

Government and Not-for-Profit Accounting Concepts and Practices 6th Edition

Solution Manual for Government and Not-for-Profit Accounting Concepts and Practices 6th Edition Granof 1118155971 9781118155974

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Chapter 2 Fund Accounting

Chapter 2

Fund Accounting

Questions for Review and Discussion

1. In governmental accounting, a fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts used to account for an organization's resources and claims against those resources. In business accounting, by contrast, funds generally refer either to working capital (current assets less current liabilities) or to selected components of working capital.
2. The accounting equation as applied in government accounting and not-for-profit accounting is essentially the same as that applied in business accounting. The primary difference is that in business, $\text{assets} = \text{liabilities} + \text{owner's equity}$, whereas in government and not-for-profit entities, since there are no "owners" as the term is used in business, $\text{assets} = \text{liabilities} + \text{fund balance}$.
3. *Nonspendable* fund balance includes amounts that are not in spendable form or are required to be maintained intact. *Restricted* fund balance includes amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers, through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation. *Committed* fund balance includes amounts constrained to specific purposes determined by the highest decision-making authority of the government itself. *Assigned* fund balance includes amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose.
4. GASB in 2007 in Concepts Statement No. 4 *Elements of Financial Statements* provided definitions and explanations of seven key elements that comprise basic financial statements—five relating to financial position (assets, liabilities, deferred outflow of resources, deferred inflow of resources and net position) and two relating to resource flows. These elements as defined by GASB are: "**Assets** are resources with present service capacity that the government presently controls." "**Liabilities** are present obligations to sacrifice resources that the government has little or no discretion to avoid." "**A deferred outflow of resources** is the consumption of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period." "**A deferred inflow of resources** is the acquisition of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period." "**Net position** is the residual of all other elements presented in a statement of financial position; that is the assets and deferred outflows less the liabilities and deferred inflows." "**An outflow of resources** is a consumption of net assets by the government that is applicable to the reporting period." "**An inflow of resources** is an acquisition of net assets by the government that is applicable to the reporting period.
5. Governments establish funds neither to account for specific functions nor to divide evenly their resources. Instead, they create funds mainly to promote control and

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accountability over restricted resources. The general fund of the city is probably larger than all of the special revenue funds combined because most of the city's assets are unrestricted and the unrestricted assets can be aggregated in a single fund.

6. There are no capital projects reported in the capital projects fund and generally no long-term debts reported in the debt service fund because these funds are maintained to account for the resources that will be used to construct or acquire capital assets or to pay the interest and principal on long-term debts. These resources are set apart from other resources because they can only be used for their specified purposes.
7. The presence of long-lived assets and long-term debt on the balance sheets of enterprise and internal service funds indicates that the assets and debts are within the funds' measurement focus. It thereby implies that the funds are on a full accrual basis.
8. Proprietary funds are used to account for business-type activities and they adhere to business-type accounting principles. They typically charge for the goods or services they provide and need data on the full cost (including depreciation) of services provided so that they can establish prices. Governmental funds, by contrast, are accounted for on a modified accrual basis. They receive their revenues from taxes, grants and other sources that are not necessarily tied to cost of service.
9. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held by the government as either a trustee (a party that administers property for a beneficiary) or an agent (one who acts on behalf of another). The two main types are trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets that the government holds for the benefit of parties other than the government itself. Agency funds are used to account for assets (e.g., taxes collected by one government on behalf of another) that a government holds temporarily for other parties.
10. Permanent funds are a type of trust fund, but they benefit the government itself, rather than outside parties. Therefore, they are considered governmental funds, not fiduciary funds. However, like fiduciary funds, only the income of a permanent fund, not the principal, may be spent. The principal must remain permanently intact.
11. The financial statements must be prepared from a government-wide and a funds perspective. The government-wide financial statements are consolidated and are on a full accrual basis. The funds perspective statements are combined. The governmental funds are accounted for on a modified accrual basis; the proprietary funds on a full accrual basis.
12. An agency fund is used to account for assets held on behalf of other governments, funds or individuals, usually for a short period, such as a year. Custodial in nature, agency funds have only assets and liabilities, no revenues and expenditures.
13. A CAFR is a government's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Its main components are an introductory section (that includes a letter of transmittal and a

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GFOA (Government Finance Officers Association) Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting (if received), a financial section (that includes management's discussion and analysis, the financial statements, notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information) and a statistical section (that includes economic, demographic and financial data).

14. **Temporarily** restricted resources are those that must be used for a specific purpose (e.g., to support donor-designated programs or activities) or cannot be spent until some time in the future (e.g., when a donor makes good on a pledge). **Permanently** restricted resources are typically endowments, only the income from which can be spent. **Unrestricted** funds, of course, are not subject to restrictions. The restrictions are based on donor mandates. Hence, restrictions imposed by other parties (e.g., creditors) are not taken into account for purposes of resource classification. These guidelines apply to not-for-profits, not governments and are based on FASB rather than GASB pronouncements.

Exercises

EX 2-1

1. j
2. g
3. a
4. h
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. i
9. a
10. f

EX 2-2

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. d
5. c
6. a
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. b
11. a
12. b

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EX 2-3

a. **Focus on cash**

(1)

No entry necessary — no cash involved.

(2)

Cash	\$ 300,000	
Contribution revenues		\$ 300,000

To record the partial collection of the note

(3)

Building acquisition expenditure	\$ 120,000	
Cash		\$ 120,000

To record the cash paid to acquire the building

(4)

No entry necessary — no cash involved

Focus on cash plus current financial resources

(1)

Note receivable	\$1,000,000	
Contribution revenue		\$1,000,000

To record the note received

(2)

Cash	\$ 300,000	
Note receivable		\$ 300,000

To record the partial collection of the note

(3)

Building acquisition expenditure	\$ 120,000	
Cash		\$ 120,000

To record the cash paid to acquire the building (No recognition is given to the long-term note or to the building, a long-term asset.)

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(4)

Wage expense	\$ 4,000	
Wages payable		\$ 4,000

To record the wages earned by employees, but not yet paid.

Focus on all economic resources

(1)

Note receivable	\$1,000,000	
Contribution revenue		\$1,000,000

To record the note received

(2)

Cash	\$ 300,000	
Note receivable		\$ 300,000

To record the partial collection of the note

(3)

Building	\$ 600,000	
Cash		\$ 120,000
Mortgage note payable		480,000

To record the acquisition of the building

Depreciation expense	\$ 20,000	
Accumulated depreciation		\$ 20,000

To record depreciation on the building

(4)

Wage expense	\$ 4,000	
Wages payable		\$ 4,000

To record the wages earned by employees, but not yet paid

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b.

Statement of Revenue and Expenses

	<u>Cash</u>	Current Financial Resource	All Economic Resource
Contribution revenue	\$300,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Building acquisition			0
expense (or depreciation)	120,000	120,000	
Wage expense	<u>0</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Total expenses	<u>120,000</u>	<u>124,000</u>	<u>24,000</u>
Excess of revenues over expenses	<u>\$180,000</u>	<u>\$ 876,000</u>	<u>\$ 976,000</u>

Balance Sheet

	<u>Cash</u>	Current Financial Resources	All Economic Resources
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash	\$180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000
Note receivable		700,000	700,000
Building (less accumulated depreciation)			<u>580,000</u>
Total assets	<u>\$180,000</u>	<u>\$ 880,000</u>	<u>\$1,460,000</u>
<u>Liabilities and fund balance</u>			
Wages payable		\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
Mortgage note payable			480,000
Fund balance	<u>\$180,000</u>	<u>\$ 876,000</u>	<u>976,000</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$180,000</u>	<u>\$ 880,000</u>	<u>\$1,460,000</u>

EX 2-4

1. Journal entries in general fund (in

milli

ons)

(1)

Cash	\$20.0	
Proceeds from borrowing		\$20.0
<i>To record the issuance of bonds</i>		

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	(2)		
Expenditure for land		\$ 4.0	
Cash			\$ 4.0
<i>To record the purchase of land</i>			
	(3)		
Cash		\$ 1.0	
Proceeds from sale of land			\$ 1.0
<i>To record sale of land</i>			
	(4)		
Repayment of bonds (expenditure)		\$ 2.0	
Cash			\$ 2.0
<i>To record repayment of bonds</i>			
	(5)		
Legal claims (expenditure)		\$ 3.0	
Cash			\$ 3.0
<i>To record payment of judgment</i>			

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2. Modified accrual statements

Special District

Balance Sheet

Cash	<u>\$12</u>
Fund Balance	<u>\$12</u>

Special District

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Revenues and other financing sources

Bond proceeds	\$20
Proceeds from sale of land	<u>1</u>
Total revenues and other financing sources	<u>21</u>

Expenditures and other financing uses

Repayment of bonds	2
Acquisition of land	4
Legal claims	<u>3</u>
Total expenditures and other financing sources	<u>9</u>

Excess of revenues and other financing sources
over expenditures and other financing uses \$12

3. The balance sheet fails to capture key long-term assets and long-term obligations. But, of course, it is not intended to do so. Instead, it is intended to indicate the current financial resources available to meet current obligations.
4. Similarly, the statement of revenues, expenditures and other financing sources does not measure the cost of services (e.g., it recognizes borrowings as an increase in fund balance and the full cost of acquiring fixed assets as a decrease). It is not designed to do so. Instead it is designed to report on flows of current financial resources — net assets that are likely of great interest to the district's governing body, managers and constituents.

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EX 2-5

a. Journal entries

	(1)		
Cash	\$160,000		
Contribution revenues		\$160,000	
<i>To record contribution revenue (general fund)</i>			
Cash	\$ 40,000		
Contribution revenues		\$ 40,000	
<i>To record contribution revenue (building fund)</i>			
	(2)		
Operating expenses	\$130,000		
Cash		\$120,000	
Accounts payable		10,000	
<i>To record operating expenditures (general fund)</i>			
	(3)		
Cash	\$ 3,000		
Interest revenue		\$ 3,000	
<i>To record interest revenue (building fund)</i>			
	(4)		
Transfer to building fund	\$ 17,000		
Cash		\$ 17,000	
<i>To record transfer-out to building fund (general fund)</i>			
Cash	\$ 17,000		
Transfer-in from general fund		\$ 17,000	
<i>To record transfer-in from general fund (building fund)</i>			
	(5)		
Expenses for architectural services	\$ 12,000		
Cash		\$ 12,000	
<i>To record fees paid to architect (building fund)</i>			

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b. Financial Statements

Society for Ethical Teachings

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Other Changes in Fund Balance

	General Fund	Building Fund
<u>Revenues</u>		
Contribution revenue	\$160,000	\$ 40,000
Interest		<u>3,000</u>
Total revenues	<u>160,000</u>	<u>43,000</u>
<u>Expenses</u>		
Operating expenses	130,000	
Architecture services		<u>12,000</u>
Excess of revenues over expenses	30,000	31,000
Transfers from (to) other funds	<u>(17,000)</u>	<u>17,000</u>
Increase in fund balance	<u>\$ 13,000</u>	<u>\$ 48,000</u>

Society for Ethical Teachings

Balance Sheet

	General Fund	Building Fund
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash	<u>\$ 23,000</u>	<u>\$ 48,000</u>
<u>Liabilities and fund balance</u>		
Accounts payable	\$ 10,000	
Fund balance	<u>13,000</u>	<u>\$ 48,000</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 23,000</u>	<u>\$ 48,000</u>

EX 2-6

- a. 8
- b. 2
- c. 7
- d. 5
- e. 4
- f. 3
- g. 1
- h. 6

Continuing Problem

The solutions to the continuing problems are based on the CAFR for the City of Austin, Texas, for the fiscal year-ended September 30, 2011.

The 2011 CAFR can be found at:

<https://assets.austintexas.gov/financeonline/downloads/cafr/cafr2011.pdf>

1. The three main sections of the CAFR are the introductory section, the financial section (the main section) and the statistical section.
2. Introductory section
 - a. The city was awarded the GFOA Certificate of Achievement in year 2010. This indicates that the report of the previous year met the GFOA's standards of accounting and reporting. The City management believes that this 2011 CAFR conforms to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and will be submitting it to the GFOA for their review. (p. vi)
 - b. Key topics addressed in the letter of transmittal include: (p. i-vii)
 - Overview of City government, economic conditions and outlook
 - Major initiatives and achievements, including:
 - PRIDE initiatives to become best-managed city in the country (through public service & engagement, responsibility & accountability, innovation & sustainability, diversity & inclusion, and ethics & integrity)
 - Energy efficiency in recognition Austin Energy's continued leadership and achievement in the delivery of energy efficiency services to its customers
 - Innovation through the Austin Finance Online program to enhance financial transparency
 - Other, including:
 - Financial policies
 - Internal control and budgetary control
 - Awards
 - Acknowledgements
3. Financial section
 - a. The basic financial statements and related notes have been audited by the independent firm of Certified Public Accountants Deloitte & Touche LLP.
 - b. Yes. The city received an unqualified audit opinion (p. 1).

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- c. Yes. The MD&A includes: (p. 3-14)
- Financial highlights
 - Overview of the financial statements
 - Financial analysis of the government-wide statements
 - Financial analysis of the fund level statements
 - Other information includes: General fund budgetary highlights; capital assets; debt administration; economic factors and next year's budget and rates; request for information.
- d. The report does contain reconciliation between total governmental net assets per the government-wide statement of net assets and total governmental fund balances per the governmental funds balance sheet. Among the main reconciling items are: (p. 21)
- capital assets capitalized on the government-wide statements but are not reported in the funds
 - other long-term assets reported on the government-wide statements but not on the funds statements
 - internal service fund assets and liabilities reported on the government-wide statements but not on the funds statements
 - long-term liabilities reported on the government-wide statements but not on the funds statements.
- e. The city has only one major governmental fund — the general fund: (p. 20)
The fund structure does not conform to the city's organizational structure (as set forth in the organizational chart included in the introductory section of the report). (p. viii)
- f. It does include required supplementary information, mainly: (pp. 106-112)
- budget to actual comparisons
 - reconciliation of GAAP basis and budget basis accounts
 - budget amendments
 - retirement plans
- g. Yes, it does include combining statements. These present financial statements and schedules, by fund type, for the general and nonmajor governmental and enterprise funds. (pp. 113-186)
- h. Yes, it also includes other supplemental schedules, such as: (pp. 187-191)

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- enterprise related grants
- schedule of general obligation bonds authorized and unissued
- schedule of revenue bonds authorized, deauthorized and unissued

4. Statistical section

- a. The population of Austin was 778,560 in 2010. (p. 212)
- b. The city's major employer is State Government. (p. 213)
- c. Other information in the statistical section relates to: (pp. 194-220)
 - revenue and expenditure trends
 - property tax levies and collections, principal taxpayers
 - value of property
 - direct and overlapping debt, debt margin
 - debt coverage
 - city sales tax
 - electric fund and water and wastewater fund
 - airport statistics
 - hotel-motel occupancy tax
 - vehicle rental tax
 - economic and growth indicators
 - employment characteristics

Problems

P. 2-1

a.

	(1)	
Cash	\$100,000	
Revenues from grants		\$100,000
<i>To record revenues</i>		

	(2)	
Expenditures—computers	\$ 10,000	
Cash		\$ 10,000
<i>To record expenditure for purchase of five computers</i>		

	(3)	
Expenditures—wages	\$ 6,000	
Cash		\$ 6,000
<i>To record expenditure for payment of wages and salaries</i>		

	(4)	
Cash	\$ 24,000	
Proceeds from borrowing		\$ 24,000
<i>To record receipt of loan proceeds</i>		

	(5)	
Expenditures—		
automobile	\$ 24,000	
Cash		\$ 24,000
<i>To record the purchase of the automobile</i>		

	(6)	
Expenditures—interest	\$ 200	
Cash		\$ 200
<i>To record payment of interest on note</i>		

(7)

No entry is necessary. The computer is not reported as an asset in the general fund, so it need not be removed from it.

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b.

Entrepreneurs
Consultants
Balance Sheet
General Fund

Asset: Cash	<u>\$83,800</u>
Fund balance	<u>\$83,800</u>

Entrepreneurs
Consultants
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Other Changes in Fund
Balances

Revenues:	
Grants	\$100,000
Expenditures:	
Acquisition of computers	10,000
Acquisition of automobile	24,000
Wages	6,000
Interest	<u>200</u>
Total expenditures	<u>40,200</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	59,800
Other changes in fund balance: Proceeds of	<u>24,000</u>
Additions to fund balances	<u>\$ 83,800</u>

c.

Entrepreneurs Consultants
Statement of Net Position

Assets:	
Cash	\$ 83,800
Computers	\$ 8,000
Automobile	<u>24,000</u>
	32,000
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>6,400</u>
Total assets	<u>\$109,400</u>
Liabilities and net position:	
Note payable	24,000
Net position	<u>85,400</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$109,400</u>

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Entrepreneurs
Consultants
Statement of Activities

Expenses:			
Wages		\$ 6,000	
Interest		200	
	Depreciation		
	6,400		
	Loss on computer		
	<u>2,000</u>		
	Total expenses		
	14,600		
Revenues:			
Grants		<u>100,000</u>	
Increase in net position		<u>\$</u>	
	<u>85,400</u>		

P. 2-2

1.

General fund

Cash	\$150	
Revenues from taxes		\$150
<i>To record revenues</i>		
Expenditures	\$100	
Cash		\$100
<i>To record expenditures</i>		
Transfer to debt service fund	\$ 20	
Cash		\$ 20
<i>To record transfer to debt service fund</i>		

Capital projects fund

Cash	\$130	
Proceeds from bonds		\$130
<i>To record issue of bonds</i>		
Expenditures for construction	\$ 40	
Cash		\$ 40
<i>To record amounts spent on construction</i>		
Investments	\$ 90	
Cash		\$ 90
<i>To record the investment of the cash</i>		

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Debt service fund

Cash	\$ 20	
Transfer from general fund		\$ 20
<i>To record transfer from general</i>		
Investments	\$ 20	
Cash		\$ 20
<i>To record the investment of the cash</i>		

2. The government-wide statements would differ in that:
- the funds would be consolidated; there would be only one column
 - the \$40 million expended to construct plant and equipment would be reported as assets
 - the \$130 million of bonds issued would be reported as liabilities

P. 2-3

Williamsburg Regional Sewage Treatment
Authority
Statement of Net
Position
October 31, 2014

1.

Assets

Cash	\$ 5,772
Time deposits	16,398
Due on insurance claim	9,499
Due from participants	<u>70,889</u>
Total assets	<u>\$102,558</u>

Liabilities and Fund Equity

Accounts payable Net position	\$ 17,725
Unrestricted	34,833
Total liabilities and net position	<u>50,000</u>
	<u>\$102,558</u>

2. The unconsolidated presentation provides more complete information. It lets the user readily see the amounts and types of assets available to meet current operating requirements. Since most of the liquid assets of this entity are restricted, the consolidated statement gives a distorted view of the entity's true ability to meet its current obligations.

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P. 2-4

1.

<u>Bertram County</u>				
<u>Combined Balance</u>				
<u>Sheets</u>				
	<u>General</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Debt</u>	
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash	\$ 400	\$150	\$ 50	\$ 600
Investments	<u>1,200</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>1,800</u>
Total assets	<u>\$1,600</u>	<u>\$600</u>	<u>\$200</u>	<u>\$2,400</u>
 <u>Fund Balances</u>	 <u>\$1,600</u>	 <u>\$600</u>	 <u>\$200</u>	 <u>\$2,400</u>

Both cash and investments were allocated on the basis of fund balances. Thus cash was allocated as follows:

General fund	\$600 x (1,600/2,400)	=	\$400
Capital projects fund	\$600 x (600/2,400)	=	150
Debt service fund	\$600 x (200/2,400)	=	<u>50</u>
Total cash			<u>\$600</u>

Investments were allocated as follows:

General fund	\$1,800 x (1,600/2,400)	=	\$1,200
Capital projects fund	\$1,800 x (600/2,400)	=	450
Debt service fund	\$1,800 x (200/2,400)	=	<u>150</u>
Total investments			<u>\$1,800</u>

2. The columnar presentation gives the more complete picture, as long as fixed assets are presented elsewhere in the financial statements (e.g., separate schedules or full accrual statements). It shows the specific resources assigned to each of the funds. However, many users, particularly those with a background in business-type reporting would find the combined balance sheet (as prepared by the comptroller) the easier to understand.

Nevertheless, unless the balance sheet or accompanying notes make clear that some assets are restricted, the users risk being misled as to whether the assets are available for future expenditure.

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P. 2-5

1.

Town of Paris Statement
of Net Position (in
millions)

Assets

Cash	\$ 443
Investments	1,741
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	<u>1,450</u>
Total assets	<u>\$3,634</u>

Liabilities and Net Position

Accounts payable	\$ 8
Bonds payable	1,315
Net position	
Net Investment in capital assets,	\$ 135
Unrestricted — General	(70)
Restricted — Special revenues	200
Restricted — Capital projects	561
Restricted — Debt service	515
Restricted — Endowment (permanent funds)	<u>970</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$3,634</u>

2. The unrestricted net assets — those which can be used to meet normal operating expenditures — appear rather small. Indeed, were it not for the addition of the net investment in capital assets (fixed assets less bonds payable) they would be negative. Moreover, the unrestricted general fund owes \$205 — an amount not shown on the consolidated statement of net position — to other funds. Thus, it appears that the town is borrowing from restricted funds to meet its operating costs. The largest fund balance, that of the permanent endowment fund, accounts for nearly half of the fund balances reported. By the very nature of a permanent fund, only the interest income, not the principal, is available for expenditures.
3. Consolidated, government-wide, statement of net position usually does not offer enough detail to allow the user to distinguish between restricted and unrestricted resources. Hence, there is also a need for individual fund statements.

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P. 2-6

(1)

Cash		1,000,000
	Tax revenues	
	1,000,000	

To record dedicated tax revenues (debt service fund)

(2)

Accounts receivable		5,000
	Miscellaneous revenues	
	5,000	

To recognize miscellaneous police department revenues (general fund)

(3)

Cash		60,000
	Dividend revenues	
	60,000	

To record investment income in a fund to support activities of the government itself (permanent fund)

(4)

Cash		70,000
	Dividend revenues	
	70,000	

To record investment income in a fund to support outside parties (fiduciary fund)

(5)

Construction expenditures		6,000,000
	Cash or Contracts payable	
	6,000,000	

To record construction costs (capital projects fund)

(6)

Transfer-out to debt service fund	400,000	
Cash		400,000

To transfer funds to a debt service fund (general

Cash	400,000	
Operating transfer-in from the general fund		400,000

To record the transfer of funds from the general fund (debt service fund)

Investments	400,000	
Cash		400,000

To invest cash transferred from the general fund (debt service fund)

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(7)

Depreciation expense	100,000	
Accumulated depreciation		100,000
<i>To recognize depreciation (internal service fund)</i>		

(8)

Cash	30,000	
Parking fee revenues		30,000
<i>To recognize parking fee revenues (enterprise fund)</i>		

(9)

Cash	8,000,000	
Bonds payable		8,000,000
<i>To record the issuance of bonds (enterprise fund)</i>		

(10)

Due to school districts	3,000,000	
Cash		3,000,000
<i>To record distribution of taxes collected on behalf of school districts (agency fund)</i>		

P. 2-7

1. Fund accounting is appropriate when an entity has resources that can be used only for specified purposes and cannot be mingled with either unrestricted or other restricted resources. The facts presented in this case suggest that some of the center's resources are restricted and that control over them might be enhanced by segregating them into separate fiscal and accounting entities (i.e., funds).
2. The following types of funds should be considered:
 - a general (unrestricted current) fund to account for membership dues and resources from other sources that are unrestricted;
 - special revenue (restricted current) funds to account for each of the grants that must be used for a specified research project;
 - a fiduciary (endowment) fund to account for the \$100,000 endowment;
 - a debt service fund to account for the resources to be set aside to repay the debt.

If the organization elects to account for its activities on other than a full accrual basis, then it would also have to establish some type of accounts to maintain control over its fixed assets and long-term liabilities. Many not-for-profits do, in fact, maintain their accounts on a cash or near-cash basis. For external reporting purposes, they must adjust the accounts so that they are on a full accrual basis.

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3. It could be argued that fund accounting is no less applicable to businesses than to not-for-profits. Most businesses, of course, do not establish funds per se, but they do maintain other control mechanisms to assure that they can account for their restricted resources.

P. 2-8

1. Hillcrest's measurement focus is "all economic resources;" its basis of accounting is "full accrual." This is evident by the presence on the balance sheet of the full range of assets and liabilities — cash and accounts payable through fixed assets and long-term debt.
2. The restricted assets are restricted by the donors. The temporarily restricted assets most likely must be used for a specified purpose, such as programs or purchase of equipment. The permanently restricted assets most likely are endowments, the income only, not the principal, can be spent by the organization.
3. The simplest response is that Hillcrest Home Care Service is a not-for-profit entity and hence its standards are established by the FASB; the town is a government and hence within the purview of the GASB.

More fundamentally, the characteristics of governments and the information needs of their users may dictate differences in the form and content of financial statements. Governments, and their users, for example may be more concerned with budgetary and legal compliance than their private sector counterparts. Therefore, there may be more reason for governments than not-for-profits to report on a modified basis and to report separately each of the major funds. Still, they also need information on cost of services and on the performance of the government as a whole. Thus, in addition to statements from a fund perspective, they need them from a government-wide perspective.

P. 2-9

1. The general fund is apparently accounted for on a full accrual basis of accounting. This is evident from the presence of the fixed assets and long-term debt on the balance sheet.
2. The plant replacement and expansion funds are obviously not on a cash basis, and their measurement focus is broader than merely cash, since their assets include resources other than cash (i.e., pledges receivable). They are most likely on a full accrual basis but this cannot be determined for certain. Even though no long-term assets or liabilities are reported, these funds are unlikely to hold such assets or liabilities.
3. The unrestricted fund assets whose use is restricted by its board for capital improvements are not reported in a restricted fund because they are restricted by the board itself, not by outside donors.

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4. General fund — unrestricted
 - Specific purpose funds — temporarily restricted
 - Plant replacement and expansion — temporarily restricted
 - Endowment funds — permanently restricted
5. Specific funds are most like governments' special revenue funds.

P. 2-10

- a. Journal entries

1. General fund

Cash	\$110	
Tax revenue		\$110
<i>To record property tax revenue</i>		

2. Capital projects fund

Cash	\$ 30	
Proceeds from bonds		\$ 30
<i>To record issuance of bonds</i>		

3. Capital project funds

Expenditure for building	\$ 25	
Cash		\$ 25
<i>To record construction of building</i>		

The district would also have to keep a record of the \$25 asset that it created.

4. General fund

Operating expenditures	\$ 70	
Cash		\$ 63
Accounts payable		7
<i>To record operating expenditures</i>		

5. General fund

Transfer to debt service fund	\$ 12	
Cash		\$ 12
<i>To record transfer to debt service fund</i>		

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Debt service fund

Cash	\$ 12	
Transfer from general fund		\$ 12
<i>To record transfer from general fund</i>		

6. Debt service fund

Interest expenditure	\$ 2	
Payment of principal (expenditure)	6	
Cash		\$ 8
<i>To record payment of interest</i>		

In its record of long-term debts, the district would have to note a reduction of \$10.

7. Special revenue fund

Cash	\$ 4	
Hotel taxes		\$ 4
<i>To record hotel taxes</i>		

Tourism expenditures	\$ 3	
Cash		\$ 3
<i>To record tourism expenditures</i>		

8. Internal service fund

Cash	\$ 4	
Transfer in from general fund		\$ 4
<i>To record transfer from general fund</i>		

Supplies inventory	\$ 2	
Cash		\$ 2
<i>To record purchase of supplies</i>		

Cash	\$ 1	
Sales revenue		\$ 1
<i>To record sale of supplies</i>		

Cost of supplies sold	\$ 1	
Supplies inventory		\$ 1

Granof & Khumawala 6e, Government and Not-for-Profit Accounting

General fund

Transfer out to internal service fund \$ 4
 Cash \$ 4
To record transfer to internal service fund

Supplies expenditure \$ 1
 Cash \$ 1
To record acquisition and use of supplies

b. Combined balance sheet

Buffalo School District
Governmental Funds
Combined Balance
Sheet

	<u>General</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Special</u> <u>Revenue</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Capital</u> <u>Projects</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Debt</u> <u>Service</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash	\$30	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$40
Totals	<u>\$30</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$40</u>
<u>Liabilities and Fund</u> <u>Balances</u>					
Accounts payable	\$ 7				\$ 7
Fund balances	<u>23</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>33</u>
Totals	<u>\$30</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$40</u>

Granof & Khumawala 6e, Government and Not-for-Profit Accounting

c.

<u>Buffalo School District</u>					
<u>Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Other Changes in Fund</u>					
<u>Balances</u>					
<u>Governmental</u>					
<u>Funds</u>					
	<u>General</u>	<u>Special</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Debt</u>	
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	
<i>Revenues</i>					
Property taxes	\$110				\$110
Hotel taxes		\$ 4			4
Total revenues	<u>\$110</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$114</u>
<i>Expenditures</i>					
Operating	\$ 70				\$ 70
Supplies	1				1
Interest				2	2
Debt repayment				6	6
Tourism		3			3
Acquisition of building			25		25
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 71</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$25</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$107</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>(\$25)</u>	<u>(\$ 8)</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>
<i>Other financing sources (uses)</i>					
Bond proceeds			\$30		\$ 30
Transfer to/from debt service fund (\$12)				\$12	0
Transfer to internal service fund (4)	(4)				(4)
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>(\$16)</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$30</u>	<u>\$12</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>
Net increase in fund balance	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 33</u>

<u>Buffalo School District</u>	
<u>Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Other Changes in Fund Net</u>	
<u>Position</u>	
<u>Internal Service</u>	
<u>Fund</u>	
Sales revenue	\$1
Cost of supplies sold	<u>1</u>
Excess of revenues over expenses	\$0
Transfer from general fund	<u>4</u>
Increase in net position	<u>\$4</u>

Granof & Khumawala 6e, Government and Not-for-Profit Accounting

d.

Buffalo School District
Statement of Activities

Revenues

Property taxes	\$110
Hotel taxes	<u>4</u>
Total revenues	<u>\$114</u>

Expenses

Operating	\$ 70
Supplies	1
Interest	2
Depreciation	1
Tourism	<u>3</u>
Total expenses	<u>\$ 77</u>

Increase in net position \$ 37

Buffalo School District
Statement of Net Position

Assets

Cash	\$43
Supplies inventory	1
Building (net of \$1 accumulated depreciation)	<u>24</u>
Total assets	<u>\$68</u>

Liabilities and Net Position

Accounts payable	\$ 7
Bonds payable	24
Net Position	
Restricted for acquisition of capital assets	\$ 5
Restricted for payment of bonds	4
Restricted for promoting tourism	1
Unrestricted	<u>27</u> <u>37</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$68</u>

P. 2-11

1. Nonspendable
2. Assigned
3. Restricted
4. Committed
5. Nonspendable

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Questions for Research, Analysis and Discussion

1. The rationale for displaying individual funds in government statements is that the resources of funds (other than the general fund) are restricted for specific purposes. Hence they cannot be intermingled and not all resources are available for general governmental purposes. Arguably, the same arguments apply to not-for-profits. Nevertheless, the FASB has taken a different position. This is clearly set forth in the basis for conclusions to Statement No 117, “Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations,” para. 71-80. The board contends that “if financial statements are to be useful, data must be simplified, condensed, and aggregated into meaningful totals.” It “believes that aggregated information about an entity as a whole facilitates an overall understanding of its financial position, results of its operations, and its cash flows.” Although it acknowledges the value of disaggregated information it believes that “differing definitions and terminology for reporting disaggregated fund groups [would make fund] financial reporting by not-for-profit organizations difficult to understand.”
2. The federal grant explicitly states that the federal funds should not be commingled with other district funds. Hence it appears clear that they should be reported in a separate fund, a special revenue fund. The more difficult question is how should the district’s matching funds be accounted for. There are at least three possibilities: the general fund; the same fund as the federal grant; a separate special revenue fund. The general fund can be justified on the basis that the funds are not legally restricted; the district opts to spend them on special education. On the other hand, because they are so closely tied to the federal fund, it can be argued that they should be in a restricted fund. For reporting purposes, it would make the most sense to account for them in the same fund as the federal funds. That way, a reader could readily see the total amount spent on special needs education (or at least the amount of federal funds and matching funds that were spent). However, depending on the precise terms (or interpretation) of the agreement with the granting agency, the federal funds may not be permitted to be mingled even with the funds that they are matching.
3. The rationale for the government-wide statements is summarized in the preface to GASB Statement No. 34. Per the pronouncement, the statements should better enable users to:
 - Assess the finances of the government in its entirety, including the year’s operating results
 - Determine whether the government’s overall financial position improved or deteriorated
 - Evaluate whether the government’s current-year revenues were sufficient to pay for current-year services
 - See the cost of providing services to its citizenry

Granof & Khumawala 6e, Government and Not-for-Profit Accounting

- See how the government finances its programs—through user fees and other program revenues versus general tax revenues
- Understand the extent to which the government has invested in capital assets, including roads, bridges, and other infrastructure assets
- Make better comparisons between governments.

In short, the new annual reports should give government officials a new and more comprehensive way to demonstrate their stewardship in the long term in addition to the way they currently demonstrate their stewardship in the short term and through the budgetary process.

This rationale is elaborated upon in the basis for conclusions section of the statement. The extent to which government-wide statements are, in fact, being used by users for these purposes is an empirical question which has yet to be answered.