

A New Lease on 2021

Michigan Association of County Administrative Officers September 2, 2021



Presented by:

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Session Outline

- GASB 87 overview
- Tips for implementation
- GASB 96 overview



- Summary
 - Defines "leases" as financings of the right to use an underlying asset
 - Establishes a single model for all leases (no more operating vs. capital)
 - Record lease assets and lease liabilities
 - Now effective 06/15/2022 (delayed by GASB 95)



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



- Control of the right to use
 - The right to obtain the present service capacity from use of the underlying asset as specified in the contract; and
 - The right to determine the nature and manner of use of the underlying asset as specified in the contract



- Nonfinancial assets
 - Assets that are not "financial assets", as defined by GASB 72, Fair Value
 - Examples: land, buildings, vehicles, and equipment



Leases

- Lease
 - Includes contracts not explicitly defined as "leases" but that otherwise meet the definition
 - Excludes contracts for services (except those contracts that contain *both* a lease component and a service component)
 - Underlying assets and service component should be considered separate contracts

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- Excluded from the scope of this statement
 - Leases of intangible assets (e.g., mineral rights, movie rights, computer software licenses*)
 - Leases of biological assets (e.g., timber, animals)
 - Leases of inventory
 - Service concession arrangements
 - Conduit debt arrangements
 - Supply contracts (e.g., purchased power)



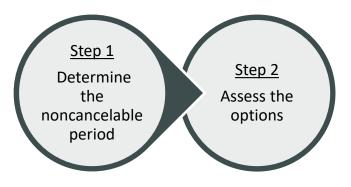
- Lease term
 - Period during which a lessee has a noncancelable right to use an underlying asset
 - Plus:
 - Periods covered by either the lessee's or lessor's option to extend (if reasonably certain to be exercised)
 - Periods covered by either the lessee's or lessor's option to terminate (if reasonably certain *not* to be exercised)

- Lease term
 - Periods for which both the lessee and the lessor have an option to terminate the lease (or if both parties have to agree to extend) are cancelable periods and are excluded from the lease term
 - Examples: rolling month-to-month leases
 - Fiscal funding or cancelation clauses should only affect the lease term when it is reasonably certain they will be exercised

- Lease term
 - At the beginning of a lease, the lessor and the lessee should assess all factors relevant to the likelihood that the lessee or the lessor will exercise options
 - Examples: economic incentives/disincentives; lessee's history of exercising similar options; how essential the underlying asset is to the provisions of the government's services

- Lease term
 - Reassess the term only if:
 - Lessee or lessor exercises an option not expected
 - Lessee or lessor fails to exercise an option expected
 - An event specified in the contract that requires an extension or termination of the lease actually occurs

• Lease term example



Noncancelable period	Years 1-2
+ Period covered by option to terminate, not reasonably certain to be exercised	Year 3
+ Period covered by option to extend, reasonably certain to be exercised	Years 4-5
Total lease term	5 Years



- Short-term leases
 - If the maximum possible lease term is 12 months or less at inception:
 - Recognize expense (lessees) or revenue (lessors) in accordance with lease contract
 - No intangible lease asset or lease liability
 - For rolling (month-to-month/year-to-year) leases, the maximum possible lease term is the noncancelable portion (including notice period)

- Contracts that transfer ownership
 - Transfer ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee at or before the end of the contract; and
 - Do not contain termination options (other than fiscal funding or cancelation clauses not reasonably certain of being exercised)
 - Report as a finance purchase, rather than as a lease

Leases

- Lease recognition and measurement (lessee)
 - Lease liability
 - Intangible right-to-use asset ("lease asset")
- Lease recognition and measurement (lessor)
 - Lease receivable
 - Deferred inflow of resources

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- Lease asset (lessee)
 - Initially measured the same as the lease liability
 - Add: lease payments made to lessor at or before the beginning of the lease term; initial direct costs necessary to place the lease asset into service
 - Deduct: lease incentives received from the lessor



- Lease asset (lessee)
 - Amortized (i.e., depreciated) in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset
 - If the lease includes a purchase option that is reasonably certain of being exercised, then amortize over the useful life of the asset (unless the underlying asset is nondepreciable, then do not amortize)

- Deferred inflow of resources (lessor)
 - Initially measured the same as the lease receivable
 - Add: lease payments received at or before the beginning of the lease term that relates to future periods (e.g., last month's rent)



- Deferred inflow of resources (lessor)
 - Recognized in a systematic and rational manner over the lease term
 - Generally adjusted by the same amount as the lease receivable if remeasured

- Accounting in governmental funds (lessee)
 - Inception: debit expenditure (capital outlay); credit other financing source (proceeds from long-term debt)
 - Lease payments: debit expenditure (debt service); credit cash



- Accounting in governmental funds (lessor)
 - Inception: debit lease receivable; credit deferred inflow
 - Lease payments received: debit cash; credit lease receivable
 - Systematically over lease term: debit deferred inflow; credit revenue

- Notes to financial statements (lessee)
 - Disclose:
 - General description (basis, terms, conditions)
 - Total lease assets and accumulated depreciation (separate from other capital assets)
 - Amount of lease assets by major class of underlying assets (separate from other capital assets)
 - Principal and interest requirements to maturity (presented separately) for the lease liability for each of the five subsequent fiscal years and in five-year increments thereafter

- Notes to financial statements (lessor)
 - Disclose:
 - General description (basis, terms, conditions)
 - Amount of inflows recognized during the year from leases
 - Lease termination provisions if the government used lease receivables as collateral

- Contracts with multiple components
 - Contracts may include:
 - Both a lease and a non-lease component
 - Multiple underlying assets
 - Treat as separate contracts (use professional judgment to estimate amounts)
 - If not practical to separate components, may treat as a single lease unit

- Intra-entity leases
 - Leases with a blended component unit
 - The provisions of this statement do not apply
 - Report assets and debt as if they belong to the primary government
 - Leases with discretely presented component units
 - Follow the provisions of this statement
 - Separately display lease receivables/payables from other amounts due to/from the primary government



Implementation

- Developing a plan for implementation
 - Identify the information gatekeepers
 - Finance
 - Legal
 - Other departments
 - Look for existing agreements not currently being recognized/disclosed as leases
 - May already be included in capital assets

GASB Statement 87 Other Observations

- This standard will largely have a balance sheet impact
 - Lessees: offsetting asset and liability
 - Lessors: offsetting asset and deferred inflow
 - Existing leases may not match exactly (PPA at implementation)
- There will likely be no significant impact on budgetary accounting, other than budgeting for lease proceeds and capital outlay at the initiation of the lease

Other Observations

- Potential for restatement at implementation
 - Existing capital leases already on the books
 - Lease liabilities will *probably* not change
 - Lease assets will be revalued at implementation to match the lease liability (may differ)

Other Observations

• Never forget the 12 most important words of any GASB Statement:

The provisions of this Statement need not be applied to immaterial items.

• Capitalization thresholds could (should?) be set and applied to leases, similar to capital assets

Subscription-Based IT Arrangements

- GASB 87, *Leases*, initially excluded software
- Merges the guidance from
 - GASB 51, Accounting and Reporting for Intangible Assets
 - GASB 87, Leases
- Record a subscription asset and subscription liability
- Effective 06/15/2023



Subscription-Based IT Arrangements

- Stages of SBITA
 - Preliminary project stage
 - Evaluating alternatives, vendor selection
 - Initial implementation stage
 - Charges necessary to place the subscription asset into service
 - Operation and additional implementation stage
 - Subsequent activities, maintenance, ongoing operations

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Subscription-Based IT Arrangements

- Expense as incurred
 - Preliminary project stage
 - Evaluating alternatives, vendor selection
 - Initial implementation stage
 - Charges necessary to place the subscription asset into service
 - Operation and additional implementation stage
 - Subsequent activities, maintenance, ongoing operations
 - Training

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Subscription-Based IT Arrangements

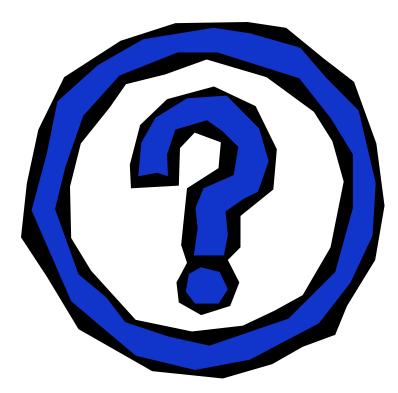
- Capitalize as part of the subscription asset
 - Preliminary project stage
 - Evaluating alternatives, vendor selection
 - Initial implementation stage
 - Charges necessary to place the subscription asset into service
 - Operation and additional implementation stage
 - Subsequent activities, maintenance, ongoing operations
 - Training

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Subscription-Based IT Arrangements

- Notes to financial statements
 - General description of SBITAs
 - Total amount of subscription assets / amortization
 - Principal and interest requirements to maturity
 - Subscription liabilities are not considered "debt" under GASB 88

Questions?





For more information...

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