# Compensated Absences Webinar Presented by

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#### **GASB Statement No. 101**

### Compensated Absences

Presented by

K. Lee Carter

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## **Current GAAP Highlights – GASB 16**

- Compensated absences (e.g., accrued vacation)
  - Based on past service
  - Probable that employer will compensate employees through paid time off or cash payments at termination
- Sick leave (unless paid through cash payments at <u>termination</u>) is not a liability because it is based on a contingent future event – no liability for most governments in NC under current GAAP
- Compensated absences liabilities based on current pay rates
- Salary-related payments included as part of liability pension and OPEB payments could be included as part of compensated absences liability



# Compensated Absences and GASB Interpretation No. 6 – Governmental Funds

- Expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources
- Expenditure and liability recognized only when payments become due upon termination (most common) or retirement
- Amount must be due and payable
- Material governmental fund liability rare



### **GASB Statement No. 101**



# **Compensated Absences Defined**

- GASB Statement No. 101 covers:
  - Compensated absences (a big net is used on what qualifies)
  - Associated salary-related payments including defined contribution pension and OPEB payments
- Leave for which employees receive:
  - Cash payments when leave is used for time off
  - Other cash payments such as payments for leave upon termination of employment
  - Settlement through other noncash means (e.g., conversion to other post employment benefits)
- Most common examples with the new standard vacation leave, sick leave, comp time, and paid time off (PTO)

### Recognition and Measurement

- For economic resources measurement focus / accrual basis of accounting:
  - Leave that has not been used (requirements are on the next slide)
  - Leave that has been used but not paid or settled (leave has been taken, but paycheck not received)
- Both liabilities are not combined in the financial statements

# Valuing Compensated Absences Liabilities

- Criteria for a liability
  - Leave is based on services already rendered not a future service or event
  - Leave accumulates (can be carried forward to a future period)
  - Leave is more likely than not (more than 50%) to either be used for time off, paid in cash or settled by other non-cash means
- Based on an employee's pay rate at the reporting date (there are certain exceptions)
  - Future pay changes recognized prospectively
  - Includes both directly and incrementally-associated salary-related payments (e.g., employer's share of SS and Medicare taxes, defined contribution plan payments) similar to GASB 16 requirements, but without defined benefit pension and OPEB

# Valuing Compensated Absences Liabilities (cont.)

- What are NOT liabilities?
  - Leave settled through conversion to defined benefit postemployment benefits – service credit for pensions or OPEB
  - Amounts for which leave is forfeited
  - Any payments covered by GASB 47
  - Holiday leave in most cases (not floating holidays)
  - Parental leave, military leave, jury leave have special rules – liability when leave commences or is used
  - Immaterial items



# Valuing Compensated Absences Liabilities (cont.)

- What is more likely than not?? Analyze:
  - Government's employment policies related to comp absences
  - Whether leave that has been earned is or will become eligible for use or payment
  - Government's history for comp absences about use, payment, forfeiture, amounts used as service credits, etc. – this varies between governments
  - Are historical patterns representative of the future?
  - Flow assumption



### 3 Buckets

- Leave that is more likely than not to be settled through conversion to defined postemployment benefits pensions, OPEB, etc.
  - Handled through pension and OPEB calculations which are covered by other GASB standards
  - Not a liability under GASB 101
- Leave does not meet the definition of being more likely than not to be used for time off or settled through cash payments or settled through noncash means — it is forfeited, does not accumulate, etc.
  - Not a liability under GASB 101
- Leave does meet the requirements in GASB 101
  - Report as an expense and a liability



# Flow Assumptions

- First in, first out (FIFO)
  - Existing balances are more likely to be used
  - For that reason liability will be higher
  - Calculations may be simplified
- Last in, first out (LIFO)
  - Balances in the next accounting period are not expenses and liabilities because they have not been earned at year end
  - Balances in the next year are used first until they are exhausted – then balances at year end are used
  - Liabilities and expenses are lower for this reason
  - More complex calculations
- Other flow assumptions may be used



# Flow Assumptions (cont.)

- Flow assumption is already required under GASB 34
  - Needed to calculate the amount due within a year and the current liability in accrual financial statements
  - This is only for compensated absences under current GAAP – vacation, comp time, etc.
- Government will need to adopt a flow assumption and disclose it in the notes – should be there now
- Flow assumption would normally be the same for all compensated absences



### Flow Assumptions – Leave Taken

	BEG.													LEAVE	LEAVE
EMPLOYEE	LEAVE BAL.													TAKEN	EARNE
NAME	(HRS.)	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR,	APR.	MAY	JUNE	(HOURS)	(HOURS
	()									,				(**************************************	(**************************************
Ann	160	8		-12		- 8			- 16		-	-8		-52	96
Robert	2,400	-		-					-	-	-	-		-	96
laha	4 000	10	0.4	40	40	0.4		10				40	40		00
John	1,000	16	24	12	16	24		-12	8		-	- 16	16	144	96
Jon	120		-8	4			12		- 16	4			-8	52	96
	120		Ü				-		10					02	
Nancy	300	12		- 16			4		_	-8		- 4	4	48	96
Stevie	500	10		- 16	4			-8		- 12			- 4	54	96
4:-1-															
Mick	360	16		- 16			8	4			-8	4		- 56	96
Jimmy	_	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	96	96
,							Ĭ								
indsey	80	16		-8			16		-	-8	4			-52	96
Christine	1,050	8		-		-8		-	-4		-	-8	4	32	96
John Paul	4 000														00
JOHN Faul	1,200	-										-		-	96
Total	7,170	94	40	92	28	48	48	32	52	40	20	48	44	586	1,056

Assumptions: 8 hours earned per month, no payment at termination or retirement, leave may be used for service credit for retirement purposes

#### Flow Assumptions – Leave Earned

	BEG.													LEAVE
EMPLOYEE	LEAVE BAL.													EARNED
NAME	(HOURS)	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR,	APR.	MAY	JUNE	(HOURS)
Ann	160	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	96
Dobowt	2,400	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	96
Robert	2,400	O		O	Ü	· ·	· ·	Ü	Ü	· ·	Ü		O .	30
John	1,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	96
Lea	120	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	96
Jon	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Nancy	300	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	96
	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Stevie	500	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	96
Mick	360	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	96
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Jimmy	-	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	96
Lindsey	80	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	96
Christine	1,050	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	96
John Paul	1,200	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	96
Tatal	7,170	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	1,056
Total	7,170	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1,000



#### Flow Assumptions – Running Balance

	DEO												
EMPLOYEE	BEG. LEAVE BAL.												
NAME	(HOURS)	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR,	APR.	MAY	JUNE
Ann	160	160	168	164	172	172	180	188	180	188	196	196	204
Robert	2,400	2,408	2,416	2,424	2,432	2,440	2,448	2,456	2,464	2,472	2,480	2,488	2,496
John	1,000	992	<mark>976</mark>	<mark>972</mark>	<mark>964</mark>	948	<mark>956</mark>	<mark>952</mark>	<mark>952</mark>	<mark>960</mark>	<mark>968</mark>	<mark>960</mark>	<mark>952</mark>
Jon	120	128	128	132	140	148	144	152	144	148	156	164	164
Nancy	300	<mark>296</mark>	304	<mark>296</mark>	304	312	316	324	332	332	340	344	348
Stevie	500	<mark>498</mark>	506	<mark>498</mark>	502	510	518	518	526	522	530	538	542
Mick	360	<mark>352</mark>	360	<mark>352</mark>	360	368	368	372	380	388	388	392	400
Jimmy	-	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	-
Lindsey	80	<mark>72</mark>	80	80	88	96	88	96	104	104	108	116	124
Christine	1,050	1,050	1,058	1,066	1,074	1,074	1,082	1,090	1,094	1,102	1,110	1,110	1,114
John Paul	1,200	1,208	1,216	1,224	1,232	1,240	1,248	1,256	1,264	1,272	1,280	1,288	1,296
Total	7 470	7.404	7.040	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.040	7 404	7.440	7.400	7.550	7.500	7.040
Total	7,170	7,164	7,212	7,208	7,268	7,308	7,348	7,404	7,440	7,488	7,556	7,596	7,640
Jsed under LIF	O (1 yr.)	30	46	50	58	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Used under FIF	FO (1 vr )	94	134	226	254	302	350	382	434	474	494	542	586



#### Flow Assumption – Leave Taken

	BEG.													LEAVE	LEAVE
EMPLOYEE	LEAVE BAL.													TAKEN	EARNED
NAME	(HRS.)	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR,	APR.	MAY	JUNE	(HOURS)	(HOURS
Ann	160	8		· 12		· 8	-		16			8		· 52	96
MIII	160	ð		12	-	8	-	-	16	-	-	ď		52	96
Robert	2,400	-		-		-	-	Robert re	etires at th	e end of I	December	r		-	48
lohn	4.000	40	24	40	40	24		40	lohn roti	roo ot the	end of Ja	nuon/		404	50
OHH	1,000	16	24	12	16	24	-	12	John Telli	ies at the	end or Ja	illuary		104	56
Jon	120	-	8	4	-		12	-	16	4	-		8	52	96
Nancy	300	12		· 16		-	4	-	-	8	-	4	4	48	96
Stevie	500	10		16	4	-	_	8	-	12	-		4	54	96
Mick	360	16	•	16		-	8	4	-	Mick qui	ts at the e	nd of Feb	ruary	44	64
Jimmy	_	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	96	96
_indsey	80	16		8	-	-	16	-	-	8	4			- 52	96
Christine	1,050	8				8	-	-	4	-	_	8	4	32	96
lohn Paul	1,200	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			· <b>-</b>	96
Total	7,170	94	40	92	28	48	48	32	44	40	12	28	28	534	936

#### Flow Assumption – Running Balance

	BEG.												
EMPLOYEE	LEAVE BAL.												
NAME	(HOURS)	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR,	APR.	MAY	JUNE
Ann	160	160	168	164	172	172	180	188	180	188	196	196	204
Robert	2,400	2,408	2,416	2,424	2,432	2,440	2,448	-	-	-	-	-	-
John	1,000	992	<mark>976</mark>	<mark>972</mark>	<mark>964</mark>	948	<mark>956</mark>	<mark>952</mark>	-	_	-	-	-
Jon	120	128	128	132	140	148	144	152	144	148	156	164	164
Nancy	300	<mark>296</mark>	304	<mark>296</mark>	304	312	316	324	332	332	340	344	348
Stevie	500	<mark>498</mark>	506	<mark>498</mark>	502	510	518	518	526	522	530	538	542
Mick	360	<mark>352</mark>	360	<mark>352</mark>	360	368	368	372	380	-	-	-	-
Jimmy	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-
Lindsey	80	<mark>72</mark>	80	80	88	96	88	96	104	104	108	116	124
Christine	1,050	1,050	1,058	1,066	1,074	1,074	1,082	1,090	1,094	1,102	1,110	1,110	1,114
John Paul	1,200	1,208	1,216	1,224	1,232	1,240	1,248	1,256	1,264	1,272	1,280	1,288	1,296
	1,200	1,200	1,210	1,227	1,202	1,240	1,240	1,200	1,204	1,212	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total	7,170	7,164	7,212	7,208	7,268	7,308	7,348	4,948	4,024	3,668	3,720	3,756	3,792
Used under LIF	FO (1 yr.)	30	46	50	58	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Used under FIF	O (1 yr.)	94	134	226	254	302	350	382	426	466	478	506	534



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# Financial Reporting Impacts

- Governmental Funds (current financial resources measurement focus)
  - Expenditure and liability recognized when payments are due and payable
  - GASB Interpretation #6 still relevant
  - GASB 101 impact relatively rare
- Proprietary Funds and Government-wide Statements (economic resources measurement focus)
  - Current and long-term portions of compensated absences liabilities recognized (Q 7.22.4 – Implementation Guide)
  - Do not have to aggregate compensated absences liabilities (this means reclassifying them from other liabilities like accrued payroll)
  - Include salary-related payments



#### **Note Disclosures**

- Net change in compensated absences liability may now be reported in the note disclosures
- Amount due within one year must still be reported – flow assumption needed
- Elimination of the requirement to report the Governmental Fund typically used to liquidate the compensated absences liability
- Beginning and ending balances of compensated absences reported

## **Key Highlights**

- Limited impact on most Governmental Funds
- Largest financial liability impact is from sick leave
- Must have good opening balances for 7/1/24!
- Flow assumption for compensated absences (i.e., FIFO, LIFO, etc.)
- May use sampling
- No specific number of years required for past experience



# **Key Highlights (cont.)**

- For sick leave 3 buckets forfeitures, service credit for retirement, time off (this is the liability)
- Analyze your own government's data may vary between governments and for the same government over time
- Professional judgement is required
- Work closely with your auditors
- Keep accurate records!
- Don't be concerned with immaterial items
- There is no single correct method



# Implementation – Objects In The Mirror Are Closer Than They Appear

- Implementation date for fiscal years that begin after 12/15/23
  - In NC for most governments 2024-25 fiscal year
  - Provisions of GASB Statement No. 100 apply as well (i.e., accounting changes)
    - Restate earliest year presented, if practical
  - Make sure that you have good opening balances at the beginning of the year
- More about implementation of GASB Statement No. 100 at end of the webinar



### **GASB Statement No. 100**

Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62



## **Accounting Changes**

- Changes in accounting principles
  - e.g., change from one generally accepted accounting principle to another that is justifiably preferable or implementation of new authoritative guidance
- Changes in accounting estimates
  - e.g., change to input data used to calculate the estimate
- Changes to or within the financial reporting entity
  - e.g., change in fund presentation, major vs. nonmajor, addition or removal of component unit, or component unit classification (blended vs. discrete)

# **Change in Accounting Principle**

- Report retroactively by restating all prior periods presented (if practicable - doesn't mean inconvenient or expensive)
- Cumulative effect of the changes should be reported as a restatement of beginning net position or fund balance (of earliest year presented, if practical)
- Does not include a change from a non-GAAP principle to a GAAP principle – this is an error correction (applies to material items)
- Note disclosures should include
  - Nature of the change
  - Reason for the change (except for new pronouncements)
  - Reason why prior periods reported were not restated (if applicable)

# **Change in Accounting Estimate**

- Effects of the change in an accounting estimate should be recognized prospectively
- Changes in data, assumptions or measurement methodology
- Note disclosures should include
  - Nature of the change in estimate and what items were affected in the financial statements
  - If the change in estimate comes from a change in methodology, disclose reason why there is a change and why it is preferable

# Change to or within the Financial Reporting Entity

- Beginning net position or fund balance should be adjusted as if the change occurred at the beginning of the <u>current</u> reporting period (don't restate prior periods)
- Does not include closing out funds and disposals of operations
- Note disclosures should include
  - The nature and reason for the change (exception for major vs. nonmajor change)
  - The effects of the change on applicable fund balance and net position accounts

# Correction of an Error in Previously Issued Financial Statements

- Corrections should be reported retroactively for all prior periods presented
- Cumulative effect of the correction should be a restatement of beginning net position or fund balance as of the earliest period presented
- RSI and SI corrected, if practicable, for all prior periods
- Note disclosures should include
  - Nature of the error and correction, as well as periods affected
  - Effect of the error correction on applicable fund balance & net position accounts for all years affected



### **Implementation**

- Reclassifications in the financial statements when net position or fund balance is not affected – note disclosures explaining the changes are required
- Any RSI (e.g., MD&A) and supplementary information should be consistent with the changes reported in the basic financial statements
- Any RSI, including the MD&A, would not be restated for periods earlier than the basic financial statements (except for error corrections which should be restated)
- RSI and MD&A should be identified as restated or not restated
- Tabular format note disclosures with changes in different categories are required – can aggregate in financial statements and show detail in notes
- Effective for reporting periods that begin after June 15, 2023 in NC
  FYE 6/30/24



# Implementation of GASB 101 – Debt Issues

- Recap accounting changes
  - Restate beginning net position of earliest year presented
  - No changes in Governmental Fund accounting
- Comparative totals not required
- Comparative statements in bond issue
  - Not separately audited
  - Compiled from audited financial statements
  - Governmental Fund comparatives no effect from GASB 101
  - Enterprise Fund comparatives restate earliest year if possible

