WHY? BECAUSE GASB SAYS SO!



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GASB 87, Leases



WHAT DO/DID YOU LIKE LEAST ABOUT THE PANDEMIC

- Masks
- Shots
- Schools Closed
- Favorite Restaurant Closed
- Sports/Concert Venues Closed
- Restricted Travel
- Other



- Effective for the Year Ended June 30, 2022

IMPLEMENTATION DATE

New Statement			Implement for Fiscal Years Ending		
Statement #	Periods (*Fiscal Years) Beginning After	March 31	June 30	September 30 / October 31	December 31
83 AROs 84 Fiduciary	June 15, 2019 Dec. 15, 2019	2021 2021	2020 2021	2020 2021	2020 2020
87 Leases	June 15, 2021*	2023	2022	2022	2022
88 Debt	June 15, 2019	2021	2020	2020	2020
89 Interest Capitalizatio n	Dec. 15, 2020	2022	2022	2022	2021
90 MEI	Dec. 15, 2019	2021	2021	2021	2020
91 Conduit	Dec. 15, 2021	2023	2023	2023 7	2022

DEFINITION:

contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset (the underlying asset) as specified by the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

- Develop a listing of all lease agreements Lessee or Lessor
- Determine the most likely "noncancelable" lease period?
- Determine which leases are operating, if any, Capital Leases, and other GASB 87 leases.
- Recalculate the lease for remaining lease period.

 Determine the interest current interest rate.

- © Combine like leases (copiers, computers) into similar remaining lease periods. Consider materiality for the assets and the liability.
- © Consider your capitalization threshold for the intangible asset and the corresponding liability.
- * Work with vendors to get all the information in the contract.
- If you are using comparative financial statements, you have even more work.

This Year:

Let's get a little more into the weeds (I mean details)

- Gather all lease agreements (including operating leases) from all funds, all departments.
- Make a legible digital copy or photocopy of the lease
- Make a list of all the leases by category Two Main Categories:
 - **Lessee**
 - **Lessor**

- Gather all lease agreements (including operating leases) for all funds, all departments (con'td).
- Under the two Main Categories, Separate and List each transaction by sub-category:
 - > GASB 87 Leases (by lessee and lessor lease agreements)
 - > Short-Term Leases
 - > Contracts that transfer Ownership to the government at the end of the Contract.
 - > Leases that are not exchange transactions

- Under the two Main Categories, Separate and List each transaction by sub-category:
 - > Short-Term Leases:
 - ➤ Is the maximum possible lease term 12 months or less, including options to extend, and without regard to appropriation or annual cancellation clauses (i.e., depending on intent)

- Under the two Main Categories, Separate and List each transaction by sub-category:
 - Contracts (Leases) that do not Meet the Definition of a Lease under GASB 87 because they are not exchange transactions:
 - Does the lease have an insignificant lease payment (such as \$1.00 for a piece of land for 99 years)
 - > If the lease continues into perpetuity for a nominal amount

- Under the two Main Categories, Separate and List each transaction by sub-category:
 - Contracts that transfer Ownership to the government at the end of the Contract.
 - > These should be reported as a financed purchase of the underlying asset by a government lessee (or sale by a government lessor)
 - > (Some exceptions if the contract includes termination or funding options, paragraph 19)

- Gather all lease agreements (including operating leases) for all funds, all departments (con'td).
- Make a list of all the leases which should include:
 - ➤ Is the Government the Lessee/Lessor
 - > Vendor Who are you leasing from or leasing to.
 - > Asset Description (bus, copier, building, etc.). This could be multiple items combined.
 - > Fund or Department utilizing the leased asset. Or receiving the lease revenue.

- Make a list of all the leases which should include (cont'd):
 - ➤ Beginning lease date of the original lease (e.g., July 15, 2019), prior to implementing GASB 87
 - > (Keep in mind that most of the leases will be <u>operating</u> leases under Pre-GASB 87 guidance.)
 - > Are there any <u>termination</u> options in the lease? (lessee and/or lessor) Is it <u>reasonably certain</u> to be exercised?
 - Are there any options to <u>extend</u> the lease? (lessee and/or lessor) Is it reasonably certain to be exercised?

- Make a list of all the leases which should include (cont'd):
 - Remaining duration of the original lease as of July 1, 2021 (e.g., 5 years or 60 months) or; (January 1, 2021 for a calendar year government)
 - Payment frequency (monthly, annually)
 - > Monthly payment amount (more discussion later)
 - Are payments made at the beginning of the month/period or end of month/period
 - > Interest rate if stated (or, implicit, or borrowing rate, or other)

Progress Report?

- 1 have gathered all my leases.
- I am about half-way through.
- I am about one-third through.
- 1 have started.
- O I have not started yet.



How many Leases?

- Between 1-10
- Between 10-50
- **❸** Between 50-100
- **❸** Between 100-250
- **❸** Between 250-500
- **❷** Between 500-1000
- **3** Over 1000



Who will calculate the lease liability?

- Finance Office Staff
- The Auditor
- Auditor, but we will supply the information
- Other Contractor



This Year:

Now for the easy part– calculating theliability

You must know four things?

- When the payments start (beginning or end of month or period)
- The amount of the payment.
- The number of payments
- The interest rate



You must know four things?

- Need to have a present value calculator
- Or, you can use Excel.



This Year:

Prior Year Example



LESSEE – BUS LEASE EXAMPLE (CONT.)

The government has a long-standing process of leasing its buses.

- On January 1, 2021, the government enters into a **contract** for **five buses**. The contract states the **term is 5 years**, with monthly **payments of \$2,000** due every 1st of the month. Lessor provided the borrowing rate of 6%.
- After three years, the government may cancel the contract.
- After the fifth year, the purchase price for each bus is \$12,000.
- The government regularly leases buses and has historically utilized the buses for the full term of the contract and have never terminated early. The contract does not provide the lessor an option to terminate. At the date of the contract, the government does not have any intent to terminate early. At the end of the lease, the government intends to returns the buses, there is no transfer of ownership provision.

✓ Does this meet the definition of a lease? YES



LESSEE – BUS LEASE EXAMPLE (CONT.)

Assumptions for Lease Liability calculation:

Buses are delivered on January 1, 2021, date of 1st payment.

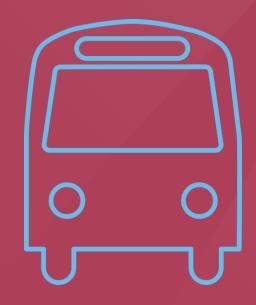
Payment schedule 5 years, assuming a 6% interest rate.

Purchase price, not certain of being exercised (exclude)

Present value of \$2,000 monthly payments for 5 years (60 months):

- Rate = (6% per year / 12 months to get rate per month)
- Nper (number of payments) = 60
- Pmt (monthly payment) = 2,000
- FV (future value) = 0
- Type = I if payments are made at beginning of period, 0 if payments are made at end of period

=PV(6%/12,60,-2000,0,0)



Present Value = \$103,451

LESSEE – BUS LEASE EXAMPLE (CONT.)

Annualized Payment Schedule				
	Principal	Interest	Total Payment	
2021	18,290	5,710	24,000	
2022	19,419	4,581	24,000	
2023	20,616	3,384	24,000	
2024	21,888	2,112	24,000	
2025	23,238	762	24,000	
	103,451	16,549	120,000	

Year 1	Amortization	20,690
Year 2	Amortization	20,690
Year 3	Amortization	20,690
Year 4	Amortization	20,690
Year 5	Amortization	20,691
		103,451

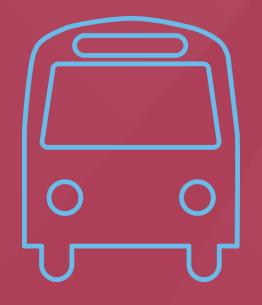


LESSEE – BUS LEASE EXAMPLE, EXPANDED (CONT.)

Multiple contract components

- What if the lease agreement requires the government to pay an additional \$500 per quarter for maintenance, including oil change, tune ups, etc. for each bus?
- Should that be included in the lease liability? NO
- Does \$500 per quarter for five buses seem reasonable? YES
- Is it identifiable in the contract? YES





LESSEE – ACTIVITY BUS EXAMPLE, EXPANDED (CONT.)

Multiple contract components

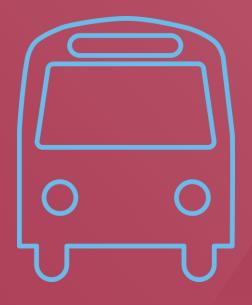
Governmental Fund - Year 1 Journal Entry	Debit	Credit
Interest expense	5,710	
Lease principal payment expenditure	18,290	
Maintenance expense	2,000	
Cash		26,000
To record 12 monthly lease payments for first year		
Entity-wide - Year 1 Journal Entries	Debit	Credit
Entity-wide - Year 1 Journal Entries	Debit	Credit
Entity-wide - Year 1 Journal Entries Lease liability	Debit 18,290	Credit
		Credit 18,290
Lease liability		
Lease liability Lease principal payment expenditure	18,290	



LESSEE – BUS LEASE EXAMPLE, <u>EXPANDED</u> (CONT.)

Additional payment factors in contract

- What if the lease agreement requires the government to pay \$50 per month, per bus for mileage, plus \$1 dollar per mile for every mile over 500 miles each month.
 - What should be included in the lease liability?
 - Is a piece of the contract "fixed in substance"?
 - Is a piece of the contract excluded from the lease liability?



LESSEE – BUS LEASE EXAMPLE, EXPANDED (CONT.)

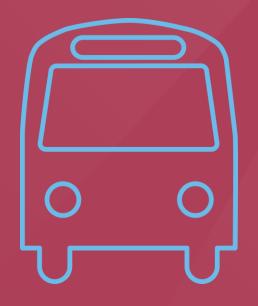
Additional payment factors in contract

Monthly payment = \$2,000

Additional monthly fixed payment for mileage = \$50

Monthly variable payment for mileage = \$1/ per mile for every mile over 500 miles each month.

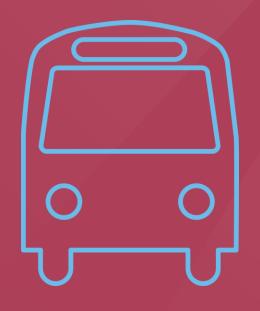
- What additional payments should be included in lease liability?
 - Payments that are fixed in substance are included in the liability
- Is a piece of the contract "fixed in substance"?
 - Yes, the monthly charge of \$50 should be included
- Is a piece of the contract excluded from the lease liability?
 - Yes, the mileage fee is not based on an index or rate, it is based on the lessee's usage of the underlying asset.



LESSEE – BUS LEASE EXAMPLE, EXPANDED (CONT.)

	Monthly	Fixed in	n Substance	;	Variable		Total
Monthly payment	\$2,000	+	\$50	٠	0	=	\$2,050
Variable payment				\$1/ mi	le over 500 pe	er bus	

Annualized Payment Schedule					
	Principal	Interest	Total Payment		
2021	18,748	5,852	24,600		
2022	19,904	4,696	24,600		
2023	21,132	3,468	24,600		
2024	22,435	2,165	24,600		
2025	<u>23,819</u>	781	24,600		
	106,038	16,962	123,000		



35 GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS VS. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Finally,
- Keep in mind that the adjustments based on the lease calculations only affect the Government-wide Financial Statements and Enterprise Funds (e.g., Utilities).
- The debit to Intangible Lease Asset and credit to Lease Liability
- However, the lease payments, interest, other expenses (such as maintenance costs) have to be budgeted and recorded in the Governmental Funds. Adjustments are made to the Governmental Funds to recognize the asset and liability at the Government-wide level.

Questions

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