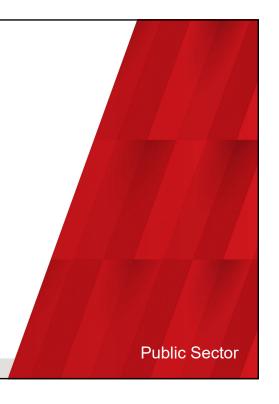
# FORV/S

GASB 2023 Update: New Statements, Implementation Guides, & Projects

AGFOA Conference - July 2023



1

## **Meet the Presenters**



Kyle Elmore, CPA / Director 501.372.1040 kyle.elmore@forvis.com



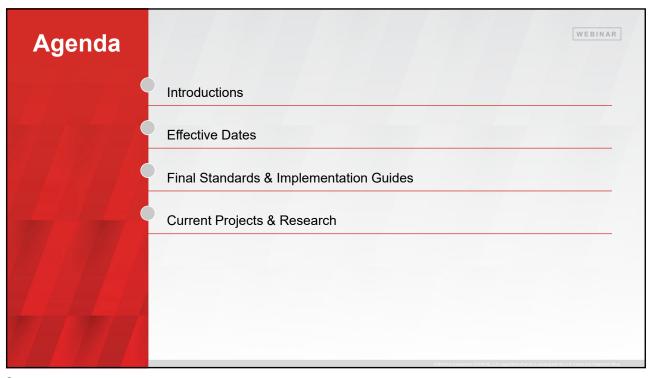
Katie Flores, CPA / Manager 479.845.0270 katie.flores@forvis.com

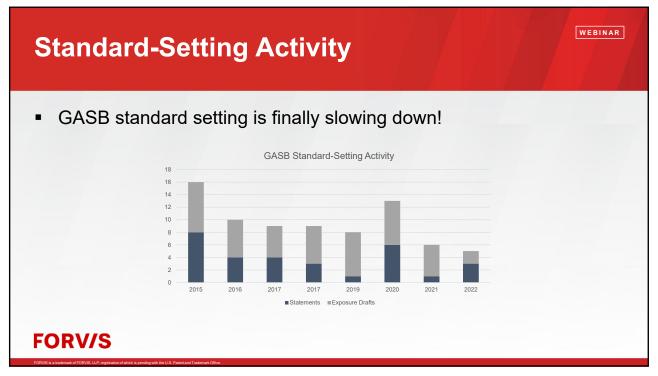


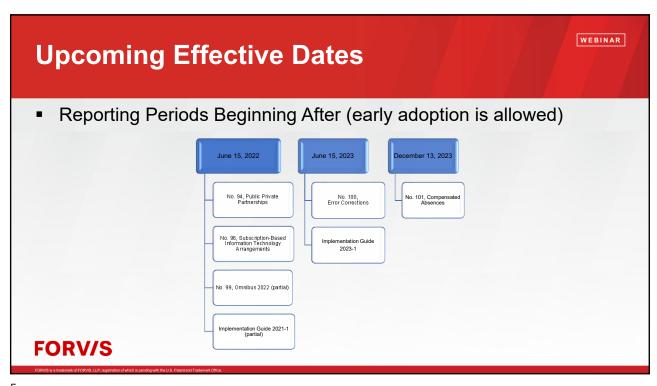
Becca Kiser, CPA / Manager GASB Associate Practice Fellow 501.372.1040 becca.kiser@forvis.com bkiser@gasb.org

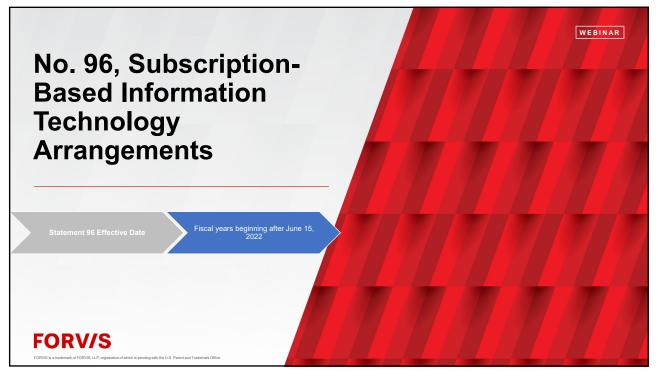
WEBINAR

FORV/S









## **Definition – SBITA**

WEBINAR

A subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA) "is a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) IT software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets) as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction"

To determine whether a contract conveys control of the right to use the underlying IT assets, a government should assess whether it has both

- The right to obtain the present service capacity from use of the underlying IT assets as specified in the contract
- The right to determine the nature & manner of use of the underlying IT assets as specified in the contract

FORV/S

7

## **Scope Exclusions**

WEBINAR

- Statement 96 does not apply to
  - Contracts that convey control of the right to use another party's combination
    of IT software & tangible capital assets that meets the definition of a lease in
    Statement 87, in which the software component is insignificant compared to
    the cost of the underlying tangible capital asset
  - Governments that provide the right to use their IT software & associated tangible capital assets to other entities through SBITAs
  - Contracts that meet the definition of a P3 in Statement 94
  - Licensing arrangements that provide a perpetual license to governments to use a vendor's computer software, which are subject to Statement 51

FORV/S

# Recognition & Measurement

WEBINAR

A SBITA should be reported under provisions effectively the same as those for a lessee under Statement 87—recognize a subscription asset & a subscription liability (except for short-term SBITAs)

- Relationship between Leases & SBITAs
  - · All SBITAs meet definition of lease
  - · Depends on what the underlying asset is
    - o Tangible capital assets alone Statement 87
    - o IT software alone Statement 96
    - o IT software in combination with tangible capital assets
      - + Software component is insignificant compared to cost of underlying tangible capital asset Statement 87
      - + Otherwise Statement 96

#### FORV/S

9

# **Accounting for Related Costs**

WEBINAR

# Preliminary project stage

 Outlays should be expensed as incurred

# Initial implementation stage

- In general, outlays should be capitalized
- However, if no subscription asset is recognized (such as for a short-term SBITA), outlays should be expensed as incurred

# Operation & additional implementation stage

 Outlays in this stage should be expensed as incurred unless they meet specific capitalization criteria

## FORV/S

## **Items to Consider**

WEBINAR

- Capitalization threshold
- Contract with multiple components
  - Account for as separate contracts
- Disclosed separately form other capital assets in footnotes
- Variable payments based number of user seats should not be included in the measurement of the subscription liability
- Are you just paying for content/access? Think about control.
- Automatic renewals
- Get your IT department on board.

## FORV/S

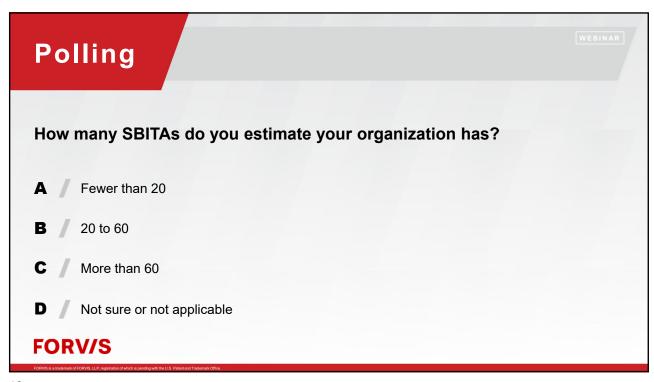
11

## **Common Questions**

WEBINAR

- Payments made prior to the start of the subscription term
- Subscription payments based on the number of users
- Subscription term and recognition of subscription asset
- Subscriptions to digital libraries

## FORV/S





## **Definition – P3**

WEBINAR

Public-private partnerships & public-public partnerships (P3s) are arrangements "in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator [governmental or nongovernmental] to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate a nonfinancial assets, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying P3 asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction"

#### FORV/S

15

## **Definition – Availability Payment Arrangement (APA)**

WEBINAR

#### APA

- 1. Entity receives payments from the government based on the asset's availability for use
- 2. Asset's availability may be based on the physical condition of the asset or the achievement of certain performance measures
- 3. May include design, finance, construction, or service components

## FORV/S

## **APA Provisions**

WEBINAR

An APA that is related to the design, finance, or construction of an infrastructure or other nonfinancial asset in which ownership of the asset transfers by the end of the contract would be reported as a financed purchase of the asset

An APA that is related to operations would be accounted for as flows of resources (for example, expense) in the period to which the payments relate

#### FORV/S

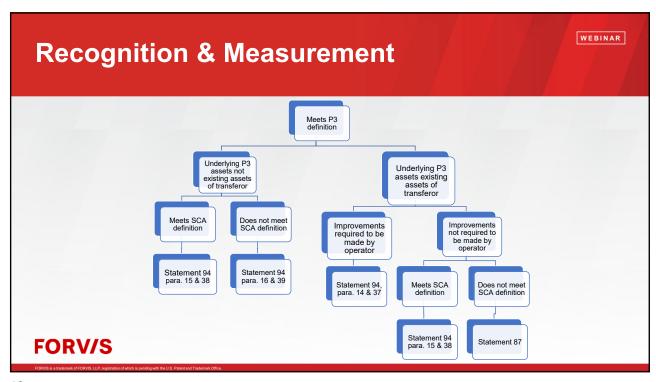
17

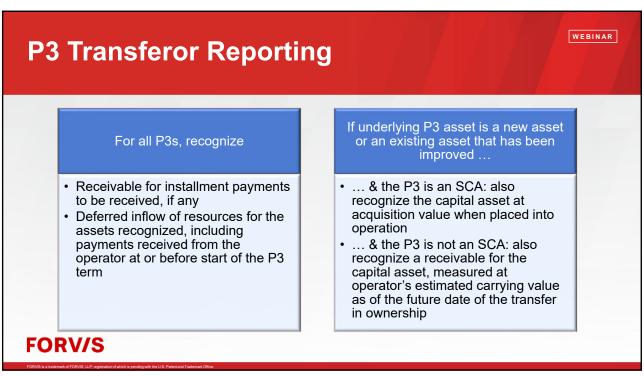
# Is a P3 a Service Concession Arrangement? Four Criteria – Must meet All

WEBINAR

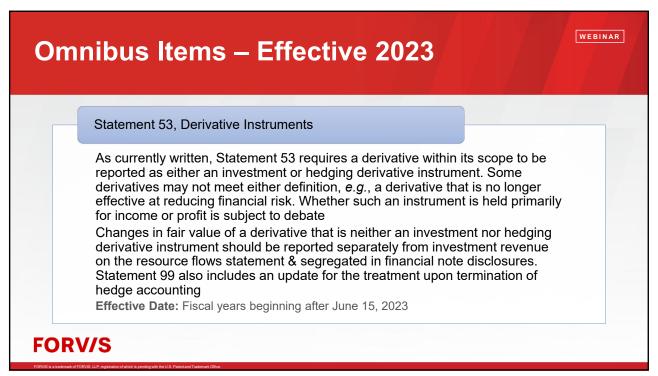
- The transferor conveys to the operator the right and related obligation to provide public services through the use and operation of an underlying PPP asset in exchange for significant consideration, such as an up-front payment, installment payments, a new facility, or improvements to an existing facility.
- 2. The operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties.
- 3. The transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services
- 4. The transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement

## FORV/S

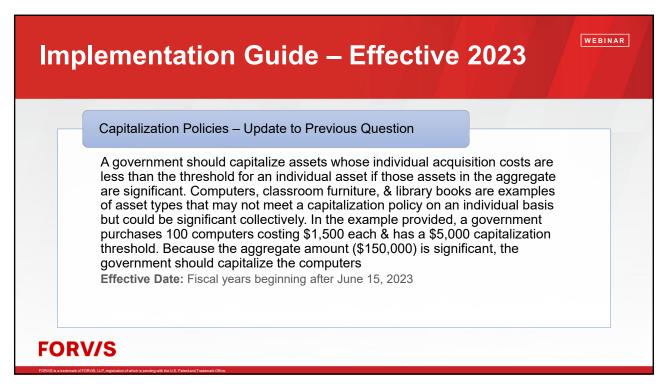


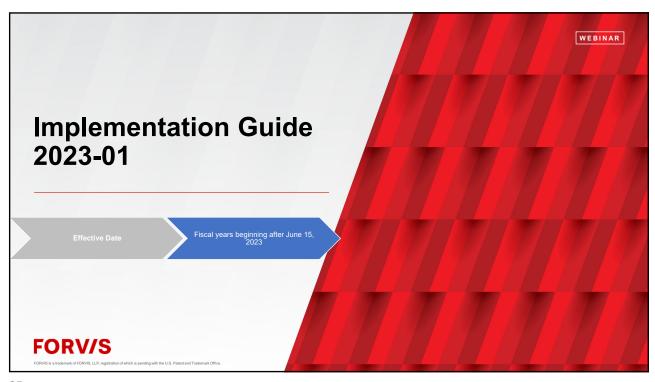


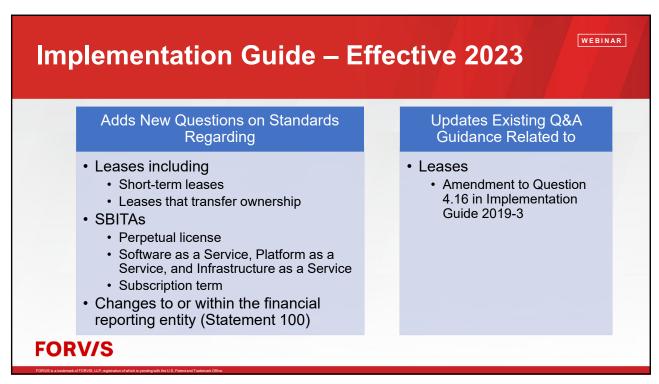












## **Implementation Guide – Effective 2023**

WEBINAR

#### Question 4.1 – Short-Term Leases

Q—A lease contract states that it will remain in effect for three years unless terminated before then. The contract allows the lessee to terminate the lease for any reason with 60 days' notice. The contract allows the lessor to terminate the lease with 60 days' notice only if the lessee defaults on payments. Is this a short-term lease?

A—No. The lessee has an unconditional right to terminate and, therefore, has an option to terminate. The lessor does not have an unconditional right to terminate because the lessor is allowed to terminate the lease only on the condition that the lessee defaults on payments and, therefore, does not have an option to terminate. Accordingly, there are no periods for which both the lessee and the lessor have an option to terminate and, therefore, no cancellable periods to exclude from the maximum possible term, which is three years.

### FORV/S

27

# Implementation Guide - Effective 2023

WEBINAR

#### Question 4.3 – Short-Term Leases

Q—In what circumstances does a lease modification (as described in paragraph 71 of Statement 87) result in a short-term lease?

A—There are two circumstances in which a lease modification results in a short-term lease:

a. If the lease was a short-term lease before the modification and the maximum possible term after the modification to extend the lease (reassessed from inception as described in paragraph 12 of Statement No. 99, Omnibus 2022) is 12 months or less, then the lease remains a short-term lease.

b. Regardless of whether the lease was a short-term lease before the modification, if the modification meets the criteria in paragraph 72 of Statement 87 to be accounted for as a separate lease and the maximum possible term of that separate lease is 12 months or less, then the modification results in a separate short-term lease.

## FORV/S

# **Implementation Guide – Effective 2023**

WEBINAR

#### Question 4.7 – SBITA Perpetual Licenses

Q—Is a licensing agreement for a vendor's computer software that automatically renews until cancelled a licensing agreement that provides a perpetual license?

A—No. A provision under which a licensing agreement automatically renews until cancelled is an option to terminate the agreement at each renewal date. An agreement that includes an option to terminate is not a purchase, whereas a perpetual license is a purchase in which a government is granted a permanent right to use the vendor's computer software. Therefore, a licensing agreement for a vendor's computer software that automatically renews until cancelled does not provide a perpetual license.

## FORV/S

29

# Implementation Guide – Effective 2023

WEBINAR

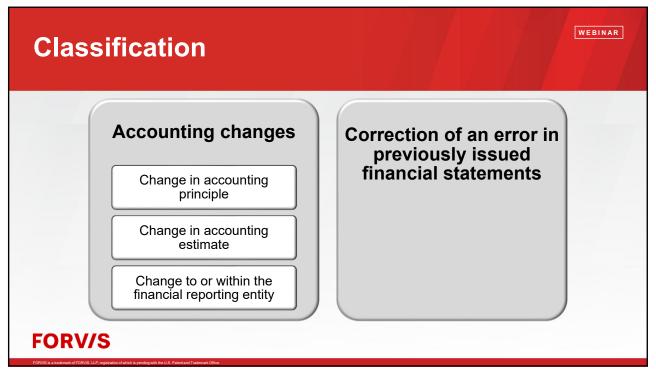
#### Question 4.7 – SBITA Subscription Term

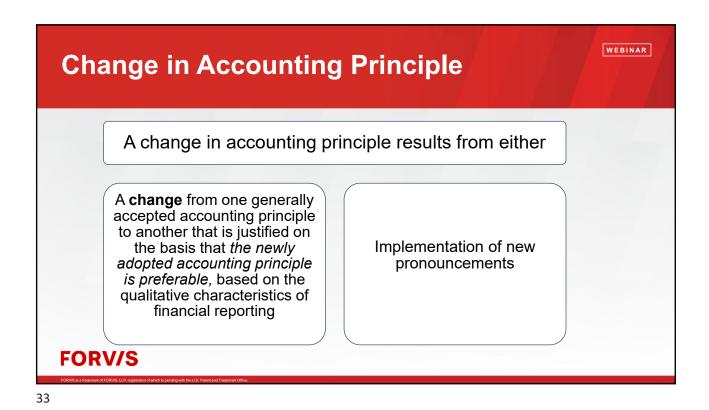
Q—A government enters into a six-year SBITA contract with no options to extend or terminate the contract and begins making semiannual subscription payments to the SBITA vendor immediately after the contract takes effect. The initial implementation stage is not completed until the end of the second year after the contract takes effect. What is the subscription term?

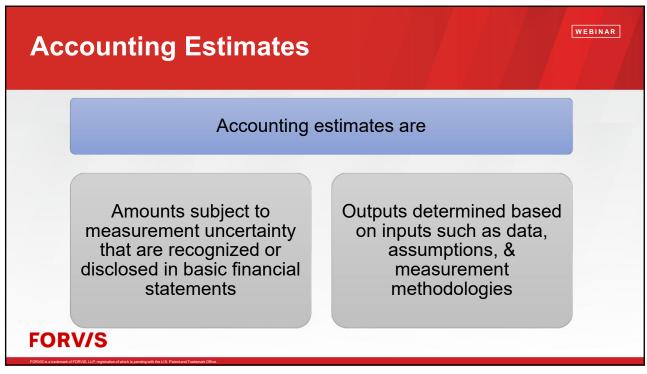
A—Although the length of the contract is six years, the subscription term is four years. The initial implementation stage is completed at the end of the second year of the contract. Therefore, in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 15 of Statement 96, the subscription term commences at the beginning of the third year and ends at the conclusion of the sixth year when the SBITA contract ends.

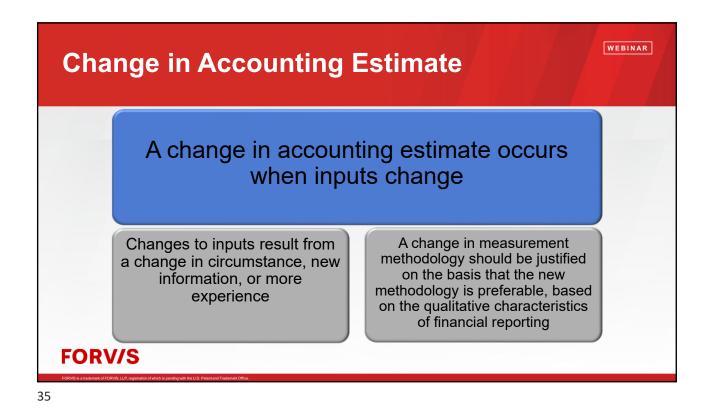
## FORV/S

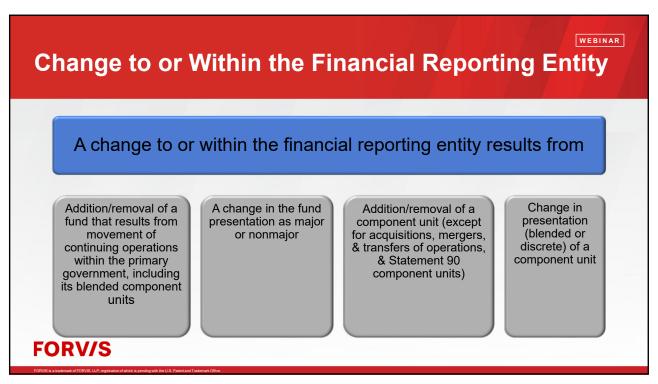












## **Correction of an Error**

WEBINAR

An error results from mathematical mistakes, mistakes in the application of accounting principles, or oversight or misuse of facts that existed at the time the financial statements were issued about conditions that existed as of the financial statement date

Facts that existed at the time the financial statements were issued are those that could reasonably be expected to have been obtained & taken into account at that time about conditions that existed as of the financial statement date

A change from (a) applying an accounting principle that is **not** generally accepted to transactions or other events to (b) applying a generally accepted accounting principle is an error correction

### FORV/S

37

## WEBINAR **Accounting** Change in accounting Reported retroactively by restating prior periods presented, if principle If not practicable, restate beginning balances of current period Reported prospectively Change in accounting Recognized in current-period flows estimate Reported by adjusting current period beginning balances Change to/within the reporting entity · Reported retroactively by restating prior periods presented Error correction FORV/S

# Other Reporting Requirements

WEBINAR

Aggregate amount of adjustments to & restatements of beginning balances should be displayed for each reporting unit

FORV/S

39

## **Disclosures**

WEBINAR

Disclosures vary depending on the type of item, but common disclosures include

The nature of the change or error & its correction

Reason for the change

The effects on beginning net position, fund balance, or fund net position, as applicable, presented in a tabular format

FORV/S

# Required Supplemental Information (RSI) & Supplemental Information (SI)

WEBINAR

The Statement addresses how to present in RSI & SI information that is affected by an accounting change or error correction

Periods earlier than those presented in basic financial statements should **not** be restated for changes in accounting principles

Periods earlier than those presented in basic financial statements should be restated for error corrections, if practicable

### FORV/S

41

# **Polling**

WEBINAR

## Which Standard would you get rid of?

A GASB 67/68, Pensions

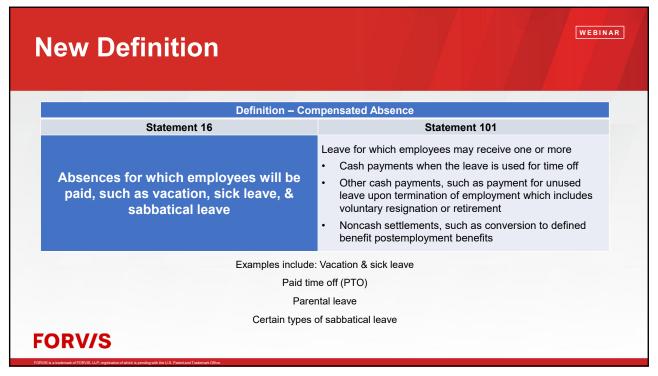
**B** GASB 87, Leases & GASB 96, SBITAs

C Something Else

D

FORV/S





# **Key Items**

WEBINAR

- Parental leave, military leave, and jury duty leave—not be recognized until the leave commences.
- Sick leave accounting.
- Include the employer share of Social Security and Medicare taxes.
- Leave that is more likely than not to be settled through conversion to defined benefit postemployment benefits should not be recognized as a liability for compensated absences.
- Unlimited leave is not recognized until used.
- Long-term liabilities disclosure can be net on the long-term debt rollforward. Still have current piece.

#### FORV/S

45

