S20.115)]	_____	_____	_____
7.	For pledges of future revenues when the resources are not received by the pledging government, and a component unit issues debt for the benefit of the pledging government where the future revenue has been pledged to the component unit, has the pledging government and component unit reported the arrangement as follows:			
a.	At the time of the pledge agreement, the pledging government has not recognized a liability, and the component unit has not recognized a receivable?	_____	_____	_____
b.	Upon recognition of the revenue that is pledged, the pledging government has recorded the revenue and a liability and related expenditure or expense, or both?	_____	_____	_____
c.	The debt-issuing component unit has recognized revenue when the pledging government is obligated to make the payments? [GASB 48 par. 19–20 (GASB Cod. sec. S20.116–.117)]	_____	_____	_____
Note Disclosures				
8.	For each period in which secured debt remains outstanding, do the notes to the financial statements of the pledging government disclose:			
a.	Identification of the specific revenue pledged and the approximate amount of the pledge?	_____	_____	_____
b.	Identification and the general purpose of the debt secured by the pledge?	_____	_____	_____
c.	The period of time during which the pledged revenue will not be available for other purposes?	_____	_____	_____
d.	The relationship of the pledged amount to the total for that specific revenue, if estimable?	_____	_____	_____
e.	A comparison of the pledged revenues recognized during the period to the principal and interest requirement for the debt directly or indirectly collateralized by the pledged revenues? [GASB 48 par. 21 (GASB Cod. sec. S20.118)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
9. In the year of sales of future revenues, do the notes to the financial statements of the selling government disclose			
<i>a.</i> identification of the specific revenue sold, including the approximate amount sold, and the significant assumptions used in determining the approximate amount?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> the period to which the sale applies?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> the relationship of the sold amount to the total for that specific revenue, if estimable?	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> a comparison of the sale proceeds and the present value of the future revenues sold, including significant present value assumptions? [GASB 48 par .22 (GASB Cod. sec. S20.119)]	_____	_____	_____
P. Special Assessments			
1. Are the transactions of a service-type special assessment reported in the fund type that best reflects the nature of the transactions (usually the general fund, a special revenue fund, or an enterprise fund) as well as in the government-wide financial statements? [GASB 6 par. 14, as amended by GASB 33; GASB 34 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. S40.114)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i> In the government-wide financial statements, are service-type special assessment revenues reported as charges for services, a program revenue? [GASB 37 par. 13 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.137)]	_____	_____	_____
2. Is general obligation debt that will be repaid, in part, from special assessments reported as general long-term liabilities only in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net assets? [GASB 6 par. 17; GASB 34 par. 82 (GASB Cod. sec. S40.116a)]	_____	_____	_____
3. Is special assessment debt for which the government is not obligated in any manner not displayed in the government's financial statements? (However, if the government is liable for a portion of that debt—the public benefit portion, or as a property owner—that portion should be reported like other general long-term liabilities.) [GASB 6 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. S40.116c)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i> Are the debt service transactions for this special assessment debt reported in an agency fund? [GASB 6 par. 19 (GASB Cod. sec. 1300.107 and S40.119)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> Is the construction phase reported in a capital projects or other appropriate fund, with the source of funds identified by a description other than “bond proceeds,” such as “contribution from property owners”? [GASB 6 par. 19 (GASB Cod. sec. 1800.108 and S40.119)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> Are the capital assets constructed or acquired reported only as general capital assets in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net assets? [GASB 6 par. 19; GASB 34 par. 80 (GASB Cod. sec. S40.119)]	_____	_____	_____

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
d.	Is the "contribution" of the capital assets reported as program revenue with other grants or contributions restricted for capital purposes in the government-wide statement of activities? [GASB 6 par. 19; GASB 34 par. 16 and 50 (GASB Cod. sec. S40.125)]	_____	_____	_____
e.	Do the notes to the financial statements disclose the amount of the debt and the fact that the government is in no way liable for repayment but is only acting as agent for the property owners? [GASB 6 par. 21 (GASB Cod. sec. S40.127)]	_____	_____	_____
4.	For special assessment debt for which the government is obligated in some manner			
a.	and that debt is not a direct obligation of a proprietary fund nor expected to be repaid from operating revenues of a proprietary fund			
i.	are all expenditures reported in the same manner as any other capital improvement and financing transaction?	_____	_____	_____
ii.	is a capital projects or other appropriate fund used to report the transactions of the construction phase?	_____	_____	_____
iii.	is a debt service fund used to report the transactions of the debt service phase if legally mandated or if financial resources are being accumulated for principal and interest payments maturing in future years? [GASB 6 par. 15, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. S40.118)]	_____	_____	_____
iv.	is the debt reported as general long-term liabilities only in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net assets? [GASB 6 par. 15 and 17, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. S40.116b, .118, and .121)]	_____	_____	_____
(1)	Is the portion of the debt that will be repaid from property owner assessments reported as "special assessment debt with governmental commitment"? [GASB 6 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. S40.116b(1))]	_____	_____	_____
(2)	Is the portion of the debt that will be repaid from general resources of the government (the public benefit portion, or the amount assessed against government-owned property) reported like other general long-term liabilities? [GASB 6 par. 17, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. S40.116b(2))]	_____	_____	_____
v.	are the capital assets constructed or acquired reported and depreciated, as appropriate, as general capital assets only in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements? [GASB 6 par. 15, 19, and 23, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. S40.116d and .118)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
b. and that debt that is a direct obligation of a proprietary fund or expected to be repaid from operating revenues of a proprietary fund			
i. are all transactions reported in the same manner as any other capital improvement and financing transaction reported in proprietary funds? [GASB 6 par. 15; GASB 34 par. 92 (GASB Cod. sec. S40.121)]	_____	_____	_____
ii. is the debt reported as liabilities in the proprietary fund as well as in the business-type activities column in the government-wide statement of net assets? [GASB 6 par. 23, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. S40.116b and .123)]	_____	_____	_____
iii. are capital assets constructed or acquired reported and depreciated, as appropriate, in the proprietary fund and in the business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements? [GASB 6 par. 15, 19, and 23, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. S40.116d, .122, and .124-.125)]	_____	_____	_____
iv. is the "contribution" of the capital assets to the proprietary fund reported in the fund as capital contributions after nonoperating revenues and expenses? [GASB 6 par. 23; GASB 34 par. 92 and 100 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.120 and S40.122)]	_____	_____	_____
c. do the notes to the financial statements disclose			
i. information otherwise required by GASB standards for long-term debt?	_____	_____	_____
ii. the nature of the government's obligation, including the identification and description of any guarantee, reserve, or sinking fund established to cover defaults by property owners?	_____	_____	_____
iii. the amount of special assessment receivables that are delinquent if not separately displayed on the face of the financial statements? [GASB 6 par. 20 (GASB Cod. sec. S40.126)]	_____	_____	_____
5. If the entity establishes a special assessment bond reserve, guarantee, or sinking fund to provide cash if the assessed property owners default, are the related transactions and balances reported in a debt service fund? [GASB 6 par. 18 (GASB Cod. sec. S40.117)]	_____	_____	_____
6. If a special assessment district is a component unit, are the accounts of that unit, including the special assessment debt for which the component unit is obligated in some manner, included in the reporting entity financial statements in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 14, even though the primary government may have no obligation for the debt? [GASB 6 par. 24, as amended by GASB 14 par. 13 (GASB Cod. sec. S40.128)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Q. Termination Benefits			
<i>Assets, Liabilities, Revenues, and Expenditures/Expenses</i>			
1. Are assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, or both, related to employee termination benefits (such as early retirement benefits or severance benefits) reported in the government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements? [GASB 47 par. 3–7 (GASB Cod. sec. P20 fn 2 and T25.101–.103)]	_____	_____	_____
2. For termination benefits reported in governmental funds, are such activities reported on the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting? [GASB 47 par. 16 (GASB Cod. sec. T25.112)]	_____	_____	_____
3. For termination benefits reported in proprietary funds and the government-wide financial statements, are such activities reported on the economic resources measurement resources focus and accrual basis of accounting? [GASB 47 par. 12–15 (GASB Cod. sec. T25.108–.111)]	_____	_____	_____
4. Are healthcare-related termination benefits measured at the discounted present value of expected future benefits? [GASB 47 par. 9 (GASB Cod. sec. T25.105)]	_____	_____	_____
5. Are nonhealthcare-related termination benefits measured either at the discounted present value of expected future benefits or undiscounted total of estimated future benefit payments at current cost levels? [GASB 47 par. 10–11 (GASB Cod. sec. T25.106–.107)]	_____	_____	_____
6. Has the employer recognized a liability and expense for voluntary termination benefits when the employees accept the offer and the amounts can be estimated? [GASB 47 par. 12 (GASB Cod. sec. T25.108)]	_____	_____	_____
7. Has the employer recognized a liability and expense for involuntary termination benefits when a plan of termination has been communicated to employees and the amounts can be estimated? [GASB 47 par. 13–15 (GASB Cod. sec. T25.109–.111)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>Note Disclosures</i>			
8. Do the notes to the financial statements disclose the following:			
a. In the period in which an employer becomes obligated for termination benefits and in any additional period in which employees are required to render future service in order to receive involuntary termination benefits, a description of the termination benefit arrangement(s)—for example, information about the type(s) of benefits provided, the number of employees affected, and the period of time over which benefits are expected to be provided? [GASB 47 par. 18 (GASB Cod. sec. T25.114)]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p>b. In the period in which an employer becomes obligated for termination benefits, the cost of termination benefits if that information is not otherwise identifiable from information displayed on the face of the financial statements? (To meet this requirement, an employer that provides termination benefits that affect defined benefit pension or OPEB obligations should disclose in the notes the change in the actuarial accrued liability for the pension or OPEB plan attributable to the termination benefits.) [GASB 47 par. 19 (GASB Cod. sec. T25.115)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>c. In all periods in which termination benefit liabilities are reported, the significant methods (for example, whether termination benefits are measured at the discounted present value of expected future benefit payments) and assumptions (for example, the discount rate and healthcare cost trend rate, if applicable) used to determine the liabilities? [GASB 47 par. 20 (GASB Cod. sec. T25.116)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>d. If so, the fact that a termination benefit that otherwise meets the recognition criteria of GASB Statement No. 47, <i>Accounting for Termination Benefits</i>, is not recognized because the expected benefits are not estimable? [GASB 47 par. 21 (GASB Cod. sec. T25.117)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

R. Going Concern

Practice Tips

GASB Statement No. 56, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in the AICPA Statements on Auditing Standards*, incorporates into authoritative literature guidance presented in the AICPA Statements on Auditing Standards. Three issues are addressed by the statement: related party transactions, going concern considerations, and subsequent events. Related party transactions and subsequent events are discussed in other parts of this checklist.

Continuation of a legally separate governmental entity as a going concern is assumed in the absence of significant information to the contrary. Information that may significantly contradict the going concern assumption would relate to a governmental entity’s inability to continue to meet its obligations as they become due without substantial disposition of assets outside the ordinary course of governmental operations, restructuring of debt, submission to the oversight of a separate fiscal assistance authority, or financial review board or similar actions.

Preparers should evaluate if there is substantial doubt about a government’s ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date. [GASB 56 par. 16 (GASB Cod. sec. 2250.114)].

<p>1. Are there indicators that there may be substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern including, but not limited to</p> <p>a. Negative trends—recurring periods in which expenses/expenditures significantly exceed revenues, unsubsidized operating losses in business-type activities, consistent working capital deficiencies, negative operating cash flows in business type activities or other adverse key financial ratios?</p>	_____	_____	_____
--	-------	-------	-------

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
b. Other indications of possible financial difficulties—for example, default on bonds, loans, or similar agreements; proximity to debt and tax limitations; denial of usual trade credit from suppliers; restructuring of debt (other than refundings); non-compliance with statutory capital or reserve requirements; or the need to seek new sources or methods of financing or to dispose of substantial assets?	_____	_____	_____
c. Internal matters—for example, work stoppages, labor difficulties or substantial dependence on the success of a particular project or program, uneconomic long-term commitments (burdensome labor contracts, for example), or the need to significantly revise operations?	_____	_____	_____
d. External matters—legal proceedings, legislation, or similar matters that might jeopardize intergovernmental revenues and the fiscal sustainability of key governmental programs; the loss of a critical license or patent for a business-type activity; the loss of a principal customer, taxpayers, or supplier; or a uninsured or underinsured catastrophe such as a drought, earthquake or flood? [GASB 56 par. 17 (GASB Cod. sec. 2250.115)]	_____	_____	_____
e. Have these indicators been balanced against the taxing power and borrowing capabilities of the government? [GASB 56 par. 18 (GASB Cod. sec. 2250.116)]	_____	_____	_____

Note Disclosures

2. If there is substantial doubt about a governmental entity's ability to continue as a going concern, do the notes include disclosure, as appropriate
- | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| a. pertinent conditions and events giving rise to the assessment of substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. the possible effects of such conditions and events? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c. the entity's officials' evaluation of the significance of those conditions and events and any mitigating factors? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| d. possible discontinuance of operations? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| e. government officials' plans including relevant prospective financial information? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| f. information about the recoverability or classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts or classification of liabilities?
[GASB 56 par. 19 (GASB Cod. sec. 2250.117)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Practice Tips

GASB Statement No. 58, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Chapter 9 Bankruptcies*, applies to governments that have petitioned for protection from creditors by filing for bankruptcy under Chapter 9 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. The statement requires those governments to remeasure liabilities that are adjusted in bankruptcy when the bankruptcy court confirms a new payment plan and retroactive application is required for all prior periods presented during which a government was in bankruptcy.

(continued)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p>If restatement of the financial statements of the prior periods is required but not practical, then the cumulative effect of applying the statement should be reported as a restatement of beginning net assets (or equity or fund balance, as appropriate) for the earliest period restated. If the information for previous years is not restated, governments should explain the nature of the differences from the prior information and why restatement was not practical.</p>			

S. Chapter 9 Bankruptcies

- | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. Governments that have filed for bankruptcy should disclose the following: | | | |
| a. Pertinent conditions and events giving rise to the petition for bankruptcy. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. The expected or known effects of such conditions and events, including | | | |
| i. principal categories of the claims subject to compromise or that already have been adjusted. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| ii. principal changes in terms and the major features of settlement. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| iii. aggregate gain expected to occur by remeasuring liabilities subject to a proposed plan of adjustment, or realized, as appropriate; or a statement that any gain is not yet reasonably estimable and the reasons therefore. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| iv. contingent claims not subject to reasonable estimation based on the provisions of NCGA Statement No. 4. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c. Significance of those conditions and events on the levels of service and operations of the government, and any mitigating factors, such as assumption of services by other governments. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| d. Possibility of termination of the government or any plans to terminate the government, as appropriate. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| e. How to obtain a copy of the government’s plan of adjustment or a statement that a plan is not yet available and an estimate of when it will be completed.
[GASB 58 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. Bn5.114)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |

VIII. Required Supplementary Information

- | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. Except as indicated elsewhere in this checklist, is RSI presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements?
[GASB 34 par. 6 and fn 5 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.102c and fn 3)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Does RSI distinguish between information pertaining to the primary government (including its blended component units) and that of its discretely presented component units?
[GASB 14 par. 62 (GASB Cod. sec. 2600.121)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |

A. Management’s Discussion and Analysis

- | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. Is MD&A presented preceding the basic financial statements?
[GASB 34 par. 8 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.106)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
|--|-------|-------|-------|

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
2. Does the MD&A			
<i>a.</i> discuss the current-year results in comparison with the prior year, with emphasis on the current year? ⁴⁷	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> discuss the positive and negative aspects of the comparison with the prior year? [GASB 34 par. 9 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.107)]	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> focus on the primary government and distinguish between information pertaining to the primary government and that of its component units?	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> discuss matters related to a component unit based on the individual component unit's significance to the total of all discretely presented component units and that component unit's relationship with the primary government?	_____	_____	_____
<i>e.</i> refer readers to the component unit's separately issued financial statements, when appropriate? [GASB 34 par. 10 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.108)]	_____	_____	_____
3. Does the MD&A include the following topics, if relevant:			
<i>a.</i> A brief discussion of the basic financial statements, including the relationships of the statements to each other, and the significant differences in the information they provide? (This discussion should include analyses that assist readers in understanding why measurements and results reported in fund financial statements either reinforce information in government-wide statements or provide additional information.)	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> Condensed financial information derived from government-wide financial statements comparing the current year to the prior year, including the following:			
<i>i.</i> Total assets, distinguishing between capital and other assets?	_____	_____	_____
<i>ii.</i> Total liabilities, distinguishing between long-term liabilities and other liabilities?	_____	_____	_____
<i>iii.</i> Total net assets, distinguishing among amounts invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted amounts; and unrestricted amounts?	_____	_____	_____
<i>iv.</i> Program revenues, by major source?	_____	_____	_____
<i>v.</i> General revenues, by major source?	_____	_____	_____
<i>vi.</i> Total revenues?	_____	_____	_____
<i>vii.</i> Program expenses, at a minimum by function?	_____	_____	_____
<i>viii.</i> Total expenses?	_____	_____	_____
<i>ix.</i> Excess (deficiency) before contributions to term and permanent endowments or permanent fund principal, special and extraordinary items, and transfers?	_____	_____	_____

⁴⁷ If a government is presenting comparative prior-year financial statements, the MD&A should address both years presented in the comparative financial statements and include comparative condensed financial information and related analysis for both years. That is, the MD&A should discuss both (a) the current-year results in comparison with the prior year and (b) the prior-year results in comparison with the second prior year. Completely separate MD&As are not required (Q&A item 7.5.4; AAG-SLV 14.57).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
x. Contributions?	_____	_____	_____
xi. Special and extraordinary items?	_____	_____	_____
xii. Transfers?	_____	_____	_____
xiii. Change in net assets?	_____	_____	_____
xiv. Ending net assets?	_____	_____	_____
c. An analysis of the government’s overall financial position and results of operations that addresses whether financial position has improved or deteriorated as a result of the year’s operations? (The analysis should address both governmental and business-type activities and should include reasons for significant changes from the prior year and important economic factors that significantly affected operating results for the year.)	_____	_____	_____
d. An analysis of balances and transactions of individual funds, including the reasons for significant changes in fund balances or fund net assets and whether restrictions, commitments, or other limitations significantly affect the availability of fund resources for future use?	_____	_____	_____
e. An analysis of significant variations between original and final budget amounts and between final budget amounts and actual budget results for the general fund (or its equivalent), including any currently known reasons for those variations that are expected to have a significant effect on future services or liquidity?	_____	_____	_____
f. A description of significant capital asset and long-term debt activity during the year, including a discussion of commitments made for capital expenditures, changes in credit ratings, and debt limitations that may affect the financing of planned facilities or services? (Alternatively, the MD&A could summarize information disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as required by GASB Codification section 2300.111–.115 and refer to it for additional details.)	_____	_____	_____
g. A discussion by governments that use the modified approach to report some or all of their infrastructure assets, including the following:			
i. Significant changes in the assessed condition of eligible infrastructure assets from previous condition assessments?	_____	_____	_____
ii. How the current assessed condition compares with the condition level the government has established?	_____	_____	_____
iii. Any significant differences from the estimated annual amount to maintain or preserve, or both, eligible infrastructure assets compared with the actual amounts spent during the current period?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>h.</i> A description of currently known (as of the date of the auditor's report) facts, decisions, or conditions that are expected to have a significant effect on financial position or results of operations? [GASB 34 par. 11 and fn 6 and 8, as amended by GASB 37 par. 5 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.109 and fn 6 and 9)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>i.</i> A description of subsequent events that are nonrecognized as of the date of the auditors report that are expected to have a significant impact on the government's financial position or results of operations [GASB 56 par. 15 (GASB Cod. sec. 2250.113)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>j.</i> If it is determined that there is substantial doubt about a governmental entity's ability to continue as a going concern, is there discussion of going concern issues in the MD&A depending on facts and circumstances? [GASB 56 par. 16 and 19 (GASB Cod. sec. 2250.114 and .117 and 2300.107)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>4. Is MD&A confined to the topics listed in question 3? (Governments can provide additional details about the required topics. However, information that does not relate to the required topics should not be included in MD&A, but may be provided elsewhere, such as in the letter of transmittal or in other forms of supplementary information.) [GASB 37 par. 4 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.109 and fn 8)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

B. Budgetary Comparison Schedules

Practice Tips

In general, governments may elect to report the required budgetary comparison information in budgetary comparison statements as part of the basic financial statements, rather than as RSI. (Governments that present their budgetary comparison information based on the fund, organization, or program structure that it uses for its legally adopted budget are required to present the information as RSI and can not choose to present it in the basic financial statements.) If presented in the basic financial statements, the budgetary comparison statement and notes to the financial statements should include the same items of information indicated in the following section for RSI.

[GASB 34 fn 53, as amended (GASB Cod. sec. 2200 fn 37 and 2400 fn 1); GASB 34 fn 56 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200 fn 40 and 2400 fn 7)]

Chapter 11, "The Budget," of the Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments* discusses the auditor's responsibility for and procedures on budgetary comparison information, which may differ depending on whether the information is presented as RSI or as a basic financial statement.

<p>1. Does the entity present budgetary comparison schedules for the general fund and for each major special revenue fund that has a legally adopted annual budget? [GASB 34 par. 130, as amended by GASB 41 par. 3 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.182 and 2400.102)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
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	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>a.</i> If the entity has significant budgetary perspective differences that result in its not being able to present budgetary comparisons for the general fund and each major special revenue fund, does it present budgetary comparison schedules for the activities reported in those funds based on the fund, organization, or program structure that the government uses for its legally adopted budget? [GASB 41 par. 3 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.182 and fn 36 and 2400.102 and fn 2)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>b.</i> If a budget is not adopted for the general or a major special revenue fund because it is not legally required and, therefore, presentation of budgetary comparison information is not required, is that situation disclosed in the notes to RSI? [AAG-SLV 11.16 and 14.57]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>2. Does the budgetary comparison schedule present</p>			
<p><i>a.</i> the original appropriated budgets for the reporting period?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>b.</i> the final appropriated budgets for the reporting period?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>c.</i> actual inflows, outflows, and balances, stated on the government's budgetary basis? [GASB 34 par. 130 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.182 and 2400.102)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>3. Is the budgetary comparison schedule presented either using the same format, terminology, and classifications as the budget document, or using the format, terminology, and classifications in a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances? [GASB 34 par. 131 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.183 and 2400.119)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>4. Are individual fund budgetary comparisons presented at the legal level of budgetary control? (If the government presents budgetary comparisons at the legal level of control as supplementary information or in a separate budgetary report that is referred to from the notes to RSI, the presentation of required budgetary comparison information in RSI may be made at a level that aggregates budgetary accounts through revenue source and expenditure function or program.) [NCGAI 10 par. 14, as amended by GASB 34 (GASB Cod. sec. 2400.121); AAG-SLV 11.12]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>5. Is the schedule accompanied by information (either in a separate schedule or in notes to RSI) that reconciles budgetary information to GAAP information? [NCGAI 10 par. 25, as amended by GASB 34 par. 131 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.183 and 2400.103 and .119)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>6. Do notes to RSI disclose excesses of expenditures over appropriations in individual funds presented in the budgetary comparison? [GASB 37 par. 19 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.183 and 2400.103)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>7. Do notes to RSI refer to a separate budgetary report, if one is prepared? [NCGAI 10 par. 14, as amended by GASB 34 par. 131 (GASB Cod. sec. 2400.121)]</p>	_____	_____	_____

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
C. Modified Approach for Eligible Infrastructure Assets				
1.	Does the entity present the following schedules, derived from asset management systems, for all eligible infrastructure assets that are reported using the modified approach: ⁴⁸			
a.	The assessed condition, performed at least every three years, for at least the three most recent complete condition assessments, indicating the dates of the assessments?	_____	_____	_____
b.	The estimated annual amount calculated at the beginning of the fiscal year to maintain and preserve at (or above) the condition level established and disclosed by the government compared with the amounts actually expended for each of the past five reporting periods? [GASB 34 par. 132 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.118)]	_____	_____	_____
c.	If a government applies the modified approach to subsystems of infrastructure assets (rather than at the network level), is the information in these schedules by subsystem? [GASB 34 fn 57 (GASB Cod. sec. 2200.145)]	_____	_____	_____
2.	Do the following disclosures accompany the schedules:			
a.	The basis for the condition measurement and the measurement scale used to assess and report condition?	_____	_____	_____
b.	The condition level at which the government intends to preserve its eligible infrastructure assets reported using the modified approach?	_____	_____	_____
c.	Factors that significantly affect trends in the information reported in the required schedules, including any changes in the measurement scale, the basis for the condition measurement, or the condition assessment methods used during the periods covered by the schedules?	_____	_____	_____
d.	If there is a change in the condition level at which the government intends to preserve eligible infrastructure assets, an estimate of the effect of the change on the estimated annual amount to maintain and preserve those assets for the current period? [GASB 34 par. 133 (GASB Cod. sec. 1400.119)]	_____	_____	_____
D. Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits Plans				
See the subsections on employee benefit pension plans and employee OPEB plans in "section VII."				

⁴⁸ The three most recent complete condition assessments and the estimated and actual amounts to maintain and preserve the infrastructure assets for the previous five reporting periods may not be available initially. In these cases, the required information should be presented for as many complete condition assessments and years of estimated and actual expenses as are available (GASB 34 par. 153 [GASB Cod. sec. 1400.147]).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
E. Pensions and Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions—Employer Reporting			
See the subsections on pensions—employer reporting and postemployment benefits other than pensions—employer reporting in “section VII.”			
F. Public Entity Risk Pools			
See the subsection on public entity risk pools in “section VII.”			

FSP Section 13,200

Auditors' Reports Checklist for Audits Performed in Accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards

Required Supplementary Information, Supplementary Information, and Other Information Added to This Edition of the Checklist

In February 2010, the Auditing Standards Board issued Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 118, *Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 550); SAS No. 119, *Supplementary Information in Relation to the Financial Statements as a Whole* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 551); and SAS No. 120, *Required Supplementary Information* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 558). These standards collectively supersede AU section 550A, *Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements*; AU section 551A, *Reporting on Information Accompanying the Basic Financial Statements in Auditor-Submitted Documents*; and AU section 558A, *Required Supplementary Information* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*), respectively, and are effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010, and early application is permitted. Collectively, these statements address the auditor's responsibilities with respect to information that is required by a designated standard setter (for example, the Financial Accounting Standards Board [FASB], Governmental Accounting Standards Board [GASB], Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, and the International Accounting Standards Board) to accompany an entity's basic financial statements and supplementary and other information that is presented outside the basic financial statements. Because of the timing of the effective date of SAS Nos. 118–120, these standards have been incorporated into this edition of the checklist. It should be noted that the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments* has not been updated for these standards but does include a summary of the standards in appendix D, "Required Supplementary Information, Supplementary Information, and Other Information." Appendix D was added to assist auditors that may decide to early apply the new standards. In addition to describing each standard and its requirements, appendix D includes revisions that will be necessary to certain of the guide's report illustrations once SAS Nos. 118–120 are applied.

.01 This checklist can be used by auditors in reporting on audits of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS). Illustrative auditor's reports are in chapter 14, "Audit Reporting," of the Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments*. This checklist does not address

- the requirements for reporting on audits of financial statements in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* (also referred to as the Yellow Book), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, or on audits performed under the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 (see the checklist for reporting on those audits at FSP section 13,300).
- restricted-use reports (see AU section 532, *Restricting the Use of an Auditor's Report* [AICPA, *Professional Standards*]).
- auditor's reports on special-purpose regulatory presentations (see AU section 623, *Special Reports* [AICPA, *Professional Standards*], and AAG-SLV paragraph 14.70).

- auditor's reports on summary financial information—*popular reports* (see AAG-SLV paragraphs 14.71–.78 and example A-17 in appendix A [paragraph 14.79]).
- auditor's reports on financial statements prepared in conformity with a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), known as other comprehensive basis of accounting (OCBOA) financial statements (see AAG-SLV chapter 15, "Comprehensive Bases of Accounting Other Than Generally Accepted Accounting Principles," and the AICPA Practice Aid *Applying OCBOA in State and Local Governmental Financial Statements* [product no. 006614]).

.02 Explanation of References:

AAG-SLV = AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments* (with conforming changes as of March 1, 2011)

AU = Reference to section number in AICPA *Professional Standards*

.03 Checklist Questionnaire:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
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Basic Financial Statements**Practice Tip**

The auditor's report on governmental financial statements generally is based on *opinion units*. Normally, the opinion units in a government's basic financial statements are (as applicable) the governmental activities; the business-type activities; the aggregate discretely presented component units; each major governmental and enterprise fund; and the aggregate remaining fund information (nonmajor governmental and enterprise funds, the internal service fund type, and the fiduciary fund types). In certain circumstances, auditors may choose to combine the two aggregate opinion units—the one for the aggregate discretely presented component units and the one for the aggregate remaining fund information—into a single opinion unit. The resulting combined unit is referred to as the *aggregate discretely presented component unit and remaining fund information* opinion unit. The AICPA's fourth standard of reporting requires that the auditor's report contain either an expression of opinion regarding the financial statements, taken as a whole, or an assertion to the effect that an opinion cannot be expressed. In reporting on a government's basic financial statements, this fourth standard generally is applied by expressing opinions on the financial statements for each opinion unit required to be presented in those financial statements, or asserting that an opinion on one or more opinion units cannot be expressed. The auditor may express an unqualified opinion on the financial statements of one or more opinion units and modified opinions or disclaimers of opinion on one or more of the other opinion units. Further, the auditor's evaluation of the results of audit procedures that would lead to an opinion modification on one opinion unit may or may not result in an opinion modification on another opinion unit.

[AAG-SLV 14.04–.08]

- | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. If the titles of the financial statements are referred to in the introductory paragraph of the auditor's report, do those titles match the titles of the financial statements presented?
[Generally Accepted] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Do the dates of the financial statements referred to in the introductory paragraph of the report match the dates of the financial statements presented?
[Generally Accepted] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Does the auditor's report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identify in the introductory paragraph each financial statement audited, which may involve reference to the table of contents or to the pages of the financial report on which the financial statements are displayed?
 [AU 508.06; AAG-SLV 14.13] b. identify in the introductory paragraph each opinion unit covered by the report?
 [AAG-SLV 14.13] c. refer in the introductory and opinion paragraphs to the government's major funds individually or, alternatively, refer to them in a general manner if the financial statements clearly identify which governmental and enterprise funds are major?
 [AAG-SLV 14.15] | _____ | _____ | _____ |

4. Does the report express or disclaim opinions on each opinion unit or, if the entity has a single opinion unit, on the financial statements taken as a whole? (See also question 16.)
[AU 508.04; AAG-SLV 14.04, .09, .16, fn 7, examples A-1–A-3 in app. A (14.79), and app. D] _____
- a.* If prior-period financial statements include the minimum information required by GAAP for a complete set of financial statements and we audited those financial statements, have we updated the report on those prior-period financial statements? (See also question 8*d.*)
[AU 508.65; AAG-SLV 14.35] _____
5. If the terms of the engagement cause us to set the scope of the audit and assess materiality at a more-detailed level than by the opinion units required for the basic financial statements (for example, at an individual fund or fund type level), does the report reflect both the standard opinion units for the basic financial statements and the additional opinion units resulting from the more-detailed audit scope?
[AAG-SLV 14.11 and .47] _____
- a.* If the financial statements that are subject to the more-detailed audit scope are reported separately in the government's basic financial statements, does the report on that more-detailed audit scope refer to the presentation of the subject financial statements in the basic financial statements?
[AAG-SLV 14.48 and example A-13 in app. A (14.79)] _____
- b.* If the financial statements that are subject to the more-detailed audit scope are not reported separately in the basic financial statements, does the report on that more-detailed audit scope refer to the presentation of the subject financial statements outside of the basic financial statements as supplementary information (SI), which is supplementary information other than required supplementary information (RSI)?
[AAG-SLV 14.49 and example A-14 in app. A (14.79)] _____

Practice Tip

The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) establishes standards for audits of *issuers*, as that term is defined by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the act) or whose audit is prescribed by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Other entities, including state and local governments, are referred to as *nonissuers*. 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* (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 a GAAS audit and an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. (See also the discussion about that interpretation and that language in AAG-SLV, paragraph A-3, example A-1, and footnote 2 of appendix A [paragraph 14.79].) Interpretation No. 18, "Reference to PCAOB Standards in an Audit Report on a Nonissuer," of AU section 508 (AU sec. 9508 par. .89–.92) explains how the auditor should report if engaged to also follow PCAOB auditing standards in the audit of a nonissuer.

6. Does the auditor's report include
- a.* the appropriate addressee?
[AU 508.09] _____

b.	a title that includes the word independent? ¹ [AU 508.08a]	_____	_____	_____
c.	a statement that the financial statements identified in the report were audited? [AU 508.08b]	_____	_____	_____
d.	a statement that the financial statements are the responsibility of management and that the auditor's responsibility is to express opinion(s) on the financial statements based on his or her audit? [AU 508.08c; AAG-SLV 14.14]	_____	_____	_____
e.	a statement that the audit was conducted in accordance with GAAS and an identification of the United States of America as the country of origin of those standards? [AU 508.08d]	_____	_____	_____
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 508.08e]	_____	_____	_____
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 508.08f]	_____	_____	_____
h.	a statement that the auditor believes that his or her audit provides a reasonable basis for his or her opinion(s)? [AU 508.08g]	_____	_____	_____
i.	an opinion as to whether the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position as of the financial position statement date and the changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows ² for the period then ended of each opinion unit in the entity's financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), with an identification of the United States of America as the country of origin of those accounting principles? [AU 508.08h; AAG-SLV 14.12]	_____	_____	_____
j.	the manual or printed signature of the auditor's firm? ³ [AU 508.08i]	_____	_____	_____
k.	the date (or dual dates) of the auditor's report? [AU 530.03-.05; AU 508.08j and .28]	_____	_____	_____

¹ If the auditor is not independent, see paragraph .09 of AU section 504, *Association With Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*).

² If a government presents required budgetary comparison information as basic financial statements instead of as required supplementary information (RSI), the opinion paragraph(s) should refer to that budgetary comparison information. Explanatory paragraphs, if any, also may need to refer to that budgetary comparison information (AAG-SLV paragraph 14.14 and appendix A [paragraph 14.79] to chapter 14, paragraph A.1 and examples A-1 footnote 3, A-5 footnote 16, A-15 footnote 45, and A-16 footnote 47).

³ When the auditor performs an audit with another auditor on a subcontract, joint audit, or joint venture basis, considerations should be given to how the report is signed (AAG-SLV paragraphs 14.29-.31).

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|----|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 7. | If the opinion(s) is based in part on the report of another auditor and the principal auditor decides not to assume responsibility for the work of the other auditor | | | |
| a. | do the introductory and scope paragraphs disclose this fact? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| i. | Does the reference in the introductory paragraph indicate the division of responsibility for the performance of the audit? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. | does the opinion paragraph(s) include a reference to the report of the other auditor?
[AU 543.03 and .07; AU 508.11a and .12-.13; AAG-SLV 14.26-.28, 14.63, and example A-9 in app. A (14.79)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8. | Certain circumstances, while not affecting the auditor's unqualified opinion, may require that the auditor add explanatory language to the standard report. Is explanatory language added to the report if | | | |
| a. | 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?
[AU 508.11b and .14-.15] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. | there is substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time? ⁴
[AU 508.11c; AU 341.12-.13] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c. | there is a material change between periods in accounting principles or in the method of their application, including a component unit's change in accounting principles? ^{5, 6, 7}
[AU 508.11d and .16-.18; AAG-SLV 14.32 and .46] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| d. | in an updated report on comparative financial statements, the opinion on the prior period is different from the one previously expressed?
[AU 508.11e and .68-.69] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| e. | the financial statements of a prior period (presented for comparative purposes) have been audited by a predecessor auditor whose report is not presented?
[AU 508.11e and .74] | _____ | _____ | _____ |

⁴ If the auditor concludes that the entity's disclosures with respect to its ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time are inadequate, this represents a departure from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) that may result in either a qualified or an adverse opinion. Reporting guidance for such situations is provided in AU section 508, *Reports on Audited Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*) (see paragraph .14 of AU section 341, *The Auditor's Consideration of an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern* [AICPA, *Professional Standards*]).

⁵ The auditor should express a qualified or an adverse opinion on the financial statements of the affected opinion unit(s) (a) if a newly adopted accounting principle is not a GAAP, (b) the method of accounting for the effect of the change is not in conformity with GAAP, or (c) management has not provided reasonable justification for the change in accounting principle (paragraphs .50-.57 of AU section 508).

⁶ The standards for selecting major funds could result in different funds being reported as major each year. Such changes should not be considered a change in accounting principles affecting consistency, and thus no modification to the auditor's report is needed (AAG-SLV paragraph 14.39).

⁷ The adoption of certain Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards constitute changes in accounting principles that, unless immaterial, should be referred to in an explanatory paragraph regarding consistency in the auditor's report (AAG-SLV paragraph 14.17 footnote 9).

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|----|--|-------|-------|-------|
| f. | a matter regarding the financial statements needs to be emphasized?
[AU 508.11 and .19; Interpretation 3 of AU 410 (AU 9410.18); Interpretation 1 of AU 342 (AU 9342.03)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| g. | the auditor uses the work of a specialist in performing the audit and decides to add an explanatory paragraph?
[AU 336.15–.16] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 9. | If prior-period financial information presented with the current-period financial statements is a partial or summarized presentation | | | |
| a. | does the continuing auditor's report not mention the prior-period information in the description of the financial statements audited or in the opinion paragraph(s)? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. | does the auditor's report include an explanatory paragraph following the opinion paragraph(s) if note disclosure about the nature of the information presented is omitted or incomplete? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c. | does the continuing auditor's report make clear the degree of responsibility that he or she is assuming in relation to the prior-period information by stating in the introductory paragraph that the partial or summarized information has been derived from a complete set of financial statements; the date of the auditor's report on the complete financial statements; and the type of opinions expressed? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| d. | if prior-period partial or summarized information has been derived from financial statements that were audited by another auditor, does the report state that fact and not express an opinion on that information?
[AAG-SLV 14.37–.38, and fn 14, fn 15, and fn 16] | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Practice Tip

Scope limitations are restrictions on the scope of the audit, whether imposed by the client or by circumstances, such as the timing of the auditor's work, the inability to obtain sufficient competent evidential matter, or an inadequacy in the accounting records. Scope limitations include situations in which the auditor is unable to obtain sufficient evidential matter to support management's assertions about the nature of a matter involving an uncertainty and its presentation or disclosure in the financial statements. Scope limitations should be differentiated from situations in which the auditor concludes that the financial statements are materially misstated due to departures from GAAP.

[AU 508.22 and .31–.32; AAG-SLV 14.18]

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|-----|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 10. | Is a qualified opinion or disclaimer of opinion considered if scope limitations preclude application of one or more auditing procedures considered necessary in the circumstances?
[AU 508.22–.32 and .61–.63] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11. | If a qualified opinion is 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(s)? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. | is the situation described and referred to in both the scope and opinion paragraphs? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c. | does the qualified opinion include the word <i>except</i> or <i>exception</i> in a phrase such as <i>except for</i> or <i>with the exception of</i> ? | _____ | _____ | _____ |

- d. does the wording in the opinion paragraph indicate that the qualification pertains to the possible effects on the financial statements of the affected opinion unit(s) and not to the scope limitation itself? (That is, the qualification should indicate that the auditor is unable to reach a conclusion on one or more matters material to the financial statements of the affected opinion unit(s), rather than that the auditor’s procedures were restricted.) _____
 [AU 508.21 and .25-.26; AAG-SLV 14.19 and example A-4 in app. A (14.79)]
12. If an opinion is disclaimed because of a scope limitation
- a. is the introductory paragraph modified to state that “we were engaged to audit” rather than “we have audited” the affected opinion unit(s) and to indicate, in the last sentence, the extent of the auditor’s responsibility to express opinions on the financial statements? _____
 [AU 508 fn 21 and AAG-SLV 14.04]
 - b. are all of the substantive reasons for the disclaimer stated in a separate paragraph(s)? _____
 - c. does the report state that the scope of the audit was not sufficient to warrant the expression of an opinion? _____
 - d. does the report avoid identifying procedures that were performed? _____
 - e. is the scope paragraph omitted if the disclaimer is on the financial statements taken as a whole? (See question 16.) _____
 - f. does the report describe the auditor’s reservations about fair presentation in conformity with GAAP? _____
 [AU 508.61-.63 ; AAG-SLV 14.20 and fn 10, 14.21, and example A-4 in app. A (14.79)]

Practice Tip

Consult the AU Topical Index to the AICPA *Professional Standards*, under “Departures From Established Principles,” “Adverse Opinions,” and “Qualified Opinions,” for additional references to specific types of GAAP departures that could result in qualified or adverse opinions. See also chapter 14 of AAG-SLV, especially paragraph 14.22, for descriptions of GAAP departures in governmental financial statements.

13. Is a qualified or an adverse opinion considered in the following circumstances:
- a. The financial statements contain a material departure from GAAP, including inadequate disclosure, omission of RSI, inappropriate accounting principles, or unreasonable accounting estimates? _____
 [AU 508.35-.60; AAG-SLV 14.22]
 - i. If the fund financial statements do not report one or more governmental or enterprise funds as major in conformity with the quantitative criteria of GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management’s Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*, does the report express adverse opinions on the “missing” major fund opinion units because of the omitted display and modify the opinion on the aggregate remaining fund information opinion unit if the missing major fund is contained therein? _____
 [AAG-SLV 14.40 and example A-10 in app. A (14.79)]

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p><i>b.</i> Essential data concerning an impending change in GAAP and the future resulting restatement are not disclosed?
[Interpretation 3 of AU 410 (AU 9410.15)]</p> <p><i>c.</i> The auditor concludes that an illegal act has a material effect on the financial statements, and the act has not been properly accounted for or disclosed?
[AU 317.18]</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> |
| <p>14. If a qualified opinion is expressed because of a GAAP departure</p> | | | |
| <p><i>a.</i> are all of the substantive reasons for the qualified opinion disclosed in one or more separate explanatory paragraphs preceding the opinion paragraph(s)?</p> <p><i>b.</i> does the explanatory paragraph disclose the principle effects of the departure on financial position, results of operations, and, where applicable, cash flows,⁸ if practicable, or state that the effects are not reasonably determinable, if not practicable to do so?</p> <p><i>c.</i> does the qualified opinion include the word <i>except</i> or <i>exception</i> in a phrase such as <i>except for</i> or <i>with the exception of</i> and a reference to the explanatory paragraph?
[AU 508.21, .35–.44, and .52; AAG-SLV 14.23 and A.1 in app. A (14.79)]</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> |
| <p>15. If an adverse opinion is expressed because of a GAAP departure</p> | | | |
| <p><i>a.</i> are all of the substantive reasons for the adverse opinion disclosed in one or more separate explanatory paragraphs preceding the opinion paragraph(s)?</p> <p><i>b.</i> does the explanatory paragraph disclose the principle effects of the departure on financial position, results of operations, and, where applicable, cash flows,⁹ if practicable, or state that the effects are not reasonably determinable, if not practicable to do so?</p> <p><i>c.</i> state that the financial statements do not present fairly the financial position, changes in financial position, or, where applicable, cash flows¹⁰ in conformity with GAAP?
[AU 508.58–.60; AAG-SLV 14.24–.25 and examples A-6–A-7, A-10 and A-12 in app. A (14.79)]</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> |
| <p>16. Does the report render an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole when</p> | | | |
| <p><i>a.</i> the required government-wide or fund financial statements are not presented?</p> <p><i>b.</i> adverse opinions or disclaimers of opinion are appropriate for both the governmental activities and business-type activities opinion units (or for only the governmental activities opinion unit if that is the only required presentation for the primary government in the reporting entity's government-wide financial statements)?</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> |

⁸ See footnote 2.

⁹ See footnote 2.

¹⁰ See footnote 2.

- c. in the auditor's judgment, the financial statements, taken as a whole, are not presented fairly in conformity with GAAP or it is appropriate to disclaim an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole?
[AAG-SLV 14.10, .21, .25, and example A-8 in app. A (14.79)]

Practice Tip

Consult the AU Topical Index to the AICPA *Professional Standards*, under "Departures From Standard Report," for additional references to specific auditor's report modifications.

Financial Statements That Include Only Part of the Reporting Entity

17. If the government also has issued audited financial statements for the reporting entity, does the auditor's report on separate primary government financial statements

- a. indicate that the financial statements are those of the primary government and not of the financial reporting entity? _____
- b. define the term *primary government*? _____
- c. indicate that the primary government's financial statements do not purport to, and do not, fairly present financial position, changes in financial position, or, where applicable, cash flows¹¹ of the financial reporting entity in conformity with GAAP? _____
- d. indicate that the entity has issued separate audited reporting entity financial statements? _____
- e. give opinions or disclaimers of opinion on the opinion units in the primary government's financial statements?
[AAG-SLV 14.42 and example A-11 in app. A (14.79)] _____

18. If the government has not also issued audited financial statements for the reporting entity, does the auditor's report on separate primary government financial statements express opinions on the opinion units that are presented and express an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion on the missing aggregate discretely presented component unit opinion unit? (If the reporting entity financial statements would have included blended component units, the auditor should consider expressing a modified opinion on the opinion units that would have presented those blended component units.)
[AAG-SLV 14.43, fn 18, and example A-12 in app. A (14.79)] _____

19. If the financial statements omit the financial information of one or more (but not all) component units, is the effect of the GAAP departure on the auditor's report considered in relation to the relevant opinion unit(s)?
[AAG-SLV 14.44] _____

20. Does the auditors' report disclose that the entity is a component unit of a financial reporting entity, if applicable?
[AAG-SLV 14.45 and example A-2 in app. A (14.79)] _____

Other Financial Statement Presentations

21. Does the auditor's report on GAAP-basis financial statements for one or more individual funds
- a. report on the audit based on each fund as a separate opinion unit? _____

¹¹ See footnote 2.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <p><i>b.</i> indicate in the introductory and opinion paragraphs the specific fund(s)?</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> |
| <p><i>c.</i> include an explanatory paragraph after the scope paragraph indicating that the financial statements do not purport to, and do not, present the government's financial position, changes in financial position, or, where applicable, cash flows?¹²</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> |
| <p><i>d.</i> consider whether the financial statements include all relevant GAAP financial statements, note disclosures, management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) topics, and other RSI?</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> |
| <p><i>e.</i> consider the extent to which the financial statement presentation may be misleading to financial statement users who might misunderstand that the financial statements are meant to represent the overall government? (For example, if a government presents a complete set of fund financial statements, that results in a misleading presentation and should result in the auditor expressing an adverse opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. See question 16.)
[AAG-SLV 14.65–.68 and example A-15 in app. A (14.79)]</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> |
| <p>22. Does the auditor's report on GAAP-basis financial statements for governmental departments, agencies, or programs¹³</p> | | | |
| <p><i>a.</i> report on the audit based on the involved opinion units?</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> |
| <p><i>b.</i> include an explanatory paragraph after the scope paragraph indicating that the financial statements do not purport to, and do not, present the government's financial position, changes in financial position, or, where applicable, cash flows?¹⁴</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> |
| <p><i>c.</i> consider whether the financial statements include all relevant GAAP financial statements, note disclosures, MD&A topics, and other RSI?
[AAG-SLV 14.69 and example A-16 in app. A (14.79)]</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> | <p>_____</p> |

¹² See footnote 2.

¹³ When an organizational unit is coterminous with a single fund, it is appropriate for the government to issue a fund financial statement, rather than a departmental financial statement (AAG-SLV paragraph 14.69 footnote 29).

¹⁴ See footnote 2.

Required Supplementary Information and Supplementary Information Other Than Required Supplementary Information¹⁵

Practice Tip

The Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments* includes flowcharts that summarize auditor procedures and reporting on RSI and SI.

Auditors that have not yet implemented SAS Nos. 119–120 should answer question 23.

23. If the auditor is so engaged, does the report render an opinion on whether either or both RSI and SI are fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with GAAP?¹⁶
[AU 550A.03; AU 558A.02; AAG-SLV 14.53]
- a. Is the reporting on the results of the audit based on the terms of the engagement?
[AAG-SLV 14.53]

Auditors that have not yet implemented SAS No. 120 should answer question 24.

24. For unaudited RSI
- a. does the report include an explanatory paragraph if
- i. applicable RSI is omitted?¹⁷
 - ii. the measurement or presentation of such information departs materially from prescribed guidelines?
 - iii. the auditor is unable to complete the prescribed procedures with respect to such information?
 - iv. the auditor is unable to remove substantial doubts about whether such information conforms to prescribed guidelines?
[AU 558A.08; AU 551A.16; AAG-SLV 14.56]

¹⁵ In February 2010, the Auditing Standards Board issued Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 118, *Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 550); SAS No. 119, *Supplementary Information in Relation to the Financial Statements as a Whole* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 551); and SAS No. 120, *Required Supplementary Information* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 558). These standards collectively supersede AU section 550A, *Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements*; AU section 551A, *Reporting on Information Accompanying the Basic Financial Statements in Auditor-Submitted Documents*; and AU section 558A, *Required Supplementary Information* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*), respectively, and are effective for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010, and early application is permitted. Collectively, these statements address the auditor's responsibilities with respect to information that is required by a designated standard setter (for example, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, GASB, Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, and the International Accounting Standards Board) to accompany an entity's basic financial statements and supplementary and other information that is presented outside the basic financial statements. Because of the timing of the effective date of SAS Nos. 118–120, these standards have been incorporated into this edition of the checklist. However, appendix D, "Required Supplementary Information, Supplementary Information, and Other Information," in the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments* has been added to assist auditors that may decide to early apply the new standards. In addition to describing each standard and its requirements, appendix D includes revisions that will be necessary to certain of the guide's report illustrations once SAS Nos. 118–120 are applied.

¹⁶ Unless the auditor is engaged to express an opinion whether RSI or supplementary information (SI) is fairly presented in conformity with GAAP, this checklist refers to the information as *unaudited*, even though generally accepted auditing standards require the auditor to perform specific procedures and perhaps to report on the information.

¹⁷ This includes situations in which all of the required budgetary comparison information is omitted or if only part of the required budgetary comparison information is presented as RSI. If, however, the government chooses to present required budgetary comparison information as a basic financial statement and presents only part of the required information, the omission constitutes a departure from GAAP in the basic financial statements that the auditor should consider in evaluating his or her opinions on the opinion units for which budgetary presentations are required but not made (AAG-SLV paragraph 14.56 footnote 22).

- b. if the RSI is presented in an auditor-submitted document, or if the auditor chooses to or is engaged to report on the RSI in a client-prepared document, does the report
 - i. state that the audit was performed for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the entity's basic financial statements? _____
 - ii. specifically identify the RSI? _____
 - iii. state that the RSI is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements? _____
 - iv. include either or both an opinion on whether the RSI is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole or a disclaimer of opinion? _____
 - v. consider the effect of any modifications in the report on the basic financial statements?
[AU 550A.07; AU 551A.06, .10, and .12-.14; AU 558A.09; AAG-SLV 14.60-.62 and example A-1 in app. A (14.79)] _____
- c. if the RSI on which the report provides an "in relation to" opinion includes prior-year information and the basic financial statements for the prior year are not also presented in the financial report
 - i. and a continuing auditor subjected the prior-year RSI to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements in the prior year, does the report include
 - (1) a statement that the prior-year basic financial statements are not included in the current-year presentation? _____
 - (2) the date of the auditor's report on the prior-year financial statements? _____
 - (3) the types of opinions expressed on those prior-year financial statements? _____
 - ii. and a predecessor auditor audited the basic financial statements in the years for which the prior-year RSI is presented, and that auditor subjected the prior-year RSI to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements in the prior year and expressed an "in relation to" opinion on that information, does the report include:
 - (1) statements that the prior-year basic financial statements are not included in the current-year presentation and that those financial statements were audited by another auditor? _____
 - (2) the date of the predecessor auditor's report? _____
 - (3) the types of opinions expressed on those prior-year financial statements and on the RSI?
[AAG-SLV 14.64] _____

Auditors who have implemented SAS No. 120 should answer question 25.

25. For unaudited RSI

- a. does the report include an explanatory paragraph following the opinion paragraph that refers to the RSI?
[AU 558.07; AAG-SLV app. D] _____

- b. does the report include language to explain the following circumstances as applicable:
 - i. The RSI is included, and the procedures in paragraph 5 of SAS No. 120 have been applied? _____
 - ii. The RSI is omitted? _____
 - iii. Some RSI is missing and some is presented in accordance with the prescribed guidelines? _____
 - iv. Material departures from the prescribed guidelines have been identified by the auditor? _____
 - v. Auditor is unable to complete the procedures in paragraph 5 of SAS No. 120? _____
 - vi. Auditor has unresolved doubts about whether the RSI is presented in accordance with prescribed guidelines?
[AU 558.07; AAG-SLV app. D] _____

- c. if the entity presented all or some of the RSI does the explanatory paragraph include the following as applicable:
 - i. A statement that [*accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America*] require that the [*identify the RSI*] be presented to supplement the basic financial statements? _____
 - ii. A statement that such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the [*GASB*], who considers it to be an essential party of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context? _____
 - iii. If the auditor is able to complete the procedures in paragraph 5 of SAS No. 120 ? _____
 - iv. A statement that the auditor applied certain limited procedures to the RSI in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management’s responses to the auditor’s inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge the auditor obtained during the audit of the basic financial statements? _____
 - v. A statement that the auditor does not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide the auditor with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance?
[AU 558.08(a)–(b); AAG-SLV app. D] _____

- d. if the auditor is unable to complete the procedures in paragraph 5 of SAS No. 120 does the explanatory paragraph include all of the following as applicable:
 - i. A statement that the auditor was unable to apply certain limited procedures to the RSI in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States because [*state reasons*]? _____

- | | | | | |
|------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| ii. | A statement that the auditor does not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information?
[AU 558.08(c)–(d)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| e. | if some of the RSI is omitted does the explanatory paragraph include all of the following as applicable: | | | |
| i. | A statement that management has omitted [<i>description of the missing RSI</i>] that [<i>accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America</i>] require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| ii. | A statement that such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by [<i>GASB</i>] who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| iii. | A statement that the auditor's opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by the missing information?
[AU 558.08(e)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| f. | if the measurement or presentation of RSI departs materially from the prescribed guidelines, does the explanatory paragraph include a statement that although the auditor's opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected, material departures from prescribed guidelines exist [<i>describe the material departures form the applicable financial reporting framework</i>]?
[AU 558.08(f)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| g. | if the auditor has unresolved doubts about whether the RSI is measured or presented in accordance with prescribed guidelines, does the explanatory paragraph include a statement that although the auditor's opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected, the results of the limited procedures have raised doubts about whether material modification should be made to the RSI for it to be presented in accordance with guidelines established by [<i>GASB</i>]?
[AU 558.08(g)] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| h. | if all of the RSI is omitted does the explanatory paragraph include all of the following as applicable: | | | |
| i. | A statement that management has omitted [<i>description of the missing RSI</i>] that [<i>accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America</i>] require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| ii. | A statement that such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by [<i>GASB</i>] who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| iii. | A statement that the auditor's opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by the missing information?
[AU 558.09] | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Auditors who have not yet implemented SAS Nos. 118–119 should answer question 26.

26. For unaudited SI

- a. if the SI 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 550A.04; AU 508.11h; AAG-SLV 14.59]
- b. if the SI is presented in an auditor-submitted document, or if the auditor chooses to or is engaged to report on the SI in a client-prepared document, does the report
 - i. state that the audit was performed for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the entity’s basic financial statements? _____
 - ii. specifically identify the SI? _____
 - iii. state that the SI is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements? _____
 - iv. include either or both an opinion on whether the SI is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole or a disclaimer of opinion? _____
 - v. consider the effect of any modifications in the report on the basic financial statements? _____
[AU 550A.07; AU 551A.06, .10, and .12–.14; AAG-SLV 14.60–.62 and example A-1 in app. A (14.79)]
- c. if the SI on which the report provides an “in relation to” opinion includes prior-year information and the basic financial statements for the prior year are not also presented in the financial report
 - i. and a continuing auditor subjected the prior-year SI to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements in the prior year, does the report include
 - (1) a statement that the prior-year basic financial statements are not included in the current-year presentation? _____
 - (2) the date of the auditor’s report on the prior-year financial statements? _____
 - (3) the types of opinions expressed on those prior-year financial statements? _____
 - ii. and a predecessor auditor audited the basic financial statements in the years for which the prior-year SI is presented, and that auditor subjected the prior-year proper SI to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements in the prior year and expressed an “in relation to” opinion on that information, does the report include
 - (1) statements that the prior-year basic financial statements are not included in the current-year presentation and that those financial statements were audited by another auditor? _____
 - (2) the date of the predecessor auditor’s report? _____

(3) the types of opinions expressed on those prior-year financial statements and on the SI?
[AAG-SLV 14.64]

Auditors who have implemented SAS No. 119 should answer question 27.

27. For unaudited SI

a. did terms of the engagement require the auditor to report on whether SI is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole?¹⁸
[AU 551.01]

b. if the entity presented SI with the financial statements did the auditor report on the SI in either (1) an explanatory paragraph following the opinion paragraph on the financial statements or (2) in a separate report on the SI?
[AU 551.09; AAG-SLV app. D]

c. does the explanatory paragraph on SI or the separate report include the following as applicable:

i. A statement that the auditor was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole?

ii. A statement that the SI is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements?

iii. A statement that the SI is the responsibility of management and was derived from, and relates directly to, the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements?

iv. A statement that the SI 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America?

v. A statement that, in the auditor's opinion, the SI is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole (when an unqualified opinion has been issued on the financial statements and the auditor has concluded the SI is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole)?

vi. A statement that, in the auditor's opinion, except for the effects on the SI of [refer to the paragraph in the auditor's report explaining the qualification on the financial statements], such information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole (when a qualified opinion has been issued on the financial statements and the qualification has an effect on the SI)?

[AU 551.09(a)-(f); AAG-SLV app. D]

¹⁸ If the auditor is not engaged to report on whether SI is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole, the provisions of SAS No. 119 do not apply and the auditor is required to apply the provisions of SAS No. 118.

- d. if a separate report on SI is issued, does it include a reference to the report on the financial statements, the date of that report, the nature of the opinion expressed on the financial statements, and any report modifications?
[AU 551.10] _____
- e. if the auditor’s report on the audited financial statements contained an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, did the auditor refrain from expressing an opinion on the SI? _____
 - i. If the auditor was unable to withdraw from the engagement to report on the SI, did the report on the SI 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 SI?
[AU 551.11] _____
- f. is the date of the auditor’s report on SI in relation to the financial statements as a whole dated no earlier than the date on which the auditor completed the procedures in paragraph 7 of SAS No. 119?
[AU 551.12] _____
- g. if the auditor concluded, on the basis of the procedures performed, that the SI is materially misstated in relation to the financial statements as a whole, did the auditor discuss the matter with management and propose appropriate revision of the SI? _____
 - i. If management did not revise the SI, did the auditor either (1) modify the auditor’s opinion on the SI and describe the misstatement in the auditor’s report or (2) withhold the auditor’s separate report on the SI (when a separate report is issued on SI)?
[AU 551.13] _____

Auditors who have implemented SAS No. 118 should answer questions 28–32.

- 28. Did the auditor include an explanatory paragraph disclaiming an opinion on the other information?
[AU 550.A2; AAG-SLV app. D] _____
- 29. Was the auditor’s opinion on the financial statements modified in accordance with AU section 508 if a material inconsistency was identified by the auditor prior to the report release date that required revision of the audited financial statements for which management refused to make the revision? _____
- 30. Did the auditor communicate to those charged with governance any material inconsistencies identified by the auditor prior to the report release date that required revision of the other information for which management refused to make the revision?
 - a. Did the auditor include an explanatory paragraph describing the material inconsistency in accordance with AU section 508? _____
 - b. Did the auditor withhold the auditor’s report? _____
 - c. Did the auditor withdraw from the engagement if possible under applicable law or regulation?
[AU 550.11] _____

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. | Did the auditor apply the relevant requirements of AU section 561, <i>Subsequent Discover of Facts Existing at the Date of the Auditor's Report</i> , if revision of the audited financial statements was necessary as a result of a material inconsistency with other audited information when the auditor's report on the financial statements had already been released? | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| a. | If management agreed to make the revision, did the auditor carry out the procedures necessary in the circumstances as discussed in paragraph A9 of SAS No. 118?
[AU 550.13] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. | If management refused to make the revision, did the auditor notify those charged with governance of the auditor's concerns regarding the OI and take any further appropriate action?
[AU 550.14] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 32. | Did the auditor discuss any apparent material misstatements of fact (noted when reading the OI for purposes of identifying material inconsistencies) with management?
[AU 550.15] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| a. | After discussions with management, did the auditor request management to consult with a qualified third party when the auditor still considered there were apparent material misstatements of fact?
[AU 550.16] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. | If management refused to correct a material misstatement of fact in the OI, did the auditor notify those charged with governance of the auditor's concerns regarding the OI and take any further appropriate action?
[AU 550.17] | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 33. | If the auditor is relying on another auditor's work on RSI or SI, is the report modified to refer to the work of the other auditor?
[AAG-SLV 14.63, example A-9 in app. A (14.79), and app. D] | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Other Auditor Communications

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|-------|-------|-------|
| 34. | Has the auditor communicated, in writing to management and those charged with governance within 60 days following release of the auditor's report on the financial statements, internal control deficiencies identified in the audit that are considered to be significant deficiencies and material weaknesses, including those communicated in prior audits and have not yet been remediated? The communication should include | | | |
| a. | a statement that the purpose of the auditor's consideration of internal control was to express an opinion on the financial statements, but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control over financial reporting. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. | a statement that the auditor is not expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c. | a statement that indicates the auditor's consideration of internal control was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| d. | a definition of the term <i>material weakness</i> and, where relevant, the definition of the term <i>significant deficiency</i> . | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| e. | identification of the matters that are considered to be significant deficiencies, and if applicable, those that are considered to be material weaknesses. | _____ | _____ | _____ |

- f. a statement that the communication is intended solely for the information and use of management, those charged with governance, and others within the organization, and that the communication is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specific parties. _____
- g. if an entity is required to furnish such auditor communications to a governmental authority, specific reference to such governmental authorities may be made. _____
[AU 325.17–.26; AAG-SLV 4.96–.97 and 13.36–.37]

Practice Tips

SAS No. 115, *Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 325), further clarifies standards and provides guidance on communicating matters related to an entity's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) identified in an audit of financial statements. It is applicable whenever an auditor expresses an opinion on financial statements (including a disclaimer of opinion).

In general, SAS No. 115 provides guidance to (a) enhance the auditor's ability to identify and evaluate deficiencies in internal control during an audit, and then (b) communicates to management and those charged with governance those deficiencies or material weaknesses. Under SAS No. 115, the auditor applies the criteria of magnitude and likelihood (reasonable possibility) when classifying control deficiencies as deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses.

The AICPA published Audit Risk Alert *Communicating Internal Control Related Matters in an Audit—Understanding SAS No. 115* (product no. 022539) to assist in understanding the requirements of this SAS. This Audit Risk Alert provides specific case studies to help determine whether identified control weaknesses would constitute a significant deficiency or material weakness; it can be obtained by calling the AICPA at 888.777.7077 or visiting www.cpa2biz.com.

35. Does the auditor follow the reporting requirements of AU section 380, *The Auditor's Communication With Those Charged With Governance*, when communicating the following to management and those charged with governance:
- The auditor's responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards, and where applicable *Government Auditing Standards* and OMB Circular A-133 (see FSP section 13,300);
 - An overview of the planned scope and timing of the audit; and
 - Significant findings from the audit? _____
[AU 380.23–.47]
36. If the auditor has determined that there is evidence that fraud may exist, has the auditor complied with the reporting requirements of AU section 316, *Consideration of Fraud in a Financial Statement Audit*, paragraphs .79–.82? _____
[AU 316.79–.82]
37. Has the auditor adequately informed those charged with governance with respect to illegal acts that come to the auditor's attention? _____
[AU 317.17]

38. If during a GAAS audit of the financial statements the auditor becomes aware that the entity is subject to an audit requirement that may not be encompassed in the terms of the engagement, has the auditor communicated to management and the audit committee, or to others with equivalent authority and responsibility, that an audit in accordance with GAAS may not satisfy the relevant legal, regulatory, or contractual requirements?

a. Did the auditor consider how the client's actions in response to such communication relate to other aspects of the audit, including the potential effect on the financial statements and on the auditor's report on those financial statements?

[AAG-SLV 1.13]

FSP Section 13,300

Auditors' Reports Checklist for Audits Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards and OMB Circular A-133

.01 *Government Auditing Standards* (GAS or the Yellow Book), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States of the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), applies to the audits of governmental entities, programs, activities, and functions, and of governmental assistance administered by contractors, not-for-profit entities (NFPs), and other nongovernmental entities, when required by statute or other mandates or when auditors hold themselves out as following those standards.¹ The Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (the Single Audit Act) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations* (Circular A-133), require a single or program-specific audit for entities that expend \$500,000 or more of federal awards in a fiscal year. The Single Audit Act requires single audits and program-specific audits of federal awards to be performed in accordance with GAS. Similarly, GAS requires the use of its standards when auditing compliance with regulations relating to federal award expenditures and other governmental financial assistance in conjunction with or as a by-product of a financial statement audit.

Practice Tips

It is important for recipients of funds under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and their auditors to keep up to date on the issues, requirements, and guidance related to Recovery Act funding. The OMB is issuing guidance related to the Recovery Act on an ongoing basis; however, much of this information has been incorporated into the Compliance Supplement (available on the OMB website at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants_circulars).

Additionally, the AICPA Government Audit Quality Center (GAQC) Recovery Act Resource Center (www.aicpa.org/INTERESTAREAS/GOVERNMENTALAUDITQUALITY/RESOURCES/RECOVERYACTRESOURCECENTER/Pages/default.aspx) is open to the public and provides access to a number of GAQC resources as well as links to other websites of interest to auditors.

(continued)

¹ As discussed in paragraph 4.26 of the April 1, 2011, edition of the AICPA Audit Guide *Government Auditing Standards and Circular A-133 Audits* (the guide), paragraph 5.06 of *Government Auditing Standards* (GAS) acknowledges that an auditee may need a financial statement audit for purposes other than to comply with a requirement calling for an audit in accordance with GAS. For example, the auditee may need a financial statement audit to issue bonds. In that case, GAS permits auditors to issue a separate report on the financial statements conforming only to the requirements of generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS). The AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments* discusses auditor association with municipal securities filings and the use of GAS reports and references in the official statement. That guide states that the official statement should not include the reports required by GAS and that guide states that it generally is advisable for the official statements to use an auditor's report on the financial statements that does not refer to the GAS audit or to those reports. The information contained in this checklist is based on the 2007 revision of GAS, which is effective for audits of periods beginning on or after January 1, 2008.

Detailed Recovery Act guidance has not been incorporated into this edition of the checklist. However, the 2011 edition of the AICPA Audit Guide Government Auditing Standards *and Circular A-133 Audits* includes a section at the end of each chapter in part II, "Circular A-133 Audits," titled "American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Considerations" that highlights areas of consideration related to Recovery Act awards in a compliance audit.

.02 This checklist has two parts: part I is for auditor's reports on financial statement audits performed in accordance with GAS. (This checklist does not address the performance auditing or attestation standards of GAS. It also does not address types of financial audits other than financial statement audits, except for Circular A-133 audits.) Part II contains the additional requirements for auditor's reports on audits performed in accordance with the Single Audit Act and Circular A-133.² For audits performed in accordance with Circular A-133, both parts I and II of this checklist should be completed. Illustrative auditor's reports on financial statement audits performed in accordance with GAS and illustrative auditor's reports and an illustrative schedule of findings and questioned costs for Circular A-133 audits are in the AICPA Audit Guide Government Auditing Standards *and Circular A-133 Audits*.

.03 The OMB issues an annual Circular A-133 compliance supplement for conducting single audits. That supplement is available from the Government Printing Office by calling (202) 512-1800 and on the OMB's website at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants_circulars/. The AICPA issues an annual Audit Risk Alert Government Auditing Standards *and Circular A-133 Developments* as a complement to the Audit Guide Government Auditing Standards *and Circular A-133 Audits*.

.04 The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) establishes standards for audits of *issuers*, as that term is defined by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the act) or whose audit is prescribed by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Other entities are referred to as *nonissuers*. Because state and local governments are nonissuers, this checklist does not address PCAOB standards. However, although not common, the auditor may be engaged to audit and report on the effectiveness of a state or local government's internal control over financial reporting in accordance with PCAOB auditing standards. In those cases, the auditor should modify this checklist considering the guidance in PCAOB standards, the GAO Internet Notice at www.gao.gov/govaud/ybk01.htm titled *Guidance on Complying with Government Auditing Standards Reporting Requirements for the Report on Internal Control for Audits of Certain Entities Subject to the Requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Government Auditing Standards*, and Interpretation No. 18, "Reference to PCAOB Standards in an Audit Report on a Nonissuer," of AU section 508, *Reports on Audited Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 9508 par. .89–.92), as well as the discussion in the preface of the AICPA Audit Guide Government Auditing Standards *and Circular A-133 Audits*.

.05 As explained in chapter 14, "Audit Reporting," of the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments* and the first practice tip in section 13,200, "Auditors' Reports Checklist for Audits Performed in Accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards," the auditor generally expresses or disclaims an opinion on a government's basic financial statements by providing an opinion or disclaimer of opinion on each opinion unit required to be presented in those financial statements. This checklist sometimes uses the singular terms *opinion* and *disclaimer of opinion* to encompass the multiple opinions and disclaimers of opinions that generally will be provided on a government's financial statements.

.06 This checklist has been updated for the revisions to OMB Circular A-133 published in the *Federal Register* on June 26, 2007, the latest revision to Circular A-133. Although this most recent revision to Circular A-133 contains the definition of *significant deficiency* and *material weakness* as defined in Statement on Auditing Standards No. 112, *Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit*, a statement published on OMB's website at the Circular A-133 link has clarified the terms *significant deficiency* and *material*

² Statement on Auditing Standard (SAS) No. 117, *Compliance Audits* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 801), is applicable when an auditor is engaged or required by law or regulation to perform a compliance audit in accordance with (a) GAAS, (b) standards for financial audits under GAS, and (c) a governmental audit requirement that requires an auditor to express an opinion on compliance. This SAS addresses the application of GAAS to a compliance audit and does not apply to the financial statement audit that may be performed in conjunction with a compliance audit.

weakness are to be used as defined in generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS) issued by the AICPA and GAS issued by the GAO. The result of this clarification is that Circular A-133 reports should be updated for the guidance in AU section 325, *Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*). Interpretation No. 1, "Communicating Deficiencies in Internal Control Over Compliance in an Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133 Audit," of AU section 325 (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1, AU sec. 9325 par. .01-.04) provides guidance on implementing these reporting requirements. This checklist has been updated for OMB reports based on AU section 325.

.07 Explanation of References:

A-133 = OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, as revised for the June 27, 2003, and June 26, 2007, revisions.

AAG-SLA = AICPA Audit Guide Government Auditing Standards *and Circular A-133 Audits* (with conforming changes as of April 1, 2011)

AU = Reference to section number in AICPA *Professional Standards*

GAS = GAO 2007 revision to *Government Auditing Standards*

.08 Checklist Questionnaire:

Part I—Reports on Audits Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
1. In a financial statement audit performed in accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> , has the auditor issued the following reports: ³			
a. A report on the entity's financial statements that provides an opinion or disclaimer of opinion on the financial statements? [GAS 5.03; AAG-SLA 4.04 and .22]	_____	_____	_____
b. A report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance with laws, regulations, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements based on an audit of financial statements performed in accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> ? [GAS 5.07; AAG-SLA 4.04, .08, .16, and .27–.28]	_____	_____	_____

Report on the Financial Statements

2. In addition to the elements listed in the checklist for the auditor's report on the financial statements at section 13,200, does the auditor's report on the financial statements contain			
a. a statement that the audit was conducted in accordance with the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> , issued by the Comptroller General of the United States? ⁴ [GAS 5.05; AAG-SLA 4.05a, .22d, and .24]	_____	_____	_____
b. a statement or a reference to a separate report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters prepared in accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> , ⁵ which includes			
i. a description of the scope of testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance with laws, regulations, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements and the results of that testing, and a statement about whether the tests performed provided sufficient appropriate evidence to support an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance with laws, regulations, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements? ⁶	_____	_____	_____

³ No provision in GAS requires the auditee to prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). If an auditee prepares financial statements in conformity with comprehensive bases of accounting other than GAAP, known as other comprehensive bases of accounting, the auditor still is required to express or disclaim an opinion and should follow the reporting guidance in AU section 623, *Special Reports* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*) (GAS paragraph 5.03 footnote 62, and AAG-SLA paragraph 4.22h).

⁴ When personal, external, and organizational impairments to independence exist, a government auditor who cannot decline to perform the work because of a legislative requirement or for other reasons should report the impairment in the scope section of the auditor's report (GAS paragraph 3.05 and AAG-SLA paragraph 4.22d).

⁵ If the reporting on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance and other matters is included in the report on the financial statements, the reference to the separate report is not required. The Audit Guide *Government Auditing Standards and Circular A-133 Audits* recommends separate reporting (AAG-SLA paragraphs 4.05b and 4.22i).

⁶ Paragraph 4.08 of the guide notes that GAS permits, but does not require, an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance if sufficient work was performed. This statement should be modified if the auditor is providing an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance in the GAS report (AAG-SLA paragraphs 4.05b and 4.22i).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p>ii. if a separate report is issued, a reference to the separate report is included in the report on the financial statements and a statement that the separate report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> and should be considered in assessing the results of the audit? [GAS 5.08-.09; AAG-SLA 4.05b and .22i]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>3. If the auditor does not follow an applicable standard of <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>, does the scope section of the report disclose the standard that was not followed, the reasons therefore, and how not following the standard affected, or could have affected, the results of the audit? [GAS 1.12b; AAG-SLA 4.25]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>4. If a component unit or fund that is material to an opinion unit is not required to have an audit in accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>, has the scope paragraph of the report on the financial statements been modified to indicate the portion of the entity that was not audited in accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>? (If it is not evident from the financial statements to which opinion unit the component unit or fund relates, the auditor should consider identifying the opinion unit in addition to the name of the component unit or fund.) [AAG-SLA 4.39-.40]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit Performed in Accordance With <i>Government Auditing Standards</i></p>			
<p>5. Does the auditor's report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance and other matters conform to the standard report language illustrated in AAG-SLA? [AAG-SLA examples 4-3-4-5 and 4-7 in app. A (par. 4.51)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>6. Does the auditor's report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance and other matters contain</p> <p>a. a statement that the auditor has audited the financial statements of the auditee's opinion units and a reference to the auditor's report on the financial statements, including a description of any departure from the standard report (for example, a qualified opinion, a modification about consistency because of a change in accounting principle, or a reference to the report of other auditors)? [AAG-SLA 4.28a and .51 and examples 4-3, 4-5, and 4-7 in app. A (4.51)]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>b. a statement that the audit was conducted in accordance with GAAS (with an identification of the United States of America as the country of origin of those standards) and with the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States?⁷</p>	_____	_____	_____

⁷ See footnote 4 (GAS paragraph 3.06 and AAG-SLA paragraph 4.28b).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
c. a statement that in planning and performing the audit, the auditor considered the auditee's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing the auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements and not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting; and accordingly, does not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the auditee's internal control over financial reporting? ⁸	_____	_____	_____
d. a statement that the auditor's consideration of internal control over financial reporting is not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses? If material weaknesses are noted, a statement that there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified?	_____	_____	_____
e. the definitions of <i>deficiency in internal control</i> and <i>material weakness</i> ?	_____	_____	_____
f. if material weaknesses are noted, a statement that certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting were identified that the auditor considers to be material weaknesses?	_____	_____	_____
g. if material weaknesses are identified, a description of the material weakness identified (including the views of responsible officials and their planned corrective action) or a reference to a separate schedule in which material weaknesses, views of responsible officials, and their planned corrective action are described?	_____	_____	_____
h. if significant deficiencies are noted, a statement that certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting were identified that the auditor considers to be significant deficiencies?	_____	_____	_____
i. if significant deficiencies are identified, a description of the significant deficiencies identified (including the views of responsible officials and their planned corrective action) or a reference to a separate schedule in which significant deficiencies, views of responsible officials, and their planned corrective action are described? ⁹	_____	_____	_____
j. if significant deficiencies are identified, the definition of a <i>significant deficiency</i> ?	_____	_____	_____
k. if no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses are noted, a statement that no material weaknesses were identified; if significant deficiencies are noted but no material weaknesses were identified, a statement that no material weaknesses were identified? ¹⁰	_____	_____	_____

⁸ Paragraph 4.08 of the guide notes that GAS permits, but does not require, an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance if sufficient work was performed. This statement should be modified if the auditor is providing an opinion on internal control over financial reporting (AAG-SLA paragraph 4.28c of the guide).

⁹ For an audit in accordance with Circular A-133, all findings, including those required to be reported under GAS, should be included in the schedule of findings and questioned costs. Therefore, for such audits, this report should refer to the schedule of findings and questioned costs. See the questions about that schedule in part II of this checklist (AAG-SLA paragraphs 4.28f and 13.17).

¹⁰ AU section 325, *Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*), precludes an auditor from issuing a written report representing that no significant deficiencies were noted during an audit.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<p><i>l.</i> a statement that as part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the auditee's financial statements are free of material misstatement, the auditor performed tests of the auditee's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>m.</i> a statement that providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of the audit and that, accordingly, the auditor does not express such an opinion?¹¹</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>n.</i> a statement that notes whether the results of tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters (certain fraud and abuse) that are required to be reported under <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> and, if they are, describes the instances of noncompliance and other matters (including the views of responsible officials and their planned corrective action) or refers to the separate schedule in which the noncompliance and other matters, views of responsible officials, and their planned corrective action are described?¹² When the views of responsible officials are included (auditee's written response) also include a statement that the auditor did not audit the auditee's response and, accordingly, expresses no opinion on it? [AAG-SLA 4.25 and 4.28<i>n</i>]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>o.</i> if applicable, a statement that additional matters were communicated to the auditee in a management letter? [AAG-SLA table 4-1, par. 4.28<i>a</i> and .37, and examples 4-3-4-7]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>p.</i> a separate paragraph at the end of the report stating that the report is intended solely for the information and use of the management, [identify the body or individuals charged with governance], others within the entity, and [identify any specified legislative or regulatory body]¹³ and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties?¹⁴</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>q.</i> the manual or printed signature of the auditor's firm of organization?</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p><i>r.</i> the date of the auditor's report? [AAG-SLA 4.28]</p>	_____	_____	_____
<p>7. Does the report carry the same date as the report on the financial statements? [AAG-SLA 4.28<i>r</i>]</p>	_____	_____	_____

¹¹ Paragraph 4.08 of the guide notes that GAS permits, but does not require, an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance if sufficient work was performed. This statement should be modified if the auditor is providing an opinion on compliance (AAG-SLA paragraph 4.28*c*).

¹² See footnote 9 (AAG-SLA paragraph 4.28*j*).

¹³ For an audit in accordance with Circular A-133, this reference should include federal awarding agencies and, if applicable, pass-through entities (AAG-SLA paragraphs 4.28*m* and 13.17).

¹⁴ This paragraph conforms to AU section 532, *Restricting the Use of an Auditor's Report* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*). See AU section 532 for additional guidance on restricted-use reports (AAG-SLA paragraph 4.28*p*).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
8. If a component unit or fund that is material to an opinion unit is not required to have an audit in accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> , has the scope paragraph of the report been modified to indicate the portion of the entity that was not audited in accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> ? (If it is not evident from the financial statements to which opinion unit the component unit or fund relates, the auditor should consider identifying the opinion unit in addition to the name of the component unit or fund.) [AAG-SLA 4.39–.41]	_____	_____	_____
9. If certain pertinent information is prohibited from public disclosure or is excluded from a report due to the confidential or sensitive nature of the information (as it may be by federal, state, or local laws or regulations), does the auditor’s report state that certain information has been omitted and the reason or other circumstance that makes the omission necessary? [GAS 5.39; AAG-SLA 4.05g]	_____	_____	_____
10. Does the language in the compliance and other matters section of the report refer to findings that do or may include fraud and abuse? (That language should appear in all reports, even if the report does not describe or refer to findings of fraud or abuse or even if the only findings of fraud or abuse are described in or referred to from the section on internal control over financial reporting.) [AAG-SLA 4.31]	_____	_____	_____
11. Are findings that relate to both internal control over financial reporting and to compliance reported in or referred to from both the section of the report concerning internal control over financial reporting and in the section of the report concerning compliance and other matters? (The reporting in one section of the report or schedule may be in summary form with a reference to a detailed reporting in the other section.) [AAG-SLA 4.30]	_____	_____	_____
12. Are findings of fraud and abuse reported in or referred to from the compliance and other matters section of the report, unless the primary nature of the finding is a significant deficiency or material weakness in internal control? (Auditors should present or refer to findings of fraud and abuse that represent significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control in the internal control section.) [AAG-SLA 4.31]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
13. Do the reported findings include all identified deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting considered to be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and all fraud and illegal acts (unless inconsequential), ¹⁵ and material violations of provisions of contracts or grant agreements and material abuse that has occurred or is likely to have occurred? ¹⁶ [GAS 5.10; AAG-SLA 4.05c, .09, .16–.17, .29, and 13.33–.34]	_____	_____	_____
14. Does each finding include a reference number? (For example, findings identified and reported in the audit of fiscal year 20X1 could be assigned reference numbers 20X1-1, 20X1-2, and so forth.) [AAG-SLA 4.34]	_____	_____	_____
15. Do the reported findings place the findings in proper perspective (or context) by describing the nature and extent of the issues reported and the work performed that resulted in the finding? (The identified instances should be related to the population or the number of cases examined and be quantified in terms of dollar value or other measures, if appropriate.) [GAS 5.22; AAG-SLA 4.32]	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i> When reporting instances of fraud, illegal acts, violations of provisions of contracts or grant agreements, or abuse, are the results projected? (If the results cannot be projected, auditors should limit their conclusions appropriately.) [GAS 5.22; AAG-SLA 4.32]	_____	_____	_____
16. To the extent possible and to achieve audit objectives, do the reported findings present criteria, condition, cause, effect or potential effect, and recommendation? [GAS 4.14–.18 and 5.21; AAG-SLA 4.33]	_____	_____	_____
17. Does the auditor's report include the views of responsible officials concerning the findings, conclusions, and recommendations, as well as planned corrective actions? ^{17, 18} [GAS 5.32; AAG-SLA 4.05f and 4.35]	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i> If the auditor receives, in writing, the views of responsible officials, is a copy of the officials' written comments or a summary of the comments received included in the auditor's report? ¹⁹	_____	_____	_____

¹⁵ In an audit conducted in accordance with Circular A-133, the auditor should apply a financial statement materiality consideration in reporting in the GAS report fraud and illegal acts involving federal awards that are subject to Circular A-133 reporting. That is because those findings already are reported in the Circular A-133 report and reporting findings that are not material to the financial statements again in the *Government Auditing Standards* report would be unnecessarily duplicative (AAG-SLA paragraphs 4.16, 13.15, and exhibit 13-1).

¹⁶ GAS requires this reporting even if the auditor disclaims an opinion on the financial statements. GAS also provides reporting requirements for other findings of internal control deficiencies, fraud, illegal acts, violations of provisions of contracts or grants agreements, and abuse; see questions 18–19.

¹⁷ In an audit in accordance with Circular A-133, the auditee is required to submit a corrective action plan. For those audits, depending on the status of the development of the corrective action plan at the time the auditor's reports are released, the auditor may be able to refer to the corrective action plan to satisfy as the required presentation of the auditee's views and planned corrective actions. See the questions about the reporting of auditee views and the corrective action plan in part II of this checklist (AAG-SLA paragraph 4.35).

¹⁸ The auditor is required to extend a reasonable effort to obtain and report auditee views and planned corrective actions. GAS does not require the auditor to delay or withhold the release of the report if the auditee does not provide the necessary information on a timely basis. If, however, the auditee does not provide the necessary information by the time the report is released, the report should indicate that the audited entity did not provide comments (GAS paragraph 5.38 and AAG-SLA paragraph 4.36).

¹⁹ When the responsible officials provide oral comments only, auditors should prepare a summary of the oral comments and provide a copy of the summary to the responsible officials to verify that the comments are accurately stated.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
b. Does the auditor's report include an evaluation of the comments, as appropriate?	_____	_____	_____
c. If the entity's views oppose the report's findings, conclusions, or recommendations, and are not, in the auditor's opinion, valid—or if the planned corrective actions do not adequately address the auditor's recommendations—does the report state reasons for disagreeing with the comments or planned corrective actions?	_____	_____	_____
d. If the audited entity refused to provide comments or is unable to provide comments within a reasonable period of time, does the auditor's report state that the audited entity did not provide comments? [GAS 5.34-.38; AAG-SLA 4.36]	_____	_____	_____

Other Reporting and Communication Considerations

18. Does the management letter communicate the following unless clearly inconsequential—deficiencies in internal control that are not significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, immaterial violations of provisions of contracts or grant agreements, and immaterial abuse? ²⁰ [GAS 5.16; AAG-SLA 4.19 and .37]	_____	_____	_____
a. Are the management letter discussions worded so that readers can distinguish those matters that are required to be included by GAAS or <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> from matters that are recommendations for improvements or information about "best practices"? [AAG-SLA 4.38]	_____	_____	_____
b. Does the management letter not include personal identification or other potentially sensitive matters? [AAG-SLA 4.49]	_____	_____	_____
19. Has the auditor used professional judgment to determine whether and how to communicate to auditee officials deficiencies in internal control, fraud, illegal acts, violations of provisions of contracts or grant agreements, and abuse that are less than material but more than inconsequential? ²¹ [GAS par. 5.16; AAG-SLA 4.37]	_____	_____	_____
20. Has the auditor reported known or likely fraud, illegal acts, violations of provisions of contracts or grant agreements, and abuse directly to parties outside of the auditee in the situations required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> , even if the auditor has resigned or been dismissed from the audit? [GAS 5.18-.20; AAG-SLA 4.20]	_____	_____	_____

²⁰ Generally, GAS requires the auditor to evaluate findings for the purpose of communication in the management letter based on their consequence to the financial statements or other financial data significant to the audit objectives. In an audit in accordance with Circular A-133, however, the auditor should evaluate findings involving federal awards for the purpose of that communication based only on their consequence to the financial statements. Further, the auditor should not communicate such findings in the management letter if they are otherwise reported as audit findings in accordance with Circular A-133 (AAG-SLA paragraphs 4.37 and 13.25).

²¹ GAAS require that whenever the auditor has determined that there is evidence that fraud may exist, the auditor should bring that matter to the attention of an appropriate level of management, even if the matter might be considered inconsequential (Paragraph .79 of AU section 316, *Consideration of Fraud in a Financial Statement Audit* [AICPA, *Professional Standards*, vol. 1], and AAG-SLA paragraphs 4.12 and 4.37).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
21. In addition to the communications required by GAAS, has the auditor communicated the following information regarding his or her planned work and reporting related to testing internal control over financial reporting and compliance with laws, regulations, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements preferably in a writing such as the engagement letter, to those charged with governance of the audited entity and to the individuals contracting for or requesting the audit during the planning stages of the audit: [AAG-SLA 2.27-.29]			
<i>a.</i> The auditor's responsibilities for testing and reporting on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance with laws, regulations, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> The nature of any additional testing of internal control and compliance required by laws, regulations, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements or otherwise requested, and whether the auditor is planning on providing an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance with laws, regulations, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> A contrasting of the responsibilities in items (a)-(b) of question 21 with other audits of internal control and compliance?	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> Potential restrictions on the auditor's reports?	_____	_____	_____
<i>e.</i> Additional relevant topics, such as the auditor's fieldwork and reporting responsibilities for fraud and abuse? [GAS 4.06-.07]	_____	_____	_____
22. If an audit is terminated before it is complete, is the reason for terminating the audit communicated to auditee management, the entity requesting the audit, and other appropriate officials, preferably in writing? [GAS 4.08; AAG-SLA 2.30]	_____	_____	_____
23. If the auditor is			
<i>a.</i> a government auditor, does the auditor submit the auditor's reports to the appropriate officials of the audited entity, appropriate officials of the organizations requiring or arranging for the audits (unless legal restrictions prevent it), and other officials who have legal oversight authority or who may be responsible for acting on audit findings and recommendations and to others authorized to receive such reports?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> a nongovernment auditor, does the auditor clarify report distribution responsibilities with the party contracting for the audit and follow the agreements reached? [GAS 5.44; AAG-SLA 4.05h]	_____	_____	_____
24. Unless the report is restricted by law or regulation, or contains privileged and confidential information, does the auditor clarify that copies are made available for public inspection? (That clarification should be made in the engagement letter and may also be made in correspondence that transmits the reports to the auditee and other recipients.) [GAS 5.44; AAG-SLA 4.05h]	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
25. If the auditor is reporting on restated financial statements, did the auditor’s report include an explanatory paragraph in the reissued or updated auditor’s report that included			
<i>a.</i> a statement disclosing that the previously issued financial statements have been restated?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> a statement that the previously issued report (referred to by report date) is not to be relied upon (because previously issued financial statements were materially misstated) and is being replaced by the auditor’s report on the restated financial statements?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> a reference to the notes to the restated financial statements that discusses the restatement?	_____	_____	_____
<i>d.</i> if applicable, a reference to the report on internal control containing a discussion of any significant deficiency or material weakness identified related to the failure to prevent or detect the misstatement and any management corrective action taken? [GAS 5.29]	_____	_____	_____
26. If the auditor is reporting on restated financial statements and if management fails to include the appropriate disclosures related to the restatement, are the omitted disclosures included in the auditor’s report? [GAS 5.28c and 5.30]	_____	_____	_____
27. Has the auditor notified those charged with governance if the entity’s management (<i>a</i>) does not act in an appropriate time frame after new information was available to determine the financial statement effects of the new information and take the necessary steps to timely inform those who are likely to rely on the financial statements and the related auditor’s reports of the situation or (<i>b</i>) does not restate with reasonable timeliness the financial statements under circumstances in which auditors believe they need to be restated? [GAS 5.31]	_____	_____	_____

Part II—Reports on Audits Performed in Accordance With Circular A-133

1. In an audit performed in accordance with Circular A-133, has the auditor issued the following reports in addition to those in part I of this checklist: ²²			
<i>a.</i> A report on the supplementary schedule of expenditures of federal awards that provides an opinion (or disclaimer of opinion) about whether the schedule is presented fairly in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> A report on compliance with requirements applicable to each major program and on internal control over compliance in accordance with Circular A-133 that provides an opinion (or disclaimer of opinion) regarding whether the auditee complied with laws, regulations, contracts, and grants that could have a direct and material effect on each major program, and, where applicable, a reference to the separate schedule of findings and questioned costs?	_____	_____	_____

²² Because of the requirements of GAS, the auditor also has other reporting and communication responsibilities in a Circular A-133 audit. See the questions in the section titled “Other Reporting and Communication Considerations” in part I of this checklist.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
c. A schedule of findings and questioned costs? [A-133 sec. 505; AAG-SLA 13.06]	_____	_____	_____

Report on the Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards²³

Practice Tip

When listing expenditures of Recovery Act awards in compliance reports, those expenditures must be shown separately from non-Recovery Act expenditures. Appendix 7 of the Compliance Supplement notes that Recovery Act expenditures should be shown separately on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, and as separate rows under item 9 of part III on the DCF (SF-SAC) by Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number, and inclusion of the prefix "ARRA" in identifying the award.

2. Is the report on the schedule (a) included in the auditor's report on the financial statements, (b) included in the report on compliance with requirements applicable to each major program and on internal control over compliance in accordance with Circular A-133, or (c) issued as a stand-alone report? [AAG-SLA 13.11, .14, .24, and .30]	_____	_____	_____
3. If the report on the financial statements refers to the work of other auditors, has the auditor considered the need to refer to the major federal programs audited by other auditors in the report on the schedule? [AAG-SLA 13.31]	_____	_____	_____
4. If the report on the schedule is included in the auditor's report on the financial statements or in the Circular A-133 report on compliance and on internal control over compliance, does it			
a. conform to the standard report language illustrated in AAG-SLA? ²⁴ [AAG-SLA 13.11, .13, and example 13-1]	_____	_____	_____
b. identify the schedule of expenditures of federal awards as accompanying supplementary information by descriptive title or by page number of the document?	_____	_____	_____
c. contain a statement that the audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements and that the schedule is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements? [AAG-SLA 13.11, .13, and example 13-1]	_____	_____	_____
d. contain an opinion or a disclaimer of opinion about whether the schedule is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole? [AAG-SLA 13.09, .11, .13, and example 13-1]	_____	_____	_____

²³ Upon the effective date of SAS No. 119, *Supplementary Information in Relation to the Financial Statements as a Whole* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AU sec. 551), which is for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010, auditor and presentation requirements related to issuing an "in relation to" opinion on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards will change. For more information on the requirements under SAS No. 119, including illustrative report language, see the 2011 AICPA Audit Guide *Government Auditing Standards and Circular A-133 Audits* and appendix D in the 2011 AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *State and Local Governments*.

²⁴ See chapter 13, "Required Supplementary Information, Supplementary Information, and Other Information," of the April 1, 2011, AICPA Audit Guide *Government Auditing Standards and Circular A-133 Audits* for illustrative report language using the requirements of SAS No. 119.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
e. carry the same date as the report on the financial statements, even if that requires a dual date on the Circular A-133 report on compliance and on internal control over compliance? [AAG-SLA 13.28–.30]	_____	_____	_____
f. consider the effect of any modifications to the report on the basic financial statements? [AAG-SLA 13.12]	_____	_____	_____
5. If the report on the schedule is issued as a stand-alone report, is the guidance of AU section 508 followed in issuing that report?	_____	_____	_____
a. Does the report carry the same date as the Circular A-133 report on compliance and on internal control over compliance? [AAG-SLA 13.30]	_____	_____	_____
Report on Compliance With Requirements Applicable to Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance in Accordance With Circular A-133			
6. Does the report conform to the standard report language illustrated in AAG-SLA? [AAG-SLA examples 13-1–13-5]	_____	_____	_____
7. Does the report contain the following elements:			
a. A title that includes the word <i>independent</i> ?	_____	_____	_____
b. A statement that the auditor has audited the compliance of the auditee with the types of compliance requirements described in the <i>OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement</i> that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major programs?	_____	_____	_____
c. Identification of the period covered by the report?	_____	_____	_____
d. A statement that the auditee’s major programs are identified in the summary of the auditor’s results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs?	_____	_____	_____
e. A statement that compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to each of the auditee’s major federal programs is the responsibility of the auditee’s management, and that the auditor’s responsibility is to express an opinion on the auditee’s compliance based on the audit?	_____	_____	_____
f. A statement that the audit of compliance was conducted in accordance with GAAS generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and Circular A-133?	_____	_____	_____
g. A statement that those standards and Circular A-133 require that the auditor plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred?	_____	_____	_____
h. A statement that an audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the auditee’s compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as the auditor considered necessary in the circumstances?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
i. A statement that the auditor believes that the audit provides a reasonable basis for the auditor's opinion?	_____	_____	_____
j. A statement that the audit does not provide a legal determination of the auditee's compliance with those requirements?	_____	_____	_____
k. An opinion on whether the auditee complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements that are applicable to each of its major federal programs?	_____	_____	_____
l. If instances of noncompliance are noted that result in an opinion modification, a reference to a description in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, including			
i. the reference number(s) of the finding(s)?	_____	_____	_____
ii. an identification of the type(s) of compliance requirements and related major program(s)?	_____	_____	_____
iii. a statement that compliance with such requirements is necessary, in the auditor's opinion, for the auditee to comply with the requirements applicable to the program(s)?	_____	_____	_____
m. If applicable, a statement that the results of the auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported in accordance with Circular A-133, a reference to the schedule of findings and questioned costs in which they are described, and the reference number of the finding(s)?	_____	_____	_____
n. A statement that the auditee's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs?	_____	_____	_____
o. A statement that in planning and performing the audit, the auditor considered the auditee's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program, to determine the auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance and accordingly does not express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance?	_____	_____	_____
p. A statement that the auditor's consideration of the internal control over compliance was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses? If material weaknesses in internal control over compliance have been identified, a statement that the auditor's consideration of internal control over compliance was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and, therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified?	_____	_____	_____
q. The definitions of <i>deficiency in internal control over compliance</i> and <i>material weakness in internal control over compliance</i> ?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
r. If material weaknesses in internal control over compliance were identified, a statement that deficiencies in internal control over compliance were identified that are considered to be material weaknesses and a description of the material weaknesses in internal control over compliance, or a reference to the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, including the reference number of the finding(s)?	_____	_____	_____
s. If significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance were identified, the definition of <i>significant deficiency in internal control over compliance</i> and a statement that deficiencies in internal control over compliance were identified that are considered to be significant deficiencies, and a description of the significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance or a reference to the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, including the reference number of the finding(s)? If applicable, a statement about whether the auditor believes any of the significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance identified are material weaknesses in internal control over compliance?	_____	_____	_____
t. If no material weaknesses in internal control over compliance were identified, a statement to that effect?	_____	_____	_____
u. If applicable, a statement that the auditee’s response to findings identified in the audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, and that the auditor did not audit the auditee’s response and, accordingly, expresses no opinion on it?	_____	_____	_____
v. A separate paragraph at the end of the report stating that the report is intended solely for the information and use of [<i>identify the body or individuals charged with governance</i>], others within the entity, [<i>identify the specified legislative or regulatory body</i>], federal awarding agencies, and (if applicable) pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties? ²⁵	_____	_____	_____
w. The manual or printed signature of the auditor’s firm?	_____	_____	_____
x. The date of the auditor’s report? [AAG-SLA 13.23]	_____	_____	_____
8. If the audit of the auditee’s compliance with requirements applicable to a major program detects material instances of noncompliance with those requirements, does the auditor’s report express a qualified or adverse opinion? [AAG-SLA 13.19]	_____	_____	_____
9. Have scope limitations on the auditor’s testing of an auditee’s compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements been considered in the opinion on compliance with requirements applicable to each major program? [AAG-SLA 13.20–.22]	_____	_____	_____

²⁵ See footnote 13 (AAG-SLA paragraph 13.23).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
10. Have the cumulative effects of all instances of noncompliance with federal programs and scope limitations been considered in the opinion on the financial statements? [AAG-SLA 13.19-.20]	_____	_____	_____
11. If there are abuse findings reported in the federal awards section of the schedule of findings and questioned costs that do not otherwise meet the Circular A-133 requirements for reporting as findings, has the auditor considered the need to modify the report on compliance and on internal control over compliance? [AAG-SLA 13.38]	_____	_____	_____
12. Is the report dated the same as or later than the date of the auditors' report on the financial statements?	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i> If the report is dated later than the date of the auditor's report on the financial statements, have appropriate subsequent events procedures been performed? [AAG-SLA 13.29]	_____	_____	_____
13. If the audit of federal awards does not encompass the entirety of the auditee's operations expending federal awards, are the operations that are not included identified in a separate paragraph following the first paragraph of the report? [AAG-SLA 13.32]	_____	_____	_____
14. If the report on the financial statements refers to the work of other auditors, has the auditor considered the need to refer to the major federal programs audited by other auditors in the report on compliance and on internal control over compliance? [AAG-SLA 13.31]	_____	_____	_____

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Practice Tip

The auditor should include explicit identification of Recovery Act programs in the audit finding detail of the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Appendix 7 of the Compliance Supplement).

15. Does the report conform to the standard report language illustrated in AAG-SLA? [AAG-SLA example 13-6]	_____	_____	_____
16. Is the report presented even if there are no findings to report? (In a situation in which there are no findings or questioned costs, the auditor should prepare the summary of auditor's results section of the schedule and either omit the other sections or include them, indicating that no matters were reported.) [AAG-SLA 13.42]	_____	_____	_____
17. Does the report contain the following three sections:			
<i>a.</i> A summary of the auditor's results?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> Findings related to the financial statements that are required to be reported in accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> ? (See the questions about those findings in part I of this checklist.)	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> Findings and questioned costs for federal awards? [AAG-SLA 13.33]	_____	_____	_____

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
18.	Does the summary of auditor’s results include			
	<i>a.</i> the type of report the auditor issued on the financial statements of the auditee (that is, unqualified opinions, qualified opinions, adverse opinions, or disclaimers of opinion)? (Because the auditor generally expresses or disclaims an opinion on a government’s basic financial statements by providing an opinion or disclaimer of opinion on each opinion unit required to be presented in those financial statements, the schedule of findings and questioned costs may need to indicate multiple types of opinions on a government’s basic financial statements.)	_____	_____	_____
	<i>b.</i> where applicable, a statement that significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, or both, in internal control were disclosed by the audit of the financial statements?	_____	_____	_____
	<i>c.</i> a statement on whether the audit disclosed any noncompliance that is material to the financial statements?	_____	_____	_____
	<i>d.</i> where applicable, a statement that significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the internal control over major programs were disclosed by the audit?	_____	_____	_____
	<i>e.</i> the type of report the auditor issued on compliance for major programs (that is, unqualified opinion, qualified opinion, adverse opinion, or disclaimer of opinion)? (If the audit report for one or more major programs is other than unqualified, indicate the type of report issued for each program.)	_____	_____	_____
	<i>f.</i> a statement on whether the audit disclosed any audit findings that the auditor is required to report under Circular A-133? (See question 20 in this section.)	_____	_____	_____
	<i>g.</i> an identification of major programs?	_____	_____	_____
	<i>h.</i> the dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs?	_____	_____	_____
	<i>i.</i> a statement on whether the auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee? [AAG-SLA 13.34 <i>a</i>]	_____	_____	_____
19.	If there are abuse findings reported in the federal awards section of the schedule of findings and questioned costs that do not otherwise meet the Circular A-133 requirements for reporting as findings, has the auditor considered the need to modify the summary of the auditor’s results? [AAG-SLA 13.38]	_____	_____	_____
20.	Are the following reported as audit findings related to federal awards:			
	<i>a.</i> Significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over major programs? (The auditor should identify significant deficiencies that are individually or cumulatively material weaknesses.)	_____	_____	_____
	<i>b.</i> Material noncompliance with the provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, or grant agreements related to a major program?	_____	_____	_____
	<i>c.</i> Known questioned costs that are greater than \$10,000 for a type of compliance requirement for a major program?	_____	_____	_____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
d. Known questioned costs when likely questioned costs are greater than \$10,000 for a type of compliance requirement for a major program?	_____	_____	_____
e. Known questioned costs that are greater than \$10,000 for programs that are not audited as major?	_____	_____	_____
f. The circumstances concerning why the auditor's report on compliance for major programs is other than an unqualified opinion, if not otherwise reported as an audit finding?	_____	_____	_____
g. Known fraud affecting a federal award, if not otherwise reported as an audit finding? (An audit finding is not required if the fraud was reported outside the entity as required by GAS.) [A-133 sec. 510(a); AAG-SLA 13.37]	_____	_____	_____
h. Instances of material misrepresentation by the auditee of the status of any prior audit findings? [A-133 sec. 510(a); AAG-SLA 13.37 and .44]	_____	_____	_____
i. Abuse involving federal awards that is material to a major program? [AAG-SLA 13.38]	_____	_____	_____
21. Does the audit finding detail include			
a. a reference number? (For example, findings identified and reported in the audit of fiscal year 20X1 would be assigned reference numbers 20X1-1, 20X1-2, and so forth.) [A-133 sec. 510(c); AAG-SLA 13.41]	_____	_____	_____
b. identification of the federal program and specific federal award, including CFDA title and number, federal award number and year, name of the federal agency, and name of the applicable pass-through entity? ²⁶	_____	_____	_____
c. the criteria or specific requirement upon which the audit finding is based, including the statutory, regulatory, or other citation?	_____	_____	_____
d. the condition found, including facts that support the deficiency identified in the audit finding?	_____	_____	_____
e. identification of questioned costs and how they were computed?	_____	_____	_____
f. information to provide a proper perspective for judging the prevalence and consequences of the audit findings? ²⁷	_____	_____	_____
g. the possible asserted effect to provide sufficient information to the auditee and Federal agency, or pass-through entity in the case of a subrecipient, to permit them to determine the cause and effect to facilitate prompt and proper corrective action?	_____	_____	_____
h. recommendations to prevent future occurrence of the deficiency? [A-133 sec. 510(b); AAG-SLA 13.39]	_____	_____	_____

²⁶ When information such as the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) title and number or the federal award number is not available, the auditor should provide the best information available to describe the federal award (chapter 7, "Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards," of the guide discusses an alternative for presentation if a CFDA number is not available). (A-133 section 510(b)(1) and AAG-SLA paragraph 13.39a).

²⁷ Where appropriate, the instances identified should be related to the universe and the number of cases examined and be quantified in terms of the dollar value (A-133 section 510(b)(5) and AAG-SLA paragraph 13.39e).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
22. Do the audit findings related to federal awards also meet the presentation requirements of <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> ? (See the questions about those presentation requirements in part I of this checklist.) [AAG-SLA 13.40]	_____	_____	_____
23. Are audit findings that relate to federal awards			
<i>a.</i> and that relate to the same issue presented as one finding?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> organized by federal agency or pass-through entity, where practical? [A-133 sec. 505(d)(3)(i); AAG-SLA 13.34c]	_____	_____	_____
24. Are audit findings that relate to both the financial statements and the federal awards reported in both sections of the schedule? (An alternative is to report the finding in one section of the schedule in summary form, with a reference to a detailed reporting in the other section of the schedule.) [A-133 sec. 505(d)(3)(ii); AAG-SLA 13.34c]	_____	_____	_____
25. Are findings of abuse involving federal awards presented in the compliance section of the schedule, unless the primary nature of the finding is a significant deficiency in internal control? (Auditors should present findings of abuse that represent significant deficiencies in internal control in the internal control section.) [AAG-SLA 13.38]	_____	_____	_____
26. Do the findings report the views of responsible officials concerning the findings, conclusions, and recommendations, as well as planned corrective actions, as required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> , or refer to the corrective action plan, depending on the status of the development of the corrective action plan at the time the auditor's reports are released? ²⁸ [AAG-SLA 13.36 and .43]	_____	_____	_____
<i>a.</i> If the auditee's comments oppose the report's findings, conclusions, or recommendations, and are not, in the auditors' opinion, valid—or if the planned corrective actions do not adequately address the auditors' recommendations—does the federal awards section of the schedule of findings and questioned costs state the auditor's reasons for disagreeing with the comments or planned corrective actions? [A-133 sec. 510(b)(8); AAG-SLA 13.40]	_____	_____	_____
27. Do the audit report and any attached or referenced schedules not include names, Social Security numbers, other personal identification, or other potentially sensitive matters? [AAG-SLA 13.53]	_____	_____	_____
Data Collection Form²⁹			
28. Has the auditor completed the appropriate parts of the data collection form?	_____	_____	_____

²⁸ See footnote 18.

²⁹ The data collection form and related instructions are available from the Federal Audit Clearinghouse's (FAC's) home page at <http://harvester.census.gov/sac>. The form number is SF-SAC. The FAC requires electronic submission of the data collection form via an online Internet Data Entry System. The Office of Management and Budget periodically revises the data collection form and its accompanying instructions. Auditors should exercise caution to make sure they complete the version of the form and instructions that applies to the fiscal year audited (AAG-SLA paragraph 13.48).

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
29. Has the auditor signed the form and dated it as of the date on which the auditor completes and signs the form? [AAG-SLA 13.47]	_____	_____	_____
30. Does the information on the data collection form agree to the information in the auditor's reports and the summary of auditor's results in the schedule of findings and questioned costs? [Federal Audit Clearinghouse, Data Collection Form, No. SF-SAC]	_____	_____	_____

Program-Specific Audits

Practice Tip

When an auditee expends federal awards under only one federal program (excluding research and development) and the federal program's laws, regulations, or grant agreements do not require a financial statement audit of the auditee, the auditee may elect to have a program-specific audit. A program-specific audit may not be elected for research and development unless all federal awards expended were received from the same federal agency (or the same federal agency and the same pass-through entity) and that federal agency (or pass-through entity, in the case of a subrecipient) approves a program-specific audit in advance. [A-133 sec. 200(c); AAG-SLA 14.02]

31. If a program-specific audit guide is available and current with regard to the program's compliance requirements, has the auditor issued the reports required by AAG-SLA? [A-133 sec. 235(a); AAG-SLA 14.04]	_____	_____	_____
32. If a program-specific audit guide is not available or not current with regard to the program's compliance requirements, has the auditor issued the following reports: ^{30, 31}			
<i>a.</i> A report on the federal program's financial statements that provides an opinion or disclaimer of opinion on the financial statements?	_____	_____	_____
<i>b.</i> A report on compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the federal program and on the internal control over compliance in accordance with the program-specific audit option under Circular A-133?	_____	_____	_____
<i>c.</i> A schedule of findings and questions costs for the federal program? [A-133 sec. 235(b)(4); AAG-SLA 14.09-.11]	_____	_____	_____
33. Do the reports conform to the standard report language illustrated in AAG-SLA? [AAG-SLA examples 13-1-13-6 and examples 14-1-14-2]	_____	_____	_____

³⁰ If the financial statement(s) of the program present only the activity of the federal program, the auditor is not required to issue a separate report to meet the reporting requirements of GAS. However, if the financial statement(s) of the federal program present more than the program's activity the auditor should issue a separate GAS report and modify it so that it refers only to the financial statement(s) of the federal program (AAG-SLA paragraph 14.11).

³¹ See footnote 22.

FSP Section 13,400

Illustrative Financial Statements

.01 The following illustrative financial statements demonstrate financial statement formats and disclosures appropriate for state and local governments. These illustrations are not intended to represent the only appropriate presentation and disclosure formats, however. State and local governments are urged to develop financial statement formats that are appropriate for their individual circumstances while being consistent with the accounting and reporting practices promulgated. Furthermore, the illustrative financial statements do not include all disclosures and presentation items promulgated. The AICPA gratefully acknowledges the Orange County, Florida, Office of the Comptroller for its contribution of the use of its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended September 30, 2009, upon which the illustrative financial statements in this publication are based. Specifically, these illustrative financial statements reflect accounting standards issued through Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 56, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in the AICPA Statements on Auditing Standards*. However, GASB Statement No. 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*, GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, and GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, are not reflected in the illustrative financial statements because the effective dates for these standards are subsequent to the date of this example.

.02

**COUNTY OF DURHAM, FLORIDA
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ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
for the year ended September 30, 2009**

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Management’s Discussion and Analysis

.03 Durham County’s (County) discussion and analysis offers readers of the County’s financial statements a narrative overview and analysis of the County’s financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the letter of transmittal and in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements include not only Durham County and its blended component units (known as the primary government), but also a legally separate housing finance authority and other entities for which the County is financially accountable. Information included in this discussion and analysis focuses on the activities of the primary government. Accordingly, information provided does not include the activities of discretely-presented component units.

Financial Highlights

.04

- Durham County’s assets exceeded its liabilities at September 30, 2009, by \$5,493.7 million (net assets). Of this amount, \$427.7 million (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the County’s ongoing obligations to citizens, creditors and enterprise fund customers.
- The County’s total net assets increased by \$117.1 million over the previous year. This change is the result of a \$124.6 million increase resulting from governmental activities and a \$7.5 million decrease resulting from business-type activities.
- At September 30, 2009, the County’s governmental fund balance sheet reported a combined ending fund balance of \$903.8 million, an increase of \$34.2 million compared to the previous fiscal year. Of the combined governmental fund balances, \$823.4 million remains in the various funds of the County as unreserved.
- The General Fund reported a fund balance of \$142.0 million, a decrease of \$19.6 million from last fiscal year. This ending fund balance equates to 19 percent of General Fund expenditures and transfers out for the year.
- Total bonded debt decreased by \$63.7 million in fiscal year 2009 due to early redemptions and scheduled payments of principal on outstanding bonds.

Overview of the Financial Statements

.05 This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the County’s basic financial statements. The basic financial statements comprise three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the County’s finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the County's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the County's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (for example, uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of Durham County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The County's governmental activities include general government, public safety, physical environment, transportation, economic environment, human services, and culture/recreation. The County's business-type activities include a convention center facility, a solid waste system, and a water/wastewater utility system. Financial information in the government-wide financial statements distinguishes discretely-presented component units from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

The government-wide financial statements can be found in paragraphs .12-.13 of this section.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Durham County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the County can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

- *Governmental funds.* Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities. Durham County maintains 59 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Fire Protection Municipal Service Taxing Unit (MSTU) Fund, and Sales Tax Trust Fund, each of which are considered to be major funds for the 2009 fiscal year. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report. Durham County adopts an annual appropriated budget for its governmental funds. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for governmental funds to demonstrate compliance with the budget.
- *Proprietary funds.* Durham County maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The County uses enterprise funds to account for its convention center facility, solid waste system, and water/wastewater utility system. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the County's various functions. The County uses internal service funds to account for its risk management, fleet management, and employee health benefits and insurance services. Because all of these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within govern-

mental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Financial statements of proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, but in greater detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the Durham County Convention Center, Solid Waste System, and Water Utilities System, each of which are considered to be major funds of the County. Individual fund data for the County’s six internal service funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

- *Fiduciary funds.* Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the County’s own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the County’s progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and other post employment benefits with respect to the employees of Durham County, the Clerk of Circuit and County Courts and the Durham County Library District.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds and internal service funds are presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

.06 As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position. Durham County’s assets exceeded liabilities by \$5,493.7 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year, representing an increase in net assets for the year amounting to \$117.1 million.

The largest portion of the County’s net assets (78.2 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (for example, land, buildings, infrastructure, and machinery and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County’s investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources because the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Current and other assets	\$1,138.5	\$1,095.3	\$455.9	\$546.9	\$1,594.4	\$1,642.2
Capital assets	3,339.3	3,273.1	2,311.5	2,274.5	5,650.8	5,547.6
Total assets	<u>4,477.8</u>	<u>4,368.4</u>	<u>2,767.4</u>	<u>2,821.4</u>	<u>7,245.2</u>	<u>7,189.8</u>
Long-term liabilities						
outstanding	603.4	620.4	979.0	1,019.2	1,582.4	1,639.6
Other liabilities	89.2	87.4	79.9	86.2	169.1	173.6
Total liabilities	<u>692.6</u>	<u>707.8</u>	<u>1,058.9</u>	<u>1,105.4</u>	<u>1,751.5</u>	<u>1,813.2</u>

(continued)

State and Local Governments

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-type Activities</i>		<i>Totals</i>	
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2008</i>
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	2,904.0	2,816.6	1,394.3	1,325.8	4,298.3	4,142.4
Restricted	612.8	554.3	154.8	90.5	767.6	644.8
Unrestricted	268.4	289.7	159.4	299.7	427.8	589.4
Total net assets	<u>\$3,785.2</u>	<u>\$3,660.6</u>	<u>\$1,708.5</u>	<u>\$1,716.0</u>	<u>\$5,493.7</u>	<u>\$5,376.6</u>

An additional portion of the County's net assets (14.0 percent) represents resources that are subject to restrictions on how they may be used, most of which are restrictions imposed from external sources. The remaining 7.8 percent of total net assets (\$427.8 million) represents unrestricted amounts that may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens, creditors, and customers within the respective governmental and business-type activities.

At the end of the current fiscal year, as in the prior year, the County is able to report positive balances in all 3 categories of net assets as a whole and individually within the governmental and business-type activities. Unrestricted net assets decreased by \$161.6 million (27.4 percent) compared with the prior year, largely due to decreases in the Solid Waste System fund (\$6.5 million), the Convention Center fund (\$67.3 million), the Water Utilities System (\$66.5 million) and the General Fund (\$19.6 million). The most significant components of the \$122.8 million increase in restricted net assets (a 19 percent hike from the prior year) are associated with the Debt Service Funds, which accounts for \$45.1 million of the increase, and the Convention Center Fund, which accounts for \$63.9 million. These fluctuations are primarily due to a reduction in interfund transfers from the Debt Service Funds which were not executed in order to conserve funds, and the replacement of a debt service surety bond in the Convention Center Fund with available cash. Other increases in restricted net assets are associated with, public safety (\$11.5 million) and physical environment (\$4.0 million) functions, all attributable to impact fee collections.

The changes in net assets displayed subsequently shows the governmental and business-type activities during the previous two fiscal years. The increase in net assets for each year represents the extent to which revenues exceeded expenses during the year.

Durham County's Changes in Net Assets
(in millions)

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-type Activities</i>		<i>Totals</i>	
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2008</i>
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$189.1	\$194.5	\$208.5	\$230.3	\$397.6	\$424.8
Operating grants and contributions	129.6	149.0	0.2	0.2	129.8	149.2
Capital grants and contributions	74.0	107.1	18.7	34.9	92.7	142.0
General revenues:						
Ad valorem taxes	732.6	736.9	—	—	732.6	736.9
Other taxes	114.4	116.3	142.2	168.1	256.6	284.4
State shared	139.3	154.2	—	—	139.3	154.2
Interest	19.3	45.6	4.7	17.4	24.0	63.0
Other	16.5	16.1	6.2	7.0	22.7	23.1
Total revenues	<u>1,414.8</u>	<u>1,519.7</u>	<u>380.5</u>	<u>457.9</u>	<u>1,795.3</u>	<u>1,977.6</u>

(continued)

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Expenses:						
General government	247.2	232.1	—	—	247.2	232.1
Public safety	523.5	524.0	—	—	523.5	524.0
Physical environment	62.0	52.9	—	—	62.0	52.9
Transportation	189.4	176.0	—	—	189.4	176.0
Economic environment	59.5	60.7	—	—	59.5	60.7
Human services	119.3	139.8	—	—	119.3	139.8
Culture and recreation	77.4	81.8	—	—	77.4	81.8
Interest on long-term debt	22.1	24.0	—	—	22.1	24.0
Convention Center	—	—	180.5	206.7	180.5	206.7
Solid Waste System	—	—	28.9	35.5	28.9	35.5
Water Utilities System	—	—	168.4	163.2	168.4	163.2
Total expenses	<u>1,300.4</u>	<u>1,291.3</u>	<u>377.8</u>	<u>405.4</u>	<u>1,678.2</u>	<u>1,696.7</u>
Increase in net assets before transfers	114.4	228.4	2.7	52.5	117.1	280.9
Transfers in (out)	<u>10.2</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>(10.2)</u>	<u>(10.6)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Increase in net assets	124.6	239.0	(7.5)	41.9	117.1	280.9
Net assets, beginning of year	<u>3,660.6</u>	<u>3,421.6</u>	<u>1,716.0</u>	<u>1,674.1</u>	<u>5,376.6</u>	<u>5,095.7</u>
Net assets, end of year	<u><u>\$3,785.2</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,660.6</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,708.5</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,716.0</u></u>	<u><u>\$5,493.7</u></u>	<u><u>\$5,376.6</u></u>

Overall revenues decreased by \$182.3 million, or 9.2 percent, compared to last fiscal year. Ad valorem taxes were down \$4.3 million, due to a reduction in taxable assessed value. Other tax revenues were down \$27.8 million from last fiscal year, primarily due to a decline in tourism and a corresponding reduction in Tourist Development Tax collections. State Shared Taxes, largely consisting of sales tax, was down \$14.9 million. Investment interest income decreased by \$39.0 million compared to the prior year, due to a decline in interest rates and investment in a more conservative asset mix. Program revenues experienced an overall decrease of \$95.9 million, which is mainly attributable to a slow-down in the economy and construction industry. Contributing to this decrease is a reduction in collection of capital and operating grants and contributions associated with new development in the areas of the Water Utilities System, Transportation, and Public Safety.

Total expenses decreased by \$18.5 million in comparison to last fiscal year. This is due in large part to a reduction in programs and conservative spending practices made necessary by reduced revenue collection.

Financial Analysis of Durham County's Funds

.07 As noted earlier, Durham County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of September 30, 2009, Durham County governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$903.8 million, an increase of \$34.2 million compared with the prior year balances. Approximately 91 percent of this total amount (\$823.4 million) constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the County's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is reserved, to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed to restricted purposes, primarily debt service.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At September 30, 2009, total fund balance in the General Fund was \$142.0 million, of which \$140.4 million was unreserved. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, both the total and the unreserved fund balances equate to approximately 19 percent of total fund expenditures and transfers out. The fund balance of the General Fund decreased by \$19.6 million during the current fiscal year, largely due to increased expenditures and reductions in both investment interest income and other miscellaneous revenues of the General Fund.

The Fire Protection MSTU special revenue fund has a total fund balance of \$64.6 million (primarily unreserved). This fund balance increased \$9.6 million during the year, largely due to conservative spending practices.

The Sales Tax Trust debt service fund has a total fund balance of \$127.1 million, of which \$44.4 million is reserved for payment of debt service. The \$63.2 million increase in fund balance for the year was associated with a reduction in interfund transfers which were not executed in order to conserve funds and a reduction in expense associated with the principal retirement of debt as compared to the prior fiscal year.

Proprietary funds. The County's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in greater detail. At September 30, 2009, total net assets amounted to \$1,708.5 million for enterprise funds, as compared to \$1,716.0 million at September 30, 2008. Total net assets of the Convention Center fund of \$490.5 million recognized a \$2.1 million increase for the year. Tourist development tax collections decreased in 2009 by \$25.9 million and operating revenues decreased by \$15.3 million as compared with the prior year. These decreases are largely due to decreases in tourism and decreased attendance and occupancy at events and shows.

Total net assets of the Solid Waste System amounted to \$92.4 million at the end of the fiscal year, as compared to \$90.9 last year. Operating revenues decreased 8 percent, or \$2.5 million, compared to fiscal year 2008 due to reduction in waste delivery to the System. Operating expenditures experienced a decrease of \$6.9 million—approximately 25 percent—due primarily to a reduction in closure costs compared with the prior year. Because the System has no outstanding bonded debt, there are no restrictions on net assets.

The Water Utilities System total net assets fell by \$11.1 million during the year, to \$1,125.6 million from \$1,136.7 million. This is primarily attributable to a decline in operating revenues as a result of increased conservation efforts by utility customers and decreases in new construction causing a decline in connection fee contributions. The largest portion of System net assets (87.5 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets, less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. Unrestricted net assets of the System decreased by \$66.5 million to \$107.8 million from a balance of \$174.3 million the previous year, largely due to operating and capital activities and the cash defeasance of a substantial portion of outstanding bonds.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

.08 A budget to actual statement is provided for the General Fund. Columns for both the original budget adopted for fiscal year 2009 as well as the final budget are presented. During the year, the budget for fund balance brought forward from the prior year was increased by \$14.6 million to more closely reflect the final actual amount. Revenue budgets were increased for intergovernmental revenues and decreased for investment interest, as well as increases in budgets for current expenditures and increases in the budgetary reserve for contingencies.

Budgeted taxes revenue represents the full levy of property taxes for the year, whereas actual results reflect early payment discounts allowed by state statute. Charges for services fell short of budgetary estimates by \$4.1 million due to a decrease in indirect services allocations. Negative revenue variances totaling approximately \$23.3 million was more than fully offset by the legally-mandated statutory deduction. Expenditures for general government, public safety and human services were under budget by a total of \$53.9 million due to conservative spending practices. During the year, overall revenues exceeded budgetary estimates and actual expenditures were less than budgetary estimates in every category.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

.09 *Capital assets.* Durham County’s investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of September 30, 2009, amounts to \$5,650.8 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, improvements other than buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, and intangible items. The overall net increase in the County’s capital assets for the current fiscal year was 1.6 percent (increases of 2.0 percent for governmental activities and 1.0 percent for business-type activities for the year). Major capital asset events in the current year included the following:

- Approximately 48 road widening and extension projects were continued or completed at a combined cost of \$56.1 million during the fiscal year.
- Capital assets valued at \$56 million were received as capital contributions—\$48.5 million for governmental activities and \$7.5 million for business-type activities.
- Approximately \$5 million was expended during the year on land acquisition, construction, or renovation of several County parks.
- At fiscal year-end, the County had outstanding construction contracts for various projects totaling approximately \$191 million.

**Durham County Capital Assets (Net)
(in millions)**

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-type Activities</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Nondepreciable assets:						
Land	\$1,025.0	\$1,006.8	\$230.4	\$228.8	\$1,255.4	\$1,235.6
Construction in progress	298.4	249.8	243.3	207.3	541.7	457.1
Depreciable assets:						
Buildings and improvements	545.1	543.3	1,057.8	1,084.9	1,602.9	1,628.2
Improvements other than buildings	—	—	727.9	716.9	727.9	716.9
Infrastructure	1,364.7	1,362.6	—	—	1,364.7	1,362.6
Machinery and equipment	106.1	110.6	35.5	36.6	141.6	147.2
Intangibles	—	—	16.6	13.1	16.6	13.1
Total capital assets	<u>\$3,339.3</u>	<u>\$3,273.1</u>	<u>\$2,311.5</u>	<u>\$2,287.6</u>	<u>\$5,650.8</u>	<u>\$5,560.7</u>

Additional information on the County’s capital assets can be found in note C in the footnote section of this report.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, Durham County had total bonded debt outstanding (net of unamortized costs) of \$1,340.9 million, entirely comprising debt that is secured solely by specified revenue sources (that is, revenue bonds). Of these revenue bonds, \$893.5 million, or 67 percent, is secured by the first 5 cents of the County’s tourist development tax levy for the financing of the various expansion phases of the Durham County Convention Center.

**Durham County Outstanding Debt
Revenue Bonds
(in millions)**

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-type Activities</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Revenue bonds	<u>\$434.1</u>	<u>\$452.8</u>	<u>\$906.8</u>	<u>\$951.8</u>	<u>\$1,340.9</u>	<u>\$1,404.6</u>

The County's total bonded debt decreased by \$63.7 million during the 2009 fiscal year—\$18.7 million for governmental activities bonds and \$45.0 million for the business-type activities. The reductions were associated with principal payments on maturing debt obligations, an early debt retirement from cash on hand, and 2 current refunding transactions.

As of September 30, 2009, the County had no outstanding general obligation debt. Capacity for pledging existing revenue sources are still available with respect to public service taxes, sales tax revenue, state revenue sharing revenue, tourist development tax revenue, gas tax revenue, and utility systems revenue, as well as property taxes. Bonds backed by any of these sources except property taxes could still be issued and would not require voter approval. Any property tax bonds would be a general obligation issue requiring voter approval.

Additional information on the County's bonded debt and other long-term liabilities can be found in notes I-L in the footnote section of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

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- The unemployment rate for Durham County increased to 11.4 percent from a rate of 6.5 percent a year ago. This is consistent with the state's average unemployment rate of 11.3 percent but higher than the national average of 9.8 percent at September 30, 2009.
- Taxable property valuation decreased slightly from \$107.3 billion in 2008 to \$107.0 billion in 2009.
- Countywide taxable sales decreased from \$34.2 billion in 2008 to \$32.8 billion in 2009.
- Countywide motor fuel sales decreased from 702.9 million gallons in 2008 to 667 million gallons in 2009.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the County's budget for the 2010 fiscal year.

During the year ended September 30, 2009, unreserved fund balance in the General Fund decreased to \$140.4 million. The County has appropriated this amount in the 2010 fiscal year budget in accordance with the requirements of state statute. Property tax rates remain unchanged for the 2010 fiscal year; however, they have been affected in recent years as follows.

In 2007, the Florida Legislature adopted property tax limiting legislation that impacted all counties, cities, and special districts. This action imposed statutory changes on how property tax millage rates are adopted, and it resulted in Durham County adopting rates in the 2008 fiscal year that were 5 percent below the roll-back rate (except for Fire/EMS at 3 percent). Going forward, annual millage rates may be levied up to the roll-back rate or to a rate approximating the roll-back rate based on certain allowed adjustments. Rate increases beyond such limitations require either a super-majority or unanimous vote of the governing body, depending on the magnitude of the increase.

This legislative action also placed a constitutional amendment on the ballot, which was approved by Florida voters in January 2008. Referred to as "Amendment 1," it made 4 changes affecting taxable assessed value. First, with respect to homestead property, it increased the current \$25,000 homestead exemption by another \$25,000 (for property values between \$50,000 and \$75,000), except for school district taxes. Second, Amendment 1 allows property owners to transfer (make portable) up to \$500,000 of their "Save Our Homes" benefits to their next homestead when they move. "Save Our Homes," a 1995 amendment to the Florida Constitution, limits the annual increase in assessed value for homestead property to the lesser of 3 percent or the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index. Third, the amendment limits the annual increase in assessed value for nonhomestead property (businesses, industrial property, rental property, second homes) to 10 percent, except for school district taxes. And fourth, it provides a \$25,000 exemption for tangible personal property. Amendment 1 was effective for property taxes collected for the 2009 fiscal year, except for the 10 percent assessment cap on nonhomestead property, which becomes effective for the 2010 fiscal year.

For the 2009 and 2010 fiscal years, the County's property tax millage rate levies remained unchanged from the reduced rates adopted in 2008. In 2009, taxable assessed values were less than one-half of 1 percent below 2008; however, for 2010, taxable assessed values decreased nearly 10 percent from 2009. Based on the revised statutory methodology and this drop in assessed values, the County's roll-back millage rate for 2010 was about 14 percent higher than the actual rate adopted, and the rate maximum allowed with a simple majority vote was about 6 percent higher than the roll-back rate. Due to the weakened economy, the County chose to reduce its budget for fiscal year 2010 rather than upwardly adjust property tax millage rates to compensate for the reduction in taxable values. Thus, under the provisions of the 2007 legislation, the County retains the option for millage rate adjustments in future fiscal years that could mitigate reductions in property tax receipts due to reduced assessed values, without the requirement of a super-majority vote.

As for the County's business-type activities, the Water Utilities System increased the top 2 tiers of the water rate schedule by 22 percent and 44 percent in July 2009. For fiscal year 2010, the automatic 3 percent rate increase for all categories of the water and wastewater rate schedules was allowed to occur. In the Solid Waste System, a phased approach for tipping fee increases has been implemented. Beginning December 2008, Class I tipping fees were increased by 6.5 percent, and Class III tipping fees were increased by 39.5 percent. Class I and Class III waste categories represent the majority of the waste received by the System. Remaining fee increase phases approved in October 2009 called for Class I tipping fees to increase by 6.5 percent in December 2009 and 2010, and for Class III tipping fees to increase by 6.5 percent in December 2009. Further, automatic annual increases of 3 percent for all tipping fee categories will begin in October 2012.

Requests for Information

.11 This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Durham County's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the County Comptroller's Office. Complete financial statements for each of the individual component units may be obtained at each respective administrative office as reflected in note A in the footnote section of this report.

Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

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**DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
September 30, 2009**

	<i>Primary Government</i>			<i>Component Units</i>
	<i>Governmental Activities</i>	<i>Business-type Activities</i>	<i>Total</i>	
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,016,802,267	\$219,802,196	\$1,236,604,463	\$18,927,746
Investments	34,479,646	—	34,479,646	12,292,304
Receivables, net	35,776,455	31,625,062	67,401,517	276,128
Internal balances	(70,000)	70,000	—	—
Due from other governmental agencies	40,241,823	2,981,933	43,223,756	102,204
Inventories and prepaid costs	4,912,769	18,515,520	23,428,289	49,905
Restricted assets	—	182,829,724	182,829,724	547,415,668
Pension and OPEB assets	6,403,232	—	6,403,232	—
Nondepreciable capital assets	1,323,362,470	473,730,558	1,797,093,028	9,073,105
Depreciable capital assets, net	2,015,915,893	1,837,799,266	3,853,715,159	2,708,204
Total assets	<u>\$4,477,824,555</u>	<u>\$2,767,354,259</u>	<u>\$7,245,178,814</u>	<u>\$590,845,264</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$76,448,696	\$43,226,902	\$119,675,598	\$8,490,820
Due to other governmental agencies	4,011,704	2,394,647	6,406,351	53,587
Unearned revenue	1,424,089	6,922,609	8,346,698	5,111,036
Accrued interest payable	7,247,057	20,927,665	28,174,722	2,045,177
Customer deposits	—	6,446,291	6,446,291	—
Long-term liabilities:				
Portion due within one year	95,095,235	54,225,534	149,320,769	3,868,650
Portion due after one year	508,348,543	924,729,984	1,433,078,527	509,254,945
Total liabilities	<u>\$692,575,324</u>	<u>\$1,058,873,632</u>	<u>\$1,751,448,956</u>	<u>\$528,824,215</u>

(continued)

	<i>Primary Government</i>			<i>Component Units</i>
	<i>Governmental Activities</i>	<i>Business-type Activities</i>	<i>Total</i>	
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$2,904,041,775	\$1,394,291,948	\$4,298,333,723	\$11,760,747
Restricted for:				
Debt service	192,097,408	108,723,786	300,821,194	9,553,835
General government	10,771,803	—	10,771,803	—
Public safety	106,304,423	—	106,304,423	—
Physical environment	43,814,400	30,167,009	73,981,409	—
Transportation	197,194,082	—	197,194,082	2,241,838
Economic environment	33,287,202	15,935,481	49,222,683	—
Human services	1,129,327	—	1,129,327	—
Culture and recreation	28,230,621	—	28,230,621	—
Unrestricted	268,378,190	159,362,403	427,740,593	38,464,629
Total net assets	<u>\$3,785,249,231</u>	<u>\$1,708,480,627</u>	<u>\$5,493,729,858</u>	<u>\$62,021,049</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$4,477,824,555</u>	<u>\$2,767,354,259</u>	<u>\$7,245,178,814</u>	<u>\$590,845,264</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
for the year ended September 30, 2009**

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues						Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets		
	Expenses	Indirect Expenses Allocation	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Primary Government		Component Units
							Business-type Activities	Total	
Primary government:									
Governmental activities:									
General government	\$270,709,866	\$(23,481,012)	\$71,849,837	\$11,157,955	\$2,163,975	\$(162,057,087)	—	\$(162,057,087)	\$ —
Public safety	517,019,429	6,514,266	48,191,611	13,801,686	494,206	(461,046,192)	—	(461,046,192)	—
Physical environment	61,880,181	109,694	52,359,501	4,763,382	1,509,496	(3,357,496)	—	(3,357,496)	—
Transportation	184,584,430	4,836,511	10,719,431	15,102,025	69,663,649	(93,935,836)	—	(93,935,836)	—
Economic environment	59,498,058	—	53	38,407,011	—	(21,090,994)	—	(21,090,994)	—
Human services	119,312,112	—	1,651,884	45,198,272	—	(72,461,956)	—	(72,461,956)	—
Culture and recreation	72,653,291	4,702,699	4,366,646	1,166,285	187,365	(71,635,694)	—	(71,635,694)	—
Interest on long-term debt	22,066,341	—	—	—	—	(22,066,341)	—	(22,066,341)	—
Total governmental activities	1,307,723,708	(7,317,842)	189,138,963	129,596,616	74,018,691	(907,651,596)	—	(907,651,596)	—
Business-type activities:									
Convention Center	178,170,367	2,312,787	41,609,878	—	34,941	—	(138,838,335)	(138,838,335)	—
Solid Waste System	28,394,854	549,518	28,655,384	226,994	—	—	(61,994)	(61,994)	—
Water Utilities System	164,013,090	4,455,537	138,271,639	—	18,669,477	—	(11,527,511)	(11,527,511)	—
Total business-type activities	370,578,311	7,317,842	208,536,901	226,994	18,704,418	—	(150,427,840)	(150,427,840)	—
Total primary government	\$1,678,302,019	\$ —	\$397,675,864	\$129,823,610	\$92,723,109	(907,651,596)	(150,427,840)	(1,058,079,436)	—

(continued)

Illustrative Financial Statements

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets				Component Units
	Indirect Expenses Allocation	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Primary Government				
				Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Component units	<u>\$44,982,562</u>	<u>\$1,094,193</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,070,206</u>
General revenues:								
Taxes:								
Ad valorem tax				732,631,519	—	—	732,631,519	—
Tourist development tax				—	142,209,730	—	142,209,730	—
Public service tax				60,019,912	—	—	60,019,912	—
Communications services tax				28,548,896	—	—	28,548,896	—
Local option gas tax				23,704,729	—	—	23,704,729	—
Business tax				2,140,102	—	—	2,140,102	—
Unrestricted state shared revenues:								
Sales tax				113,182,774	—	—	113,182,774	—
Revenue sharing				26,136,558	—	—	26,136,558	—
Unrestricted investment earnings				19,295,216	4,670,148	—	23,965,364	8,159
Miscellaneous				16,413,929	6,219,434	—	22,633,363	7,937,695
Transfers				10,224,677	(10,224,677)	—	—	—
Total general revenues and transfers				<u>1,032,298,312</u>	<u>142,874,635</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,175,172,947</u>	<u>7,945,854</u>
Change in net assets				124,646,716	(7,553,205)	—	117,093,511	9,016,060
Net assets, October 1, 2008				3,660,602,515	1,716,033,832	—	5,376,636,347	53,004,989
Net assets, September 30, 2009				<u>\$3,785,249,231</u>	<u>\$1,708,480,627</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$5,493,729,858</u>	<u>\$62,021,049</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements

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**DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
September 30, 2009**

	<i>Major Funds</i>			<i>Other Governmental Funds</i>	<i>Totals</i>
	<i>General</i>	<i>Fire Protection MSTU</i>	<i>Sales Tax Trust</i>		
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$171,634,324	\$66,494,401	\$99,950,392	\$559,355,383	\$897,434,500
Investments	—	—	8,897,508	24,280,659	33,178,167
Receivables:					
Taxes	—	—	—	9,876,234	9,876,234
Accounts	670,696	21,015,948	—	1,680,909	23,367,553
Notes and loans	—	—	—	11,815,323	11,815,323
Special assessments	—	—	—	182,255	182,255
Accrued interest	603,013	287,245	332,764	2,016,512	3,239,534
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(268,256)	(12,860,253)	—	(707,175)	(13,835,684)
Due from other funds	4,004,479	1,565,533	—	5,058,194	10,628,206
Due from other governmental agencies	611,473	—	17,869,455	21,280,261	39,761,189
Inventories	—	—	—	337,437	337,437
Assets held for resale	—	—	—	2,620,486	2,620,486
Deposits and prepaid costs	421,325	3,725	—	826,508	1,251,558
Advances to other funds	1,200,000	—	—	—	1,200,000
Total assets	\$178,877,054	\$76,506,599	\$127,050,119	\$638,622,986	\$1,021,056,758
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$29,912,409	\$5,303,955	\$ —	\$38,134,386	\$73,350,750
Matured bonds payable	—	—	—	10,358,093	10,358,093
Matured interest payable	—	—	—	3,428,556	3,428,556
Due to other funds	3,613,166	—	—	7,420,846	11,034,012
Due to other governmental agencies	1,461,507	—	—	2,550,197	4,011,704
Due to individuals	1,201,694	—	—	49,423	1,251,117
Deferred revenue	696,230	6,598,530	—	5,315,633	12,610,393
Advances from other funds	—	—	—	1,200,000	1,200,000
Total liabilities	36,885,006	11,902,485	—	68,457,134	117,244,625

(continued)

	<i>Major Funds</i>			<i>Other Governmental Funds</i>	<i>Totals</i>
	<i>General</i>	<i>Fire Protection MSTU</i>	<i>Sales Tax Trust</i>		
Fund balances:					
Reserved for notes and loans receivable	—	—	—	11,815,323	11,815,323
Reserved for inventories	—	—	—	337,437	337,437
Reserved for assets held for resale	—	—	—	2,620,486	2,620,486
Reserved for deposits and prepaid costs	421,325	3,725	—	826,508	1,251,558
Reserved for advances to other funds	1,200,000	—	—	—	1,200,000
Reserved for debt service	—	—	44,374,235	18,777,752	63,151,987
Unreserved, reported in major funds	140,370,723	64,600,389	82,675,884	—	287,646,996
Unreserved, reported in nonmajor:					
Special revenue funds	—	—	—	493,448,157	493,448,157
Debt service funds	—	—	—	35,911,444	35,911,444
Capital projects funds	—	—	—	6,428,745	6,428,745
Total fund balances	<u>141,992,048</u>	<u>64,604,114</u>	<u>127,050,119</u>	<u>570,165,852</u>	<u>903,812,133</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$178,877,054</u>	<u>\$76,506,599</u>	<u>\$127,050,119</u>	<u>\$638,622,986</u>	<u>\$1,021,056,758</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
September 30, 2009

Total fund balances for governmental funds		\$903,812,133
Total net assets reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets is different because:		
1. Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of:		
Land	\$1,024,983,184	
Construction in progress	298,379,286	
Buildings and improvements, net of \$194,833,245 accumulated depreciation	545,061,855	
Infrastructure, net of \$622,384,421 accumulated depreciation	1,364,723,229	
Machinery and equipment, net of \$255,043,494 accumulated depreciation	<u>106,130,809</u>	
Total capital assets, net		3,339,278,363
2. The pension and OPEB assets resulting from contributions in excess of the annual required contribution in previous years are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		6,403,232
3. Internal service funds are used by management to charge costs associated with risk management, fleet maintenance, and employee medical benefits. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets. Internal service fund net assets, net of amounts for capital assets accounted for in item 1 preceding, are:		63,632,759
4. Amounts to be collected under long-term receivables are not available to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are reported as deferred in the funds.		11,186,304
5. Long-term liabilities applicable to the County's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities, except for portions payable early in the following year for which sufficient resources have been accumulated in the funds to liquidate the liabilities. These liabilities (net of portions accounted for in internal service funds) consist of:		
Bonds payable (net of unamortized costs, and net of \$10,358,093 reported as fund liabilities)	(423,716,977)	
Accreted interest payable	(25,728,281)	
Notes payable	(3,513,063)	
Capital leases	(258,699)	
Compensated absences (net of \$492,641 in internal service funds)	(76,317,299)	
Landfill closure costs payable	<u>(5,710,740)</u>	
Total long-term liabilities		(535,245,059)

(continued)

6. Interest payable on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds; rather, it is recognized as an expenditure when due. These liabilities are reported in the statement of net assets.

	<u>(3,818,501)</u>
Total net assets of governmental activities	<u><u>\$3,785,249,231</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
for the year ended September 30, 2009

	<i>Major Funds</i>				<i>Totals</i>
	<i>General</i>	<i>Fire Protection MSTU</i>	<i>Sales Tax Trust</i>	<i>Other Governmental Funds</i>	
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$420,695,576	\$126,718,863	\$ —	\$300,635,204	\$848,049,643
Special assessments	—	—	—	48,805	48,805
Licenses and permits	589,975	965,632	—	8,503,489	10,059,096
Intergovernmental	10,698,299	246,418	113,182,774	129,179,753	253,307,244
Charges for services	95,797,071	14,990,170	—	116,469,667	227,256,908
Fines and forfeitures	6,086,852	—	—	3,428,165	9,515,017
Interest	4,441,939	1,589,167	1,575,132	9,719,954	17,326,192
Miscellaneous	6,693,886	651,221	—	18,353,654	25,698,761
Total revenues	<u>545,003,598</u>	<u>145,161,471</u>	<u>114,757,906</u>	<u>586,338,691</u>	<u>1,391,261,666</u>
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	225,807,493	—	—	23,420,678	249,228,171
Public safety	350,547,221	137,162,686	—	47,029,716	534,739,623
Physical environment	6,971,813	—	—	69,672,713	76,644,526
Transportation	40,167,580	—	—	169,195,586	209,363,166
Economic environment	20,618,928	—	—	39,286,801	59,905,729
Human services	74,273,627	—	—	44,156,236	118,429,863
Culture and recreation	3,482,116	—	—	72,422,298	75,904,414
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	4,757,723	—	8,405,000	11,815,677	24,978,400
Interest and fiscal charges	115,762	—	15,458,739	6,235,088	21,809,589
Payment to refunding escrow agent	—	—	—	739,316	739,316
Total expenditures	<u>726,742,263</u>	<u>137,162,686</u>	<u>23,863,739</u>	<u>483,974,109</u>	<u>1,371,742,797</u>

(continued)

	<i>Major Funds</i>				
	<i>General</i>	<i>Fire Protection MSTU</i>	<i>Sales Tax Trust</i>	<i>Other Governmental Funds</i>	
				<i>Totals</i>	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(181,738,665)</u>	<u>7,998,785</u>	<u>90,894,167</u>	<u>102,364,582</u>	<u>19,518,869</u>
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	178,004,431	1,565,532	—	130,661,339	310,231,302
Transfers out	(16,807,604)	—	(27,682,977)	(255,516,044)	(300,006,625)
Proceeds from capital leases	905,546	—	—	—	905,546
Long-term debt issued	—	—	—	28,593,520	28,593,520
Premium on long-term debt	—	—	—	2,141,961	2,141,961
Payment to refunding escrow agent	—	—	—	(27,218,107)	(27,218,107)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>162,102,373</u>	<u>1,565,532</u>	<u>(27,682,977)</u>	<u>(121,337,331)</u>	<u>14,647,597</u>
Net change in fund balances	(19,636,292)	9,564,317	63,211,190	(18,972,749)	34,166,466
Fund balances, October 1, 2008	<u>161,628,340</u>	<u>55,039,797</u>	<u>63,838,929</u>	<u>589,138,601</u>	<u>869,645,667</u>
Fund balances, September 30, 2009	<u>\$141,992,048</u>	<u>\$64,604,114</u>	<u>\$127,050,119</u>	<u>\$570,165,852</u>	<u>\$903,812,133</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
for the year ended September 30, 2009**

Total net change in fund balances for governmental funds		\$34,166,466
The change in net assets reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:		
1. Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays (\$125,489,080) exceed depreciation (\$85,308,775) in the current period, excluding amounts recorded in the internal service funds.		40,180,305
2. Donations of capital assets increase net assets in the statement of activities, but are not reported in the governmental funds because they are not financial resources.		48,510,474
3. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss on sales, trade-ins, or other dispositions of capital assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, the proceeds received from dispositions of capital assets increases financial resources. Thus, the change in net assets differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of capital assets disposed.		(22,472,286)
4. Proceeds of certain long-term debt are reported as financing sources in governmental funds and thus contribute to the increase in fund balance. In the statement of net assets, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities. Similarly, repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but reduces the liability in the statement of net assets. This is the amount by which payment of principal on this debt exceeds the proceeds from issuance of new debt.		
Bonds	\$19,502,409	
Notes	(2,726,843)	
Capital leases	<u>4,923,084</u>	
		21,698,650
		<i>(continued)</i>

5. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable available financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are used. The net changes associated with these expenses/expenditures are as follows:

Compensated absences	(843,301)
Accrued/accreted interest	(511,273)
Amortization of bond costs	(149,333)
Closure costs	(2,801,878)
Pension and OPEB assets	<u>3,322,017</u>

(983,768)

6. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, revenues are not recognized until funds are measurable and available to finance current expenditures. In the statement of activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, revenues are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. This is the net adjustment to current year revenue in converting to the full accrual basis.

(657,979)

7. Internal service funds are used by management to charge costs associated with risk management, fleet maintenance, and employee medical benefits. In the statement of activities, the net revenue (expense) of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.

4,204,854

Change in net assets of governmental activities

\$124,646,716

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE—BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
GENERAL FUND
for the year ended September 30, 2009

	<i>Budget</i>		<i>Actual</i>	<i>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</i>
	<i>Original</i>	<i>Final</i>		
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$439,046,578	\$439,046,578	\$420,695,576	\$(18,351,002)
Licenses and permits	666,140	666,140	589,975	(76,165)
Intergovernmental	2,997,000	10,565,546	10,698,299	132,753
Charges for services	99,842,273	99,854,273	95,797,071	(4,057,202)
Fines and forfeitures	6,330,971	6,330,971	6,086,852	(244,119)
Interest	8,197,420	5,044,080	4,441,939	(602,141)
Miscellaneous	6,187,413	6,628,474	6,693,886	65,412
Less statutory deduction	(25,545,105)	(25,388,038)	—	25,388,038
Total revenues	<u>537,722,690</u>	<u>542,748,024</u>	<u>545,003,598</u>	<u>2,255,574</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	249,283,586	250,962,991	225,775,171	25,187,820
Public safety	369,056,386	369,881,139	349,673,997	20,207,142
Physical environment	8,443,901	8,443,901	6,971,813	1,472,088
Transportation	40,329,761	40,329,761	40,167,580	162,181
Economic environment	24,147,140	24,147,140	20,618,928	3,528,212
Human services	81,975,413	82,814,364	74,273,627	8,540,737
Culture and recreation	3,884,041	3,884,041	3,482,116	401,925
Reserve for contingencies	55,393,278	71,716,207	—	71,716,207
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	4,732,886	4,757,736	4,757,723	13
Interest and fiscal charges	113,133	116,086	115,762	324
Total expenditures	<u>837,359,525</u>	<u>857,053,366</u>	<u>725,836,717</u>	<u>131,216,649</u>

(continued)

	<i>Budget</i>			<i>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</i>
	<i>Original</i>	<i>Final</i>	<i>Actual</i>	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(299,636,835)</u>	<u>(314,305,342)</u>	<u>(180,833,119)</u>	<u>133,472,223</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	171,922,994	172,028,984	178,004,431	5,975,447
Transfers out	<u>(19,322,250)</u>	<u>(19,409,266)</u>	<u>(16,807,604)</u>	<u>2,601,662</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>152,600,744</u>	<u>152,619,718</u>	<u>161,196,827</u>	<u>8,577,109</u>
Net change in fund balance	(147,036,091)	(161,685,624)	(19,636,292)	142,049,332
Fund balance, October 1, 2008	<u>147,036,091</u>	<u>161,685,624</u>	<u>161,628,340</u>	<u>(57,284)</u>
Fund balance, September 30, 2009	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$141,992,048</u>	<u>\$141,992,048</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE—BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FIRE PROTECTION MSTU FUND
for the year ended September 30, 2009

	<i>Budget</i>			<i>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</i>
	<i>Original</i>	<i>Final</i>	<i>Actual</i>	
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$131,797,931	\$131,797,931	\$126,718,863	\$(5,079,068)
Licenses and permits	2,653,737	2,653,737	965,632	(1,688,105)
Intergovernmental	200,000	200,000	246,418	46,418
Charges for services	13,565,473	13,565,473	14,990,170	1,424,697
Interest	2,300,000	1,178,100	1,589,167	411,067
Miscellaneous	164,800	164,800	651,221	486,421
Less statutory deduction	(7,611,597)	(7,555,502)	—	7,555,502
Total revenues	<u>143,070,344</u>	<u>142,004,539</u>	<u>145,161,471</u>	<u>3,156,932</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public safety	155,712,325	158,641,687	137,162,686	21,479,001
Reserve for contingencies	34,136,403	39,952,649	—	39,952,649
Total expenditures	<u>189,848,728</u>	<u>198,594,336</u>	<u>137,162,686</u>	<u>61,431,650</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(46,778,384)</u>	<u>(56,589,797)</u>	<u>7,998,785</u>	<u>64,588,582</u>
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	<u>1,550,000</u>	<u>1,550,000</u>	<u>1,565,532</u>	<u>15,532</u>
Total other financing sources	<u>1,550,000</u>	<u>1,550,000</u>	<u>1,565,532</u>	<u>15,532</u>
Net change in fund balance	(45,228,384)	(55,039,797)	9,564,317	64,604,114
Fund balance, October 1, 2008	<u>45,228,384</u>	<u>55,039,797</u>	<u>55,039,797</u>	<u>—</u>
Fund balance, September 30, 2009	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$64,604,114</u>	<u>\$ 64,604,114</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
BALANCE SHEET
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
September 30, 2009

Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds

	Convention Center	Solid Waste System	Water Utilities System	Totals	Governmental Activities—Internal Service Funds
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$66,030,310	\$55,989,837	\$97,782,049	\$219,802,196	\$119,367,767
Investments	—	—	—	—	1,301,479
Receivables:					
Taxes	9,116,751	—	—	9,116,751	—
Accounts	762,590	1,995,912	14,661,684	17,420,186	643,786
Accrued interest	320,303	230,351	544,383	1,095,037	454,431
Note	210,000	—	—	210,000	—
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(179,954)	(343,071)	(249,000)	(772,025)	(2,046)
Due from other funds	—	—	70,000	70,000	370,875
Due from other governmental agencies	—	—	2,981,933	2,981,933	480,634
Inventories and prepaid costs	—	360,859	1,261,681	1,622,540	703,288
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	51,059,273	285,754	32,590,860	83,935,887	—
Total current assets	127,319,273	58,519,642	149,643,590	335,482,505	123,320,214

Noncurrent assets:					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	56,418,712	—	7,984,785	64,403,497	—
Restricted investments	34,490,340	—	—	34,490,340	—
Accounts receivable	—	—	2,565,113	2,565,113	—
Prepaid costs	—	—	16,892,980	16,892,980	—
Note receivable	1,990,000	—	—	1,990,000	—

(continued)

	<i>Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds</i>				<i>Governmental Activities—Internal Service Funds</i>
	<i>Convention Center</i>	<i>Solid Waste System</i>	<i>Water Utilities System</i>	<i>Totals</i>	
Capital assets:					
Land	111,601,451	33,312,122	85,526,512	230,440,085	—
Construction in progress	8,279,408	20,718,395	214,292,670	243,290,473	—
Buildings and improvements	1,374,876,387	67,814,387	1,302,432,797	2,745,123,571	717,652
Machinery and equipment	25,405,166	25,728,521	54,336,141	105,469,828	1,506,283
Intangible	8,094,291	—	18,876,846	26,971,137	—
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(323,752,823)	(48,635,762)	(667,376,685)	(1,039,765,270)	(1,711,265)
Total capital assets	1,204,503,880	98,937,663	1,008,088,281	2,311,529,824	512,670
Total noncurrent assets	1,297,402,932	98,937,663	1,035,531,159	2,431,871,754	512,670
Total assets	\$1,424,722,205	\$157,457,305	\$1,185,174,749	\$2,767,354,259	\$123,832,884

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
BALANCE SHEET, Continued
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
September 30, 2009

	Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds				Totals	Governmental Activities—Internal Service Funds
	Convention Center	Solid Waste System	Water Utilities System			
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$10,149,934	\$11,702,003	\$26,342,702		\$48,194,639	\$2,180,291
Claims payable	—	—	—	—	—	20,233,003
Developer agreements payable	—	—	15,480	—	15,480	—
Loan payable	—	—	628,809	—	628,809	—
Due to other governmental agencies	2,040,472	—	354,175	—	2,394,647	—
Unearned revenue	6,922,609	—	—	—	6,922,609	—
Landfill closure costs	—	17,592,825	—	—	17,592,825	—
Payable from restricted assets:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	683	—	—	—	683	—
Accrued interest payable	20,555,981	—	371,684	—	20,927,665	—
Revenue bonds payable	28,035,000	—	2,985,000	—	31,020,000	—
Customer deposits	—	285,754	6,160,537	—	6,446,291	—
Total current liabilities	67,704,679	29,580,582	36,858,387		134,143,648	22,413,294
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Compensated absences payable	964,103	298,417	2,036,836		3,299,356	159,179
Claims payable	—	—	—	—	—	37,114,982
Loan payable	—	—	10,392,088	—	10,392,088	—
Revenue bonds payable (net of unamortized costs)	865,509,055	—	10,316,733	—	875,825,788	—
Landfill closure costs	—	35,212,752	—	—	35,212,752	—
Total noncurrent liabilities	866,473,158	35,511,169	22,745,657		924,729,984	37,274,161
Total liabilities	934,177,837	65,091,751	59,604,044		1,058,873,632	59,687,455

(continued)

	<i>Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds</i>				<i>Governmental Activities—Internal Service Funds</i>
	<i>Convention Center</i>	<i>Solid Waste System</i>	<i>Water Utilities System</i>	<i>Totals</i>	
Net assets:					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	310,959,825	98,937,663	984,394,460	1,394,291,948	512,670
Restricted for:					
Debt service	105,476,180	—	3,247,606	108,723,786	—
Contractual obligations	15,935,481	—	30,167,009	46,102,490	—
Unrestricted	58,172,882	(6,572,109)	107,761,630	159,362,403	63,632,759
Total net assets	<u>490,544,368</u>	<u>92,365,554</u>	<u>1,125,570,705</u>	<u>1,708,480,627</u>	<u>64,145,429</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$1,424,722,205</u>	<u>\$157,457,305</u>	<u>\$1,185,174,749</u>	<u>\$2,767,354,259</u>	<u>\$123,832,884</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
for the year ended September 30, 2009

	<i>Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds</i>				<i>Governmental</i>
	<i>Convention</i>	<i>Solid Waste</i>	<i>Water Utilities</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Activities—Internal</i>
	<i>Center</i>	<i>System</i>	<i>System</i>		<i>Service Funds</i>
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$41,609,878	\$28,655,384	\$138,271,639	\$208,536,901	\$149,832,760
Miscellaneous	1,499,017	576,272	3,204,732	5,280,021	2,321,528
Total operating revenues	<u>43,108,895</u>	<u>29,231,656</u>	<u>141,476,371</u>	<u>213,816,922</u>	<u>152,154,288</u>
Operating and maintenance expenses:					
Personal services	28,122,216	7,490,631	42,935,325	78,548,172	4,749,898
Contractual services	6,016,880	3,905,007	28,940,541	38,862,428	7,950,003
Materials and supplies	832,768	1,296,373	5,417,217	7,546,358	9,832,127
Utilities	12,140,335	374,591	12,345,033	24,859,959	113,534
Repairs and maintenance	4,623,326	1,998,137	11,969,633	18,591,096	228,502
Provision for landfill closure costs	—	—	—	4,267,533	—
Liability claims and expenses	—	—	—	—	17,609,797
Health and life insurance expenses	—	—	—	—	108,869,587
Other expenses	6,578,495	969,832	5,885,373	13,433,700	525,349
Total operating and maintenance expenses	<u>58,314,020</u>	<u>20,302,104</u>	<u>107,493,122</u>	<u>186,109,246</u>	<u>149,878,797</u>
Operating income (loss) before depreciation and amortization	(15,205,125)	8,929,552	33,983,249	27,707,676	2,275,491
Depreciation and amortization	31,000,875	8,633,362	56,820,152	96,454,389	124,249
Operating income (loss)	<u>(46,206,000)</u>	<u>296,190</u>	<u>(22,836,903)</u>	<u>(68,746,713)</u>	<u>2,151,242</u>

(continued)

	<i>Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds</i>			<i>Totals</i>	<i>Governmental Activities—Internal Service Funds</i>
	<i>Convention Center</i>	<i>Solid Waste System</i>	<i>Water Utilities System</i>		
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Tourist development tax	142,209,730	—	—	142,209,730	—
Interest revenue	1,459,028	974,946	2,236,174	4,670,148	1,969,024
Interest expense and fiscal charges	(46,448,124)	(300)	(17,735)	(46,466,159)	—
Loss on disposal of assets	(15,959)	(8,606)	(2,526,058)	(2,550,623)	—
Payments to other agencies	(43,938,270)	—	—	(43,938,270)	—
Loss on bond redemption	—	—	(1,611,560)	(1,611,560)	—
Amortization of bond issuance costs	(665,906)	—	—	(665,906)	—
Tax collection expense	(100,000)	—	—	(100,000)	—
Federal and state grants	—	226,994	—	226,994	84,588
Miscellaneous	939,413	—	—	939,413	—
Total net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	53,439,912	1,193,034	(1,919,179)	52,713,767	2,053,612
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	7,233,912	1,489,224	(24,756,082)	(16,032,946)	4,204,854
Capital contributions	34,941	—	18,669,477	18,704,418	—
Transfers out	(5,224,677)	—	(5,000,000)	(10,224,677)	—
Change in net assets	2,044,176	1,489,224	(11,086,605)	(7,553,205)	4,204,854
Total net assets, October 1, 2008	488,500,192	90,876,330	1,136,657,310	1,716,033,832	59,940,575
Total net assets, September 30, 2009	\$490,544,368	\$92,365,554	\$1,125,570,705	\$1,708,480,627	\$64,145,429

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
for the year ended September 30, 2009**

Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds

	<i>Concretion Center</i>	<i>Solid Waste System</i>	<i>Water Utilities System</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Governmental Activities—Internal Service Funds</i>
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Cash received from customers	\$39,912,372	\$30,079,545	\$142,342,547	\$212,334,464	\$149,548,675
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(34,268,447)	(9,061,056)	(58,475,591)	(101,805,094)	(145,495,424)
Cash payments to employees for services	(28,164,891)	(7,432,213)	(42,527,167)	(78,124,271)	(4,711,832)
Other operating receipts	1,499,017	—	—	1,499,017	2,649,678
Program loans	(1,100,000)	—	—	(1,100,000)	—
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>(22,121,949)</u>	<u>13,586,276</u>	<u>41,339,789</u>	<u>32,804,116</u>	<u>1,991,097</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:					
Tourist development tax received	142,557,064	—	—	142,557,064	—
Payments to other agencies	(52,592,710)	—	—	(52,592,710)	—
Transfers out	(5,224,677)	—	(5,000,000)	(10,224,677)	—
Noncapital grants/hotel surcharge receipts	997,795	226,994	—	1,224,789	3,276,061
Tax collection fees paid	(100,000)	—	—	(100,000)	—
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	<u>85,637,472</u>	<u>226,994</u>	<u>(5,000,000)</u>	<u>80,864,466</u>	<u>3,276,061</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:					
Proceeds from sale of refunding bonds	89,849,922	—	—	89,849,922	—
Payments into escrow for defeased debt	(91,030,267)	—	—	(91,030,267)	—
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(11,249,269)	(7,752,811)	(83,941,940)	(102,944,020)	(44,777)

(continued)

	<i>Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds</i>				<i>Governmental Activities—Internal Service Funds</i>
	<i>Convention Center</i>	<i>Solid Waste System</i>	<i>Water Utilities System</i>	<i>Totals</i>	
Principal paid on long-term debt	(26,845,000)	—	(22,038,359)	(48,883,359)	—
Interest and fees paid on long-term debt	(46,623,790)	—	(1,574,070)	(48,197,860)	—
Capital contributions	—	—	10,010,807	10,010,807	—
Proceeds from state revolving fund loan	—	—	972,012	972,012	—
Proceeds from capital grant	—	—	1,207,977	1,207,977	—
Proceeds from disposition of assets	10,715	187,877	97,800	296,392	—
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	<u>(85,887,689)</u>	<u>(7,564,934)</u>	<u>(95,265,773)</u>	<u>(188,718,396)</u>	<u>(44,777)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Purchase of investments	(34,350,002)	—	—	(34,350,002)	737,579
Proceeds from sale of investments	—	—	—	—	(1,872,271)
Interest on investments	2,141,244	1,073,139	3,024,319	6,238,702	2,230,898
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	<u>(32,208,758)</u>	<u>1,073,139</u>	<u>3,024,319</u>	<u>(28,111,300)</u>	<u>1,096,206</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(54,580,924)	7,321,475	(55,901,665)	(103,161,114)	6,318,587
Cash and cash equivalents, October 1, 2008	<u>228,089,219</u>	<u>48,954,116</u>	<u>194,259,359</u>	<u>471,302,694</u>	<u>113,049,180</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, September 30, 2009	<u>\$173,508,295</u>	<u>\$56,275,591</u>	<u>\$138,357,694</u>	<u>\$368,141,580</u>	<u>\$119,367,767</u>
Classified as:					
Current assets	\$66,030,310	\$55,989,837	\$97,782,049	\$219,802,196	\$119,367,767
Current assets, restricted	51,059,273	285,754	32,590,860	83,935,887	—
Noncurrent assets, restricted	56,418,712	—	7,984,785	64,403,497	—
Totals	<u>\$173,508,295</u>	<u>\$56,275,591</u>	<u>\$138,357,694</u>	<u>\$368,141,580</u>	<u>\$119,367,767</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS, Continued
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
for the year ended September 30, 2009

	<i>Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds</i>				<i>Governmental Activities—Internal Service Funds</i>
	<i>Convention Center</i>	<i>Solid Waste System</i>	<i>Water Utilities System</i>	<i>Totals</i>	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$(46,206,000)	\$296,190	\$(22,836,903)	\$(68,746,713)	\$2,151,242
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	31,000,875	8,633,362	56,820,152	96,454,389	124,249
Decrease (increase) in assets:					
Accounts receivable	722,557	877,477	990,612	2,590,646	(205,248)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	—	1,446	(17,000)	(15,554)	—
Due from other funds	—	—	—	—	(86)
Due from other governmental agencies	—	—	—	—	92,915
Inventories and prepaid costs	—	32,243	6,149,868	6,182,111	215,336
Note receivable	(1,100,000)	—	—	(1,100,000)	—

(continued)

	<i>Business-type Activities—Enterprise Funds</i>				<i>Governmental Activities—Internal Service Funds</i>
	<i>Concession Center</i>	<i>Solid Waste System</i>	<i>Water Utilities System</i>	<i>Totals</i>	
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4,250,900)	(185,221)	322,352	(4,113,769)	(105,749)
Due to other funds	—	—	(639,000)	(639,000)	—
Claims payable	—	—	—	—	(281,562)
Due to other governmental agencies	—	—	20,114	20,114	—
Unearned revenue	(2,288,481)	—	—	(2,288,481)	—
Landfill closure costs	—	3,961,813	—	3,961,813	—
Customer deposits	—	(31,034)	529,594	498,560	—
Total adjustments	<u>24,084,051</u>	<u>13,290,086</u>	<u>64,176,692</u>	<u>101,550,829</u>	<u>(160,145)</u>
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>\$(22,121,949)</u>	<u>\$13,586,276</u>	<u>\$41,339,789</u>	<u>\$32,804,116</u>	<u>\$1,991,097</u>
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:					
Capital asset donations received	<u>\$34,941</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$7,450,693</u>	<u>\$7,485,634</u>	<u>\$</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

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**DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
September 30, 2009**

	<i>Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Trust</i>	<i>Private Purpose Trust</i>	<i>Agency</i>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$628,100	\$472,140	\$60,172,524
Investments:			
Domestic equity securities and mutual funds	32,094,829	—	—
International equity securities and mutual funds	10,144,570	—	—
Stable value account and mutual funds	1,334,048	—	—
Fixed income mutual funds	11,019,139	—	—
Money market accounts and mutual funds	1,656,948	—	—
Corporate bonds	2,491,863	—	—
Government bonds	8,416,361	—	—
Asset backed securities	1,527,055	—	—
Total investments	<u>68,684,813</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Accounts receivable	2,250,292	—	—
Accrued income	75,421	—	—
Due from individuals	—	—	19,208
Due from other governmental agencies	—	—	28,235
Prepaid items	23,720	—	—
Total assets	<u>71,662,346</u>	<u>472,140</u>	<u>\$60,219,967</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Accounts payable	3,953,459	—	—
Due to other funds	35,069	—	—
Due to other governmental agencies	—	—	13,222,507
Due to individuals	—	—	39,594,337
Deposits	—	—	7,403,123
Total liabilities	<u>3,988,528</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$60,219,967</u>
<u>NET ASSETS</u>			
Held in trust for pension and other postemployment benefits	67,673,818	—	
Held in trust for other purposes	—	472,140	
Total net assets	<u>\$67,673,818</u>	<u>\$472,140</u>	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
for the year ended September 30, 2009

	<i>Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Trust</i>	<i>Private Purpose Trust</i>
Additions:		
Employer contributions	\$12,426,499	\$ —
Employee contributions	4,507	—
Net investment income	<u>4,060,301</u>	<u>1,592</u>
Total additions	<u>16,491,307</u>	<u>1,592</u>
Deductions:		
Benefits paid to participants	2,791,439	—
Administrative expenses	<u>238,283</u>	<u>—</u>
Total deductions	<u>3,029,722</u>	<u>—</u>
Increase in net assets	13,461,585	1,592
Net assets, October 1, 2008	<u>54,212,233</u>	<u>470,548</u>
Net assets, September 30, 2009	<u><u>\$67,673,818</u></u>	<u><u>\$472,140</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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**DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
COMPONENT UNITS
September 30, 2009**

	<i>Durham County Housing Finance Authority</i>	<i>Nonmajor Component Units</i>	<i>Totals</i>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$10,198,349	\$8,729,397	\$18,927,746
Investments	—	770,485	770,485
Accounts receivable	—	220,417	220,417
Accrued interest receivable	55,711	—	55,711
Due from other governmental agencies	—	102,204	102,204
Deposits and prepaid costs	24,941	24,964	49,905
Restricted accrued interest receivable	1,115,326	—	1,115,326
Total current assets	<u>11,394,327</u>	<u>9,847,467</u>	<u>21,241,794</u>
Noncurrent assets:			
Investments	11,521,819	—	11,521,819
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	16,767,226	—	16,767,226
Restricted investments	116,373,994	—	116,373,994
Notes and loans receivable, net	413,159,122	—	413,159,122
Nondepreciable capital assets	112,000	8,961,105	9,073,105
Depreciable capital assets, net	233,013	2,475,191	2,708,204
Total noncurrent assets	<u>558,167,174</u>	<u>11,436,296</u>	<u>569,603,470</u>
Total assets	<u>\$569,561,501</u>	<u>\$21,283,763</u>	<u>\$590,845,264</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$309,036	\$827,014	\$1,136,050
Current portion of long-term liabilities	—	88,650	88,650
Unearned revenue	—	5,111,036	5,111,036
Payable from restricted assets:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,354,770	—	7,354,770
Accrued interest payable	2,045,177	—	2,045,177
Revenue bonds payable	3,780,000	—	3,780,000
Due to other governmental agencies	53,587	—	53,587
Total current liabilities	<u>13,542,570</u>	<u>6,026,700</u>	<u>19,569,270</u>

(continued)

State and Local Governments

	<i>Durham County Housing Finance Authority</i>	<i>Nonmajor Component Units</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Revenue bonds payable (net of unamortized costs)	507,725,742	—	507,725,742
Obligation under capital leases	—	10,968	10,968
Notes payable	1,518,235	—	1,518,235
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>509,243,977</u>	<u>10,968</u>	<u>509,254,945</u>
Total liabilities	<u>522,786,547</u>	<u>6,037,668</u>	<u>528,824,215</u>
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	345,013	11,415,734	11,760,747
Restricted for bond programs	9,553,835	—	9,553,835
Restricted	—	2,241,838	2,241,838
Unrestricted	36,876,106	1,588,523	38,464,629
Total net assets	<u>46,774,954</u>	<u>15,246,095</u>	<u>62,021,049</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$569,561,501</u>	<u>\$21,283,763</u>	<u>\$590,845,264</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
COMPONENT UNITS
for the year ended September 30, 2009**

	<i>Program Revenues</i>			<i>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets</i>		
	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Charges for Services</i>	<i>Operating Grants and Contributions</i>	<i>Durham County Housing Finance Authority</i>	<i>Nonmajor Component Units</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Durham County Housing Finance Authority	\$35,120,088	\$41,109,672	\$ —	\$5,989,584	\$ —	\$5,989,584
Nonmajor component units:						
General government	1,870,733	—	—	—	(1,870,733)	(1,870,733)
Transportation	4,278,217	1,653,175	—	—	(2,625,042)	(2,625,042)
Economic environment	3,713,524	2,195,728	1,094,193	—	(423,603)	(423,603)
Total nonmajor component units	9,862,474	3,848,903	1,094,193	—	(4,919,378)	(4,919,378)
Total component units	44,982,562	44,958,575	1,094,193	5,989,584	(4,919,378)	1,070,206
General revenues:						
Unrestricted investment earnings				—	8,159	8,159
Miscellaneous				—	7,937,695	7,937,695
Total general revenues				—	7,945,854	7,945,854
Change in net assets				5,989,584	3,026,476	9,016,060
Net assets, October 1, 2008				40,785,370	12,219,619	53,004,989
Net assets, September 30, 2009				\$46,774,954	\$15,246,095	\$62,021,049

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
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for the year ended September 30, 2009

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A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

.28 These financial statements of Durham County, Florida (County) were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for governmental entities (U.S. GAAP). The following summary of the more significant accounting policies of the County is presented to assist the reader in interpreting these financial statements, and should be viewed as an integral part of this report.

Reporting Entity

.29 Entity status for financial reporting purposes is governed by GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, and No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*. GASB is the standard-setting body for the establishment of GAAP in governmental entities. Determination of the financial reporting entity of the County is founded upon the objective of accountability. Therefore, these financial statements include the County government (the primary government) and legally separate component units for which operational or financial responsibility rests with the elected officials of the County or for which the nature and significance of their relationship to the County are such that exclusion would cause the financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Operational or financial responsibility is considered to have been met if the primary government appoints a voting majority of the component unit's governing board and it is able to impose its will on the unit or there is potential for the unit to provide specific financial benefits or impose specific financial burdens on the primary government. All component units of the County have a September 30 fiscal year end.

The County is governed under the authority of the County Charter (Charter), which provides for home rule and is derived from the Florida Constitution. Under the Charter, the principal legislative body of the County is the Board of County Commissioners (Board), a seven-member elected body consisting of six Commissioners elected by district and the County Mayor elected at-large. The County Mayor also serves as the principal executive officer. In addition, certain designated governmental functions are performed by constitutional officers who are elected at-large. The constitutional officers are the Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts, County Comptroller, Property Appraiser, Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections, and Tax Collector. Although these six officers are operationally autonomous, they do not hold sufficient corporate powers of their own to be considered legally separate component units for financial reporting purposes. Therefore, they are reported together with the Board as part of the primary government.

Blended component units are legally separate entities that are in substance part of the County's operation, as they either have governing bodies that are substantively the same as the Board or they provide their services exclusively or almost exclusively to the County government. The financial transactions of these component units are merged in with similar transactions of the County as part of the primary government. The blended component units of the County are as follows:

- *Durham County Library District*. This district serves to provide comprehensive library services and serves County residents except for those within the cities of Durham Park and Ft. Durham. The governing board of the District is composed of the Board of County Commissioners plus one member appointed by the City Council of the City of Durham, Florida. This governing board levies the property taxes necessary to operate the District, adopts the annual budget, and approves debt issuances. The District is presented in special revenue, debt service, capital projects, internal service and fiduciary funds.
- *Durham Drive Community Redevelopment Agency*. This agency serves to provide improved transportation and roadway conditions in the Durham Drive corridor. The governing body of the Agency is the Board of County Commissioners. The Agency is presented as a special revenue fund.
- *Durham Blossom Trail (DBT) Community Redevelopment Agency*. This agency serves to renew economic interest and improve the commercial diversity and viability of a redevelopment area adjacent to Durham Blossom Trail. The governing body of the Agency is the Board of County Commissioners. The Agency is presented as a special revenue fund.
- *Durham Blossom Trail (DBT) Local Government Neighborhood Improvement District (NID)*. This district serves to provide for improvements in public safety in a designated area adjacent to Durham Blossom Trail. The governing body of the District is the Board of County Commissioners. The District is presented as a special revenue fund.
- *Water and Navigation Control Districts*. The Lake Durham Water and Navigation Control District and the Duke Water and Navigation Control District each serve to provide for the regulation of shoreline alteration, aquatic plant management, and lake patrol activities for their designated areas. The governing board of each District is the Board of County Commissioners. The primary revenue source is ad valorem property taxes levied by the Board and the annual budgets of each District must be approved by the Board. These Districts are presented together as a special revenue fund.

Discretely-presented component units are legally separate entities which do not meet the criteria for blending. They are reported in separate columns to emphasize that they are legally separate from the County. The discrete component units of the County are as follows:

- *Durham Drive Master Transit and Improvement District*. This district serves to administer transportation and capital planning projects along certain segments of Durham Drive. Two of the 3 board members are members of the Board of County Commissioners. There is no budget approval required by the Board; however, a major portion of the District's funding is derived from MSTUs of the County. During the 2009 fiscal year, \$5.5 million was paid to the District from the County's MSTUs.
- *Durham County Industrial Development Authority*. This authority serves to assist in financing and re-

financing capital projects which will foster economic development in the County. Its five-member board is appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The Authority is not legally required to adopt a budget; however, the Board must authorize the issuance of bonded debt. Neither the Authority nor the County has any legal obligation for repayment of the revenue bonds issued through the Authority. As an issuer of "conduit" debt obligations, the Authority has no assets or liabilities.

- *Durham County Health Facilities Authority.* This authority serves to assist health facilities in the acquisition, construction, financing and refinancing of capital projects within the County and, under certain circumstances, outside the geographic limits of the County. Its five-member board is appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The Authority is not legally required to adopt a budget; however, the Board must authorize the issuance of bonded debt. Neither the Authority nor the County has any legal obligation for repayment of the revenue bonds issued through the Authority. As an issuer of "conduit" debt obligations, the Authority has no assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenses.
- *Durham County Educational Facilities Authority.* This authority serves to assist institutions for higher education in the construction, financing, and refinancing of capital projects within the County. Its seven-member board is appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The Authority is not legally required to adopt a budget; however, the Board must authorize the issuance of bonded debt. Neither the Authority nor the County has any legal obligation for repayment of the revenue bonds issued through the Authority. As an issuer of "conduit" debt obligations, the Authority has no assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenses.
- *Durham Blossom Trail Development Board, Inc..* This not-for-profit corporation, established by interlocal agreement between the Board of County Commissioners and the City of Durham, serves to provide management services for redevelopment of a section of Durham Blossom Trail. Six positions of the nine-member board of directors are appointed by the Board, and they may be removed without cause. There is no budget approval requirement nor responsibility for deficit funding on the part of the County; however, a major portion of the Corporation's revenues are derived from grants and reimbursements from the County.
- *Durham County Housing Finance Authority.* This authority serves to finance dwelling accommodations for low, moderate, and middle income persons in Durham County and three other adjacent counties. Its five-member board is appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. There is no budget approval required by the Board, although there is an approval requirement for any bonded debt issuance. The County has no obligation to pay the outstanding debt of the Authority; however, the Board does have the power to remove an Authority board member without cause.
- *Durham County Research and Development Authority.* This authority serves to establish, develop, and operate, in cooperation with the Board of County Commissioners and Durham, a research and development park known as "Central Durham Research Park." Seven positions on its nine-member board are appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The annual budget and amendments, as well as all bonded debt issues, must be approved by the Board. Although the County is not legally responsible for the operations or debt of the Authority, it has given economic assistance in prior fiscal years.

Except for the Durham County Library District, none of the blended component units prepare individual financial statements. Individual audited financial statements for the Library District and the discretely-presented component units can be obtained directly from the respective administrative offices.

The remainder of these notes provides disclosures for both the primary government and discretely-presented component units. If no separate component unit reference is made, the disclosure should be regarded as equally applicable for all components of the reporting entity. In certain cases, GAAP requires special or separate note references for discretely-presented component units. Such disclosures are correspondingly noted as required and are displayed to the extent given in the individual audited financial statements of the applicable component unit.

Financial Statement Presentation

.30 Government-wide financial statements. The statement of net assets and the statement of activities report information about the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its discretely-presented component units. Adjustments have been made to minimize the double-counting of interfund activity. These statements distinguish between governmental activities and business-type activities. Governmental activities are primarily financed through taxes and intergovernmental revenues, whereas business-type activities are primarily financed through charges for services to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the County's governmental activities, and for each of the business-type activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identified with a specific program or segment. Indirect expense allocations are displayed separately from the direct expenses. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges for service, and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted for the operating or capital requirements of a specific program. All taxes and other revenues not meeting the criteria for classification as program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund financial statements. The fund financial statements report information about the County's funds, including fiduciary funds. Separate columns are presented for each major governmental fund and for each major enterprise fund.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

- *General Fund.* This is the County's primary operating fund; it accounts for all financial transactions not required to be accounted for in another fund.
- *Fire Protection MSTU .* This fund accounts for fire protection and emergency medical services financed with ad valorem taxes levied in the MSTU, as well as service fee revenues. The MSTU encompasses the unincorporated area of the County.
- *Sales Tax Trust.* This fund accounts for receipt of the County's share of state sales tax, and debt service payments for the County's outstanding sales tax revenue bonds.

The County reports the following major enterprise funds:

- *Convention Center.* This fund accounts for the operation of the Durham County Convention Center, and the payment of debt service on the outstanding tourist development tax revenue bonds. Major revenues are charges for services and tourist development taxes.
- *Solid Waste System.* This fund accounts for the County's solid waste disposal (landfill) operation, primarily financed through user charges.
- *Water Utilities System.* This fund accounts for costs associated with residential and commercial sewer and water services provided to various sections of the County, primarily financed through user charges.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

- *Internal service funds.* These funds account for risk management, fleet management, and employee medical benefits services provided to other County departments on a cost-reimbursement basis, as well as Library District employee medical benefits and Sheriff's Office health insurance and workers' compensation claims.
- *Pension trust and other postemployment benefit fund.* These funds account for the receipt and disbursement of assets held in trust for participants of the Library District's defined benefit pension, defined contribution pension, and money purchase pension plans; and other postemployment benefit plans of the County, Library District and Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts.
- *Private purpose trust fund.* This fund accounts for assets held in trust for the benefit of the St. Durham River Water Management District, pursuant to a trust agreement dated February 21, 2006.

- *Agency funds.* These funds account for assets held on behalf of third parties. Examples include developers' escrows held pending satisfactory performance on construction projects, escrows for the Durham Institute grant from the County and other funding parties, and taxes, fees and fines collected on behalf of other governments.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

.31 The government-wide, proprietary fund, and trust fund financial statements use a flow of economic resources measurement focus to determine net income and financial position. The accounting principles used are similar to those applicable to businesses in the private sector and, thus, these funds are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Governmental fund financial statements use a current financial resources measurement focus, and are maintained on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they become susceptible to accrual; that is, when they become both "measurable" and "available to finance expenditures of the current period." The County considers amounts collected on grants within 120 days after year-end, and amounts collected within 60 days after year-end on all other governmental funds, to be available and thus recognizes them as revenues of the current year. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Principal and interest on general long-term debt are recorded as fund liabilities when due or when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service funds for payments to be made early the following year.

Revenues of the County which are susceptible to accrual under the modified accrual basis include property taxes, gas taxes, public service taxes, grant revenues, interest revenue, and charges for services. In applying the "susceptible to accrual" concept to intergovernmental revenues (grants, entitlements and shared revenues), the legal and contractual requirements of the numerous individual programs are used as guidance. There are essentially two types of these revenues. In one, moneys must be expended on the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be earned by the County; therefore, revenues are recognized based upon when the expenditures are made if they meet the criterion of availability. In the other, moneys are essentially unrestricted as to purpose of expenditure and revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements. These resources are reflected as revenues at the time of receipt or earlier if they meet the criterion of availability. Agency funds do not measure results of operations, but assets and liabilities are measured on the accrual basis of accounting.

GASB Statement No. 20 Election

.32 Pursuant to the election option made available by GASB Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued after November 30, 1989, are not applied in the preparation of the business-type activities and the enterprise fund financial statements.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

.33 Chapter 129, Florida Statutes, requires that the annual fiscal year budget be legally adopted by the Board at the fund level, and that any expenditures or contract for expenditure in the fiscal year for an amount greater than the total fund budget is unlawful. Pursuant to this legal requirement, an annual appropriated budget is adopted by resolution subject to public hearing. Such resolution sets the budget appropriations in total by fund for each governmental fund and each proprietary fund of the Board. Budgets for the trust funds and agency funds are not legally required or adopted. Budgetary information presented in this report is in a categorized format by revenue source, expenditure function, and expenditure reserves, which represents a detail level greater than the statutory level of control. At the close of the fiscal year, all budget appropriations lapse to the extent that they have not been expended. Outstanding encumbrances also lapse, but are re-established in the succeeding fiscal year against the newly adopted budget.

In addition to the statutory requirements discussed previously, the County has adopted management control and approval guidelines for expenditures and budget amendments. Key components of these management guidelines are as follows:

1. Each fund contains allocations by object of expenditure, and for reserves for various purposes.
2. No expenditure or encumbrance may occur without a sufficient budgetary balance.
3. Allocations within a fund may be transferred within a department by action of the County’s budget officer or between departments by action of the Board.
4. Available balances to or from reserves may be used to modify an expenditure allocation in the same fund upon approval of the Board.
5. A revenue or other financing source which was originally unanticipated may be appropriated by action of the Board.
6. Increased revenues for proprietary funds may be appropriated by action of the Board.

Because transfers of budget allocations between departments must be approved by the Board, the department level is deemed the legal level of budgetary control. Such legal level of budgetary control corresponds to the categorical breakdowns reflected in the financial statements, except for the General Fund and two special revenue funds—the Miscellaneous Construction Projects Fund and the Grants Fund. These funds contain multiple operating departments requiring Board approval for budget transfers. Schedules showing budgeted and actual expenditures at the department level for these three funds are presented as supplementary information at the end of the Financial Section of this report.

In instances where total fund appropriations are amended by revenues or other financing sources unanticipated in the existing budget, an amending budget resolution is adopted which indicates the revised budget appropriation for each affected fund. Amendments to overall appropriations for any other reasons also require a public hearing prior to adoption.

Budget appropriations presented in this report include all legally adopted appropriations as amended during the fiscal year. During the 2009 fiscal year, appropriation increases of approximately \$292 million were approved by the Board, primarily due to new grant awards, for reappropriation of unexpended grant award balances and encumbrances outstanding at the end of the 2008 fiscal year and to appropriate budget for proceeds of bond issues during the year. The original adopted budget for the 2009 fiscal year totaled \$3.47 billion and the final amended budget totaled \$3.76 billion, representing an 8 percent increase during the year.

All governmental fund budgets are prepared on a basis consistent with GAAP, except that capital outlay expenditures and other financing sources related to the acquisition of assets through capital leases are not budgeted. For the 2009 fiscal year, the following adjustments were necessary to present the actual data on a budgetary basis for the General Fund (no adjustments were required for any of the other governmental fund types, and therefore no reconciliation is presented):

	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>
GAAP basis	\$726,742,263	\$162,102,373
Nonbudgeted capital lease transactions	<u>(905,546)</u>	<u>(905,546)</u>
Non-GAAP budgetary basis	<u>\$725,836,717</u>	<u>\$161,196,827</u>

The budgets for the proprietary funds are prepared on an accrual basis and are consistent with GAAP except that depreciation, amortization, noncash capital contributions, and gains/losses on the disposal of assets are not budgeted, capitalized net interest costs on funds borrowed to finance the construction of capital assets are budgeted as interest income and interest expense, capital outlays are budgeted as expense, and debt proceeds and principal payments are respectively budgeted as revenue and expense. Insurance liability claims in the Risk Management internal service fund are budgeted according to the loss reserves available for disbursement rather than by new liabilities incurred during the fiscal year. A budget is not adopted for

the Library District Internal Service Fund or for the Sheriff's Health Insurance and Workers' Compensation Internal Service Funds.

Annual budgets are prepared according to the following procedures.

During the month of July, the County Mayor, after working with the County's budget officer to establish proposed funding priorities for the ensuing fiscal year, presents a tentative budget for each fund which includes all estimated receipts, taxes to be levied, all other financing sources and all estimated expenditures and reserves.

The Board examines these tentative budgets in work sessions throughout the month of July. Pursuant to law, the budgets of each fund are balanced (that is, all revenues and other financing sources equal all expenditures, reserves, and other financing uses). Subject to hearing and notice requirements, the budgets may be revised as deemed necessary provided they remain in balance.

In September, public hearings are held to adopt tentative and final budgets. The hearings are held primarily to explain the budget and obtain public input. In accordance with statutory requirements, the annual budgets are enacted prior to October 1 through passage of a resolution. If for some reason a budget is not enacted by October 1, Florida Statutes provide for continued operation under the previous year's budget subject to any amendments.

Encumbrances

.34 Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of moneys are recorded as a reservation of budget, is employed as an extension of the statutorily required budgetary process. Under Florida Statutes, appropriations, even if encumbered, lapse at fiscal year end. Encumbrances outstanding at September 30, 2009, represented by purchase orders and other executor contracts, were approximately \$102.6 million. It is the County's intention to substantially honor these encumbrances under authority provided in the subsequent year's budget.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

.35 Cash balances from the majority of funds are pooled for investment purposes. Earnings from such investments are allocated to the respective funds based on applicable cash participation by each fund. The investment pools are managed such that all participating funds have the ability to deposit and withdraw cash as if they were demand deposit accounts, and therefore all balances representing participants' equity in the investment pools are classified as cash equivalents for purposes of these statements. For investments which are held separately from the pools, those which are highly liquid (including restricted assets) with an original or remaining maturity of 90 days or less when purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

Investments

.36 All investments are stated at fair value. Investment fair values are based on quoted market prices, except for bankers' acceptances and commercial paper, which are based on accreted value. Investments in mutual funds, which are Securities and Exchange Commission 2a-7 investment pools, and the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund (Florida Prime), which is an external 2a7-like investment pool, are stated at share price which is substantially the same as fair value.

Accounts Receivable

.37 Amounts due from private individuals, organizations, or other governments which pertain to charges for services rendered by County departments are reported as accounts receivable.

Receivables are reviewed periodically to establish or update the provisions for uncollectible amounts. These provisions are estimated based on an analysis of the age of the various accounts. The County records the amount of earned but unbilled service revenues for the Water Utilities System enterprise fund.

Notes and Loans Receivable

.38 The County has several agreements with other agencies under which cash has been advanced to those agencies for the purpose of financing loans to developers for multifamily affordable housing projects. These noninterest-bearing advances will be repaid to the County over varying terms of up to 30 years. The outstanding principal balance is reported as Notes and Loans Receivable in the Local Housing Assistance (SHIP) special revenue fund, with a corresponding amount in Reserved Fund Balance, as these amounts are not available for current expenditure. No uncollectible allowance has been established for these receivables, based upon management's evaluation of the loans.

The Durham County Housing Finance Authority component unit records loans receivable relative to the financing of multifamily housing developments and single-family residential housing. These loans are carried at original cost, including unamortized discount, less principal collections. Servicing of loans is provided by various approved and qualified private lending institutions and servicing organizations on behalf of the Authority. Servicing costs on single-family issues are recorded as a reduction of interest income. Based upon management's evaluation of the loan portfolio an allowance for potential losses has been established. Loans receivable are pledged as collateral for the payment of principal and interest on bonded indebtedness.

Interfund Balances and Activity

.39 During the course of normal operations, the County has numerous transactions between funds. Examples of these transactions include providing services, constructing assets or servicing debt. These transactions are generally recorded as interfund transfers, except for internal service fund charges which are reflected as revenues to internal service funds and expenses or expenditures to the funds receiving the services. Additionally, short-term interfund loans are recorded from time to time as cash flow needs arise. As of fiscal year-end, any unpaid amounts related to these transactions are reported as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the fund financial statements. Interfund loans not expected to be repaid within one year are reported as advances. In governmental funds, advances are offset equally by a fund balance reserve which indicates that they do not constitute expendable available financial resources and, therefore, are not available for appropriation. Interfund balances and transfers are consolidated for government-wide financial reporting, and residual balances between governmental activities and business-type activities, if any, are reported on the government-wide financial statements.

Inventories

.40 The Durham County Library District special revenue fund inventory consists of supplies held for consumption. This inventory is carried at cost using the first-in, first-out method. The cost is recorded as an expenditure at the time individual inventory items are consumed (consumption method).

Inventories in proprietary fund types consist of materials and supplies held for consumption and are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined by the Solid Waste System and the Water Utilities System enterprise funds using the weighted average and the moving average methods, respectively. The Fleet Management internal service fund values inventory using the first-in, first-out method.

Assets Held for Resale

.41 During fiscal year 2009, the County initiated a program whereby it purchases residential properties with the express intent of resale. Properties purchased are rehabilitated and offered for sale to purchasers meeting certain criteria. Properties held for resale are reported at lower of cost or net realizable value in the governmental funds.

Restricted Assets

.42 The use of certain assets of enterprise funds is restricted by specific provisions of bond resolutions and agreements with various parties. Assets so designated are identified as restricted assets on the balance

sheet. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, the County's policy is to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. Restricted assets are classified as noncurrent if they are for acquisition or construction of capital assets, for liquidation of long-term debt, or are for other than current operations.

Capital Assets

.43 Capital assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Constructed or purchased assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value on the date of donation. The thresholds for capitalization of assets range from \$1,000 to \$1 million, depending on the asset class. Costs of maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of assets or extend their useful lives are not capitalized.

All capital assets except land and construction in progress are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	20–50 years
Improvements other than buildings	5–50 years
Machinery and equipment	3–15 years
Infrastructure—roadways	20–50 years
Infrastructure—drainage	20–75 years

The enterprise funds capitalize costs associated with various intangible assets. These include initial payments under agreements in exchange for rights to services to be received over future periods. These capitalized costs are being amortized using the straight-line method over the expected lives of the assets, which is 3 to 40 years.

Capitalization of Interest

.44 As required by the interest topic of FASB *Accounting Standards Codification*[™] (ASC), the enterprise funds capitalize net interest costs on funds borrowed to finance the construction of capital assets. Interest cost information for the enterprise funds for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, is as follows:

	<i>Convention Center</i>	<i>Water Utilities System</i>
Total interest cost	\$46,393,467	\$1,120,502
Net amount capitalized	\$ —	\$1,120,502

The net amount capitalized included amortization of bond issuance costs.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

.45 Liabilities reported as Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities on the government-wide statement of net assets are comprised of the following components:

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>	<i>Business-type Activities</i>
Current payables due to vendors	\$56,930,402	\$37,440,919
Salaries and wages payable	14,167,882	1,728,560
Retainage on contracts payable	<u>5,350,412</u>	<u>4,057,423</u>
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>\$76,448,696</u>	<u>\$43,226,902</u>

Developer Agreements Payable

.46 The Water Utilities System (System) enterprise fund has entered into several water or wastewater agreements with developers whereby the developer conveys land, easements, treatment plants, distribution systems, and so on to the System. In return, the System either reserves water/wastewater treatment capacity for future drawdowns by the developer or makes cash payments to the developer over current and future periods based upon provisions of the particular agreement. Assets acquired under these agreements are recorded at their fair market value at the time of acquisition.

Unearned Revenue and Deferred Revenue

.47 In instances where assets have been received by the County for services to be rendered in future periods, asset balances have been offset by an unearned revenue liability account in the financial statements. Unearned revenues of the County at September 30, 2009, are associated with cash received to secure future bookings at the Convention Center.

Deferred revenue liabilities are reported in the governmental funds to offset receivables and deposits that do not meet the availability criterion under the modified accrual basis of accounting. Primary examples of the County's deferred revenues are amounts associated with outstanding receivables for EMS transport services, 911 system service provider fees and grants, where payments will be received in cash over future periods. Also included are deposits held from builders for future building permit issuance, where revenue will be earned in future periods.

Landfill Closure Costs

.48 Under the terms of current state and federal regulations, the County is required to place a final cover on closed landfill areas, and to perform certain monitoring and maintenance functions for a period of up to 30 years after closure. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 18, *Accounting for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs*, the County is recognizing these costs of closure and postclosure maintenance over the active life of each landfill area, based on landfill capacity used during the period. Required obligations for these costs are recognized in the governmental activities for internal landfill operations and in the Solid Waste System enterprise fund for public landfill operations.

Accretion of Original Issue Discount on Bonds

.49 The original issue discount on compound interest bonds is being accreted to maturity using the interest method.

Obligation for Bond Arbitrage Rebate

.50 Pursuant to Section 148(f) of the U. S. Internal Revenue Code, the County must rebate to the United States Government the excess of interest earned from the investment of certain debt proceeds and pledged revenues over the yield rate of the applicable debt. Arbitrage rebate, if any, is due and payable on each five year anniversary of the respective debt issue. As of September 30, 2009, the County had no outstanding arbitrage rebate liability.

Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

.51 The proprietary fund financial statements distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses are those that result from providing services associated with the principal activities of the respective fund. Primary examples of operating revenues are charges for hall and room rentals of the Convention Center, landfill tipping fees of the Solid Waste System, and charges for water and wastewater treatment services of the Water Utilities System. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative costs, and depreciation expense. Nonoperating revenues and ex-

penses are all those that do not meet the criteria described previously, and include interest and tax revenues, and debt service expenses.

Compensated Absences

.52 It is the policy of the County to permit employees to accumulate a limited amount of earned but unused leave benefits which will be paid to employees upon separation from service. Unpaid compensated absences are recorded as a liability when the benefits are earned in the proprietary fund financial statements. For governmental funds, there is no legal requirement to accumulate expendable available financial resources to liquidate the obligation; thus expenditures are recognized in the governmental funds when payments are made to employees. The valuation of accrued leave benefits is calculated in accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. The liability is typically liquidated with resources of the same fund that has paid the applicable employee's regular salaries and fringe benefits. The current portion of the accrued compensated absences liability is based on the average annual amount of leave charged over the preceding three years.

Net Assets

.53 The government-wide statement of net assets reports a total of \$767,655,542 of restricted net assets, of which \$260,342,159 is restricted by enabling legislation.

Fund Balance Reserves and Designations

.54 Reserves of fund balances in the governmental fund financial statements represent portions of fund balance which are not available to be appropriated for expenditures or which have been segregated for specific future uses. The fund balances reserved in governmental funds at September 30, 2009, are for long-term notes and loans receivable, inventories, assets held for resale, deposits and prepaid costs, advances to other funds, and debt service reserves. Designations of fund balances of governmental funds represent tentative plans for financial resources utilization in a future period. Such designations are subject to change and may never be legally authorized for expenditure or result in expenditures.

Details of unreserved fund balances of governmental funds are as follows:

	<i>Designated for Subsequent Year's Expenditures</i>	<i>Undesignated</i>	<i>Total Unreserved Fund Balances</i>
General Fund	\$140,370,723	\$ —	\$140,370,723
Fire Protection MSTU	64,600,389	—	64,600,389
Sales Tax Trust	82,675,884	—	82,675,884
Nonmajor special revenue funds	486,160,000	7,288,157	493,448,157
Nonmajor debt service funds	35,911,444	—	35,911,444
Nonmajor capital projects funds	6,428,745	—	6,428,745
Totals	<u>\$816,147,185</u>	<u>\$7,288,157</u>	<u>\$823,435,342</u>

Bond Amortization Costs

.55 In the government-wide and the proprietary fund financial statements, bond premium, discount, and issuance costs are amortized over the life of the bonds using the interest method. Some of these costs are capitalized as noted previously. Also, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 23, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Refundings of Debt Reported by Proprietary Activities*, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of refunded debt is being amortized over the shorter of the life of the old debt or the life of the new debt using the interest method. Amortization of bond issuance costs which are

not capitalized are recorded as a nonoperating expense, and amortization of bond discount and the deferred amounts on refundings which are not capitalized are recorded as components of interest expense.

Indirect Expenses Allocation

.56 General administrative overhead costs are charged to all County functions, based on the proportionate benefit to each function, as determined through the County’s annually-prepared cost allocation plan. These indirect expenses are identified in a separate column on the government-wide statement of activities.

Property Tax Revenues

.57 Ad valorem property taxes levied in September 2009 are for the purpose of financing the budget of the 2010 fiscal year. Property tax revenues recognized for the 2009 fiscal year were levied in September 2008. Virtually all unpaid taxes are collected via the sale of tax certificates prior to fiscal year end; thus there is no receivable reported for property taxes in the financial statements.

Key dates in the property tax cycle are as follows:

	<i>Revenues for fiscal year ended September 30, 2009</i>
Lien date	January 1, 2008
Assessment roll certified	August 26, 2008
Property taxes levied	September 18, 2008
Beginning of fiscal year for which taxes have been levied	October 1, 2008
Tax bills rendered	November 1, 2008
Property taxes payable:	
Maximum discount (latest date)	November 30, 2008
Delinquent	April 1, 2009
Tax certificates sold on unpaid taxes	May 29, 2009

Use of Estimates

.58 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 as of the financial statement date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses or expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

B. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Primary Government

.59 As of September 30, 2009, the carrying value of the County’s deposits and investments, other than that of the Pension and OPEB Trust Funds, with their respective Standard & Poor’s credit ratings, was as follows:

<i>Investment Type</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Credit Rating</i>
Demand and time deposits	\$200,448,869	NA
Florida Prime	18,784	AAAm
Money market mutual funds	220,028,065	AAAm
Repurchase agreements	1,844,749	Unrated
U.S. Treasury Bills	590,964,250	NA
U.S. Treasury Notes	501,253,780	NA
Total deposits and investments	<u>\$1,514,558,497</u>	

Credit Risk

.60 The Board's Investment Policy (Policy), as well as the separate investment policies of the constitutional officers, limits credit risk by restricting authorized investments to the following: direct obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, direct obligations of states and municipalities, repurchase agreements comprised of direct obligations of the U.S. Government or its instrumentalities, the Florida Prime Fund administered by Florida's State Board of Administration (a 2a7-like pool), commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, and money market mutual funds. The Policy requires that investments in federal instrumentality debt be guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government sponsored agency, and that investments in money market mutual funds have a Standard & Poor's rating of AAAM or AAAG, and limits eligible money market mutual funds to those comprised of direct obligations of the U.S. Government. For arbitrage compliance only, money market mutual funds may be comprised of state and local government taxable and tax-exempt debt.

Concentration of Credit Risk

.61 The Policy establishes limitations on portfolio composition, both by investment type and by issuer, in order to control concentration of credit risk. The Policy provides that a maximum of 15 percent of the portfolio may be invested in prime commercial paper, with a limit of 2.5 percent in any 1 issuer. As of September 30, 2009, there are no concentrations of credit risk beyond the stated policy.

Custodial Credit Risk

.62 The Policy requires that bank deposits be secured as provided by Chapter 280, Florida Statutes. This law requires local governments to deposit funds only in financial institutions designated as qualified public depositories by the Chief Financial Officer of the State of Florida, and creates the Public Deposits Trust Fund, a multiple financial institution pool with the ability to assess its member financial institutions for collateral shortfalls if a default or insolvency has occurred. At September 30, 2009, all of the County's bank deposits were in qualified public depositories.

The Policy requires execution of a third-party custodial safekeeping agreement for all purchased securities, and requires that securities be held in the County's name. As of September 30, 2009, all of the County's investments are held in a bank's trust department in the County's name.

Interest Rate Risk

.63 The Policy limits the investment of current operating funds to 13 months, and the investment of noncurrent operating funds to 60 months. Bond reserves, construction funds, and other nonoperating funds may be invested for up to 10 years, subject to bond covenants and liquidity needs.

As of September 30, 2009, the County's investments have the following weighted average maturities by investment type: U.S. Treasury Notes—20.4 months; U.S. Treasury Bills—4.0 months; money market mutual funds—not more than 90 days.

Durham County Library District Defined Benefit Pension Plan

.64 Investments in the Plan are managed in accordance with an Investment Policy Statement (Statement). This Statement sets the following allocations: 40 percent for domestic equity securities, 25 percent for foreign equity securities and 35 percent for fixed income and cash securities. The Statement authorizes investments in domestic equities, mutual funds, stable value accounts, money market funds, corporate bonds, real estate investment trusts, exchange traded funds, commingled funds, and cash equivalent accounts.

The Statement states that the average credit quality of the fixed income portfolio shall be AA- or higher and the average rating of the mortgage portion of the portfolio must hold a credit rating of at least AA. As a

means of limiting its exposure to interest rate risk, the Statement states that the average duration of the fixed income portfolio shall be less than 150 percent of the duration of the Barclays Capital aggregate Bond Index.

In addition to \$16,565,976 in mutual funds investing in equity securities, Defined Benefit Pension Plan investments were as follows at September 30, 2009:

<u>Fund/Investment</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>S & P Credit Rating</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (years)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Fidelity Institutional Domestic Comingled Account	Money Market	AAAm	56 days	\$199,756
Comingled Account	Corporate Bonds	BBB+	5.7	2,491,863
Comingled Account	Government Bonds	AAA	5.1	8,416,361
Comingled Account	Asset Backed Securities	AAA	3.3	1,527,055
Dreyfus Treasury & Agency Cash Management	Money Market	AAAm	50 days	1,037,491
				<u>\$13,672,526</u>

Due to the nature of the District's investments, there is no exposure to custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk or foreign currency risk.

Durham County Library District Defined Contribution Pension Plan

.65 Participants in the Defined Contribution Pension Plan, including all District employees, self-direct investments from a variety of mutual funds. Accordingly, the District has not adopted an investment policy for this Plan. Defined Contribution Pension Plan investments, other than \$9,017,968 in mutual funds investing in equity securities, were as follows at September 30, 2009:

<u>Fund/Investment</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>S & P Credit Rating</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (years)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Cash Management Fund	Money Market	A1	48 days	\$21,771
Plus Fund	Stable Value	Aa2	2.9	1,189,830
PIMCO High Yield Fund	Fixed Income	BA-	7.7	27,313
PIMCO Total Return Fund	Fixed Income	AA	4.5	132,949
Core Bond Index Fund	Fixed Income	AAA	5.8	2,133,088
Low Duration Bond Fund	Fixed Income	AA	2.4	690,078
				<u>\$4,195,029</u>

Durham County Library District Money Purchase Plan

.66 Participants in this Plan self-direct investments from a variety of mutual funds offered through the ICMA Retirement Corporation. Accordingly, the District has not adopted an investment policy for this Plan. Money Purchase Pension Plan investments, other than \$658,489 in mutual funds investing in equity securities, were as follows at September 30, 2009:

State and Local Governments

<u>Fund/Investment</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>S & P Credit Rating</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (years)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Plus Fund	Stable Value	Aa2	2.9	<u>\$144,218</u>
PIMCO High Yield Fund	Fixed Income	BA-	7.7	234
PIMCO Total Return Fund	Fixed Income	AA	4.5	278
Core Bond Index Fund	Fixed Income	AAA	5.8	95,840
Low Duration Bond Fund	Fixed Income	AA	2.4	8,488
Total Fixed				<u>\$104,840</u>
Cash Management Fund	Money Market	A1	48 days	<u>\$4,190</u>

Durham County Library District OPEB Retirement Health Benefit Plan

.67 There is no formal investment Policy Statement for the OPEB Retirement Health Benefit Plan. The Plan is completely funded by the District. The allocation for these funds is 75 percent equity index mutual funds and 25 percent fixed income. The OPEB Retirement Health Benefit Plan investments, other than \$27,957 of uninvested cash deposits and \$2,382,822 in mutual funds investing in equity securities, were as follows at September 30, 2009:

<u>Fund/Investment</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>S & P Credit Rating</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (years)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Core Bond Index Fund	Fixed Income	AAA	5.8	\$596,551
Low Duration Bond Fund	Fixed Income	AA	2.4	389,253
Total Fixed				<u>\$985,804</u>

Due to the nature of the District's investments, there is no exposure to custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk or foreign currency risk.

Durham County OPEB Retirement Health Benefit Plan

.68 Investments in the Durham County OPEB Trust are managed in accordance with the Trustee's Retirement Health Care Benefit Trust Investment Policy. The OPEB Retirement Health Benefit Plan investments, other than \$100,084 of uninvested cash deposits and \$13,614,144 in index funds investing in equity securities, were as follows at September 30, 2009:

<u>Fund/Investment</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>S & P Credit Rating</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (years)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Prime Money Market Fund	Money Market	Aa1	>90 days	\$593,496
Bond Market Index Fund	Fixed Income	AAA	6.5	6,945,067
Total Fixed				<u>\$7,538,563</u>

Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts OPEB Retirement Health Benefit Plan

.69 Cash and cash equivalents of the Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts OPEB Trust are managed in accordance with Florida Statutes. As of September 30, 2009, \$300,303 was deposited in an interest bearing checking account.

Component Unit

.70 As of September 30, 2009, the Durham County Housing Finance Authority (Authority) had the following deposits and investments:

<i>Investment Type</i>	<i>S & P Credit Rating</i>	<i>Weighted Average Maturity (years)</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>
Bank deposits	NA	NA	\$842,791
U.S. Treasuries	NA	< 90 days	1,983,919
U.S. governmental agencies	NA	10–15	2,081,405
U.S. governmental agencies	NA	16–20	2,164,879
U.S. governmental agencies	NA	21–25	31,117,189
U.S. governmental agencies	NA	26–30	19,414,841
			<u>54,778,314</u>
Government National Mortgage Association	AAA	16–20	10,369,892
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	AAA	25–30	9,912,163
Federal National Mortgage Association	AAA	10–15	103,313
Federal National Mortgage Association	AAA	16–20	1,384,609
Federal National Mortgage Association	AAA	21–30	41,037,652
			<u>42,525,574</u>
Guaranteed investment contracts	AAA	16–20	1,901,208
Guaranteed investment contracts	AA	21–25	222,522
Guaranteed investment contracts	AA	26–30	1,222,065
Guaranteed investment contracts	A	21–25	3,059,366
			<u>6,405,161</u>
Investment agreements	AAA	16–20	122,708
Investment agreements	AAA	21–25	556,186
Investment agreements	BBB	26–30	1,628,779
Investment agreements	B	21–25	753,546
Investment agreements	B	31–35	578,489
			<u>3,639,708</u>
Mutual funds	AAAm	< 90 days	22,908,130
Mutual funds	NA	< 90 days	1,685,776
			<u>24,593,906</u>
Notes	Unrated	16–20	265,000
Less: Deferred commitment fees	NA	NA	(455,040)
Total deposits and investments			<u>\$154,861,388</u>

Certain of the Authority’s investments are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk considerations, as defined by GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 3*. Credit risk quality, identified with Standard & Poor’s or Moody’s ratings, and interest rate risk, as identified by weighted average maturities, are provided in the preceding table. Deposits and investments

not exposed to credit quality risk, as defined by GASB Statement No. 40, are designated as "NA" in the credit rating column. Deposits and investment line items to which weighted average maturity disclosure is not required by GASB Statement No. 40, are designated as "NA" in the weighted average maturity column.

At September 30, 2009, all of the Authority's bank deposits were in qualified public depositories, as provided by Chapter 280, Florida Statutes.

The Authority manages credit quality risk in its operating fund by limiting investments authorized to direct obligations of the United States of America or any agency thereof, federal instrumentalities, interest-bearing time or demand deposits with any qualified depository institution, and money market mutual funds registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940 and with credit quality ratings equivalent to or better than Standard & Poor's ratings of AAAM or the equivalent by another rating agency.

The operating fund investment policy limits maturities of direct obligations of the United States of America, any agency thereof, and federal instrumentalities to 2 years from the date of purchase, limits investments in money market funds to those with weighted average maturities of 90 days or less, and limits maturities of certificate of deposit to 1 year.

Credit quality ratings and weighted average maturities permitted for multifamily and single-family investments are based on policies provided in respective trust indentures, which vary among projects. Such investments are made at the direction of trustees based on the underlying trust indenture policies.

C. CAPITAL ASSETS

.71 During the year ended September 30, 2009, the following changes in capital assets occurred:

	<u>Balance 10/1/2008</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance 9/30/2009</u>
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$1,006,777,340	\$28,898,184	\$(10,692,340)	\$1,024,983,184
Construction in progress	<u>249,827,723</u>	<u>92,666,471</u>	<u>(44,114,908)</u>	<u>298,379,286</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>1,256,605,063</u>	<u>121,564,655</u>	<u>(54,807,248)</u>	<u>1,323,362,470</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	724,124,364	21,083,543	(5,312,807)	739,895,100
Infrastructure	1,947,971,953	46,433,113	(7,297,416)	1,987,107,650
Machinery and equipment	<u>354,325,708</u>	<u>28,018,090</u>	<u>(21,169,495)</u>	<u>361,174,303</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>3,026,422,025</u>	<u>95,534,746</u>	<u>(33,779,718)</u>	<u>3,088,177,053</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(180,762,764)	(16,652,021)	2,581,540	(194,833,245)
Infrastructure	(585,374,913)	(37,524,549)	515,041	(622,384,421)
Machinery and equipment	<u>(243,750,070)</u>	<u>(31,256,454)</u>	<u>19,963,030</u>	<u>(255,043,494)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,009,887,747)</u>	<u>(85,433,024)</u>	<u>23,059,611</u>	<u>(1,072,261,160)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>2,016,534,278</u>	<u>10,101,722</u>	<u>(10,720,107)</u>	<u>2,015,915,893</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$3,273,139,341</u>	<u>\$131,666,377</u>	<u>\$(65,527,355)</u>	<u>\$3,339,278,363</u>

(continued)

Illustrative Financial Statements

	<u>Balance 10/1/2008</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance 9/30/2009</u>
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$228,782,151	\$1,657,934	\$ —	\$230,440,085
Construction in progress	<u>207,266,633</u>	<u>103,034,202</u>	<u>(67,010,362)</u>	<u>243,290,473</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>436,048,784</u>	<u>104,692,136</u>	<u>(67,010,362)</u>	<u>473,730,558</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated/ amortized:				
Buildings	1,359,143,054	2,132,716	—	1,361,275,770
Improvements other than buildings	1,316,887,425	70,686,838	(3,726,462)	1,383,847,801
Machinery and equipment	103,374,873	7,222,071	(5,127,116)	105,469,828
Intangibles	<u>22,689,043</u>	<u>4,282,094</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>26,971,137</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated/ amortized	<u>2,802,094,395</u>	<u>84,323,719</u>	<u>(8,853,578)</u>	<u>2,877,564,536</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/ amortization for:				
Buildings	(274,247,917)	(29,235,803)	—	(303,483,720)
Improvements other than buildings	(599,937,141)	(58,021,615)	2,067,729	(655,891,027)
Machinery and equipment	(66,806,918)	(8,444,285)	5,172,906	(70,078,297)
Intangibles	<u>(9,559,540)</u>	<u>(752,686)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(10,312,226)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation/ amortization	<u>(950,551,516)</u>	<u>(96,454,389)</u>	<u>7,240,635</u>	<u>(1,039,765,270)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated/ amortized, net	<u>1,851,542,879</u>	<u>(12,130,670)</u>	<u>(1,612,943)</u>	<u>1,837,799,266</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$2,287,591,663</u>	<u>\$92,561,466</u>	<u>\$(68,623,305)</u>	<u>\$2,311,529,824</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$14,258,642
Public safety	25,417,350
Physical environment	1,257,472
Transportation	33,547,498
Economic environment	584,340
Human services	1,849,169
Culture and recreation	<u>8,518,553</u>
Total depreciation expense—governmental activities	<u>\$85,433,024</u>
Business-type activities:	
Convention Center	\$31,000,875
Solid Waste System	8,633,362
Water Utilities System	<u>56,820,152</u>
Total depreciation expense—business-type activities	<u>\$96,454,389</u>

D. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE COVERAGE

Risk Management Program

.72 The County maintains the Risk Management internal service fund which reports the costs and benefits of a mutual risk management, loss prevention, and self-insurance program for property, liability, and workers' compensation losses. The self-insurance program covers the operations of the Board and the constitutional officers with the exception of the Sheriff. Effective on October 1, 1996, the Sheriff's Office withdrew from the County's self-insurance program, and assumed responsibility for general liability, automobile, and workers' compensation losses related to its operations.

The Risk Management fund covers claims on losses up to the following limits:

<i>Amount Per Occurrence</i>	<i>Type of Coverage</i>
\$2,000,000	Workers' Compensation
1,000,000	Public Liability
500,000	Property, including Terrorism
2% of unit value	Named Windstorm
250,000	Environmental Liability
50,000	Money and Securities Theft
50,000	Employee Fidelity
50,000	Boiler and Machinery Breakdown
50,000	Storage Tank Liability

The County has excess insurance coverage in place for instances where losses exceed the preceding stated limits. For occurrences during the period October 1985 through September 1999, no excess coverage for public liability insurance was obtained due to poor conditions in the insurance market. Any public liability loss for that period which exceeds the self-insurance coverage limit will remain the responsibility of the respective participant.

With regard to insurance coverage for the Sheriff's Office, all general liability and automobile claims incurred subsequent to September 30, 1996, except for Fiscal Year 2000 claims covered by a commercial insurance carrier, are covered by the Florida Sheriff's Self-Insurance Fund, a risk management pool to which risk is transferred in exchange for annual premium payments. These payments are accounted for as General Fund expenditures. Sheriff's Office workers' compensation claims since October 1, 1999, are covered by commercial insurance carriers, subject to a \$250,000 per claim deductible. Effective October 1, 2004, the Sheriff became self-insured for workers' compensation, subject to the same \$400,000 deductible. The Sheriff has been self-insured for health claims since October 1, 2003. The worker's compensation and health insurance liabilities described here are accounted for through internal service funds. In addition to certain bank deposits administered by the Sheriff's third party administrators, the Sheriff has an unused \$1,641,966 letter of credit outstanding to secure payment for workers' compensation claims incurred since October 1, 1999. There have been no claims made against the letter of credit.

There have been no claim settlements in excess of insurance coverage during the 3 fiscal years ended September 30, 2009. Coverage limits for flood and earthquake damages, damages from named windstorms, and damages from other wind or hail events, are set at \$50 million, \$100 million, and \$250 million, respectively.

The claims liability reported in the Risk Management, Sheriff Health Insurance and Sheriff Workers' Compensation internal service funds at September 30, 2009 and 2008, in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues*, is based on an actuarial review of claims pending and past experience. The liability is recorded on a present value basis, excluding nonincremental claims adjustment expenses and using a discount factor of 3.5 percent. The undiscounted liability as of September 30, 2009, is \$54,367,000. Changes in the funds' claims liability amount during fiscal years 2009 and 2008 were:

	<i>Year ended September 30</i>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Liability beginning balance	\$50,426,875	\$49,800,276
Claims and changes in estimates	31,511,537	32,860,297
Claim payments	<u>(30,981,211)</u>	<u>(32,233,698)</u>
Liability ending balance	<u>\$50,957,201</u>	<u>\$50,426,875</u>

Self-Insurance—Employee Medical Benefits

.73 Effective January 1, 2007, the County converted from a fully-insured to a self-insured plan for employee medical benefits. The plan covers all regular employees and certain retirees and former employees of the County and their eligible dependents. Pursuant to interlocal agreements, all of the constitutional officers except for the Sheriff, as well as seven other small local governmental agencies, are participating in the County’s plan. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 10, the plan is accounted for through the County’s Employee Benefits internal service fund.

The self-insurance plan covers claims up to \$450,000 per individual per year. The County has purchased an insurance policy to cover claims in excess of this amount, up to a maximum of \$1 million during the lifetime of a covered individual.

The claims liability of \$6,292,612 reported in the Employee Benefits internal service fund is the actuarially determined undiscounted amount. The change in the fund’s claims liability amount during fiscal years 2009 and 2008 was:

	<i>Year ended September 30</i>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Liability beginning balance	\$7,114,167	\$6,330,788
Claims incurred	78,854,789	71,757,494
Claim payments	<u>(79,676,344)</u>	<u>(70,974,115)</u>
Liability ending balance	<u>\$6,292,612</u>	<u>\$7,114,167</u>

Durham County Library District Self-Insurance for Employee Medical Benefits

.74 Effective January 1, 2007, the District converted from a fully-insured to a self-insured plan for employee medical benefits. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 10, the plan is accounted in a District internal service fund.

For the calendar year ended December 31, 2009, the self-insured plan covered claims up to \$100,000 per individual. The District purchased excess stop loss coverage on an individual basis where losses exceed the \$100,000 limit.

The claims liability of \$98,172 reported in the District internal service fund is the actuarially determined undiscounted amount. The change in the fund’s claims liability amount during fiscal years 2009 and 2008 was:

	<i>Year ended September 30</i>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Liability beginning balance	\$88,505	\$102,256
Claims incurred	1,572,209	1,256,504
Claim payments	<u>(1,562,542)</u>	<u>(1,270,255)</u>
Liability ending balance	<u>\$98,172</u>	<u>\$88,505</u>

E. RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Florida Retirement System

.75 *Plan description.* Except for employees of the Library District, all of the employees of the primary government participate in the Florida Retirement System (FRS), administered by the Florida Department of Management Services. Employees elect participation in either the defined benefit plan ("Pension Plan"), a multiple-employer cost-sharing defined benefit retirement plan, or the defined contribution plan ("Investment Plan") under the FRS. As a general rule, membership in the FRS is compulsory for all employees working in a regularly established position for a state agency, county government, district school board, state university, community college, or a participating city or special district within the State of Florida. The FRS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefits are established by Chapter 121, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 60S, Florida Administrative Code. Amendments to the law can be made only by an act of the Florida Legislature.

Benefits under the Pension Plan are computed on the basis of age, average final compensation, and service credit. Regular class employees who retire at or after age 62 with at least 6 years of credited service or 30 years of service regardless of age are entitled to a retirement benefit payable monthly for life, equal to 1.6 percent of their final average compensation for each year of credited service. Vested employees with less than 30 years of service may retire before age 62 and receive reduced retirement benefits. Special Risk class employees (sworn law enforcement officers, firefighters, and correctional officers) who retire at or after age 55 with at least 6 years of credited service, or with 25 years of service regardless of age, are entitled to a retirement benefit payable monthly for life, equal to 3.0 percent of their final average compensation for each year of credited service.

Senior Management Service class employees who retire at or after age 62 with at least 6 years of credited service or 30 years of service regardless of age are entitled to a retirement benefit payable monthly for life, equal to 2.0 percent of their final average compensation for each year of credited service. Elected Officers' class employees who retire at or after age 62 with at least 6 years of credited service or 30 years of service regardless of age are entitled to a retirement benefit payable monthly for life, equal to 3.0 percent (3.33 percent for judges and justices) of their final average compensation for each year of credited service. A postemployment health insurance subsidy is also provided to eligible retired employees through the FRS in accordance with Florida Statutes.

In addition to the preceding benefits, the FRS administers a Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP). This program allows eligible employees to defer receipt of monthly retirement benefit payments while continuing employment with a FRS employer for a period not to exceed 60 months after electing to participate. Deferred monthly benefits are held in the FRS Trust Fund and accrue interest.

For those employees who elect participation in the Investment Plan rather than the Pension Plan, vesting occurs at one year of service. These participants receive a contribution for self-direction in an investment product with a third party administrator selected by the State Board of Administration.

The State of Florida annually issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the FRS. The latest available report may be obtained by writing to the State of Florida Division of Retirement.

Funding policy. The FRS is noncontributory for members. Governmental employers are required to make contributions to the FRS based on state-wide contribution rates. The contribution rates by job class at September 30, 2009 were as follows: regular—9.85 percent; special risk—20.92 percent; special risk administrative support—12.55 percent; county elected officers—16.53 percent; senior management—13.12 percent; and DROP participants—10.91 percent.

The County contributed to the plan an amount equal to 14.01 percent of covered payroll during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009. County contributions to the FRS for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2007 through 2009 were \$66,422,235, \$69,807,926 and \$70,816,221, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each fiscal year. The County has historically contributed amounts equal to required

contributions and, therefore, does not have a pension asset or liability as determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers*.

Durham County Library District Defined Benefit Pension Plan

.76 *Plan description.* The Durham County Library District (District) administers a single-employer defined benefit pension plan (Defined Benefit Pension Plan for Employees of the Durham County Library District) covering full-time employees hired before January 1, 2007.

The retirement plan provides retirement benefits as well as death benefits. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and outlined in the plan document and may be amended by the Durham County Library Board of Trustees. Separate, stand-alone financial statements for the defined benefit pension plan are not prepared.

At January 1, 2009, the date of the latest actuarial valuation, plan participation consisted of:

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	82
Terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	42
Current active employees	<u>188</u>
Total	<u><u>312</u></u>

Funding policy. The District is obligated by the plan document to make periodic contributions to the plan which are recognized in the period that the contributions are due and the employer has made a final commitment to provide the contributions.

The required contributions are actuarially determined and include normal costs. Employer contribution rates are determined using the frozen entry age actuarial cost method. The annual required contribution (ARC) is calculated as the normal cost plus the amount necessary to fully amortize the unfunded frozen actuarial liability by January 1, 2018, amounting to \$1,844,299 or 24 percent of covered payroll for the year ended September 30, 2009. Employees do not make contributions to the plan. The Schedule of Employer Contributions, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear information about the contributions made by the District for the last 6 years.

Benefits and refunds paid to participants are recorded when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan document. Administrative expenses are financed through investment earnings.

The following table shows the components of the Plan’s annual cost, the amount actually contributed, and the changes in the Net Pension Asset (contributions in excess of requirements) as of September 30, 2009.

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$1,844,299
Interest on net pension asset	(13,928)
Adjustment to ARC	<u>17,240</u>
Annual pension cost	1,847,611
Contributions made	<u>(1,200,648)</u>
Decrease in net pension asset (contribution in excess of ARC)	646,963
Net pension asset (cumulative net contribution in excess of ARC)—beginning of year	<u>(198,966)</u>
Net pension obligation—end of year	<u><u>\$447,997</u></u>

Three Year Trend Information

.77

<i>Year Ended September 30</i>	<i>Annual Pension Cost (APC)</i>	<i>APC Contributed</i>	<i>Net Pension (Asset) Obligation</i>
2007	\$1,221,554	87%	\$(129,190)
2008	\$933,136	107%	\$(198,966)
2009	\$1,847,611	65%	\$447,997

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 27, the \$447,997 cumulative net pension obligation is combined with the County's Other Post-Employment Benefits and is presented as an asset on the County's entity-wide Statement of Net Assets.

Funded Status and Funding Progress

.78 The most recent actuarial report for the Plan was prepared as of January 1, 2009. As of that point in time, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$31,872,193 and the actuarial value of investments was \$23,147,672, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$8,724,521 and a funded ratio of 73 percent. The annual covered payroll was \$7,612,281 and the ratio of the UAAL to covered payroll was 115 percent.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment and mortality trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The Schedule of Funding Progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

.79 Following is a summary of the actuarial methods and significant actuarial assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, dated January 1, 2009. Plan changes, reflected in the current year's actuarial methods and assumptions include the application of a cost of living adjustment.

Actuarial methods:

Actuarial cost method	Frozen Entry Age
Asset valuation method	Market Value
Amortization method	Level Percent
Amortization period (open)	10 years

Actuarial assumptions:

Investment return, including inflation	7.0%
Projected salary increases	5.0%
Inflation rate	0.0%
Cost-of-living adjustment	2.0% per annum
Mortality table	1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table

Durham County Library District Money Purchase Pension Plan

.80 The District administers a single employer defined contribution plan (Money Purchase Plan and Trust for Employees of the Durham County Library District) (the Money Purchase Plan) for full time employees hired on or after January 1, 2007. In addition to new hires, existing participants in the District's Defined Benefit Pension Plan were given a one time opportunity to freeze their benefits in that plan and

begin participating in the Money Purchase Plan. Sixty-six participants in the Defined Benefit Pension Plan made this election in May 2007.

Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and outlined in the Money Purchase Plan document, which may be amended by the District's Board of Trustees. Separate, stand-alone financial statements for the Money Purchase Plan are not prepared.

Employees are eligible to participate in the Money Purchase Plan from date of hire. At September 30, 2009, there were 105 participants and the fair value of the Money Purchase Plan investments was \$911,737.

The District is obligated by the Money Purchase Plan document to make contributions equal to 9 percent of Annual Compensation of each member. For the year ended September 30, 2009, the District contributed \$381,867 to the Money Purchase Plan. Such contributions from the District are recognized as revenue by the Money Purchase Plan when due and when the employer has made a final commitment to provide contributions. Participants become fully vested in the District's contributions after 1 year from date of hire. Benefits paid to participants are recorded when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Money Purchase Plan document. Administrative costs are financed through investment earnings.

Durham County Library District Defined Contribution Pension Plan

.81 The District administers a single-employer defined contribution pension plan (Defined Contribution Plan and Trust for Employees of Durham County Library District) in lieu of participation in Social Security. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the Durham County Library Board of Trustees. Separate, stand-alone financial statements for the defined contribution plan are not prepared.

All employees are eligible to participate in the plan at date of hire. At September 30, 2009, there were 417 plan participants, the fair value of the plan investments was \$13,212,997. The District is obligated by the plan document to make a contribution equal to at least 7.5 percent of the annual compensation of each member of the plan. There is no requirement for employees to contribute. For the year ended September 30, 2009, the District contributed \$1,127,346 to the plan. Contributions from the District are recognized as revenue to the plan when due and the employer has made a final commitment to provide the contribution. The amount credited to the contribution account of an employee shall be 100 percent vested at all times. Benefits paid to participants are recorded when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan document. Administrative costs are financed through investment earnings.

F. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSION BENEFITS

Durham County Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

.82 *Plan description.* The Board and all constitutional officers, except for the Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts, administer a single-employer defined other postemployment benefit plan (OPEB Plan) and can amend the benefit provisions. In accordance with its Personnel Policies and Collective Bargaining Agreements, the Board offers an OPEB Plan that subsidizes the cost of health care for its retirees and eligible dependents. Board employees with at least 10 years of combined service under the Board or the Comptroller, or both, Property Appraiser, Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections, or Tax Collector who retire and immediately begin receiving benefits from the FRS are eligible to receive a monthly health care subsidy payment of 3 dollars per year of service up to a maximum of \$90 per month. If combined service is at least 20 years and receipt of FRS benefits is deferred to a later date, this monthly benefit may be vested for commencement at such deferral date. Additionally, in accordance with State statute, Board employees who retire and immediately begin receiving benefits from the FRS have the option of continuing in the County health insurance plan at the same group rate as for active employees. Benefit provisions for the County Comptroller and Supervisor of Elections are essentially the same as the Board. Benefit provisions for the Sheriff, Property Appraiser (if employed prior to October 1, 2005) and Tax Collector differ in that the monthly health care

subsidy payment is 5 dollars per year of service up to a maximum of \$150 per month. Also, there are differences in the service reciprocity and vesting features of their respective plans.

In September 2007, the County established the Durham County Health Care Benefit Trust (Trust), a qualifying trust, and began funding its OPEB Plan obligation. The Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts was excluded from participation in the Trust, and benefit provisions of constitutional officers that exceed those of the Board are excluded from the Trust. Separate stand-alone financial statements for the Trust are not prepared.

At September 30, 2009, the date of the latest actuarial valuation, plan participation consisted of:

OPEB plan participants	9,512
Retirees receiving benefits	1,506

Funding policy. The County has the authority to establish and amend funding policy. For the year ended September 30, 2009, the County contributed \$12,482,327 to the OPEB Plan, including a contribution of \$8,291,980 to the Trust. It is the County's intent to base future Trust contributions on the ARC in subsequent annual actuarial reports; however, no Trust contributions are legally or contractually required.

Annual OPEB cost and net OPEB asset. The annual cost of the County's OPEB Plan is calculated based on the ARC, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liability over a period not to exceed 30 years. The following table shows the components of the County's annual OPEB Plan cost for the year, the amount actually contributed, and the changes in the net OPEB Plan obligation.

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$8,346,141
Interest on net OPEB Asset	(74,162)
Adjustment to ARC	—
Annual OPEB cost	8,271,979
Contributions made	<u>(12,482,327)</u>
Increase in net OPEB asset (contribution in excess of ARC)	(4,210,348)
Net OPEB asset (cumulative net contribution in excess of ARC)—beginning of year	<u>(3,665,511)</u>
Net OPEB asset (cumulative net contribution in excess of ARC)—end of year	<u><u>\$(7,875,859)</u></u>

Three Year Trend Information

.83

<u>Year Ended</u> <u>September 30</u>	<u>Annual OPEB</u> <u>Cost</u>	<u>Annual OPEB</u> <u>Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Asset</u>
2007	\$7,616,400	126%	(\$1,983,801)
2008	\$8,122,607	120%	(\$3,665,511)
2009	\$8,271,979	151%	(\$7,875,859)

Funded status and funding progress. As of the September 30, 2009 actuarial valuation date, the OPEB Plan was 21.6 percent funded, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$98.5 million, and the actuarial value of assets was \$21.2 million, resulting in a UAAL of \$77.3 million. The annual covered payroll was \$486.5 million, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 15.9 percent. The Schedule of Funding Progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents

multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of the plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial methods and assumptions. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Calculations for financial reporting purposes are based on the benefits provided under terms of the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) in effect at the time of each valuation and on the pattern of sharing of costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations on the pattern of cost sharing between the employer and plan members in the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Consistent with that perspective, actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.

The actuarial methods are:

Actuarial cost method	Entry Age cost method
Amortization method	Level percent of payroll projected to grow 3.5% per year
Amortization period (closed)	30 years
Asset valuation method	Fair value

The actuarial assumptions are:

Investment rate of return	7.5%
Projected annual salaries increase	4.5%
Inflation rate	Included in healthcare cost trend
Healthcare cost trend rate	9.5% for the 2009 fiscal year grading to an ultimate rate of 5.5% for the 2014 fiscal year

Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

.84 *Plan description.* The Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts (Clerk) administers a single-employer defined other postemployment benefit plan (OPEB Plan) that subsidizes the cost of health care for its retirees and eligible dependents. Retirees with at least 10 years of service under the Clerk who are receiving benefits from the FRS are eligible to receive a monthly benefit of 5 dollars per year of service up to a maximum of \$150 per month. Additionally, in accordance with State Statute, Clerk employees who retire and immediately begin receiving benefits from the FRS have the option of continuing in the County health insurance plan at the same group rate as for active employees.

In June 2009, the Clerk established the Durham County Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy Trust ("Trust"), a qualifying trust, and began funding its OPEB Plan obligation. Separate stand-alone financial statements for the Trust are not prepared.

At September 30, 2008, the date of the latest actuarial valuation, plan participation consisted of:

OPEB plan participants	605
Retirees receiving benefits	88

Funding policy. The Clerk funds its OPEB obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis, and has the authority to establish and amend its funding policy. However, during fiscal year 2009, the Clerk contributed \$414,003, including \$300,000 as a 1-time contribution to the Trust to be used to fund current subsidy payments to participants for the next 2 fiscal years and part of the third upcoming fiscal year.

Annual OPEB cost and net OPEB obligation. The Clerk engaged an actuarial firm to determine the estimated obligation associated with OPEB as of September 30, 2009, as well as the ARC for funding this obligation. Based on this report, including assumptions that the ARC is not fully funded and has an average return on investment of 3.5 percent, the ARC for the Clerk's office in fiscal year 2009 was \$654,066. The annual cost (expense) of the OPEB Plan is calculated based on the ARC. The Clerk's annual OPEB cost, contributions made, and net OPEB obligation for 2009 are as follows:

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$654,066
Interest on net OPEB Obligation	27,414
Adjustment to ARC	(26,109)
Annual OPEB cost	655,371
Contributions made	(414,003)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	241,368
Net OPEB obligation—beginning of year	783,262
Net OPEB obligation—end of year	<u>\$1,024,630</u>

Three Year Trend Information

.85

<i>Year Ended September 30</i>	<i>Annual OPEB Cost</i>	<i>Annual OPEB Cost Contributed</i>	<i>Net OPEB Obligation</i>
2007	\$553,489	30%	\$387,978
2008	\$612,665	35%	\$783,262
2009	\$655,371	63%	\$1,024,630

The Clerk recognizes OPEB expenditures as amounts are funded.

Funded status and funding progress. The most recent actuarial report for the Clerk's OPEB Plan was prepared as of September 30, 2008. At that point in time, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$7,236,488, which was also the UAAL as the Clerk had not yet begun funding Plan benefits. The Schedule of Funding Progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of the plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial methods and assumptions. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Calculations for financial reporting purposes are based on the benefits provided under terms of the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) in effect at the time of each valuation and on the pattern of sharing of costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations on the pattern of cost sharing between the employer and plan members in the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Consistent with that perspective, actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.

The actuarial methods are:

Actuarial cost method	Entry Age cost method
Amortization method	Level percent of payroll projected to grow 3.5% per year
Amortization period (closed)	30 years
Asset valuation method	Fair value

The actuarial assumptions are:

Investment rate of return	3.5%
Projected annual salaries increase	4.5%
Inflation rate	Included in healthcare cost trend
Healthcare cost trend rate	9.5% for the 2009 fiscal year grading to an ultimate rate of 5.5% for the 2014 fiscal year

Durham County Library District Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

.86 Plan description. The Durham County Library District (District) administers a single-employer defined OPEB Plan and can amend the benefit provisions. In accordance with its Employee Handbook and Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA), the District provides health care insurance coverage and a limited life insurance benefit to those employees who retire under the terms of the District’s Defined Benefit Pension Plan on or after attaining age 55 with at least 10 years of service.

In accordance with State statute, all retiring employees must be provided access to the District’s group health insurance coverage. For non-CBA retirees hired prior to January 1, 2007, the District pays the entire cost of this coverage. Non-CBA retirees hired after this date pay the full cost of the coverage should they elect this benefit. For CBA retirees hired prior to December 10, 2004, the District pays a fixed reimbursement with the balance of the cost of the District’s group coverage being paid by the retiree. CBA retirees who retired before October 10, 2008 also have the option of obtaining independent health coverage and receiving the fixed reimbursement. Dependents of retirees may be covered at the retirees’ option the same as dependents of active employees (retirees pay the full cost).

Non-CBA retirees are eligible to participate in the District’s dental plan like current employees. There is no additional subsidy towards the dental insurance for retirees of the CBA and they are required to pay the entire premium should they elect this benefit. Life insurance in the amount of \$1,000 is provided to all retirees.

In March 2007, the District established a qualifying trust and began funding its OPEB Plan obligation. Separate stand-alone financial statements for the trust are not prepared.

At January 1, 2008, the date of the latest actuarial valuation, plan participation consisted of:

OPEB plan participants	254
Retirees receiving benefits	77

Funding policy. The District has the authority to establish and amend the funding policy for its OPEB Plan. For the year ended September 30, 2009, the District contributed \$1,124,658, which was the ARC per the January 1, 2008, actuarial report for the Plan. It is the District’s intent to base future contributions on the ARC in subsequent actuarial reports.

OPEB Plan member contributions are recognized in the period that they are due. Employer contributions to the OPEB Plan are recognized as revenue when due and the employer has made a final commitment to provide the contributions. The Schedule of Employer Contributions presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear information about the contributions made by the District for the last 2 years. If CBA plan members elect to participate in the District’s group health insurance coverage, they are responsible for paying the difference between the cost of this coverage (\$613 per month) and the fixed reimbursement, which varies depending on the retirement date. All retirees are responsible for contributing the entire cost of any dependent coverage.

Annual OPEB cost and net OPEB obligation. The cost of the District’s OPEB Plan is calculated based on the ARC, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liability over a period not to exceed 30 years. The following table shows the components of the District’s annual OPEB Plan cost for the year, the amount actually contributed, and the changes in the District’s net OPEB Plan obligation as of September 30, 2009.

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$1,124,658
Interest on net OPEB obligation	—
Adjustment to ARC	—
Annual OPEB cost	1,124,658
Contributions made	(1,124,658)
Change in net OPEB obligation	—
Net OPEB obligation—beginning of year	—
Net OPEB obligation—end of year	\$ —

Three Year Trend Information

.87

<i>Year Ended</i> <i>September 30</i>	<i>Annual OPEB</i> <i>Cost</i>	<i>Annual OPEB</i> <i>Cost Contributed</i>	<i>Net OPEB</i> <i>Obligation</i>
2007	\$1,624,422	100%	\$ —
2008	\$1,627,892	100%	\$ —
2009	\$1,124,658	100%	\$ —

Benefits and refunds paid to participants are recorded when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the OPEB Plan.

Funded status and funding progress. The most recent actuarial report for the District's OPEB Plan was prepared as of January 1, 2008. At that point in time, the OPEB Plan was 20.4 percent funded, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$8,707,308 and the actuarial value of investments was \$1,774,526, resulting in a UAAL of \$6,932,782. The annual covered payroll was \$10,432,375 and the ratio of the UAAL to covered payroll was 66 percent. The Schedule of Funding Progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial methods and assumptions. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

<i>Valuation Date</i>	<i>January 1, 2008</i>
Actuarial methods:	
Actuarial cost method	Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method
Asset valuation method	Market value
Amortization method	Level Percent of payroll, closed period
Amortization period (closed)	15 years

(continued)

<i>Valuation Date</i>	<i>January 1, 2008</i>
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment return, including inflation	7.0%
Projected salary increases	4.0%
Inflation rate	Included in healthcare cost trend
Healthcare cost trend rate	Monthly medical and prescription benefits are assumed to increase each year according to the rates in the following table

<i>Annual Increase Rates</i>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Medical/RX</i>	<i>Gross Premium Contribution</i>
2009	10.0%	10.0%
2010	9.5%	9.5%
2011	9.0%	9.0%
2012	8.5%	8.5%
2013	8.0%	8.0%
2014	7.5%	7.5%
2015	7.0%	7.0%
2016	6.5%	6.5%
2017	6.0%	6.0%
2018	5.5%	5.5%
Thereafter	5.0%	5.0%

G. DURHAM COUNTY, CLERK OF CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS AND DURHAM COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT TRUST FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

.88

*Statement of Net Assets:
at September 30, 2009*

	<i>District Defined Benefit</i>	<i>District Money Purchase</i>	<i>District Defined Contribution</i>	<i>County OPEB</i>	<i>Clerk of Courts OPEB</i>	<i>District OPEB</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$199,756	\$ —	\$ —	\$100,084	\$300,303	\$27,957	\$628,100
Investments:							
Domestic equity securities/mutual funds	10,776,549	606,572	7,675,372	11,286,999	—	1,749,337	32,094,829
International equity securities/mutual funds	5,789,427	51,917	1,342,596	2,327,145	—	633,485	10,144,570
Stable value account and mutual funds	—	144,218	1,189,830	—	—	—	1,334,048
Fixed income mutual funds	—	104,840	2,983,428	6,945,067	—	985,804	11,019,139
Money market accounts and mutual funds	1,037,491	4,190	21,771	593,496	—	—	1,656,948
Corporate bonds	2,491,863	—	—	—	—	—	2,491,863
Government bonds	8,416,361	—	—	—	—	—	8,416,361
Asset backed securities	1,527,055	—	—	—	—	—	1,527,055
Total investments	<u>30,038,746</u>	<u>911,737</u>	<u>13,212,997</u>	<u>21,152,707</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,368,626</u>	<u>68,684,813</u>
Accounts receivable	2,250,292	—	—	—	—	—	2,250,292
Accrued income	75,421	—	—	—	—	—	75,421
Prepaid items	—	—	—	—	—	23,720	23,720
Total assets	<u>32,564,215</u>	<u>911,737</u>	<u>13,212,997</u>	<u>21,252,791</u>	<u>300,303</u>	<u>3,420,303</u>	<u>71,662,346</u>

(continued)

<i>Statement of Net Assets: at September 30, 2009</i>	<i>District Defined Benefit</i>	<i>District Money Purchase</i>	<i>District Defined Contribution</i>	<i>County OPEB</i>	<i>Clerk of Courts OPEB</i>	<i>District OPEB</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Liabilities							
Accounts payable	3,952,964	—	—	495	—	—	3,953,459
Due to other funds	—	—	—	—	—	35,069	35,069
Total liabilities	<u>3,952,964</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>35,069</u>	<u>3,988,528</u>
Net assets							
Held in trust for pension and OPEB benefits	<u>\$28,611,251</u>	<u>\$911,737</u>	<u>\$13,212,997</u>	<u>\$21,252,296</u>	<u>\$300,303</u>	<u>\$3,385,234</u>	<u>\$67,673,818</u>
<i>Statement of Changes in Net Assets: year ended September 30, 2009</i>							
Additions:							
Employer contributions	\$1,200,648	\$381,867	\$1,127,346	\$8,291,980	\$300,000	\$1,124,658	\$12,426,499
Employee contributions	—	4,507	—	—	—	—	4,507
Investment income	1,687,297	76,168	479,372	1,682,337	303	134,824	4,060,301
Total additions	<u>2,887,945</u>	<u>462,542</u>	<u>1,606,718</u>	<u>9,974,317</u>	<u>300,303</u>	<u>1,259,482</u>	<u>16,491,307</u>
Deductions:							
Benefits paid to participants	930,540	25,982	681,670	855,880	—	297,367	2,791,439
Administrative expenses	207,976	20	3	30,284	—	—	238,283
Total deductions	<u>1,138,516</u>	<u>26,002</u>	<u>681,673</u>	<u>886,164</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>297,367</u>	<u>3,029,722</u>
Increase in net assets	1,749,429	436,540	925,045	9,088,153	300,303	962,115	13,461,585
Net assets—beginning of year	26,861,822	475,197	12,287,952	12,164,143	—	2,423,119	54,212,233
Net assets—end of year	<u>\$28,611,251</u>	<u>\$911,737</u>	<u>\$13,212,997</u>	<u>\$21,252,296</u>	<u>\$300,303</u>	<u>\$3,385,234</u>	<u>\$67,673,818</u>

H. NOTES AND LOANS RECEIVABLE

.89 Notes and loans receivable of the primary government at September 30, 2009, were as follows:

SHIP-Assisted Loan Program notes due from Durham County Housing Finance Authority dated 1998 through 2002; collateralized by mortgage notes on property; noninterest bearing; repayment will be made over the life of the underlying mortgages	\$1,271,394
Multi-Family Affordable Housing Agreements with Florida Community Capital Corporation dated 1997 through 2001; secured by an equitable ownership of the underlying mortgages; noninterest bearing; repayment of principal is made quarterly over the life of the underlying mortgages, with final maturities ranging from 2012 to 2038	<u>10,543,929</u>
Total	<u><u>\$11,815,323</u></u>

Notes and loans receivable of the Durham County Housing Finance Authority discretely-presented component unit at September 30, 2009, were as follows:

Loans receivable, bond programs—multifamily mortgage loans; collateralized by first mortgage on the property and either mortgage insurance or irrevocable letter of credit	\$407,782,459
Loans receivable, bond programs—single family mortgage loans; collateralized by second mortgage on the property	990,488
\$500,000 promissory note, due November 1, 2009—construction revolving line of credit	500,000
\$78,929 fifth mortgage loan, secured by property, \$254 due monthly	76,472
Down payment assistance notes, secured by property, issued 1991 through 1997	548,860
Down payment assistance notes, secured by property, issued 2006 through 2008	2,889,230
Other notes receivable, secured by property, primarily due 2030	<u>1,208,552</u>
	413,996,061
Less allowance for losses on notes receivable	<u>(836,939)</u>
Total	<u><u>\$413,159,122</u></u>

I. CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

.90 A summary of the changes in long-term liabilities (current and noncurrent portions) of the County for the year ended September 30, 2009, is as follows:

	<i>Balance 10/1/08</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Reductions</i>	<i>Balance 9/30/09</i>	<i>Due Within 1 Year</i>
Governmental activities:					
Revenue bonds payable	\$461,332,312	25,480,000	\$(45,863,148)	\$440,949,164	\$19,048,093
Less unamortized costs:					
Bond premium (discount)	3,361,583	2,141,961	(903,106)	4,600,438	—
Bond issuance costs	(3,580,984)	(403,854)	316,357	(3,668,481)	—
Deferred amount on refunding	(8,299,710)	(242,423)	736,082	(7,806,051)	—
Total revenue bonds payable, net of unamortized costs	<u>452,813,201</u>	<u>26,975,684</u>	<u>(45,713,815)</u>	<u>434,075,070</u>	<u>19,048,093</u>
Accreted interest payable	25,130,889	2,514,244	(1,916,852)	25,728,281	—
Notes payable	786,220	3,113,520	(386,677)	3,513,063	399,543
Liability, health and workers' compensation claims payable	57,629,547	111,938,535	(112,220,097)	57,347,985	20,233,003
Capital leases	5,181,783	905,546	(5,828,630)	258,699	152,385
Compensated absences payable	75,950,097	52,447,521	(51,587,678)	76,809,940	55,071,853
Landfill closure costs payable	2,908,862	2,801,878	—	5,710,740	190,358
Governmental activity long-term liabilities	<u>\$620,400,599</u>	<u>\$200,696,928</u>	<u>\$(217,653,749)</u>	<u>\$603,443,778</u>	<u>\$95,095,235</u>
Business-type activities:					
Revenue bonds payable	\$1,006,985,000	83,405,000	\$(137,585,000)	\$952,805,000	\$31,020,000
Less unamortized costs:					
Bond premium (discount)	20,503,503	6,444,922	(2,204,578)	24,743,847	—
Bond issuance costs	(8,989,261)	(576,736)	1,302,830	(8,263,167)	—
Deferred amount on refunding	(66,652,671)	(4,362,395)	8,575,174	(62,439,892)	—
Total revenue bonds payable, net of unamortized costs	<u>951,846,571</u>	<u>84,910,791</u>	<u>(129,911,574)</u>	<u>906,845,788</u>	<u>31,020,000</u>
Developer agreements payable	358,222	—	(342,742)	15,480	15,480
Landfill closure costs payable	48,843,763	15,860,260	(11,898,446)	52,805,577	17,592,825
Compensated absences payable	8,003,080	5,516,522	(5,251,826)	8,267,776	4,968,420
Loan payable	10,163,461	1,085,795	(228,359)	11,020,897	628,809
Business-type activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$1,019,215,097</u>	<u>\$107,373,368</u>	<u>\$(147,632,947)</u>	<u>\$978,955,518</u>	<u>\$54,225,534</u>

J. BONDS PAYABLE

Summary of Bonded Indebtedness

.91 The following is a summary of bonded indebtedness of the primary government as of September 30, 2009:

	<i>Amount Outstanding</i>
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	
Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1999	\$31,285,000
Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2002A	135,495,000
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2002B	107,945,000
Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2006	42,085,000
Capital Improvement and Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1992 (excludes \$6,451,614 accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds)	3,265,361
Capital Improvement Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2009	25,480,000
Public Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 1994A (excludes \$19,276,667 accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds)	11,968,803
Public Service Tax Refunding and Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2003	83,425,000
Total Governmental Activities Revenue Bonds	<u>\$440,949,164</u>
	<i>Amount Outstanding</i>
<u>Business-type Activities:</u>	
Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1994A	\$2,975,000
Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1998A	121,285,000
Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1998B	55,865,000
Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2000	9,325,000
Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2002	4,710,000
Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2002A	29,405,000
Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2003A	16,775,000
Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2005	237,480,000
Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2006	73,280,000
Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2007	139,435,000
Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2007A	165,015,000
Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2009	83,405,000
Water Utilities System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1998	13,850,000
Total Business-type Activities Revenue Bonds	<u>\$952,805,000</u>

Principal and Interest Requirements to Maturity

.92 The following represents the debt service requirements to maturity for primary government bonded indebtedness as of September 30, 2009 (in thousands):

Year Ending September 30	General Government			Business-type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2009*	\$10,358	\$3,429	\$13,787	\$31,020	\$20,888	\$51,908
2010	19,065	23,161	42,226	29,285	44,842	74,127
2011	17,991	22,648	40,639	29,985	43,106	73,091
2012	18,165	22,506	40,671	34,935	41,598	76,533
2013	18,578	22,040	40,618	36,710	39,832	76,542
2014-2018	106,386	89,564	195,950	198,915	171,133	370,048
2019-2023	114,021	51,224	165,245	253,545	118,420	371,965
2024-2028	73,965	23,824	97,789	184,460	61,126	245,586
2029-2032	62,420	6,566	68,986	153,950	19,087	173,037
Totals	<u>\$440,949</u>	<u>\$264,962</u>	<u>\$705,911</u>	<u>\$952,805</u>	<u>\$560,032</u>	<u>\$1,512,837</u>

*Requirements shown for year ending September 30, 2009, relate to payments due on October 1, 2009.

On October 1, 2008, the System used \$19,144,550 of cash on hand to currently refund bonds maturing in 2010, 2011 and 2017, including amounts subject to mandatory redemption, for a total amount of \$18,955,000 of outstanding Water Utilities System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1998 and a call premium in the amount of \$189,550. The amount of debt refunded, net of associated unamortized costs, was \$17,532,990. The excess of the cash amount used for the refunding over the net book value of debt refunded (\$1,611,560) is reported as a nonoperating expense.

On May 7, 2009, the County issued \$25,480,000 of Capital Improvement Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2009 to refund on a current basis all of the \$27,715,000 of outstanding Capital Improvement Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1998, and to pay expenses of issuance of the Series 2009 Bonds. The current refunding transaction resulted in a cash flow savings over the next 13 years of \$3,587,260, and a net present value debt service savings of \$2,897,233, discounted at 3.1 percent.

On September 1, 2009, the County issued \$83,405,000 of Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2009 to refund on a current basis \$43,630,000 of outstanding Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1998A maturing on October 1, 2011–2018, and \$45,300,000 of outstanding Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1998B maturing on October 1, 2011–2018 and to pay expenses of issuance of the Series 2009 Bonds. As of the closing date, the current refunding transaction resulted in a cash flow savings of \$6,610,401 over the life of the refunded maturities and a net present value debt service savings of \$5,529,980 discounted at 3.4 percent.

Summary of Defeased Debt Outstanding

.93 The amount of primary government defeased debt still outstanding and not reported on the balance sheet as of September 30, 2009, is as follows:

	<i>Year(s) Defeased</i>	<i>Original Amount Defeased</i>	<i>Defeased Amount Outstanding</i>
Water and Sewer Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1977	1985	\$33,940,000	\$1,910,000
Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1982	1985	27,915,000	16,745,000
Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1980	1985	34,260,000	15,035,000
Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1985	1985	12,370,000	5,435,000
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1989	1993/1999	56,090,000	14,170,000
	1994/		
Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1990	1997/2000	54,975,000	17,045,000
Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1992A	2000/2002	71,745,000	6,235,000
Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1994A	2000	16,025,000	6,065,000
Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2000	2005	239,050,000	239,050,000
Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2002	2006/2007	206,855,000	206,855,000
Solid Waste Facility Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2003	2007	31,760,000	25,870,000
Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1998A	2009	43,630,000	43,630,000
Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1998B	2009	45,300,000	45,300,000
Totals		<u>\$873,915,000</u>	<u>\$643,345,000</u>

Summary of Bond Resolutions

.94 The following is a summary of primary government bond resolutions pertaining to debt reflected in the September 30, 2009, financial statements. Bond covenants of enterprise fund issues require supplemental disclosures in addition to those mentioned subsequently. The supplemental disclosures are found in the separate annual financial reports of each enterprise fund.

.95

\$37,160,000 Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1999

Type: Governmental Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: January 1999

Final maturity: Year 2018

Principal payment date: January 1

Interest payment dates: January 1 and July 1

Interest rates: 4.30 percent to 4.875 percent

Reserve requirement: The maximum annual debt service requirement for the outstanding Series 1999 bonds, \$8,734,126.

Revenue pledged: All of the Half-cent State Sales Tax accruing to Durham County. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$40,142,822. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid on this series was \$2,590,024 and total pledged revenue was \$113,182,774.

Purpose: Advance refunding of all outstanding Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1989.

Call provisions: Bonds maturing on or after January 1, 2010, are subject to redemption prior to their maturity, at the option of the County in whole or in part by lot on any date with no premium.

.96

\$164,960,000 Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2002A, and \$113,105,000 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2002B

Type: Governmental Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: October 2002

Final maturity: Series 2002A—Year 2024; Series 2002B—Year 2032

Principal payment date: January 1

Interest payment date: January 1 and July 1

Interest rates: 3.375 percent to 5.125 percent

Reserve requirement: None, so long as annual pledged revenues exceed 3 times the maximum annual debt service for all outstanding Sales Tax bonds.

Revenue pledged: All of the Half-cent State Sales Tax accruing to Durham County. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on these series is \$408,569,217. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid on this series was \$18,016,522 and total pledged revenue was \$113,182,774.

Purpose: Series 2002A—current refunding of \$36,495,000 Sales Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1993A, \$121,060,000 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1993B, and \$14,025,000 Capital Improvement and Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1992; Series 2002B—to finance design and construction of correctional complex and other facilities, and to retire \$64,536,000 commercial paper notes.

Call provisions: Bonds maturing on or after January 1, 2014, are subject to redemption prior to their maturity, at the option of the County in whole or in part by lot on any date on or after January 1, 2013, with no premium.

Series 2002B term bonds maturing January 1, 2027, 2029, and 2032 are subject to mandatory redemption prior to maturity in part by lot at no premium in the following principal amounts on the dates specified:

<i>Term bonds maturing January 1, 2027</i>	
<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
January 1, 2026	\$9,375,000
January 1, 2027 (final maturity)	9,845,000

State and Local Governments

<i>Term bonds maturing January 1, 2029</i>	
<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
January 1, 2028	\$10,335,000
January 1, 2029 (final maturity)	14,495,000
<i>Term bonds maturing January 1, 2032</i>	
<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
January 1, 2030	\$15,185,000
January 1, 2031	15,960,000
January 1, 2032 (final maturity)	16,780,000

.97

\$43,585,000 Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2006

Type: Governmental Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: January 2006

Final maturity: Year 2028

Principal payment date: January 1

Interest payment dates: January 1 and July 1

Interest rates: 3.50 percent to 4.375 percent

Reserve requirement: None, so long as annual pledged revenues exceed 3 times the maximum annual debt service for all outstanding Sales Tax bonds.

Revenue pledged: All of the Half-cent State Sales Tax accruing to Durham County. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$60,644,745. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid on these series was \$3,212,915 and total pledged revenue was \$113,182,774.

Purpose: Together with certain funds provided by the County, current refunding of all outstanding Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1998.

Call provisions: Bonds maturing on or after January 1, 2017, are subject to redemption prior to their maturity, at the option of the County in whole or in part by lot on any date on or after January 1, 2016, with no premium.

.98

\$43,280,361 Capital Improvement and Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1992

Type: Governmental Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: December 1992

Final maturity: Year 2013

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment date: October 1—only capital appreciation bonds remain outstanding.

Interest rates: 6.50 percent to 6.65 percent yield

Reserve requirement: None

Revenue pledged: County receipts from the State Revenue Sharing Trust Fund provided by Chapter 218, Florida Statutes in an amount equal to 50 percent of the revenue received from this source in the immediately preceding fiscal year. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$11,135,000. For the fiscal year, no principal and interest was paid. Total pledged revenue was \$14,246,081.

Purpose: Advance refunding of \$1,150,000 original principal of Capital Improvement Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1988A, \$14,482,815 original principal of Capital Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 1988B, \$15,000,000 principal of outstanding Commercial Paper Notes, and to finance the cost of stormwater management projects, public safety facilities, criminal justice structures, and other capital improvement projects of the County.

Call provisions: Series 1992 bonds that remain outstanding are not subject to redemption prior to their stated dates of maturity.

.99\$25,480,000 Capital Improvement Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2009

Type: General Government Revenue Bonds

Dated: May 2009

Final maturity: Year 2022

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rates: 2.50 percent to 5.25 percent

Reserve requirement: None

Revenue pledged: County receipts from the State Revenue Sharing Trust Fund provided by Chapter 218, Florida Statutes in an amount equal to 50 percent of the revenue received from this source in the immediately preceding fiscal year. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$34,709,278. For the fiscal year, no principal and interest was paid. Total pledged revenue was \$14,246,081.

Purpose: Current refunding of outstanding Capital Improvement Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1998.

Call provisions: Series 2009 bonds are not subject to optional or mandatory redemption prior to their stated dates of maturity.

.100\$33,843,803 Public Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 1994A

Type: Governmental Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: June 1994

Final maturity: Year 2019

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: October 1—only capital appreciation bonds remain outstanding.

Interest rates: 6.25 percent to 6.50 percent yield

Reserve requirement: The lesser of (1) 125 percent of the average annual debt service, (2) the maximum annual debt service, or (3) 10 percent of the initial total principal of the bonds, \$4,355,000.

Revenue pledged: All of certain non-ad valorem revenues of the County. Among these are state sources of license revenues, local license and permit fees, local charges for service, and miscellaneous local revenue. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$43,550,000. For the fiscal year, no principal and interest was paid. Total pledged revenue was \$28,045,902.

Purpose: To finance costs of construction and improvements to various County facilities and to redeem \$20,818,000 of commercial paper used for correctional facilities and telecommunication systems.

Call provisions: Series 1994A bonds that remain outstanding are not subject to redemption prior to their stated dates of maturity.

.101\$117,035,000 Public Service Tax Refunding and Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2003

Type: Governmental Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: September 2003

Final maturity: Year 2025

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rates: 3.00 percent to 5.00 percent

Reserve requirement: The lesser of (1) 125 percent of average annual debt service, (2) the maximum annual debt service, or (3) the maximum allowed without subjecting same to yield restriction or causing interest on the bonds to become taxable, \$8,004,697.

Revenue pledged: All of the Public Service Tax levied by the County. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$107,160,290. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid on this series was \$12,375,919 and total pledged revenue was \$60,019,912.

Purpose: To advance refund \$27,795,000 outstanding Public Service Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1995; to advance refund \$18,485,000 outstanding Public Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 1994A; to currently refund

\$17,240,000 outstanding Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1996; to prepay the remaining \$18,049,794 obligation under the Reedy Creek Improvement District Interchange Cost-Sharing Agreement; and to provide funds for acquiring additional environmentally sensitive lands and acquiring and improving parks and recreational facilities.

Call provisions: Bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2014, are subject to redemption prior to their maturity, at the option of the County in whole or in part (in such manner as determined by the County and by lot within a maturity) on any date on or after October 1, 2013, without premium.

.102\$24,470,000 Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1994A

Type: Business-type Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: May 1994

Final maturity: Year 2010

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rates: 5.90 percent

Reserve requirement: The maximum annual debt service requirement for all outstanding series of Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds taken as a whole, \$74,832,550.

Revenue pledged: All of the first 5 cents of the Tourist Development Tax levied by the County, Convention Center net operating revenues, and investment earnings. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$3,153,032. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid on this series was \$1,580,451 and total pledged revenue was \$116,570,300.

Purpose: Advance refunding \$23,010,000 of the outstanding Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1990.

Call provisions: Series 1994A bonds that remain outstanding are not subject to redemption prior to their stated dates of maturity.

.103\$177,890,000 Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1998A, and \$137,620,000 Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1998B

Type: Business-type Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: December 1998

Final maturity: Year 2024

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rates: 4.25 percent to 5.00 percent

Reserve requirement: The maximum annual debt service requirement for all outstanding series of Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds taken as a whole, \$74,832,550.

Revenue pledged: All of the first 5 cents of the Tourist Development Tax levied by the County, Convention Center net operating revenues, and investment earnings. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on these series is \$285,651,968. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid or defeased on these series was \$110,320,690 and total pledged revenue was \$116,570,300.

Purpose: Series 1998A—refunding \$24,795,000 Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1986 and \$136,155,000 of Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1994B; Series 1998B—to acquire land, design and site improvement for the Convention Center Phase V and VI expansion improvements, and improvements to the existing Convention Center facilities.

Call provisions: Series 1998A and Series 1998B bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2010, are subject to redemption prior to their maturity, at the option of the County in whole or in part by lot on any date on or after October 1, 2009 with no premium.

Series 1998A term bonds maturing on October 1, 2021 and 2024, are subject to mandatory redemption prior to maturity in part by lot at no premium in the following principal amounts on the dates specified:

Term bonds maturing October 1, 2021

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
October 1, 2020	\$4,130,000
October 1, 2021 (final maturity)	4,330,000

Term bonds maturing October 1, 2024

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
October 1, 2022	\$33,940,000
October 1, 2023	35,555,000
October 1, 2024 (final maturity)	37,240,000

.104

\$299,705,000 Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2000

Type: Business-type Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: July 2000

Final maturity: Year 2009

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rate: 5.00 percent

Reserve requirement: The maximum annual debt service requirement for all outstanding series of Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds taken as a whole, \$74,832,550.

Revenue pledged: All of the first 5 cents of the Tourist Development Tax levied by the County, Convention Center net operating revenues, and investment earnings. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$9,558,125. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid on this series was \$9,578,500 and total pledged revenue was \$116,570,300.

Purpose: To pay a portion of the costs of the Phase V expansion of the Convention Center.

Call provisions: Series 2000 bonds that remain outstanding are not subject to redemption prior to their stated dates of maturity.

.105

\$216,460,000 Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2002

Type: Business-type Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: March 2002

Final maturity: Year 2012

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rates: 4.25 percent to 4.50 percent

Reserve requirement: The maximum annual debt service requirement, for all outstanding series of Tourist Development Tax Revenue bonds, taken as a whole, \$74,832,550.

Revenue pledged: All of the first 5 cents of the Tourist Development Tax levied by the County, Convention Center net operating revenues, and investment earnings. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$5,136,387. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid on this series was \$1,286,025 and total pledged revenue was \$116,570,300.

Purpose: To pay a portion of the costs of the Phase V expansion of the Convention Center.

Call provisions: Series 2002 bonds that remain outstanding are not subject to redemption prior to their stated dated of maturity.

.106

\$57,340,000 Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2002A

Type: Business-type Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: May 2002

Final maturity: Year 2013

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rates: 4.00 percent to 5.50 percent

Reserve requirement: The maximum annual debt service requirement for all outstanding series of Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds taken as a whole, \$74,832,550.

Revenue pledged: All of the first 5 cents of the Tourist Development Tax levied by the County, Convention Center net operating revenues, and investment earnings. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$33,541,441. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid on this series was \$6,755,532 and total pledged revenue was \$116,570,300.

Purpose: Current refunding of the outstanding \$58,165,000 Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1992A.

Call provisions: Series 2002A bonds are not subject to optional or mandatory redemption prior to maturity.

.107

\$17,330,000 Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2003A

Type: Business-type Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: September 2003

Final maturity: Year 2019

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rates: 3.00 percent to 4.25 percent

Reserve requirement: The maximum annual debt service requirement for all outstanding series of Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds taken as a whole, \$74,832,550.

Revenue pledged: All of the first 5 cents of the Tourist Development Tax levied by the County, Convention Center net operating revenues, and investment earnings. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$22,458,222. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid on this series was \$792,790 and total pledged revenue was \$116,570,300.

Purpose: Refunding \$15,780,000 of the outstanding Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1994B.

Call provisions: Series 2003A bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2014, are subject to redemption prior to their maturity, at the option of the County, in whole or in part by lot on any date on or after October 1, 2013, with no premium.

.108

\$238,285,000 Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2005

Type: Business-type Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: May 2005

Final maturity: Year 2031

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rates: 3.50 percent to 5.00 percent

Reserve requirement: The maximum annual debt service requirement for all outstanding series of Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds taken as a whole, \$74,832,550.

Revenue pledged: All of the first 5 cents of the Tourist Development Tax levied by the County, Convention Center net operating revenues, and investment earnings. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$386,771,132. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid on this series was \$12,003,725 and total pledged revenue was \$116,570,300.

Purpose: Refunding \$239,050,000 of the outstanding Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2000.

Call provisions: Series 2005 bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2016, are subject to redemption prior to their maturity, at the option of the County, in whole or in part by lot on any date on or after October 1, 2015, with no premium.

.109

\$73,435,000 Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2006

Type: Business-type Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: June 2006

Final maturity: Year 2032

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rates: 3.65 percent to 5.00 percent

Reserve requirement: The maximum annual debt service requirement for all outstanding series of Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds taken as a whole, \$74,832,550.

Revenue pledged: All of the first 5 cents of the Tourist Development Tax levied by the County, Convention Center net operating revenues, and investment earnings. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$151,854,539. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid on this series was \$3,599,938 and total pledged revenue was \$116,570,300.

Purpose: Refunding \$70,475,000 of the outstanding Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2002.

Call provisions: Series 2006 bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2017, are subject to redemption prior to their maturity, at the option of the County in whole or in part by lot on any date on or after October 1, 2016, with no premium.

Series 2006 term bonds maturing on October 1, 2024 and 2030, are subject to mandatory redemption prior to maturity in part by lot at no premium in the following principal amounts on the dates specified:

<i>Term Bonds maturing October 1, 2024</i>	
<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
October 1, 2023	\$2,290,000
October 1, 2024 (final maturity)	2,395,000
<i>Term bonds maturing October 1, 2030</i>	
<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount</i>
October 1, 2025	\$125,000
October 1, 2026	130,000
October 1, 2027	135,000
October 1, 2028	140,000
October 1, 2029	145,000
October 1, 2030 (final maturity)	155,000

.110

\$139,635,000 Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2007

Type: Business-type Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: June 2007

Final maturity: Year 2030

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rates: 4.00 percent to 4.75 percent

Reserve requirement: The maximum annual debt service requirement all outstanding series of Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds taken as a whole, \$74,832,550.

Revenue pledged: All of the first 5 cents of the Tourist Development Tax levied by the County, Convention Center net operating revenues, and investment earnings. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$252,928,278. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid on this series was \$6,544,544 and total pledged revenue was \$116,570,300.

Purpose: Refunding \$136,380,000 of the outstanding Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2002.

Call provisions: Series 2007 bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2018, are subject to redemption prior to their maturity, at the option of the County, in whole or in part by lot on any date on or after October 1, 2017, with no premium.

.111\$167,800,000 Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2007A

Type: Business-type Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: July 2007

Final maturity: Year 2021

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rates: 4.00 percent to 5.00 percent

Reserve requirement: The maximum annual debt service requirement all outstanding series of Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds taken as a whole, \$74,832,550.

Revenue pledged: All of the first 5 cents of the Tourist Development Tax levied by the County, Convention Center net operating revenues, and investment earnings. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$239,045,475. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid on this series was \$10,994,750 and total pledged revenue was \$116,570,300.

Purpose: Refunding \$176,345,000 of the outstanding Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1997.

Call provisions: Series 2007A bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2018, are subject to redemption prior to their maturity, at the option of the County, in whole or in part by lot on any date on or after October 1, 2017, with no premium.

.112\$83,405,000 Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2009

Type: Business-type Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: September 2009

Final maturity: Year 2018

Principal payment date: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rates: 4.00 percent to 5.00 percent

Reserve requirement: The maximum annual debt service requirement for all outstanding series of Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds taken as a whole, \$74,832,550.

Revenue pledged: All of the first 5 cents of the Tourist Development tax levied by the County, Convention Center net operating revenues, and investment earnings. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$106,412,313. For the fiscal year, no principal and interest was paid. Total pledged revenue was \$116,570,300.

Purpose: Current refunding of \$43,630,000 of outstanding Tourist Development Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1998A and \$45,300,000 of outstanding Tourist Development Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1998B.

Call provisions: Series 2009 bonds are not subject to optional or mandatory redemption prior to their stated dates of maturity.

.113\$50,675,000 Water Utilities System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1998

Type: Business-type Activities Revenue Bonds

Dated: February 1998

Final maturity: Year 2014

Principal payment dates: October 1

Interest payment dates: April 1 and October 1

Interest rates: 4.375 percent to 5.00 percent

Reserve requirement: The maximum annual debt service requirement for the outstanding Series 1998 bonds, \$3,981,500.

Revenue pledged: All of the Water Utilities System operating revenues and investment earnings. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on this series is \$16,325,422. For the fiscal year, principal and interest paid or defeased on this series was \$23,017,595 and total pledged revenue was \$33,656,473.

Purpose: To advance refund \$47,725,000 of outstanding Water Utilities System Revenue Bonds, Series 1992. Call provisions: Series 1998 bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2009, are subject to redemption prior to their maturity, at the option of the County, in whole or in part by lot on any date on and after October 1, 2009, with no premium.

Bonded Indebtedness—Discretely-Presented Component Units

.114 Durham County Housing Finance Authority:

Bonds and other obligations issued by the Authority are payable, both as to principal and interest, solely from the assets of the various housing programs which are pledged under the resolutions authorizing the particular issues. These issues do not constitute an obligation, either general or special, of the County, the State of Florida or of any local government therein. Neither the faith, credit and revenues nor the taxing power of the County, the State of Florida or any local government therein shall be pledged to the payment of the principal or interest on the obligations.

The following is a summary of bonded indebtedness of the Authority as of September 30, 2009:

	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
Multi-Family 1998 Series J and 2000 Series H, Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds	\$15,415,000
Multi-Family Housing Revenue Bonds, 1995 Series A, 1997 Series A, D, 1998 Series A, C, D, 1999 Series A, E, G, I, L, 2000 Series E, F, 2001 Series A, C, F, G, 2002 Series A, C, D, E, G, H, 2004 Series A, 2005 Series A, B, C, D, 2006 Series B, 2007 Series A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P and 2008 Series A	327,009,000
Multi-Family Housing Revenue Refunding Bonds 1995 Series, 1997 Series C, E, F, and 2001 Series E	82,100,000
Taxable Multi-Family Revenue Bonds, 1998 Series B, 1999 Series F, H, J, M, 2000 Series G, 2001 Series D, H, and 2002 Series B, F	10,190,000
Single-Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds, 1992 Series A, 1998 Series A, 1999 Series A, 2000 Series A, B, C, 2001 Series A, 2002 Series A, B, 2003 Series A, B, 2004 Series A, DD, 2006 Series A, and 2007 Series A, B	<u>83,459,750</u>
Total bonded indebtedness	518,173,750
Add unamortized bond premium	3,693,165
Less unamortized bond issuance costs	<u>(10,361,173)</u>
Total bonded indebtedness net of unamortized discount/premium and issuance costs (includes current portion of \$3,780,000)	<u><u>\$511,505,742</u></u>

The following represents the debt service requirements to maturity for Authority bonded indebtedness as of September 30, 2009 (in thousands):

<u>Year Ending September 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2010	\$3,780	\$12,563	\$16,343
2011	1,555	12,494	14,049
2012	1,525	12,420	13,945
2013	955	12,352	13,307
2014	3,530	12,260	15,790
2015–2019	14,730	58,988	73,718

(continued)

State and Local Governments

<u>Year Ending September 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020–2024	15,625	55,612	71,237
2025–2029	85,877	45,292	131,169
2030–2034	137,154	34,451	171,605
2035–2039	144,435	17,874	162,309
2040–2043	<u>109,008</u>	<u>4,271</u>	<u>113,279</u>
Totals	<u>\$518,174</u>	<u>\$278,577</u>	<u>\$796,751</u>

The following is summarized bond information relative to the bonded indebtedness of the Authority. Detailed disclosures are reported in the separate financial statements of the Authority.

Multifamily programs. The Authority uses bond proceeds to finance the construction or acquisition of multifamily housing developments which are intended for occupancy in part by persons of low, moderate, and middle income. Bonds are issued in the form of serial and term bonds with fixed or variable interest rates. Bonds with fixed interest rates range from 4.60 percent to 9.00 percent. The interest rate on the variable rate bonds is computed weekly by a remarketing agent at a rate that will price the bonds at a market value of approximately 100 percent of the principal balance outstanding, plus accrued interest. Final maturity dates for fixed and variable rate bonds range from 2010 to 2042. Assets of the programs are pledged for payment of principal and interest on the applicable bonds. Each issue is collateralized by a separate collateral package. In addition, certain assets are further restricted for payment of principal and interest in the event that the related debt service and other available funds are insufficient.

Provisions of the bond resolutions provide for various methods of redemption. Bonds are to be redeemed at par primarily from prepayments of mortgage loans securing the issues, from unexpended bond proceeds, and excess program revenues. Bonds are generally redeemable at the option of the Authority at premiums ranging up to 6.00 percent. Certain term bonds require mandatory sinking fund payments for their redemption.

Single-family programs. The Authority uses bond proceeds primarily to purchase mortgage loans from certain qualified lending institutions and to purchase GNMA certificates to the extent mortgage loans are originated by participating lenders on single family residences for persons of low to moderate income. Bonds are issued in the form of serial, term, draw-down, or capital appreciation bonds with fixed or variable interest rates. Bonds with fixed interest rates range from 2.70 percent to 7.03 percent. Final maturity dates for fixed and variable rate bonds range from 2009 to 2039. Assets of the programs are pledged for payment of principal and interest on the applicable bonds. Each issue is collateralized by a separate collateral package. In addition, certain assets are further restricted for payment of principal and interest in the event that the related debt service and other available funds are insufficient.

Provisions of the bond resolutions provide for various methods of redemption. Bonds are to be redeemed at par primarily from prepayments of mortgage loans securing the issues, from unexpended bond proceeds, and excess program revenues. Bonds are generally redeemable at the option of the Authority at premiums ranging up to 6.00 percent. Certain term bonds require mandatory sinking fund payments for their redemption.

Durham County Industrial Development Authority, Durham County Health Facilities Authority, and Durham County Educational Facilities Authority:

These Authorities serve to assist in the financing and refinancing of certain types of capital projects for third parties. Revenue bonds issued are payable solely from moneys and other assets pledged under the indentures of trust with the bond trustees and do not constitute debt of the Authorities. The Authorities serve only as "conduit" agents for their respective bond issues. The County also has no financial obligation for bonds issued by the Authorities. Therefore, the bonds outstanding are not reported in the accompanying financial statements because neither the Authorities nor the County has any commitment for their repayment.

The Industrial Development Authority assists with capital projects which will foster economic development. From inception through the end of the 2009 fiscal year, approximately \$594.8 million in revenue bonds have been issued by the Authority. During the year ended September 30, 2009, the Authority issued \$48,000,000 in industrial development revenue bonds. The aggregate principal amount outstanding for the bonds issued after October 1, 1996, is approximately \$266,065,000 at September 30, 2009.

The Health Facilities Authority assists with capital projects which serve to improve health-related facilities. At September 30, 2009, the total outstanding principal of revenue bonds issued by the Authority was approximately \$1.4 billion.

The Educational Facilities Authority assists with capital projects which serve to improve higher educational facilities. At September 30, 2009, the total outstanding principal of revenue bonds issued by the Authority was approximately \$72 million.

K. NOTES AND LOANS PAYABLE

Commercial Paper Notes

.115 The County has established a commercial paper program whereby Commercial Paper Notes issued are secured by a pledge of the County's non-ad valorem tax revenues. Proceeds from note issuances may be used on various capital projects according to the specific authorizing resolutions.

Total active notes authorized as of September 30, 2009, was \$332,000,000. Of that, notes in the total amount of \$125,536,000 had been issued. A total of \$125,536,000 had been redeemed, leaving no outstanding principal balance at September 30, 2009. There were no transactions during fiscal year 2009. The status of the authorized notes is as follows:

.116

\$32,000,000 Commercial Paper Notes Authorized February 1996

Issuances—prior fiscal years: \$29,000,000

Redemptions—prior fiscal years: \$29,000,000

Redemption source: sales tax revenues, internal service user charges, and Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 1998

Purpose: Courthouse construction project; various other capital projects of the County

Outstanding at September 30, 2009: none

.117

\$30,000,000 Commercial Paper Notes Authorized June 1998

Issuances—none

Redemption source: operating revenues of the Water Utilities System

Purpose: Water Utilities System capital improvements

Outstanding at September 30, 2009: none

.118

\$30,000,000 Commercial Paper Notes Authorized December 1999

Issuances—prior fiscal years: \$28,936,000

Redemptions—prior fiscal years: \$28,936,000

Redemption source: Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2002B

Purpose: Land acquisition for jail expansion; administrative and Sheriff's Office buildings acquisition

Outstanding at September 30, 2009: none

.119

\$90,000,000 Commercial Paper Notes Authorized September 2001

Issuances—prior fiscal years: \$47,600,000

Redemptions—prior fiscal years: \$47,600,000

Redemption source: Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2002B, and sales tax revenues

Purpose: Jail facilities expansion

Outstanding at September 30, 2009: none

.120

\$150,000,000 Commercial Paper Notes Authorized September 2006

Issuances—prior fiscal years: \$20,000,000

Redemptions—prior fiscal years: \$20,000,000

Redemption source: Sales Tax revenue bonds, Public Service Tax revenue bonds, or bonds payable from other non-ad valorem revenues of the Board

Purpose: The various projects identified as the "Invest in Durham County, Our Children's Legacy Initiative," including roadways, streetscaping, trails, pedestrian sidewalks and bridges, gymnasiums, regional commuter rail system, environmental lands, intersection improvements, and bus shelters.

Outstanding at September 30, 2009: none

The County's commercial paper debt program is administered as follows: The notes mature within 270 days of issuance, with interest payable at maturity based on market rates not to exceed 10 percent. The notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. As each block of notes matures, new notes are issued to refinance the principal amount, and current eligible revenues of the County are used to pay the interest amount due. The County deactivated use of this program during fiscal year 2009 upon the expiration of its broker/dealer and backup line of credit agreements and the termination of its issuance and paying agent agreement. Outstanding obligations under this program, when any exist, are reported as long-term liabilities in the government-wide statement of net assets of the County.

Bank Line of Credit Note—Durham County Library District

.121 In September 2003, the Durham County Library District obtained financing from a bank in an amount not to exceed \$7,500,000. The District used this facility to refund the \$2,547,963 outstanding on its prior bank revenue line of credit. At September 30, 2009, the District had \$4,952,037 available under this agreement for capital improvements.

Semiannual payments of \$204,729, including interest at 3.3 percent, are due on February 1 and August 1 of each year through 2010. The line of credit note is secured by a covenant to budget and appropriate non-ad valorem revenues of the District sufficient to pay the principal and interest. Annual principal and interest to maturity on the outstanding balance is as follows:

<u>Year Ending September 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2010	<u>\$399,543</u>	<u>\$2,197</u>	<u>\$401,740</u>

State Revolving Fund Loan—Water Utilities System

.122 In June 2002, the County entered into a Clean Water State Revolving Fund Construction Loan Agreement with the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Funds are being utilized by the Water Utilities System to finance Phases 2 and 3 of the construction of a central wastewater collection system in an area of the county formerly served by septic tanks. The initial loan approved in 2002 was for a total available amount of \$8,457,900. This was reduced in fiscal year 2008 to the actual amount drawn of \$6,241,215 to reflect the final cost of Phase 2 of the construction project. In August of 2006, a second loan was approved for Phase 3 of the project, in the additional amount of \$8,339,312.

For the 2002 loan, the principal balance outstanding was \$4,980,030 as of September 30, 2009. Semiannual payments of \$193,774, including interest at 3.09 percent, are due on March 15 and September 15 of each year, through March 15, 2026.

For the 2006 loan, periodic draws have been made and eligibility remains for additional draws. The principal balance outstanding was \$6,040,867 as of September 30, 2009. Semiannual payments of \$274,628, including interest at 2.63 percent, will be due on January 15 and July 15 of each year, for a 14-year period beginning January 2010.

The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on these loans was \$13,573,187 as of September 30, 2009. Principal and interest paid was \$387,548. Total available pledged revenue, which consists of all of the Water Utilities System operating revenues and investment earnings less bond debt service requirements, was \$30,007,129 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009. Future principal and interest payments (in thousands) required on the State Revolving Loans are as follows as of September 30, 2009:

<u>Year Ending September 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2010	\$628	\$309	\$937
2011	646	291	937
2012	664	272	936
2013	683	254	937
2014	703	234	937
2015–2019	3,821	863	4,684
2020–2024	3,312	312	3,624
2025–2026	564	17	581
Totals	<u>\$11,021</u>	<u>\$2,552</u>	<u>\$13,573</u>

Loan Payable—Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts

.123 In May 2009, the Clerk entered into a loan agreement in the amount of \$3,113,520 to assist with funding current and prior years’ costs expended on a new Case Maintenance System (CMS). Proceeds and use of proceeds related to this loan are accounted for in the Clerk’s Public Records Modernization Trust Fund. Repayment of the loan is to be made in 10 equal annual payments of \$412,075, beginning October 15, 2010 and ending October 15, 2019. The stated rate of interest is 4.89 percent. Because the loan repayment does not begin in the month after the initial loan draw as is typical for most loans, the actual imputed interest rate is approximately 5.45 percent. The loan can be paid off early with no penalty. The loan is secured by a first lien on marriage and passport fees and a second lien on recording fees in the Clerk’s Public Records Modernization Trust Fund.

Future annual debt service payments are as follows at September 30, 2009:

<u>Year Ending September 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2010	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
2011	242,388	169,687	412,075
2012	255,598	156,477	412,075
2013	269,529	142,546	412,075
2014	284,218	127,857	412,075
Thereafter	2,061,787	410,666	2,472,453
Totals	<u>\$3,113,520</u>	<u>\$1,007,233</u>	<u>\$4,120,753</u>

L. LEASE COMMITMENTS

Capital Leases

.124 The County has entered into various leasing agreements for vehicles, machinery and equipment. The terms of these leases are such that the Board capitalized the leases as required by the lease topic of FASB ASC. The obligations are reported in the government-wide statement of net assets of the County.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments applicable to governmental activities for \$687,579 of assets (all equipment assets) capitalized under lease agreements, and the net present value of future minimum lease payments as of September 30, 2009:

<u>Year Ending September 30</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010	\$157,324
2011	71,304
2012	<u>36,163</u>
Total minimum lease payments	264,791
Less amount representing interest	<u>(6,092)</u>
Present value of future minimum lease payments	<u><u>\$258,699</u></u>

There are no capital lease obligations outstanding at September 30, 2009, for business-type activities.

Operating Leases

.125 The primary government leases office facilities, branch library facilities, and equipment under various operating lease agreements which have noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year. The following is a schedule by years of future minimum rentals on such leases as of September 30, 2009:

<u>Year Ending September 30</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010	\$8,993,723
2011	6,441,813
2012	4,583,426
2013	4,148,147
2014	3,259,346
2015–2019	2,470,258
2020	<u>92,597</u>
Total future minimum rentals	<u><u>\$29,989,310</u></u>

Rental expenditures on operating leases amounted to approximately \$11.1 million for the year ended September 30, 2009. The primary government also leases other office facilities and equipment on a monthly basis.

M. INTERFUND RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE BALANCES

.126 Interfund receivable and payable balances as of September 30, 2009, are detailed subsequently:

Due to/from other funds:

<u>Receivable fund</u>	<u>Payable fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	\$4,004,479
Fire Protection MSTU	General fund	1,565,533
Nonmajor governmental funds	General fund	1,711,827
Nonmajor governmental funds	Nonmajor governmental funds	3,346,367
Water Utilities System	Nonmajor governmental funds	70,000
Internal service funds	General fund	335,806
Internal service funds	Fiduciary funds	35,069
Total due to/from other funds		<u>\$11,069,081</u>

Advances to/from other funds:

<u>Receivable fund</u>	<u>Payable fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	<u>\$1,200,000</u>

The primary purpose of these interfund receivables and payables is to provide temporary loans for cash flow needs, primarily associated with reimbursable grant programs.

N. TRANSFERS TO/FROM OTHER FUNDS

.127 Significant transfers between funds of the County included excess amounts from debt service funds. Pledged revenues are placed in debt service funds when initially received. After debt service requirements are fulfilled, the excess amounts are then transferred to other funds for operating expenditure purposes. Additionally, the Special Tax Equalization District special revenue fund collects the revenues necessary for certain programs or functions, and then transfers them out for expenditure purposes. The Convention Center fund records the transfer of available Tourist Development tax monies to other funds for cultural tourism functions. The Water Utilities System enterprise fund transfers certain available funds annually to the General Fund pursuant to Board resolution.

Interfund transfers for the 2009 fiscal year were as follows:

	<u>Transfers to</u>			<u>Totals</u>
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Fire Protection MSTU</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	
Transfers from:				
General Fund	\$ —	\$1,565,532	\$15,242,072	\$16,807,604
Sales Tax Trust	3,619,674	—	24,063,303	27,682,977
Nonmajor governmental funds	167,004,274	—	88,511,770	255,516,044
Convention Center	2,380,483	—	2,844,194	5,224,677
Water Utilities System	5,000,000	—	—	5,000,000
Totals	<u>\$178,004,431</u>	<u>\$1,565,532</u>	<u>\$130,661,339</u>	<u>\$310,231,302</u>

O. RESTRICTED ASSETS

.128 The use of certain assets is restricted by specific provisions of bond resolutions and agreements with various outside parties. Restricted assets at September 30, 2009, consist of the following:

	<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	<i>Investments</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<u>Convention Center</u>			
Bond interest	\$20,901,901	\$ —	\$20,901,901
Bond principal	28,035,000	—	28,035,000
Bond reserve	40,482,548	34,490,340	74,972,888
Bond issuance costs	334,875	—	334,875
Sixth cent TDT	1,787,497	—	1,787,497
Hotel surcharge	15,936,164	—	15,936,164
Fund totals	<u>107,477,985</u>	<u>34,490,340</u>	<u>141,968,325</u>
<u>Solid Waste System</u>			
Customer deposits	285,754	—	285,754
Fund totals	<u>285,754</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>285,754</u>
<u>Water Utilities System</u>			
Operation and maintenance reserve	22,181,942	—	22,181,942
Net revenues	282	—	282
Bond principal	2,985,000	—	2,985,000
Bond interest	332,172	—	332,172
Renewal and replacement	7,730,458	—	7,730,458
Customer deposits	6,160,537	—	6,160,537
Rate stabilization	254,327	—	254,327
Loan debt service	169,808	—	169,808
Loan repayment reserve	761,119	—	761,119
Fund totals	<u>40,575,645</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>40,575,645</u>
Total restricted assets	148,339,384	34,490,340	182,829,724
Less: Current portion	<u>(83,935,887)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(83,935,887)</u>
Restricted assets, noncurrent portion	<u>\$64,403,497</u>	<u>\$34,490,340</u>	<u>\$98,893,837</u>

P. COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

.129 As explained in note A, the Durham Drive Community Redevelopment Agency and the Durham Blossom Trail Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) are blended component units of the County and each is presented as a special revenue fund. As required by State statute, additional description of CRA financial information during fiscal year 2009 is as follows:

	<i>International Drive CRA</i>	<i>Durham Blossom Trail CRA</i>
<u>Source of Deposits</u>		
County tax increment	\$9,731,887	\$472,172
City of Orlando tax increment	868,724	342,694
Interest income	500,436	22,980
Total sources	<u>\$11,101,047</u>	<u>\$837,846</u>
<u>Purpose of Withdrawals</u>		
CRA administration	\$175	\$303,943
Residential and commercial development	—	136,315
Roadway improvements	3,575,003	64,181
Neighborhood enhancements	—	34,890
Total withdrawals	<u>\$3,575,178</u>	<u>\$539,329</u>

CRA Indebtedness

Neither CRA has pledged incremental revenues or incurred any debt to carry out their activities.

Q. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments Under Construction Contracts

.130 At September 30, 2009, the County had outstanding construction and operating contracts for various projects totaling approximately \$265 million.

Grants

.131 Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. If any expenditures are disallowed as a result of these audits, the claims for reimbursement to the grantor agency would reduce receivables or become a liability of the County, or both. In the opinion of management, any such adjustments would not be material to the County's operating results or fund balances.

Litigation

.132 The County is a party in various lawsuits and other claims incidental to the ordinary course of its operation, some of which are covered by the County's risk management program (see note D). Although the results of litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes the final outcome will not have a material adverse impact on the County's financial position.

Secondary Pledge of Constitutional Gas Tax

.133 The County's share of the 80 percent portion of the two-cent Constitutional Gas Tax has been pledged to repayment of the bonded debt of the City of Durham—Durham County Expressway Authority (Authority). Florida law provides that any funds borrowed by the Authority from the County will be repaid with interest at such time as the Authority deems practical. There were no borrowed funds outstanding at September 30, 2009.

Advances to Other Governmental Agencies

.134 Under the provisions of a tri-party agreement with the City of Durham and the Civic Facilities Authority (CFA), the County has advanced sums totaling \$7,529,000 to the CFA. The County is committed to advancing \$200,000 annually until the year 2010, if necessary, to enable the CFA to meet debt service and operating requirements. The advances do not bear interest. There is no repayment schedule or due date and repayment is subordinate to certain other debt obligations of the CFA. Neither the receivable nor the equivalent uncollectible allowance is shown in the financial statements.

Community Redevelopment Agencies

.135 Pursuant to State statute, various local jurisdictions have created 13 CRAs within the County, including 2 formed by the County and reported as blended component units. Funding for these agencies is derived from incremental ad valorem tax proceeds generated by improvements made within the CRA. The County is obligated to pay to each CRA from its current year's ad valorem tax proceeds the increment related to taxable property improvements made since the designated "base year." Other jurisdictions which have created CRAs are the Cities of Durham, Durham Park, Ocoee, Ft. Durham, Durhamville, Avondale, and Durham Garden. The total amount paid to CRAs by the County amounted to \$29,964,594 for the 2009 fiscal year.

Durham Blossom Trail Improvements

.136 In 1987, the County created 2 MSTUs for properties situated on and in the immediate environs of South Durham Blossom Trail (US 441), from Interstate 4 to the Beach Line Expressway. These MSTUs are reported as a part of the Municipal Service Districts' special revenue funds. The purpose of the MSTUs was to fund capital costs and ongoing maintenance for enhanced improvements to a US 441 road widening project by the State of Florida, and thereby stimulate economic revitalization. The enhanced improvements consisted of streetscape/landscape features and undergrounding of utilities for the segment of US 441 noted previously. When the State initiated the widening project in 1993, the MSTUs had not raised sufficient funds to pay for all of the planned enhancements. At that time, the County elected to use Local Option Gas Taxes and Public Service Taxes in the combined amount of \$8.8 million to cover the difference, with an understanding that the MSTUs would be able to reimburse this amount in subsequent fiscal years.

Due to the ongoing maintenance costs of the completed project, less than expected growth in MSTU revenues and property tax reform, actual project reimbursements from the MSTUs have totaled only \$630,000. Reimbursements from unspent project funds totaled an additional \$759,000, leaving an unreimbursed total of approximately \$7.4 million as of the end of fiscal year 2009. Reimbursements from the MSTUs in subsequent fiscal years will be made as funds are available; however, management's current expectation is that most of the amount outstanding will remain unreimbursed at the time the MSTUs are scheduled to sunset in fiscal year 2018. There is no repayment schedule, and the unreimbursed amounts are not shown in the financial statements.

Transportation Impact Fee Credits

.137 The County has entered into a number of agreements with developers under which the developer donates transportation infrastructure improvements or rights of way to the County and receives credit for future transportation impact fee payments. As of September 30, 2009, credit balances for future impact fees total approximately \$25.4 million.

Hightower Loan Commitment

.138 Under a 2001 agreement, the County committed to provide a no-interest loan of \$2.2 million to Hightower Hotel, LLC (Hightower) toward Hightower's costs of construction of an above-ground pedestrian walkway which will connect the County's Convention Center (Center) and a hotel to be constructed adjacent to the Center. The loan was disbursed to Hightower using funds from the Center's enterprise fund, in 2 increments: one-half when construction commenced, and the remainder at completion of the walkway. Repayment of the loan to the County will begin when the hotel opens for business, with quarterly payments of no less than 0.5 percent of the hotel's gross room rental revenue for the prior quarter. The entire loan amount must be repaid no later than 6 years from the date the hotel opens. The first half of the loan was advanced to Hightower in June 2007, and the remaining half was advanced in September 2009.

R. BUDGETARY LEGAL COMPLIANCE AND FUND DEFICITS

.139 For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, no excess of expenditures over appropriations at the legal level of budgetary control occurred except as follows. No budgets were adopted for the Sheriff's Health Insurance and Workers' Compensation internal service funds contrary to the requirements of Florida statutes. Operating revenues received as charges for services in these internal service funds were budgeted as expenditures in the General Fund.

The Sheriff intends to eliminate the deficit balance in the Sheriff Workers' Compensation internal service fund through effective claims management and additional future charges to the General Fund.

S. PROVISION FOR CLOSURE COSTS

.140 As explained in note A, current regulations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) require municipal solid waste landfills to place a final cover on closed landfill areas, and to maintain those areas for up to 30 years after closure. The County periodically obtains updated and revised estimates of total future closure and postclosure costs from its consulting engineers. All amounts recognized are based on what it would cost to perform closure and postclosure functions in current dollars. Actual costs may be different due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in laws and regulations.

The internal landfills have ceased operation. Required closure work is complete and the entire estimated future cost for postclosure maintenance is reported as a long-term liability of the Governmental Activities on the government-wide statement of net assets. These costs are recognized as governmental fund expenditures as they become obligations to be liquidated with available financial resources, using resources in two special revenue funds: the Transportation Trust and the Miscellaneous Construction Projects funds.

For the public landfill, accounted for in the Solid Waste System (System) enterprise fund, expenses associated with final closure and postclosure maintenance of landfill areas are recognized over the active life of those areas. These costs are recognized in each operating period based on the amount of waste received during that period, regardless of when cash disbursements are made for these costs. The cumulative effect of updated and revised estimates of closure-related costs is recognized in the period of the change to the extent it relates to current and past operations.

The total unrecognized closure and postclosure costs attributable to the currently active areas of the public landfill are approximately \$219 million. These costs will be recognized in future periods as the remaining

capacity of approximately 38.1 million tons is filled. As of September 30, 2009, the active landfill areas were filled to approximately 3 percent and 14 percent of capacity for areas 2A, cell 2, and 9–12, respectively. The current landfill facilities are expected to provide the needed capacity through 2056.

The County is required by FDEP annually to show proof of ability to finance closure and postclosure costs, and has done so by fulfilling the requirements of the financial test provision of the regulation. In addition, the County is making deposits to a closure costs account in the System enterprise fund to provide for the financing of future closure activities of the public landfill. The balance in this account as of September 30, 2009, was approximately \$31.8 million. The liability for closure and postclosure activities, calculated in accordance with GASB Statement 18 and reported on the System's balance sheet, was approximately \$52.8 million as of September 30, 2009.

T. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Library District

.141 On October 1, 2009, the Library District paid off the outstanding balance on the Bank Revenue Line of Credit Note to save \$7,700 in interest.

Durham County Health Facilities Authority

.142 On October 15, 2009, \$167,035,000 of Series 2009A bonds and \$150,000,000 of Series 2009B, 2009C-1, and 2009C-2 bonds were issued on behalf of Durham Foundation. On December 1, 2009, \$241,135,000 of Series 2009 bonds were issued on behalf of Durham Health, Inc. primarily to refund its Series 1999D, 1999E, 2004, 2008D, 2008F, and 2008G bonds.

Durham County Housing Finance Authority

.143 On December 23, 2009, the Durham County Housing Finance Authority issued \$47,000,000 of Taxable Multifamily Mortgage Revenue Bonds NIBP Series 2009A; \$30,000,000 Homeowner Mortgage Revenue Bonds NIBP Series 2009, and \$15,200,000 Tax Exempt Non-AMT, Multifamily 2009 Series. These bond issues are for multifamily rental housing projects and single family mortgage loans. Bonds issued under the New Issue Bond Program (NIBP) must be used by December 31, 2010.

Required Supplementary Information

.144

**DURHAM COUNTY, FLORIDA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
for the year ended September 30, 2009**

**Durham County Library District
Defined Benefit Pension Plan**

Schedule of Funding Progress

	<i>Actuarial Valuation Dates</i>					
	<u>01/01/09</u>	<u>01/01/08</u>	<u>01/01/07</u>	<u>01/01/06</u>	<u>01/01/05</u>	<u>01/01/04</u>
Actuarial Value of Assets [a]	\$23,147,672	\$31,448,331	\$28,683,187	\$26,021,380	\$24,250,310	\$22,231,398
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Frozen Entry Age [b]	\$31,872,193	\$29,877,851	\$28,326,919	\$22,689,949	\$21,671,611	\$21,073,881
Overfunded/(unfunded) AAL (UAAL) [a-b]	\$(8,724,521)	\$1,570,480	\$356,268	\$3,331,431	\$2,578,699	\$1,157,517
Funded Ratio [a/b]	72.63%	105.26%	101.26%	114.68%	111.90%	105.49%
Covered Payroll [c]	\$7,612,281	\$7,595,557	\$ 9,331,114	\$8,736,262	\$8,490,866	\$8,822,959
AAL (UAAL) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(a-b)/c]	(114.61)%	20.68%	3.82%	38.13%	30.37%	13.12%

.145

Schedule of Employer Contributions

<i>Year Ended September 30</i>	<i>Employer Contributions</i>	
	<i>Annual Required Contribution (ARC)</i>	<i>Percentage of ARC Contributed*</i>
2009	\$1,844,299	65%
2008	931,296	108
2007	1,217,763	87
2006	514,803	117
2005	586,329	126
2004	747,233	100

*Plan is on a calendar year. The District made its required contributions based on the calendar year.

.146

**Durham County
Other Postemployment Benefit Plan**

Schedule of Funding Progress

	<i>Actuarial Valuation Dates</i>		
	<u>09/30/09</u>	<u>09/30/08</u>	<u>09/30/07</u>
Actuarial Value of Assets [a]	\$21,252,791	\$12,094,128	\$6,221,354
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Frozen Entry Age [b]	\$98,457,536	\$91,318,669	\$92,410,467
Unfunded AAL (UAAL) [b-a]	\$77,204,745	\$79,224,541	\$86,189,113
Funded Ratio [a/b]	21.59%	13.24%	6.73%
Covered Payroll [c]	\$486,465,249	\$476,252,158	\$459,952,672
UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]	15.87%	16.63%	18.73%

September 30, 2007, was the first fiscal year that an actuarial valuation was performed on the County's Other Postemployment Benefits Plan.

.147

Schedule of Employer Contributions

<i>Year Ended September 30</i>	<i>Employer Contributions</i>	
	<i>Annual Required Contribution (ARC)</i>	<i>Percentage of ARC Contributed</i>
2009	\$8,346,141	150%
2008	8,162,745	120%
2007	7,616,400	126%

.148

**Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts
Other Postemployment Benefit Plan**

Schedule of Funding Progress

	<i>Actuarial Valuation Dates</i>	
	<u>09/30/08</u>	<u>09/30/07</u>
Actuarial Value of Assets [a]	\$ —	\$ —
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Frozen Entry Age [b]	\$7,236,488	\$6,642,820
Unfunded AAL (UAAL) [b-a]	\$7,236,488	\$6,642,820
Funded Ratio [a/b]	—	—
Covered Payroll [c]	\$23,483,981	\$21,465,620
UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]	30.81%	30.95%

September 30, 2007, is the first fiscal year that an actuarial valuation was performed on the Clerk's Other Postemployment Benefits Plan. No actuarial valuation was performed on 09/30/09.

Schedule of Employer Contributions

<i>Year Ended September 30</i>	<i>Employer Contributions</i>	
	<i>Annual Required Contribution (ARC)</i>	<i>Percentage of ARC Contributed</i>
2009	\$654,066	63%
2008	612,019	36%
2007	553,489	30%

.150

**Durham County Library District
Other Postemployment Benefit Plan**

Schedule of Funding Progress

	<i>Actuarial Valuation Dates</i>		
	<u>01/01/08</u>	<u>01/01/07</u>	<u>01/01/06</u>
Actuarial Value of Assets [a]	\$1,774,526	\$ —	\$ —
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Frozen Entry Age [b]	\$8,707,308	\$8,795,452	\$8,897,196
Unfunded AAL (UAAL) [b-a]	\$6,932,782	\$8,795,452	\$8,897,196
Funded Ratio [a/b]	20.38%	0.00%	0.00%
Covered Payroll [c]	\$10,432,375	\$9,861,900	\$8,386,327
UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]	66.45%	89.19%	106.35%

January 1, 2006, is the first year that an actuarial valuation was performed on the District's Other Postemployment Benefits Plan.

.151

Schedule of Employer Contributions

<i>Year Ended September 30</i>	<i>Employer Contributions</i>	
	<i>Annual Required Contribution (ARC)</i>	<i>Percentage of ARC Contributed</i>
2009	\$1,124,658	100%
2008	1,627,892	100
2007	1,624,422	100

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