EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

July 14, 2025

CIRCULAR A-136
Revised

TO THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND OTHER ENTITIES SUBJECT TO THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS ACT, THE ACCOUNTABILITY OF TAX DOLLARS ACT, AND THE GOVERNMENT CORPORATION CONTROL ACT

SUBJECT: Financial Reporting Requirements

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), with input from the financial management community, has updated OMB Circular A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements. This update clarifies and streamlines reporting requirements, reflects current Federal generally accepted accounting principles, and includes the single-year presentation format from OMB Memorandum M-25-30.

This revision of Circular A-136 is effective upon issuance, unless otherwise specified in this Circular. Questions about this Circular A-136 should be directed to the Office of Federal Financial Management at (202) 395-3993.

Russell T. Vought
Director

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

I.1. Guide to the Circular

This Circular provides guidance for **Executive Branch entities**[1] required to submit audited financial statements, interim financial statements, and Performance and Accountability Reports (PARs) or Agency Financial Reports (AFRs) **under the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990** (CFO Act), as amended; **the Government Management Reform Act of 1994** (GMRA); **and the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002** (ATDA). This Circular also provides general guidance to **Government corporations** required to submit Annual Management Reports (AMRs) **under Chapter 91 of title 31**, United States Code (U.S.C.).

Throughout the Circular, "must" and "will" denote a requirement that management must comply with in all cases, "should" denotes a presumptively mandatory requirement that applies except in circumstances where the requirement is not relevant for the agency, and "may" and "could" denote best practices that may be adopted at the discretion of management. "Government" refers to the United States Federal Government.

"Disclose" and "disclosure" refer to information in the notes to the financial statements, and "recognize" and "recognition" refer to information in the financial statements.

"Significant entity" refers to the 24 CFO Act agencies and additional reporting entities identified in the *Fiscal Year 2024 Financial Report of the United States Government*, https://fiscal.treasury.gov/reports-statements/financial-report/current-report.html (*Financial Report*).

"Financial statements" refer to the balance sheet (Balance Sheet), statement of net cost (SNC), statement of changes in net position (SCNP), statement of budgetary resources (SBR), statement of custodial activity (SCA), statement of social insurance (SOSI), statement of changes in social insurance amounts, and the accompanying notes.

"Notes" refer to all financial statement notes in section II.3.8, including any entity-specific notes necessary for fair presentation.

"Required supplementary information" (RSI) refers to information required by Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) that accompanies the financial statements and notes; see Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts (SFFAC) 2, *Entity and Display*, paragraphs 73C through 73E for more information.

"Other Information" refers to information that accompanies financial statements, notes, and RSI, but is not required by FASAB; in some cases, the information is required by law or by this Circular.

Financial statements, notes, RSI, and Other Information are included in AFRs and PARs. For FY 2025, entities should report only single-year financial statements, notes, and RSI. Comparative statements, notes, or RSI, or information from prior years should only be reported if required by FASAB guidance, such as SFFAS 31, *Accounting for Fiduciary Activities* or SFFAS 17, *Accounting for Social Insurance.*

[1] "Entities" is used throughout this circular to refer to reporting entities as that term is defined by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB).

A term or statute is generally referred to in its full form the first time it is used in this Circular; after that it is referred to by its acronym or short form. Similarly, pronouncements issued by FASAB are generally cited in full the first time they are used; after that they are cited by number. In addition, where FASAB guidance has been amended, the first citation to the guidance will include a reference to the guidance "as amended;" subsequent references refer only to the guidance by a number without any reference to whether the guidance was amended.

FASAB documents cited in this Circular may be found in FASAB's Handbook. This Circular and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) documents cited in this Circular, including OMB's audit bulletin, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements,* may be found at https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/OMB-Bulletin-No.-24-02.pdf. All circulars cited in this document are OMB Circulars.

I.2. Superseded Guidance

This Circular supersedes Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*, dated May 30, 2024, https://whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/A-136-for-FY-2024.pdf .

I.3. Entities Subject to this Circular

The table below summarizes which sections of this Circular apply to each type of reporting entity.

	Section I	Section II	Section III	Section IV
Entities subject to the CFO Act	Required	Required	Required	Required
Entities subject to the ATDA	Required	Required	Required	Required if listed in Appendix A
Government Corporations following FASAB	Required	Required	Required	Required if listed in Appendix A
Government Corporations subject to standards promulgated by an entity other than FASAB	Required, except Section I.5 deadlines do not apply to calendar-year filers.*	See first two paragraphs below table.	See first two paragraphs below table.	Required if listed in Appendix A

*Fiscal Service will contact calendar year filers with deadlines for required information.

Significant entities subject to standards promulgated by an entity other than FASAB are required to provide the Department of the Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service (Fiscal Service) certain audited information that is necessary for the audit of the Government-wide financial statements using MAX (see Appendix B). This includes information for Note 5 (Investments), Note 21 (Dedicated Collections), and Note 36 (Reclassified Financial Statement Line Items). The information to be provided and the manner of obtaining audit coverage must be determined in consultation with Fiscal Service. In addition, significant entities subject to standards promulgated by an entity other than FASAB are required to comply with OMB Circular A-11, *Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget* for budgetary accounting purposes (which may require proprietary accounting entries for *Financial Report* purposes, but not for the reporting of the entity's financial statements).

Components of Executive Branch Departments or agencies required by law to issue financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting standards other than those promulgated by FASAB must comply with those standards. For further information, see Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standard (SFFAS) 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)*.

The agencies covered by this Circular are "reporting entities" and "component reporting entities" under SFFAS 47, *Reporting Entity*. Reporting entities must prepare organization-wide financial reports (AFR or PAR). Entities that are consolidated in the Government-wide financial statements are referred to as component reporting entities and consolidation entities.[2] In addition, reporting entities may be made up of component reporting entities.

Under SFFAS 47, inclusion in a reporting entity's financial statements may take the form of consolidation or disclosure. Each reporting entity is responsible for all entities "administratively assigned" to it under SFFAS 47, paragraphs 58-65. Agencies should review SFFAS 47 and consult with OMB and Fiscal Service if they have questions regarding which component entities to include in their financial statements.

I.4. Circular Effective Date

This Circular is effective in its entirety upon issuance unless otherwise specified.

I.5. Submission Deadlines

Interim Financial Statements. Significant entities must submit unaudited interim (as of June 30) financial statements and notes by August 15, 2025. See Section III.

A **complete draft** of the AFR, PAR, or AMR is due to OMB's Office of Federal Financial Management (OFFM) and the appropriate OMB Resource Management Office by October 31, 2025, using MAX (see Appendix B). Agencies should provide their draft audit report to OMB as soon as it is available.

Final AFRs, PARs, and AMRs are due to **OMB, the Department of the Treasury (Treasury), the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and the Congress** and should be posted to the agency website, with a hyperlink included on the agency homepage, by close of business November 17, 2025. A Summary of Performance and Financial Information may also be posted at this time.

A report that is compliant with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, (29 U.S.C. § 794d) must be posted no later than 15 calendar days after the final report is posted.

[2] SFFAS 47, paragraph 68, states that SFFAS 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board*, recognized that some reporting entities prepare financial reports "pursuant to the accounting and reporting standards issued by FASB" and that such reports "may be regarded as in conformity with GAAP." Paragraph 68 goes on to say that "consolidation entities (that is, the consolidated government-wide financial reporting entity or a consolidated component reporting entity) may consolidate component or sub-component reporting entity financial statements prepared in accordance with SFFAS 34 without conversion for any differences in accounting policies among the organizations."

***Financial Report* Information**. See Section IV for information about the three letters needed for the *Financial Report*. The deadlines for these letters depend on the publication schedule for the *Financial Report* and can be found in Treasury's Year-end Closing Bulletin, https://tfx.treasury.gov/tfm/bulletins.

I.6. Submission Procedures and Format

Interim Financial Statements and Draft Reports. Agencies are required to use MAX (see Appendix B) to submit interim statements and draft AFRs, PARs, and AMRs. OFFM will submit comments on draft reports using MAX. Agencies are encouraged to work directly with their OMB Resource Management Office(s) to establish the format in which those comments will be provided.

Final Reports. Agencies should submit final AFRs, PARs, and AMRs to **OMB and Treasury** using MAX (see Appendix B) and to **GAO** using the contact information in Appendix B.

Final reports to Congress must be provided to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President and President pro tempore of the Senate, the chair and ranking minority members of the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs and the House Committee on Oversight and Reform, the chair and ranking minority members of the Budget committees, and relevant authorization and oversight committees and appropriations subcommittees. Pursuant to the Access to Congressionally Mandated Reports Act, Pub. L. 117-263, reports must also be submitted electronically to the Government Publishing Office. See https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/M-23-17-Access-to-Congressionally-Mandated-Reports-Act-Implementation-Guidance.pdf and Congressionally Mandated Reports (gpo.gov). Agencies should consult with their legislative or congressional affairs staff to obtain congressional contact information and to determine whether electronic copies are adequate.

Searchable electronic copies and other cost-saving production measures are encouraged, recognizing that financial report users tend to prefer clear and concise text, tables, and graphics over glossy photos, videos, and other costly visual aids.

I.7. Inquiries

For information concerning this Circular, contact the OMB Representative in Appendix B.

I.8. Summary of Changes

The following table summarizes major changes made since the last revision of this Circular.

Section Number	Section Title	Change
I.1	Guide to the Circular	Updated to reflect single-year presentation.
I.3	Entities Subject to this Circular	Streamlined table for Government Corporations and standardized table (to be consistent with format of other tables).
II.2.1	Purpose and Scope	Streamlined text and updated for reference to SFFAS 64.
II.2.2	Performance Information in the MD&A	Streamlined section to focus on performance information.
II.2.3	Analysis of Financial Statements	Added reference to SFFAS 64 and deleted reference to COVID. Eliminated requirement for discussion of significant changes in light of single-year presentation. Eliminated comparative information columns from Illustrative Table of Key Measures.
II.2.5	Forward-Looking Information	Eliminated, as unnecessary, in light of references to SFFAS 15, paragraph 3 and SFFAS 64, paragraphs 12.a. and 12.f in Section II.2.1.
II.3.1	Instructions for the Annual Financial Statements	Updated to reflect single-year presentation requirement for statements, notes, and RSI for FY 2025 except if required by FASAB. Standardized Error Correction Reporting Requirement table (for formatting only). Deleted reference to cryptocurrency being a non-monetary asset in light of TB 2024-1.
II.3.2.1	Balance Sheet Introduction	Clarified format for single-year presentation.
II.3.2.3	Balance Sheet Template	Deleted PY column to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.2.3	Assets	Clarified that FBWT is not reduced for disbursements in transit, updated for TB 2024-1 on digital assets, and streamlined SFFAS 54 text.
II.3.2.4	Liabilities	Clarified treatment of TSP and unfunded annual leave for Federal Employee Salary, Leave, & Benefits Payable.
II.3.3.2	Illustrative SNC	Standardized error correction text. Eliminated PY from column header to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.4.2A and 2B	Illustrative SCNP	Standardized error correction text and clarified recipient entity requirement for Option B. Updated text and Illustrative Statement Option A header to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.4.3	SCNP Funds from Dedicated Collections	Clarified requirements regarding prior year reporting in light of single-year presentation.
II.3.4.4	SCNP	Clarified beginning balances requirements in light of single-year presentation.
II.3.5.4	Illustrative SBR	Deleted PY columns to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.6.2	Illustrative SCA	Deleted PY column to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8	Notes to Financial Statements	Eliminated comparative Note requirement for FY 2025 in light of single-year presentation update except for fiduciary activities. Standardized tables in Notes 2 through Note 25.

Section Number	Section Title	Change
II.3.8.1	Note 1: Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	Removed disclosure about digital assets in light of TB 2024-1.
II.3.8.2	Note 2: Non-entity Assets	Deleted PY column to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.3	Note 3: Fund Balance with Treasury	Streamlined table by eliminating "available and unavailable" unobligated balance disclosure and clarified disclosure for amounts available for future use. Deleted PY column to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.4	Note 4: Cash and Other Monetary Assets	Deleted PY column to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.5	Note 5: Investments, Net	Changed header in Intragovernmental Investments Table, deleted PY rows in Fair Value Table, and deleted column in Reconciliation Table to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.8	Note 8: Loans Receivable, Net & Loan Guarantee Liabilities	To reflect single-year presentation: deleted PY column in Section D table; deleted PY rows and one PY column in Section E table; deleted PY column in Section G table; deleted PY rows in Section J table; deleted PY rows and a PY column in Section L table; deleted PY column in Section N table; and deleted PY column in Section P table.
II.3.8.9	Note 9: Inventory and Related Property	Updated for reference to TB 2024-1, added new table, and clarified disclosure requirements. Deleted PY column in light of single-year presentation.
II.3.8.10	Note 10: PP&E, Net	Deleted PY column to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.12	Note 12: Other Assets	Deleted PY column to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.13	Note 13: Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources	Added a line, clarified line title, added line header to table. Added reference for disclosure requirement for other current liabilities. Deleted PY column to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.14	Note 14: 14A Federal Debt & Interest Payable & 14B Debt	Modified 14A and 14B table headers to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.15	Note 15: FEVBP	Deleted PY column to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.18	Note 18: Other Liabilities	Clarified disclosures. Deleted PY column to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.20	Note 20: Commitments and Contingencies	Modified header to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.22	Note 22: Suborganization Program Costs	Modified header to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.25	Note 25: SBR	Updated to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.32	Note 32: Public-Private Partnerships	Modified header to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.8.36	Note 36: Reclassification for FR	Updated to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.9.4	Deferred Maintenance and Repairs	Eliminated requirement for information about changes from prior year to reflect single-year presentation.
II.3.9.8	Land	Deleted rows and modified headers from table to reflect single-year presentation.

Section Number	Section Title	Change
II.4.5	Payment Integrity Information Act Reporting	Reorganized text for clarity. Added requirement to agencies found to be non-compliant with PIIA.
II.4.10	Climate-Related Financial Risk	Deleted section in light of FASAB decision regarding climate-related financial risk project and EO 14148 (rescinding EO 14030).
II.4.12	Federal Entity Trading Partner Information	Renamed section and added a new requirement for reconciling intragovernmental differences.
III.2	Statement Variances Required	Deleted section in light of single-year presentation.
IV.5	Written Representations from Management	Updated requirements to be consistent with the June 2024 updates to the FAM.
V.1	Appendix A	Removed MCC.

I.9. Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFR	Agency Financial Report
AICPA	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
AMR	Annual Management Report
ATDA	Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002 (Pub. L. No. 107-289)
AU-C	U.S. Auditing Standards (Clarified), as codified by the AICPA
CARS	Central Accounting Reporting System
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFO Act	Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (Pub. L. No. 101-576)
CY	Current Year
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FBWT	Fund Balance with Treasury
FCRA	Federal Credit Reform Act (Pub. L. No. 101-508)
FFMIA	Federal Financial Management Improvement Act 1996 (Pub. L. No. 104-208)
Fiscal Service	Department of the Treasury Bureau of the Fiscal Service
FMFIA	Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act 1982 (Pub. L. No. 97-255)
Financial Report	Financial Report of the United States Government
FY	Fiscal Year
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GAO	Government Accountability Office
General Fund	General Fund of the United States Government
GTAS	Government-wide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System
IG	Inspector General
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis
OASDI	Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance
OFFM	OMB Office of Federal Financial Management
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPEB	Other Post-employment Benefits
ORB	Other Retirement Benefits
PAR	Performance and Accountability Report
PP&E	Property, Plant & Equipment
PY	Prior Year
P3	Public-Private Partnership
RSI	Required Supplementary Information
SBR	Statement of Budgetary Resources
SCA	Statement of Custodial Activity
SCNP	Statement of Changes in Net Position
SF	Standard Form
SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
SNC	Statement of Net Cost
SOSI	Statement of Social Insurance
TFM	Treasury Financial Manual
TB	Technical Bulletin
TR	Technical Release
Treasury	U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S.C.	United States Code
USSGL	U.S. Standard General Ledger

II. AGENCY FINANCIAL REPORT OR PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

II.1. General

The CFO Act of 1990, as amended, and the ATDA require Executive Departments and agencies to prepare "audited financial statements" (which include note disclosures) and chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code, requires Government Corporations to prepare AMRs.

Under the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000 (31. U.S.C. § 3516), with the concurrence of the OMB Director, agencies are permitted to submit combined statutorily required reports for financial management, performance management, and other purposes where the consolidation of the reports will enhance the usefulness of the reported information. The PAR and AFR consist of annual financial statements required by law and reports such as agencies' assurances on internal control, accountability reports by agency heads, and Inspectors General (IG) assessments of agencies' most serious management and performance challenges. In addition to this information, the PAR includes the Annual Performance Report required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Modernization Act of 2010 (as amended, codified in relevant part at 31 U.S.C. § 1116).

II.1.1. Required Contents of the AFR or PAR

Agency Head Transmittal Letter. Pursuant to the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, a transmittal letter from the Agency Head must be included in the AFR or PAR and:

(1) must contain "an assessment by the agency head of the completeness and reliability of the performance and financial data used in the report" and
(2) the assessment must "describe any material inadequacies in the completeness and reliability of the data, and the actions the agency can take and is taking to resolve such inadequacies."

In addition, the letter should describe any material weaknesses in internal control and actions the agency is taking to resolve the weaknesses.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) (Section 1) must include an assurance statement signed by the Agency Head. See Section II.2 below. The MD&A is required by FASAB.

Performance Section (PAR Section 2). See Circular A-11, Part 6.

Financial Section (AFR Section 2 or PAR Section 3). See Section II.3 below. This section must contain financial statements, which are required by law (as noted above). This section must also contain the auditor's signed report and may contain a CFO Letter, which may summarize plans (including time frames) for correcting audit weaknesses and instances of non-compliance, any impediments to such plans, and the progress made in addressing previously reported audit weaknesses and instances of non-compliance.

Other Information (AFR Section 3 or PAR Section 4). See Section II.4 below.

II.2. MD&A – AFR/PAR Section I

II.2.1. Purpose and Scope

The AFR or PAR should contain an MD&A addressing the topics in SFFAS 15, *Management's Discussion and Analysis*, paragraphs 1 through 6 or SFFAS 64, *Management's Discussion and Analysis, Rescinding and Replacing SFFAS 15*, paragraphs 12 and 13.[3]

The MD&A should be balanced (presenting positive and negative results), integrated, concise, and understandable (as stated in SFFAS 64, paragraphs 8 through 11). Under SFFAS 64, paragraph 11, "management should… include charts, tables, graphs or any combination thereof to enhance the understanding of the MD&A for all users."

As noted in Section II.2.4, a section entitled "Analysis of Systems, Controls, and Legal Compliance" is required by Circular A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control*.

Significant entities with programs that are "high priority" for payment integrity purposes are encouraged to specify in the MD&A which programs are high priority (and what that designation means) and to provide a link to the payment integrity information reported in the Other Information section or on PaymentAccuracy.gov.

II.2.2. Performance Information in the MD&A

In addition to being required by SFFAS 15, paragraph 2, and SFFAS 64,[4] paragraph 12, information about the agency's success in achieving key performance goals for the year is required under the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000.

Pursuant to the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 (as amended, codified in relevant part at 31 U.S.C. § 1116), the Annual Performance Report is the primary document for comprehensive organizational performance reporting. An agency's Annual Performance Report compares actual performance results to the goals, objectives, and outcomes established in the Agency Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plans, and it contains comprehensive, detailed performance reporting and information required by Circular A-11, Part 6.

To minimize duplicative reporting between the MD&A (in the AFR or PAR) and the Annual Performance Report, the MD&A should **summarize** organizational performance goals, objectives, and results (including output and outcome measures) and link goals to cost categories or responsibility segments associated with net cost and/or budgetary resources, as appropriate.

Agencies producing an AFR (rather than a PAR) should state in the MD&A when and where the Annual Performance Report will be available.

[3] SFFAS 64 is effective for FY 2026, but early implementation is permitted. Entities that are able to adopt SFFAS 64 early are encouraged to do so. Under both SFFAS 15 and SFFAS 64, MD&A is classified as RSI.
[4] See footnote 3.

II.2.3. Analysis of Financial Statements

In addition to the requirements of SFFAS 64, paragraph 12 or SFFAS 15, paragraphs 1 through 6, the MD&A should provide a **summary** of:

- Purpose, source, and type of significant budgetary resources (including any significant supplemental appropriations) and the relationship between any significant fees collected and the cost of goods or services provided.
- Financial management issues arising during the reporting period.

As noted in Section II.3.8.15 below, the Department of Veterans Affairs should report in its MD&A the present value of projected future payments for the Veteran Pension program.

Entities required to report a SOSI should discuss in one section of the MD&A critical measures pursuant to SFFAS 37, *Social* Insurance*: Additional Requirements for Management's Discussion and Analysis and Basic Financial Statements*, paragraphs 23 through 27, and present a table or other display of key measures, similar to the illustrative table below.

Entities **not required to report a SOSI** may, at management's discretion, present a table similar to the illustrative table below but without the social insurance rows and aggregated or disaggregated as appropriate.[5]

Illustrative Table of Key Measures

Dollars in Billions	Current FY
Gross Program Costs	$ -
Less Earned Revenue	-
Net Cost of Operations	$ -
Assets	
Cash & Other Monetary Assets	$ -
Fund Balance with Treasury	-
Loans Receivable, Net	-
Investments, Net	-
Property, Plant, & Equipment, Net	-
Other	-
Total Assets	-
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	-
Pension, Post-Employment, [& Veterans] Benefits Payable	-
Other	-
Total Liabilities	-
Net Position (Assets minus Liabilities)	$ -
Social Insurance Net Expenditures (Open Group)	
Program A	$ -
Program B	-
Other	-
Total Social Insurance Net Expenditures	$ -

[5] For another illustrative table, see page 14 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's FY 2024 Financial Report, https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/CFO/documents/afr2024.pdf.

The MD&A should state the limitations of the financial statements using the following or similar language:

> The financial statements are prepared to report the financial position, financial condition, and results of operations, consistent with the requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 3515(b). The statements are prepared from records of Federal entities in accordance with Federal generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and the formats prescribed by OMB. Reports used to monitor and control budgetary resources are prepared from the same records. Users of the statements are advised that the statements are for a component of the U.S. Government.

II.2.4. Analysis of Systems, Controls, and Legal Compliance

The MD&A must summarize (1) the agency's financial management systems, including systems critical to financial reporting and financial control and (2) the agency's financial management systems improvement strategy.

In addition, the MD&A must summarize efforts to maintain compliance with applicable laws, e.g., the Antideficiency Act.

Also, the MD&A must contain management assurances related to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982 (FMFIA) (31 U.S.C. § 3512(c) and (d)) and the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (FFMIA) (31 U.S.C. §3512 note) in either a single statement or two separate statements signed by the Agency Head. Under Circular A-123 (Section VI, paragraph A), the FMFIA statement must be in a section labeled "Analysis of Systems, Control, and Legal Compliance." Illustrative assurance statements for the FMFIA can be found in Circular A-123 Exhibits 1, 2, and 3, and guidance on corrective action plans can also be found in Circular A-123. In addition, Circular A-123 (Section VI, paragraph E) requires that "a detailed summary of management assurances" be included in Other Information.

FFMIA requirements can be found in Circular A-123 Appendix D, "Management of Financial Management Systems – Risk and Compliance." For financial management systems that are not in substantial compliance with FFMIA, the agency must identify remediation activities that are planned or underway, describing target dates and offices responsible for bringing systems into compliance.

Management should review the FMFIA and FFMIA assurance statement(s) for consistency with the findings specified in the annual financial statement audit report. When management does not agree with the auditor, management should explain why it does not agree and describe how the disagreement will be addressed.

II.3. Financial Section – AFR Section 2/PAR Section 3

II.3.1. Instructions for the Annual Financial Statements

GAAP

Reporting entities must comply with GAAP for Federal entities and the requirements of this Circular. Additional guidance on recognition, measurement, and disclosure requirements can be found at fasab.gov.

GAAP for Federal entities includes the hierarchy of accounting principles described in SFFAS 34, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Including the Application of Standards Issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.* Pursuant to SFFAS 47, a reporting entity may consolidate component or sub-component reporting entity financial statements prepared in accordance with SFFAS 34 **without conversion for any difference in accounting policies among the organizations**.

Entity management is responsible for selecting the accounting principles necessary for fair presentation of the entity's financial statements, which includes ensuring compliance with the GAAP hierarchy. With respect to budgetary accounting, management should refer to SFFAS 7, *Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources and Concepts for Reconciling Budgetary and Financial Accounting*, paragraph 78, which provides that "Recognition and measurement of budgetary resources should be based on budget concepts and definitions contained in OMB Circulars A-11 and A-34."[6]

Certain reporting requirements included in Section II.3, such as those shown below, are not specified in SFFAS 34 categories A through C, but may be deemed by entity management to be practices that are widely recognized and prevalent in the Federal Government or other accounting literature under the criteria in SFFAS 34.[7] These reporting requirements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Parent-child reporting;
- Commitments;
- Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, including the description of the reporting entity;[8]
- Non-federal investments reporting requirements, including valuation and disclosures;[9] and
- Suborganization program cost disclosure if necessary for fair presentation.

In addition, the following reporting requirement reflects an election made by *Financial Report* management where GAAP Level A provides reporting options:

- Consolidated presentation for SCNP.[10]

Lastly, the following is not a GAAP reporting requirement, but is necessary for the preparation of the *Financial Report*:

- Note 36: Reclassification of Financial Statement Line Items.

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[6] Circular A-34 was rescinded on June 27, 2002, and superseded by Circular A-11, Part 4.

[7] See SFFAS 34, paragraphs 5 through 8, for guidance on selecting accounting principles necessary for fair presentation.

[8] Paragraphs 29 and 30 of SFFAS 32, *Consolidated Financial Report of the U.S. Government Requirements: Implementing SFFAS 4, "Intended Audience and Qualitative Characteristics for the Consolidated Financial Report of the U.S. Government*," require significant accounting policy disclosures, including a description of the reporting entity for the *Financial Report*. This Circular requires similar disclosures for all component reporting entities.

[9] See Section II.3.2.2 for the FASB citations.

[10] SFFAS 27, *Identifying and Reporting Funds from Dedicated Collections*, permits Dedicated Collections to be presented on a combined or consolidated basis. This Circular reflects the election made by the preparers of the *Financial Report*.

Financial Statements and Notes

Except for the SOSI, which has different requirements (as noted in Section II.3.7), entities should present only single-year information for FY 2025. Comparative information (Notes or RSI) should only be presented if required by FASAB, e.g., SFFAS 31, *Accounting for Fiduciary Activities*, as discussed in Note 29. Any information for current and prior years that is presented should be presented regardless of the type of audit opinion rendered by the auditor.

Entities must use the same trial balance information submitted to the Government-wide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System (GTAS) as the basis for the financial statements and notes.

When entities present disaggregated information for component organizations, the total column for the entity as a whole must reflect consolidated totals net of intra-entity transactions, except for the SBR, which is presented on a combined basis. Financial statements other than the SBR that use a multi-column format to present information on an entity's primary components (e g., bureaus or major lines of business) and consolidated amounts are "consolidating statements." Eliminations for intra-entity transactions needed to derive the consolidated amounts should be presented in a column on the face of the consolidating statements. The SCNP that displays consolidated amounts for Dedicated Collections, Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections, and an eliminations column for transactions between the two types can be considered a "consolidating statement."

As stated in Note 22, the SNC should be disaggregated in certain circumstances in the notes. Entities may elect to include disaggregated statements for other primary financial statements, such as the Balance Sheet, SCNP, or SCA, and may include such disaggregated statements as Other Information.

See Section II.3.2.2 for a discussion of the Balance Sheet Template. Any deviations from the Template must be discussed with OMB and Treasury as soon as management determines a deviation is needed and no later than August 15. (See Appendix B for OMB, Main Treasury, and Fiscal Service contacts.) In addition, entities deviating from the Template must complete a reclassification of the Balance Sheet found in the Treasury Financial Manual (TFM), as discussed in Note 36.

All financial statements (other than the Balance Sheet, discussed immediately above) with illustrative displays in this Circular may be modified by adding lines and using different words than those in the displays. Entities should modify the illustrative displays to exclude lines, notes, and rows or columns that do not apply or are not informative. Schedule totals presented in the notes in support of amounts presented in financial statements must agree with the amounts presented in the financial statements.

Dollar amounts should be rounded to the nearest thousand dollar or million-dollar based upon informative value and the rounding level maintained throughout the financial statements (including notes) and RSI (including the MD&A). Individual line items should sum to the column totals by adjusting the line items for differences created by rounding rather than adjusting column totals.

Line numbers should not be on financial statements; they are used for reference purposes only.

Notes should be numbered sequentially without regard to the numbers in this document. If components of agencies prepare separate audited financial statements, the statements do not need to be presented separately in consolidating entity-wide financial statements.

Agencies (other than shared service providers) with administrative and programmatic responsibility for accounts with an Agency Identifier of 011 (Executive Office of the President) must include all such accounts in their financial statements and notes.

Fair Presentation and Materiality

Management is responsible for ensuring that their financial statements as a whole are presented fairly in accordance with GAAP, in all material respects; immaterial misstatements (including omissions) in the financial statements may exist. A misstatement, including an omission, is material if it could reasonably be expected that the judgement of a reasonable user relying on that information would change or be influenced by the correction (or inclusion) of the information.[11] "Even though a misstatement of an individual amount may not cause the financial statements taken as a whole to be materially misstated, it may nonetheless, when aggregated with other misstatements, render the financial statements taken as a whole to be materially misleading."[12] For this reason, throughout this Circular, the term "material" refers to misstatements both individually and in the aggregate, and, similarly, "immaterial" refers to misstatements both individually and in the aggregate.

Management may use different approaches or a combination of approaches to determine its reported assets and liabilities. For example, for individual line items, entities may: compile individual transaction data and report on the resulting balances at the end of the year (e.g., cash and FBWT); use estimates (e.g., insurance, employee pension, and environmental liabilities); or use a combination of both approaches. Estimates may be derived from statistical sampling or modeling methodologies. In addition, entities may establish thresholds in recognizing assets (e.g., capitalization thresholds) and liabilities (which should be reviewed periodically and updated as necessary) based on an appropriate consideration of materiality. Regardless of which reporting approach is used, management should adequately document how they concluded that the result of the chosen reporting approach was reasonable and in conformity with GAAP in all material respects. Management has discretion in reporting immaterial amounts.

See Section II.3.5.1 for information about materiality and budgetary information.

Parent-Child Reporting

An entity required by law to allocate budget authority to another Federal entity is referred to as a "parent" and the entity receiving the budget authority is referred to as the "child." See Circular A-11, Sections 20.4, 120.15, 120.29, and 130.18.

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[11] See SFFAC 1, paragraphs 164a and 164b. Although Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts are not authoritative guidance under the GAAP hierarchy, note that FASAB concluded that SFFAC 9, *Materiality: Amending SFFAC 1 and SFFAC 3*, "will also enhance preparers' and auditors' understanding of materiality concepts in federal financial reporting." Materiality requires an analysis of the needs of the reasonable user and an analysis of both quantitative and qualitative factors. See SFFAC 1, paragraphs 164a and 164f, and SFFAC 9, paragraph A6 (reasonable user) and SFFAC 1, paragraphs 164c and 164d (quantitative and qualitative factors).

[12] SFFAC 9, paragraph A8.

Generally, child entities report their costs to the parent for activities performed by the child and all costs are consolidated in the parent's financial statements. However, the child is responsible for reporting all budgetary and proprietary activity in their financial statements and GTAS where: (1) the Executive Office of the President is the parent or (2) funds are transferred from the Judicial Branch to the Department of Justice U.S. Marshals Service for court security. Other than these two cases, child entities must not report any information for the allocation transfer account in their financial statements.

Except for the two cases noted above, the parent must report all budgetary and proprietary activity in its financial statements, whether material to the child or not. To enable the parent to do so, child entities must submit a full U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL) trial balance with attributes to the parent no later than 12 calendar days following the end of the reporting period or a date set by the parent to meet its reporting and auditing deadlines, whichever comes first.

Should a child entity need to make a change to a reported trial balance, the child must notify the parent as soon as possible. Before making any changes to the child's trial balance, the parent must obtain the child's approval.

The parent is responsible for determining whether the parent or child will report to GTAS. Regardless of which entity reports to GTAS, budgetary information for each allocation must be reported only once.

Trading partner information must be posted to GTAS by the parent entity. When a child entity contracts with another Federal entity on behalf of the parent, the child reports the other Federal agency's trading partner code to the parent and should communicate the parent trading partner information to the other entity.

Audit coordination between parent and child will be necessary because the child will retain all transaction details, as discussed in OMB′s audit bulletin.

Corrections of Errors, Changes in Accounting Principles, and Changes in Presentation

Corrections of errors (misstatements) and changes in accounting principles should be reported in accordance with SFFAS 21, *Reporting Corrections of Errors and Changes in Accounting Principles*.

Any entities that are subject to a legislative change that entities believe will result in a change in accounting principles or a change in presentation should contact OMB and Treasury to determine the proper treatment of the legislation. (See Appendix B for contact information.)

Corrections of Errors

As quoted in SFFAS 21, paragraph 10, "errors in financial statements result 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 prepared."

When errors are discovered after the issuance of financial statements and if the financial statements would be materially misstated absent correction, corrections should be made as specified in SFFAS 21, paragraph 10.

For FY 2025, material error corrections should be presented in accordance with SFFAS 21, paragraphs 10(a) and 10(c). A reporting entity that intends to correct a material error in its SBR must contact OMB's Budget Review Division (using the OMB contact information in Appendix B) to ensure that the information contained in the SBR is consistent with OMB's MAX A-11 budget database and Circular A-11, Appendix F, "Format of SF 132, SF 133, Schedule P, and SBR."

Error Correction Communication Requirements

Management is responsible for providing complete and reliable information and for correcting on a timely basis any false, misleading, or incomplete information. **As soon as possible** after material errors are detected, management must **notify in writing their auditors and the primary users** of their financial statements of the error and plans for correction. The notification should include:

- The amount(s), nature, and cause(s) of the known material misstatement(s) in previously issued financial statement(s) and the effect(s) of the correction(s) on relevant balances; and
- A statement that a previously issued financial statement(s) will be restated or a statement about how the misstatement will be reflected in subsequently issued financial statements if the previously issued financial statement(s) will not be restated.

Primary users include the Congress, OMB, Treasury, GAO, and the public (on the website where previously issued financial statements were published).

Error Correction Reporting Requirements

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Where the specific amount(s) of the material misstatement(s) and the related effect(s) of such misstatement(s) on previously issued financial statements are:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Known and the subsequent period audited financial statements will <u>not</u> be issued within 90 days.</td><td>Known and the subsequent period audited financial statements will be issued within 90 days.</td><td>Unknown when the current year's financial statements are issued.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Restate and reissue the most recently issued fiscal year financial statements before issuing the current fiscal year's financial statements.

Communicate the reissuance to those charged with governance, oversight bodies, funding agencies, and others who are relying on or are likely to rely on the financial statements.</td><td>Follow SFAS 21, paragraphs 10(a) and 10(c).</td><td>Make the required notifications and state that (1) the amounts are not known and cannot be determined without further investigation and (2) once the amounts are known, the statements will be reissued or restated, as appropriate.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Refer to Note 30 Restatements for disclosure requirements.</td></tr>
</table>

Changes in Accounting Principles

Changes in accounting principles include those resulting from the adoption of new FASAB standards and changes from one generally accepted accounting principle to another one that can be justified as preferable. In addition, under this Circular, changes in budgetary accounting, including the effects of certain statutory changes on budgetary accounting, would generally be considered

changes in accounting principles. Entities with such statutory changes should contact OMB and Treasury to discuss their presentation.[13]

Depending on the specified accounting change, the implementation may be prospective or retrospective. FASAB (SFFAS 21, paragraph 13) establishes that all changes in FASAB standards must be applied prospectively unless otherwise specified in the transition instructions.[14] Changes in budgetary accounting must be implemented either prospectively or retrospectively, depending on the specific guidance related to the change.

For prospective changes in accounting principles, agencies should:

- Report the change by recording and presenting an adjustment to the beginning balance of cumulative results of operations in the SCNP for the period that the change is made; and
- Disclose in the current period the nature of the change in accounting principle and its effect on relevant balances.

For retrospective changes in accounting principles, agencies should:

- Report the cumulative effect of the change as a prior period adjustment in the current year if only current period statements are presented. The adjustment should be made, as applicable, to the beginning balance of cumulative results of operations and/or unexpended appropriations in the SCNP and to the beginning unobligated balance from prior year budget authority in the SBR.
- Disclose the nature of the change in accounting principle and its effect on previously issued financial statements and relevant balances.

II.3.2. Balance Sheet

II.3.2.1. Introduction

The Balance Sheet may be displayed as in Section II.3.2.2, using separate columns for entity components, e.g., bureaus or major lines of business.

Combine on the face of the Balance Sheet entity and non-entity assets except for non-entity assets meeting the definition of fiduciary assets. Also combine liabilities covered by budgetary resources, liabilities not covered by budgetary resources, and liabilities not requiring the use of budgetary resources. Disclose in the notes non-entity assets, if material; non-entity assets meeting the definition of fiduciary assets; and liabilities not covered by budgetary resources.

Significant entities must show separately, on a consolidated basis, the portion of cumulative results of operations and unexpended appropriations attributable to Funds from Dedicated Collections, if material (which must match the consolidated amounts in Note 21). This consolidated reporting requires that transactions among Funds from Dedicated Collections be eliminated. Similarly, balances and transactions among Funds from Other than Dedicated

[13] Changes that are limited to changes in the presentation format of the SBR generally would not be considered to be a change in accounting principle and would instead generally be deemed to be a change in presentation.

[14] Changes in accounting principles by an agency's component entity using FASB standards that is not converted to FASAB standards in consolidation should be recognized by the agency, as it relates to the component entity, as a change in accounting principle consistent with the requirements of FASB standards.

Collections must be eliminated. The totals for the elimination lines under Unexpended Appropriations and Cumulative Results of Operations on the Balance Sheet Template below are generally expected to be zero.

SFFAS 31, *Accounting for Fiduciary Activities,* provides that deposit funds that meet the definition of fiduciary activities (and that are not excluded by paragraph 13 of SFFAS 31) should not be included on the face of the financial statements and should instead be disclosed; all other deposit funds should be reported on the Balance Sheet.

II.3.2.2. Balance Sheet Template

Entities should use the asset and liability line titles on the numbered lines shown in the Template below. If a line title is not applicable to an entity, the line title should not be used. If a line title is immaterial to an entity, the entity must do one of the following: (1) use the numbered line title with the immaterial amount presented; (2) present the immaterial amount in the numbered line title as a discrete component under Other Assets or Other Liabilities; or (3) disclose in the notes the amount for the numbered line title under Other Assets or Other Liabilities.

An entity may disaggregate a required line title into two or more entity-specific line titles. The detail must sum to the total that would otherwise be required for the numbered line item. See, for example, the unnumbered line detail under Line 9, Accounts receivable, net; Line 16, Other Assets; and Line 37, Other Liabilities.

Subtotal lines for numbered lines may be added where detail lines are used and, if added, must be placed underneath the detail lines.

Line 8, Cash and Other Monetary Assets, and **Line 30**, Pension, Post-Employment, and Veterans Benefits Payable **may be modified** to delete portions that are not applicable. **Line 12**, Property, Plant, and Equipment (PP&E), Net **may be titled** "General and right-to-use PP&E, net" in lieu of PP&E, net.

Line 37, Other Liabilities, includes amounts recognized as probable contingencies in accordance with SFFAS 5, *Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government*, paragraphs 38-39. Line 19, Stewardship PP&E, and Line 40, Commitments and Contingencies, should not contain any amounts and are included only as headings to direct readers to the applicable notes (Note 11 and Note 20, respectively) to find information required by paragraphs 25 of SFFAS 29, paragraphs 39-41 of SFFAS 5, and information about commitments not reported elsewhere, respectively.

Entities should use "other than intragovernmental" to refer to amounts that are not intragovernmental (as defined in Section II.3.2.3 and II.3.2.4) or may use "with the public."

Department / Agency / Reporting Entity
Balance Sheet
As of September 30, 202X
(Dollars in Millions)

	202X
Assets	
Intragovernmental Assets	$ -
1. Fund Balance with Treasury (Note 3)	-
2. Investments, Net (Note 5)	-
3. Accounts Receivable, Net (Note 6)	-
4. Loans Receivable, Net	-
5. Advances and Prepayments	-
6. Other Assets (Note 12)	-
7. Total Intragovernmental Assets	-
Other than Intragovernmental Assets	
8. Cash and Other Monetary Assets (Note 4)	-
9. Accounts Receivable, Net	
Taxes Receivable, Net (Note 7)	-
Other Receivables (Note 6)	-
10. Loans Receivable, Net (Note 8)	-
11. Inventory and Related Property, Net (Note 9)	-
12. Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net (Note 10)	-
13. Advances and Prepayments	-
14. Investments in Government-Sponsored Enterprises [Treasury only]	-
15. Investments, Net (Note 5)	-
16. Other Assets (Note 12) [Examples below are not exhaustive]	
Regulatory Assets (Note A)	-
Investments in Multilateral Development Banks (Note B)	-
Lease Receivable (Note 19)	-
17. Total Other than Intragovernmental Assets	-
18. Total Assets	$ -
19. Stewardship Property, Plant, and Equipment (Note 11)	
Liabilities	
Intragovernmental Liabilities	
20. Liability for Fund Balance with Treasury [for General Fund only]	$ -
21. Accounts Payable	-
22. Federal Debt and Interest Payable (Note 14A)	-
23. Debt (Note 14B)	-
24. Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	-
25. Other Liabilities (Note 18)	-
26. Total Intragovernmental Liabilities	$ -
Other than Intragovernmental Liabilities	
27. Accounts Payable	$ -
28. Federal Debt and Interest Payable (Note 14A)	-
29. Federal Employee Salary, Leave and Benefits Payable (Note 15)	-
30. Pension, Post-Employment, and Veterans Benefits Payable (Note 15)	-
31. Environmental and Disposal Liabilities (Note 16)	-
32. Benefits Due and Payable	-
33. Loan Guarantee Liabilities (Note 8)	-
34. Liabilities to Government-Sponsored Enterprises	-
35. Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities	-
36. Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	-
37. Other Liabilities (Notes 18, 19, and 20) [Examples below are not exhaustive]	
Lease Liabilities (Note 19)	-
Accrued Grant Liabilities [Optional Note X]	-
Unearned Lease Revenue (Note 19)	-
38. Total Other than Intragovernmental Liabilities	-
39. Total Liabilities	$ -
40. Commitments and Contingencies (Note 20)	
Net Position	
41. Unexpended Appropriations	
Funds from Dedicated Collections (Note 21)	$ -
Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections	-
Eliminations between Dedicated and Other [if needed]	-
Total Unexpended Appropriations (Consolidated)	-
42. Cumulative Results of Operations	
Funds from Dedicated Collections (Note 21)	-
Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections	-
Eliminations between Dedicated and Other [if needed]	-
Total Cumulative Results of Operations (Consolidated)	-
43. Total Net Position	$ -
44. Total Liabilities and Net Position	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

II.3.2.3. Assets

General Categories

Entity Assets are assets that the reporting entity has authority to use in its operations. Management may have authority to decide how funds are used or it may be legally obligated to use the funds a certain way, e.g., to repay loans from Treasury.

Non-Entity Assets are assets held by an entity that are not available to the entity, e.g., income tax receivables that the Internal Revenue Service collects but has no authority to spend.

Combine entity and non-entity assets, except for non-entity assets meeting the definition of fiduciary assets, on the face of the Balance Sheet. Disclose non-entity assets (Note 2) and non-entity assets meeting the definition of fiduciary assets (Note 29).

Intragovernmental Assets arise from transactions between the reporting entity and other consolidation entities and are claims of one such entity against another such entity. Intragovernmental assets are eliminated in the U.S. Government's consolidated financial statements. Intragovernmental assets (or intra-entity assets) also arise from transactions between components of a consolidation (or reporting) entity and are eliminated in the consolidation (or reporting) entity's financial statements. Report intragovernmental assets separately from assets associated with the Federal Reserve, Government-sponsored enterprises, and other non-consolidation entities.

Fund Balance with Treasury (FBWT) is the amount in the entity's accounts with Treasury that is available for making expenditures and paying liabilities. It includes balances held by the entity on behalf of the Government or other entities (receipt accounts, which include clearing/suspense accounts). It includes General Fund amounts, revolving funds, special funds, trust funds, deposit funds, clearing accounts, miscellaneous receipt accounts, and the dollar equivalent of certain foreign currency account balances. See SFFAS 1, *Accounting for Selected Assets and Liabilities*, paragraph 31.

FBWT meeting the definition of fiduciary FBWT should not be recognized on the Balance Sheet, but should be disclosed in accordance with the provisions of SFFAS 31.

In most cases, non-fiduciary deposit funds should be reported as "intragovernmental." Examples include deposit funds used for unpaid payroll withholdings, unearned revenues, and certain collections that may be distributed to non-federal parties after further research or legal or agency judgment. Entities with non-fiduciary deposit funds that appear to be controlled by non-federal entities should contact Fiscal Service and OMB for further reporting instructions. (See Appendix B for contact information.) Balances held in non-fiduciary deposit funds that are held by the Government on behalf of non-federal entities or individuals should also be presented as a liability and disclosed as non-entity assets. See FASAB's Interpretation 10, *Clarification of Non-Entity FBWT Classification (SFFAS 1, Paragraph 31): An Interpretation of SFFAS 1 and SFFAS 31*.

The FBWT should match the sum of the balances reflected on the Central Accounting Reporting System (CARS) Account Statement for the entity's Treasury Account Symbols.[15]

The FBWT includes amounts deposited in a Treasury Account Symbol for which the entity has a confirmed deposit ticket. Deposits made but not confirmed and deposits that have been confirmed but not yet been recorded in a Treasury Account Symbol in CARS should be recorded as Undeposited Collections and reported on the Balance Sheet in Cash and Other Monetary Assets. Disbursements not confirmed by the last day of the month (including disbursements in transit) should not reduce the FBWT or be considered an outlay until the payments are processed. For additional information, see TFM Vol. 1, Part 2, Chapter 3400.

The proper reporting of intragovernmental transactions at fiscal year-end can be found in TFM Volume I, Part 2, Chapter 4700.

Treasury requires that agencies reconcile their FBWT accounts monthly to ensure the integrity of Government-wide financial data.

Cash and Other Monetary Assets. *Cash* includes: (i) coins, paper currency, and readily negotiable instruments, such as money orders, checks, and bank drafts on hand or in transit for deposit; (ii) amounts on demand deposit with banks or other financial institutions including non-confirmed collections and disbursements; and (iii) foreign currencies, which will be converted into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate on the financial statement date.

Other monetary assets include gold, special drawing rights, U.S. Reserves in the International Monetary Fund, deposits made but not confirmed, and confirmed deposits that have not yet been recorded in CARS.

Cash and other monetary assets also include central bank digital currencies. See also Technical Bulletin (TB) 2024-1, *Seized and Forfeited Digital Assets*, paragraph 16.

Cash and other monetary assets the reporting entity holds and is authorized to use is "entity" cash and other monetary assets as distinct from cash and other monetary assets a Federal entity collects and holds on behalf of the Government or other entities, which should be referred to as "non-entity" cash and other monetary assets. The components of cash and other monetary assets must be disclosed (Note 4).

Advances and Prepayments. Advances are cash outlays made by a Federal entity to its employees, contractors, grantees, or others to cover a part or all of the recipients' anticipated expenses or as advance payments for the costs of goods and services the entity receives. Prepayments are payments made by a Federal entity to cover certain periodic expenses before those expenses are incurred. Financing payments (such as progress payments, performance-

[15] CARS serves as Treasury's system of record for FBWT and agencies must reconcile GTAS data with CARS. FBWT amounts are affected by, among other things, appropriations, certain agency collections, disbursements, and rescissions, and are maintained by Fiscal Service, consistent with the law, budget concepts, and budgetary and proprietary accounting policies.

based payments, etc.) on work in process are generally recognized as a cost for work performed and not included in advances and prepayments.

Investments, Net include investments in Federal and non-federal entities; non-federal securities must be reported separately from Federal securities.

Federal securities include non-marketable par value Treasury securities, market-based Treasury securities, marketable Treasury securities (which can be exchanged on the open market), and securities issued by other Federal entities.

Federal securities are reported at acquisition cost or amortized acquisition cost (less an allowance for losses, if any), except when there is an intent to sell prior to maturity or there is a reduction in value that is more than temporary, in which case market value should be used (except for pension and retirement plans). See SFFAS 1, paragraphs 68-73. To derive market value, group investments by type of security (e.g., marketable or market-based securities) and multiply the market price as of the reporting date by the number of securities held as of the reporting date. Investments in Federal securities made through the secondary market are considered Federal securities.

Non-federal investments may include securities issued by State and local governments and private corporations; investments in money market and mutual funds even if the fund assets consist entirely of Federal securities; and investments in equity securities.

Disclose the components of investments, including the market value of market-based and marketable Treasury securities, investments for Funds from Dedicated Collections, and other information required for non-federal investments (Note 5).

For investments in non-federal securities, consult Accounting Standards Codifications (ASC) 320, 321, 323, 325, and 820, but do not apply such guidance to non-federal securities that are accounted for under SFFAS 2, *Accounting for Direct Loans and Loan Guarantees*.

Investments in Government-Sponsored Enterprises are Treasury's investments in the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

Accounts Receivable, Net are Federal entity claims for payment from other (Federal or non-federal) entities and are composed of taxes receivable, net and other receivables, net. Gross receivables must be reduced to net realizable value by an allowance for doubtful accounts in accordance with SFFAS 1 and Technical Bulletin 2020-1, *Loss Allowance for Intragovernmental Receivables*. Loss allowance recognition for intragovernmental receivables does not alter the statutory requirements for the debtor agency to make the payment or for the collecting agency to seek and obtain payment. Entities should document their policies regarding allowances and criteria for assessing collectability and disclose the method(s) of calculating the allowance for doubtful accounts and the dollar amount of the allowance (Note 6).

> **Taxes Receivable, Net** are Federal entity claims for taxes owed by the public. Gross receivables must be reduced to net realizable value by an allowance for uncollectible taxes receivable. Disclose the method(s) of calculating the allowance for uncollectible taxes and the dollar amount of the allowance (Note 7).

Other Receivables, Net include accounts receivable, net related to sales of goods or services and interest receivable, net (which is interest income earned but not received as of the reporting date). Report interest receivable as a component of the appropriate asset account. No interest will be recognized as revenue on accounts receivable or investments that are determined to be uncollectible until the interest is collected. Accrued interest on uncollectible accounts receivable, however, must be disclosed until the requirement to pay interest is waived by the Government or the related bad debt is written off.

Interest receivable related to pre-1992 and post-1991 direct loans and acquired defaulted guaranteed loans must be reported as a component of loans receivable and related foreclosed property.

Other receivables, net also include penalties/fines receivable, administrative fees receivable, and criminal restitution and, as appropriate, an allowance for loss.

Loans Receivable, Net are the net value of credit program receivables and related foreclosed property and are considered entity assets if the entity has the authority to determine the use of the funds collected or if the entity is obligated to use the funds to meet its obligations, e.g., loans payable to Treasury. Disclose the components of this line (Note 8).

Receivable from Borrowings. When a loan guarantee program that is generating negative subsidy guarantees a loan and the lender has not disbursed the loan as of the Balance Sheet date, a proprietary receivable from borrowings may not be reported. Report the undelivered order, which is recorded to obligate the funds, and the borrowing authority or unobligated balances to support the undelivered order.

Negative Subsidies and Downward Reestimates of Subsidy. General fund receipt accounts for negative subsidies and downward subsidy reestimates are to be included in the reporting entity's financial statements. Any FBWT amounts in the accounts are non-entity assets and are offset by intragovernmental liabilities covered by budgetary resources.

Inventory and Related Property, Net. See SFFAS 3, *Accounting for Inventory and Related Property*, as amended; Federal Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation 7, *Items Held for Remanufacture;* and Federal Financial Accounting Technical Release (TR) 4 *Reporting on Non-Valued Seized and Forfeited Property* for definitions and recognition requirements for inventory, operating materials and supplies, stockpile materials, seized property, forfeited property, and goods held under price support and stabilization programs.

For seized property, only monetary instruments should be recognized; real property and tangible personal property should not be recognized. Seized monetary instruments should be recognized as Seized Assets when seized, and a liability should be recognized in Other Liabilities equal to the value of the seized monetary instrument. The Other Liability for a seized monetary instrument should be removed, revenue should be recognized, and the Seized Asset should be reclassified as a Forfeited Asset if a forfeiture judgment is obtained. See SFFAS 3, paragraphs 60-65, and 69.

Under TB 2024-1, paragraph 16, for purposes of applying the seized and forfeited asset property guidance in paragraphs 57-78 of SFFAS 3, central bank digital currencies are considered monetary instruments and all other digital assets[16] as non-monetary property.

Forfeited intangible assets, including digital assets, should be recognized at market value at the time of forfeiture along with an offsetting deferred revenue; see SFFAS 3, paragraphs 70-72 and TB 2024-1, paragraphs 15, 20-26. Forfeited and seized digital assets should be disclosed pursuant to TB 2024-1, paragraphs 28-29. (See Note 9 of this Circular).

Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E), Net. The PP&E line item encompasses certain assets that are broader than the scope of SFFAS 6, *Accounting for PP&E*. Specifically, PP&E represents the entity's rights with respect to PP&E; examples of these rights include permanent or temporary land rights, software ownership, leasehold improvements, and land or other property ownership. Accordingly, right-to-use lease assets should be included in PP&E.

See SFFAS 6, paragraphs 17-20 and 23-34 and paragraphs 40-44 and SFFAS 29, *Heritage Assets and Stewardship Land*, paragraphs 15-24 for definitions and recognition requirements for PP&E and heritage assets and stewardship land, respectively. See SFFAS 6, paragraphs 35-39 for recognition requirements for accumulated depreciation and disposal, retirement, and removal of PP&E from service. See Notes 10 and 11 for disclosure requirements.

See SFFAS 10, *Accounting for Internal Use Software*, as amended, paragraphs 8-34 and 36 and TR 16 *Implementation Guidance for Internal Use Software*, for definitions and recognition requirements (including impairment loss requirements) for internal use software.

See SFFAS 44, *Accounting for Impairment of General Property, Plant, and Equipment Remaining in Use*, paragraphs 8-25 for definitions and recognition requirements for impairment losses for PP&E other than internal use software.

See SFFAS 54, *Leases*, as amended, paragraphs 39 and 49-53, for recognition and measurement requirements for right-to-use lease assets. Under SFFAS 54, paragraph 96B, entities have until October 1, 2026, to implement paragraph 73 for any contracts or agreements that meet the eligibility criteria of paragraph 96A. During the transitional period, entities may elect to account for eligible contracts as non-lease contracts in their entirety.

The Department of State (State) will provide entities for whom State acts in the capacity of a leasing agent[17] with information to assist those entities in accounting for their overseas real property leasing activity under SFFAS 54.

The term "General property, plant, and equipment" (or G-PP&E) may be used on the face of and in the notes to the financial statements and in RSI; however, the shorter "property, plant, and

[16] Other digital assets include cryptocurrencies, privacy coins, stablecoins, security tokens, and non-fungible tokens. See TB 2024-1, paragraph 8.

[17] This refers to overseas residential leases executed through leasing pools as guided by the Foreign Affairs Manual, 15 FAM 230, Allocating Residential Space, and any additional overseas real property leases where State is acting in the capacity of an agent. See TR 20, paragraph 91, as amended by TR 22, paragraph 12 (i.e., where lease payments are made to the non-federal lessor directly from the participating entity's budgetary resources).

equipment" (without the word "general") may also be used. This Circular does not use "general" or "G" when referring to property, plant, and equipment or PP&E, respectively.

Stewardship PP&E. Entities must report on the existence of heritage assets and stewardship land.

> **Heritage Assets** are PP&E that are unique because of (1) historical or natural significance, (2) cultural, educational, or artistic importance, or (3) significant architectural characteristics. Heritage assets consist of (1) collection type assets (e.g., objects gathered and maintained for exhibition) and (2) non-collection-type assets (e.g., parks, memorials, monuments, and buildings). Heritage assets are generally expected to be preserved indefinitely.
>
> **Stewardship Land** includes public domain and acquired land and land rights owned by the Government that is intended to be held indefinitely (e.g., forests, parks, and land used for wildlife and grazing). See SFFAS 29, paragraph 33 for details.

Under SFFAS 29, the Balance Sheet should include a reference to a note that discloses non-financial information about heritage assets and stewardship land. See Note 11.

Other Assets. "Other" assets are assets not recognized in any previous category and may include assets described in previous categories that are immaterial to the entity.

Other Assets also include PP&E assets that are no longer operational, but have not yet been disposed of or removed from service. Reporting entities should disclose in the notes the amount and nature of categories of Other Assets (Note 12). See SFFAS 6, paragraphs 38 and 39, and TR 14, *Implementation Guidance on the Accounting for the Disposal of General PP&E*, paragraphs 7 through 10 for further information. Other Assets, including immaterial amounts, must be reported in GTAS using the correct USSGL for the asset category.

Other Assets should include lease receivables for Federal lessors subject to the recognition and measurement requirements of SFFAS 54, paragraphs 55-63. As shown in the Balance Sheet Template, Federal lessors with material lease receivables may choose to report those as a separate component of Other Assets; immaterial lease receivables need not be recognized.[18]

Under paragraphs 11 and 20-31 of Technical Bulletin 2023-1, *Intragovernmental Leasehold Reimbursable Work Agreements*, for agreements with an expected useful life beyond the remaining lease term and for which the provider-lessor is expected to derive a significant level of residual economic benefits and services from the reimbursable work, the lessee should recognize an intragovernmental reimbursable work asset. When Technical Bulletin 2023-1 is applicable to both the lessor and lessee (i.e., when both entities have material amounts to report), the lessor's intragovernmental unearned reimbursable work revenue liability should match the lessee's intragovernmental reimbursable work asset. Lessor coordination with the lessee on lease reporting can facilitate the elimination of intragovernmental balances, but neither entity is required to recognize immaterial amounts.

[18] If the changes specified in paragraph 61 of SFFAS 54, individually or in the aggregate, do not significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable, the lease receivable need not be remeasured.

II.3.2.4. Liabilities

General Categories. Financial statements must recognize probable and measurable future outflows or other sacrifices of resources arising from: (1) past exchange transactions, (2) government-related events, (3) government-acknowledged events, or (4) non-exchange transactions that, according to current law and applicable policy, are unpaid amounts due as of the reporting date. SFFAS 5 describes the general principles governing the recognition of a liability.

Liabilities must be recognized when they are incurred regardless of whether they are covered by available budgetary resources, including liabilities related to canceled appropriations. Similarly, liabilities must be recognized when they are incurred regardless of whether (or when) they will result in the recording of budgetary obligations. The recording of budgetary obligations is governed by law, as reflected in Circular A-11.

Liabilities are classified as liabilities covered by budgetary resources, liabilities not covered by budgetary resources, and liabilities not requiring budgetary resources.

Liabilities Covered by Budgetary Resources include liabilities incurred that are covered by realized budgetary resources as of the Balance Sheet date. Budgetary resources include: (1) new budget authority; (2) unobligated balances of budgetary resources at the beginning of the year or net transfers of prior year balances during the year; (3) spending authority from offsetting collections (credited to an appropriation or fund account); and (4) recoveries of unexpired budget authority through downward adjustments of prior year obligations. Also include in liabilities covered by budgetary resources liabilities that are to be funded by permanent indefinite appropriations and may be apportioned by OMB without further action by the Congress and without a contingency having to be met first. See Treasury's USSGL Approved Scenarios at: https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/ussgl/resources-implementation.html.

Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources are liabilities that will require budgetary resources in the future, including lease liabilities for which budgetary resources have not yet been provided. See the discussion of Other Liabilities in Section II.3.2.4.

Liabilities Not Requiring Budgetary Resources are liabilities that will not require the use of budgetary resources, e.g., liabilities for clearing accounts, non-fiduciary deposit funds, custodial collections, and unearned revenue.

Aggregate all liabilities of the same type on the face of the Balance Sheet, e.g., intragovernmental accounts payable covered by budgetary resources and intragovernmental accounts payable not covered by budgetary resources should be aggregated and reported as a single intragovernmental accounts payable line item on the face of the Balance Sheet. Disclose liabilities not covered by budgetary resources (Note 13).

Intragovernmental Liabilities arise from transactions between the reporting entity and other consolidation entities and are claims of one such entity against another such entity. Intragovernmental liabilities are eliminated in the U.S. Government's consolidated financial statements. Intragovernmental liabilities (or intra-entity liabilities) also arise from transactions between components of a consolidation (or reporting) entity and are eliminated in the consolidation (or reporting) entity's financial statements. Report intragovernmental liabilities separately from claims against the entity by the Federal Reserve, Government-sponsored

enterprises, and other entities not considered to be consolidation entities (which would include organizations and individuals considered to be a part of the general public).

Accounts Payable are amounts owed for goods and services received from other entities, progress in contract performance made by other entities, and rents due to other entities.

Federal Debt and Interest Payable is the amount borrowed by an entity that has the authority to issue securities to Government accounts or the public. The components of Federal debt and interest payable must be disclosed (Note 14A).

Debt is the intragovernmental amount borrowed by reporting entities that do not have the authority to issue securities. The components of debt must be disclosed (Note 14B).

Interest Payable is interest incurred but unpaid on liabilities and should be reported as a component of the appropriate liability accounts.

Federal Employee Salary, Leave, and Benefits Payable include salaries; wages; funded and unfunded annual leave; sick leave; the employer portion of payroll taxes and benefit contributions (e.g., the employer contributions to the Thrift Savings Plan) that is not intragovernmental; the employer share of benefit premium payables due to benefit carriers, and employment-related liabilities not included in Pension, Post-Employment, and Veterans Benefits Payable. Immaterial amounts must be reported in GTAS using the correct USSGL and may be reported in Other Liabilities.

[Pension,] Post-Employment, [and Veterans] Benefits Payable include pensions; post-employment benefits, including other retirement benefits (ORB) and other post-employment benefits (OPEB); veterans' benefits, including veterans' compensation, burial, education, and training benefits; life insurance actuarial liability; and the Federal Employees' Compensation Act actuarial liability. Entities responsible for accounting for pensions, ORB (e.g., health benefits for retirees), and OPEB should calculate and report these liabilities and related expenses in accordance with SFFAS 5. Disclose in the notes the actuarial liabilities, assumptions used to compute the actuarial liabilities, assets, and the components of expense for the period for pensions, ORB, and OPEB (Note 15).

Environmental and Disposal Liabilities. SFFAS 5 provides criteria for recognizing a contingent liability, which will be applied to determine if cleanup costs should be recognized or disclosed. SFFAS 6 provides guidance for recording cleanup costs related to PP&E and stewardship PP&E used in Federal operations and applies to cleanup costs from Federal operations known to result in hazardous waste that the Federal Government is required by Federal, State or local statutes or regulations to clean up. This line item includes both non-legal contingent and non-contingent environmental and disposal liabilities. Contingent liabilities related to litigation and reported in the agency legal letter and/or on the management schedule, including environmental and disposal related litigation, are reported in the Other Liabilities line item.

Depending on materiality, the liability for cleanup costs may be displayed separately or included with Other Liabilities. See SFFAS 6 for disclosures (Note 16).

Technical Bulletin 2006-1, *Recognition and Measurement of Asbestos-Related Cleanup Costs,* requires the recognition of a liability and expense for friable and non-friable asbestos cleanup costs when the amounts are probable and reasonably estimable, consistent with SFFAS 5, SFFAS 6, and TR 2, *Determining Probable and Reasonably Estimable for Environmental Liabilities in the Federal Government*. Liabilities deemed probable, but not reasonably estimable, should be disclosed (Note 16).

TR 10, *Implementation Guidance on Asbestos Cleanup Costs Associated with Facilities and Installed Equipment*, addresses implementation questions and clarifies requirements regarding the application of Technical Bulletin 2006-1. TR 11, *Implementation Guidance on Cleanup Costs Associated with Equipment*, addresses when cleanup costs should be recognized as an environmental liability and when they should be expensed. See also TR 21, *Omnibus Technical Release Amendments 2022: Conforming Amendments*.

Interpretation 9, *Cleanup Cost Liabilities Involving Multiple Component Reporting Entities: An Interpretation of SFFAS 5 and SFFAS 6*, clarifies guidance regarding cleanup cost liabilities when the component entity responsible for reporting an asset during its useful life is different from the component entity responsible for settling the liability for the cleanup cost of the asset.

Benefits Due and Payable are amounts owed to program recipients or medical service providers as of the Balance Sheet date that have not been paid and include payables for benefits, goods, or services under the terms of a benefits program (other than Federal employee and veterans benefit programs) whether or not such amounts have been reported to the Federal entity (e.g., estimated payments due to health providers for services that have been rendered but not yet reported to the Federal entity). Benefit programs reported on this line item include Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Federal Hospital Insurance (Medicare Part A), Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance (Medicare Parts B and D), Grants to States for Medicaid, Federal Disability Insurance, Supplemental Security Income, Railroad Retirement, Unemployment Insurance, and Black Lung.

Loan Guarantee Liabilities. For post-1991 loan guarantees, this is the present value of the estimated net cash flows to be paid as a result of loan guarantees. For pre-1992 loan guarantees, this is the amount of known and estimated losses payable. Disclose the components of the line (Note 8).

Negative Loan Guarantee Liability. When the net loan guarantee liability for all credit programs of a reporting entity is negative, it should be reported as an asset. Disclose the components of the line (Note 8).

Liability to Government Sponsored Enterprises is the amount of future draws by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation deemed probable and reasonably estimable under the terms of the Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements.

Insurance and Guarantee Program Liabilities exclude social insurance, loan guarantee programs, and life insurance.

SFFAS 51, *Insurance Programs*, identifies three categories of insurance programs: exchange transaction insurance programs other than life insurance, non-exchange transaction insurance

programs, and life insurance programs. For exchange transaction programs other than life insurance, liabilities must be reported for unearned premiums, unpaid insurance claims, and losses on remaining coverage as specified in SFFAS 51, paragraphs 25-37. For non-exchange transactions, liabilities must be reported for unpaid insurance claims as specified in SFFAS 51, paragraphs 45-48. For life insurance, liabilities must be reported for unpaid insurance claims and future policy benefits as specified in SFFAS 51, paragraphs 55-64.

Insurance and guarantee program liabilities should be reported as a separate line item if material and as a component of Other Liabilities if immaterial. Disclose insurance and guarantee program liabilities (Note 17) and disclose life insurance liabilities (Note 15).

Advances from others and deferred revenue are amounts received for goods or services to be delivered or performed in the future and reflect amounts that have yet to be earned. Because cash is not usually received when unearned lease revenue is recognized, unearned lease revenue is not included in advances from others and deferred revenue; it is instead included in Other Liabilities.

Other Liabilities are liabilities not recognized in any previous category and may include liabilities described in previous categories that are immaterial to the entity. This may include liabilities related to grants payable, actuarial liabilities for Treasury-managed and Department of Labor-managed benefit programs (i.e., D.C Federal Pension Fund, D.C Judicial Retirement Fund, and Energy Employees Occupational Illness Fund), probable legal and other contingent liabilities,[19] accrued liabilities related to ongoing continuous expenses, non-fiduciary deposit funds, undeposited collections, and the allocation of special drawing rights made by the International Monetary Fund. Other Liabilities, including immaterial amounts, must be reported in GTAS using the correct USSGL for the liability category.

Under paragraphs 11 and 20-31 of Technical Bulletin 2023-1, *Intragovernmental Leasehold Reimbursable Work Agreements,* for agreements with an expected useful life beyond the remaining lease term and for which the provider-lessor is expected to derive a significant level of residual economic benefits and services from the reimbursable work, the lessor should recognize an intragovernmental unearned reimbursable work revenue liability. When Technical Bulletin 2023-1 is applicable to both the lessor and lessee (i.e., when both entities have material amounts to report), the lessor's intragovernmental unearned reimbursable work revenue liability should match the lessee's intragovernmental reimbursable work asset. Lessor coordination with the lessee on lease reporting can facilitate the elimination of intragovernmental balances, but neither entity is required to recognize immaterial amounts.

Separate line items for Other Liabilities are appropriate if the amounts are material to the Balance Sheet. For intragovernmental Other Liabilities, entities may use the USSGL crosswalk titles or their own line titles. For other than intragovernmental Other Liabilities, the separate lines should include only those USSGL account numbers shown in the USSGL crosswalk in the TFM. (See Note 36 for a hyperlink to the crosswalk.) Items not separately reported must be disclosed along with any additional information necessary to understand the liabilities (Note 18).

[19] Non-legal contingent environmental and disposable liabilities should be included within the Environmental and Disposal Liabilities line item and not within the Other Liabilities line item. "Legal" refers to those contingencies and contingent liabilities that are reported in the legal letter and/or management schedule whereas "non-legal" refers to those contingencies and contingent liabilities that are not included in the legal letter or management schedule.

Lease Liabilities.
For leases other than short-term leases, contracts or agreements that transfer ownership, and intragovernmental leases, include the lease liability and unearned lease revenue in Other Liabilities and:

> See SFFAS 54, paragraphs 40-48, for recognition and measurement requirements for lease liabilities.
>
> See SFFAS 54, paragraphs 64-65 for recognition and measurement requirements for unearned lease revenue.

Note that SFFAS 54 need not be applied to immaterial items.[20]

Entities may account for non-intragovernmental, non-short-term leases individually and then aggregate the individual amounts for reporting the lease liability.

Alternatively, entities may establish capitalization thresholds for non-intragovernmental, non-short-term leases based upon an appropriate consideration of materiality and recognize all such leases at or above the threshold in accordance with SFFAS 54.

In addition, entities may use a combination of approaches. For example, entities may review their lease inventory, account for the material leases individually, and then estimate the value of the remainder of the leases that are material in the aggregate by grouping similar leases together and estimating the value for each group. This could be done by using an average stream of projected payments, an average lease term, and a reasonable expectation regarding the likelihood of exercising options for each group.

Entities have flexibility in whether and how they account for non-intragovernmental, non-short-term leases that are immaterial; for example, they may use the accounting method for short-term leases.

Regardless of how the lease liability was derived, management should adequately document how they concluded that the reported amount is reasonable and in conformity with GAAP in all material respects.

In determining whether it is "probable" that a cancellation clause will be exercised under SFFAS 54 paragraphs 15 through 19, management should consider all relevant factors.

As noted above, accounts payable may include immaterial lease liabilities due to other entities for non-intragovernmental, non-short-term leases; any lease liability due that is included in accounts payable should be excluded from the lease liability.

The Department of State (State) will provide entities for whom State acts in the capacity of

[20] If changes specified in paragraph 44 of SFFAS 54 are not expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability (and the corresponding right-to-use lease asset), the lease liability need not be remeasured.

a leasing agent[21] with information to assist those entities in accounting for their overseas real property leasing activity under SFFAS 54.

Commitments and Contingencies. Commitments reflect binding agreements that may result in the future expenditure of financial resources that are not recognized at all or not fully recognized on the Balance Sheet and should be disclosed (Note 20).

A loss contingency is an existing condition, situation, or set of circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible loss to an entity that will ultimately be resolved when a future event occurs or fails to occur. A contingent liability should be recorded when a past event or exchange transaction has occurred, a future outflow or other sacrifice of resources is probable (i.e., more likely than not), and the future outflow or sacrifice of resources is measurable.

Contingencies that do not meet all three of the conditions for liability recognition, but for which there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may have been incurred, should be disclosed pursuant to SFFAS 5 (Note 20).

The contingent liability for pending or threatened litigation and unasserted claims is recognized when the future outflow or other sacrifice of resources is "likely to occur" (as provided in SFFAS 12, *Recognition of Contingent Liabilities Arising from Litigation: An Amendment of SFFAS 5*) and is measurable.

Examples of claims or other contingencies include: (1) indemnity agreements (reimbursements due to licensees or contractors for losses incurred in support of Federal activities); (2) claims against the Federal Government that are in judicial proceedings; (3) litigation addressing claims for equity relief or non-monetary judgments (lawsuits where claimants are seeking specific actions by a Federal agency); and (4) other legal claims that may derive from treaties or international agreements.

II.3.2.5. Net Position

The components of net position are classified as follows:

Unexpended Appropriations include the portion of the entity's appropriations represented by undelivered orders and unobligated balances. Unexpended appropriations on the Balance Sheet must equal unexpended appropriations on the SCNP. Unexpended appropriations attributable to Funds from Dedicated Collections, if material, should be shown separately on the face of the Balance Sheet and should equal unexpended appropriations in the notes (Note 21). As noted above, the total unexpended appropriations eliminations between Funds from Dedicated Collections and Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections should be zero.

Cumulative Results of Operations reflect the net results of operations since inception plus the cumulative amount of prior period adjustments. This includes the cumulative amount of donations and transfers of assets in and out without reimbursement. Cumulative results of operations on the

[21] This refers to overseas residential leases executed through leasing pools as guided by the Foreign Affairs Manual, 15 FAM 230, Allocating Residential Space, and any additional overseas real property leases where State is acting in the capacity of an agent. See TR 20, paragraph 91, as amended by TR 22, paragraph 12 (i.e., where lease payments are made to the non-federal lessor directly from the participating entity's budgetary resources).

Balance Sheet should equal cumulative results of operations on the SCNP. Cumulative results of operations attributable to Funds from Dedicated Collections, if material, should be shown separately on the face of the Balance Sheet and should equal the cumulative results of operations in the Funds from Dedicated Collections Note, in accordance with SFFAS 27, *Identifying and Reporting Funds from Dedicated Collections*, as amended (Note 21). As noted above, the total cumulative results of operations eliminations between Funds from Dedicated Collections and Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections should be zero.

II.3.3. Statement of Net Cost

II.3.3.1. Introduction

Major Programs

The SNC should show the net cost of operations as a whole and by "major" programs as defined by the entity. Programs not deemed "major" should be grouped together.

If required, supporting schedules should be disclosed in the notes and displayed by suborganizations and corresponding programs. The program structure should report "full costs," defined below, and related exchange revenue for each program as defined by the entity (Note 22).

See SFFAS 33, *Pensions, Other Retirement Benefits, and Other Postemployment Benefits: Reporting the Gains and Losses from Changes in Assumptions and Selecting Discount Rates and Valuation Dates*, as amended, paragraphs 19-25, for reporting requirements for gains and losses associated with changes in long-term assumptions for employee pensions, ORB, and OPEB, including veterans' compensation.

Components of Net Cost of Operations

The SNC should include: (1) gross program costs; (2) related exchange revenue; (3) the excess of costs over exchange revenues (net program costs); (4) gain/loss on pension, ORB, or OPEB assumption changes; (5) any costs that cannot be assigned to specific programs or outputs; and (6) exchange revenues that cannot be attributed to specific programs and outputs.

Inter-Entity Cost

"Full cost" includes costs of goods and services provided by other entities regardless of whether the providing entity is fully reimbursed. The provider of goods or services is responsible for providing receiving entities its full cost information. Recognition of inter-entity costs not fully reimbursed is limited to material items that: (1) are significant to the receiving entity; (2) form an integral or necessary part of the receiving entity's output; and (3) can be identified or matched to the receiving entity with reasonable precision. Broad and general support services provided by an entity to all or most other entities generally are not recognized unless the services are a vital and integral part of the operations or output of the receiving entity. See SFFAS 4, *Managerial Cost Accounting Standards and Concepts*, paragraph 89 and the preamble to paragraph 105.

Under SFFAS 4, reporting entities are to recognize the full cost of goods and services received from other entities for business type activities. In addition, for non-business type activities, reporting entities must recognize imputed inter-entity costs as discussed immediately below.

Unreimbursed costs for non-business type activities that are required to be recognized include: (1) employees' pension and post-retirement health and life insurance benefits; (2) OPEB for retired, terminated, and inactive employees, which include unemployment and workers compensation under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act; and (3) losses in litigation proceedings (addressed in FASAB Interpretation 2, *Accounting for Treasury Judgment Fund Transactions: An Interpretation of SFFAS 4 and SFFAS 5*). For employee benefits, the imputed cost is the difference between employer and employee contributions and the total cost of the benefit.

In accounting for partially or completely unreimbursed inter- or intra-entity costs, entities should refer to SFFAS 4; SFFAS 5; SFFAS 55, *Amending Inter-entity Cost Provisions*; Interpretation 2; and/or the USSGL. For inter-entity costs, reporting entities should also consult with the funding and administering agencies, such as the Office of Personnel Management.

II.3.3.2. Illustrative Statements of Net Cost

Department / Agency / Reporting Entity
Statements of Net Cost
For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 202X
(Dollars in Millions)

	202X
Gross Program Cost (Note 22)	
Program A	
Gross Cost	$ -
Less Earned Revenue	-
Net Program Cost	-
Other Programs	
Program B	-
Program C	-
Program D	-
Program E	-
Other Programs	-
Less Earned Revenue	-
Net Other Program Cost	-
(Gain) / Loss on Pension, ORB, or OPEB Long-term Assumption Changes (Note 15)	-
Net Program Cost including Assumption Changes	-
Cost Not Assigned to Programs	-
Less Earned Revenue Not Attributable to Programs	-
Net Cost of Operations	$ -

The accompanying notes are integral part of these statements.

II.3.3.3. Gross Program Costs

Gross program costs should be reported and consist of: (a) direct and indirect costs and (b) the costs of identifiable supporting services provided by other programs within the entity and by other entities. The entity should accumulate and assign costs in accordance with the costing methodology in SFFAS 4. Costs should include any non-production costs that can be assigned to the program.

Costs related to the production of outputs are reported separately from non-production costs. In addition, the costs of stewardship PP&E, listed below, are reported separately from other non-production costs:

- The cost of acquiring, constructing, improving, reconstructing, or renovating heritage assets other than multi-use heritage assets and
- The cost of acquiring stewardship land.

Entities should consider differentiating other significant (i.e., large or unique) costs if doing so improves the usefulness of the financial statements. For example, when reporting on a program that makes transfer payments, it may be useful to differentiate between the transfer payments and administrative costs.

II.3.3.4. Earned Revenues

Earned or exchange revenues arise when an entity provides goods or services to the public or another Government entity for a price. The full amount of exchange revenue is reported on the SNC, regardless of whether the entity is permitted to retain the revenues in whole or in part. Any portion of exchange revenue that cannot be retained by the agency is reported as a transfer out on the SCNP. See SFFAS 7.

Earned revenues should be deducted from gross cost to determine net cost of each program. The attribution of earned revenues requires the exercise of managerial judgment. The SNC should show whether earned revenues are sufficient to cover the costs incurred to produce the goods or services provided.

Earned revenues for insurance programs must be reported pursuant to SFFAS 51. Exchange transaction insurance programs other than life insurance must recognize premiums as revenue when earned; life insurance programs must report earned revenue for premiums when due from policyholders. Non-exchange transaction insurance programs should apply general revenue recognition standards as found in SFFAS 7.

II.3.3.5. Net Program Costs

This is the difference between a program's gross costs and its related earned revenues. If a program does not have earned revenue, gross and net program costs are the same and can be referred to as "total" program costs.

II.3.3.6. (Gain)/Loss on Pension, ORB, or OPEB Long-Term Assumption Changes

Entities reporting liabilities for Federal civilian and military employee pensions, ORB, and OPEB, including veterans' compensation, should report on a separate line gains and losses from changes in long-term assumptions used to measure program liabilities. For further guidance, see SFFAS 33.

II.3.3.7. Costs Not Assigned to Programs

An entity and its suborganizations may incur: (a) high-level general management and administrative support costs that cannot be directly traced, assigned on a cause-and-effect basis,

or reasonably allocated to a program and (b) non-production costs that cannot be assigned to a particular program. These costs are part of the entity and suborganization costs and should be reported on the SNC as "costs not assigned to programs."

II.3.3.8. Earned Revenues Not Attributed to Programs

Earned revenue that is immaterial or cannot or should not be attributed to particular programs should be reported separately as a deduction in arriving at net cost of operations of the suborganization or entity as a whole.

II.3.3.9. Net Cost of Operations

This is gross cost less any earned revenue.

II.3.4. Statement of Changes in Net Position

II.3.4.1. Introduction

The SCNP reports the change in net position during the reporting period, which results from changes to Unexpended Appropriations and Cumulative Results of Operations.

See Note 21 and SFFAS 43, *Funds from Dedicated Collections*: *Amending SFFAS 27*, for details on Funds from Dedicated Collections. Non-exchange revenue, other financing sources (as used in SFFAS 7), appropriations and net cost of operations for Funds from Dedicated Collections should be shown separately on the SCNP if the Funds from Dedicated Collections are:

- the predominant source of revenue and other financing sources or
- if one (or more) of the entity's Fund(s) from Dedicated Collections is (are) of immediate concern to the constituents of the fund, politically sensitive, controversial, or accumulating large balances or if the information provided in the financial statements would be a primary source of financial information for the public.

Significant entities should present Funds from Dedicated Collections on a consolidated basis in the SCNP (and on a combined and consolidated basis in the notes, as discussed in Note 21) and are required to show components of net position for Funds from Dedicated Collections on the Balance Sheet if material, as noted in Sections II.3.2.1 and II.3.4.3). Agencies have the option to display information on Funds from Dedicated Collections in a separate column on the SCNP (as shown in the Illustrative Statements) or to use an alternative format with parenthetical amounts within line-item titles.

II.3.4.2A. Illustrative Statement of Changes in Net Position Option A

Department / Agency / Reporting Entity
Statement of Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 202X
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 202X			
	Funds from Dedicated Collections (Consolidated Totals) (Note 21)	**Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections (Consolidated Totals)**	**Eliminations***	**Consolidated Total**
Unexpended Appropriations				
1. Beginning Balance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
2. Adjustments	-	-	-	-
2A. Changes in Accounting Principles	-	-	-	-
2B. Corrections of Errors**	-	-	-	-
3. Beginning Balance, as Adjusted	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
4. Appropriations Received	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
5. Appropriations Transferred In / Out	-	-	-	-
6. Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-
7. Appropriations Used	-	-	-	-
8. Net Change in Unexpended Appropriations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
9. Total Unexpended Appropriations	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Cumulative Results of Operations				
10. Beginning Balance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
11. Adjustments	-	-	-	-
11A. Changes in Accounting Principles (Note 1)	-	-	-	-
11B. Corrections of Errors**	-	-	-	-
12. Beginning Balance, as Adjusted	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
13. Other Adjustments	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
14. Appropriations Used	-	-	-	-
15. Non-Exchange Revenue (Note 35)	-	-	-	-
16. Donations and Forfeitures of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-
17. Transfers In / (Out) Without Reimbursement	-	-	-	-
18. Donations and Forfeitures of Property	-	-	-	-
19. Imputed Financing	-	-	-	-
20. Other	-	-	-	-
21. Net Cost of Operations	-	-	-	-
22. Net Change in Cumulative Results of Operations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
23. Total Cumulative Results of Operations	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
24. Net Position	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**

* This column should sum to zero.

** For earliest period presented only.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

II.3.4.2B. Illustrative Statements of Changes in Net Position/Custodial Activity Option B

SCNP/SCA Option B is optional for entities with (incidental) non-exchange custodial collections.

Lines marked with three asterisks (***) in the illustrative table below are for use by Treasury.

Non-exchange custodial collections include non-exchange revenue collected by an entity for the General Fund, a trust fund, or other recipient entities (e.g., taxes and duties collected by the Internal Revenue Service or Customs and Border Protection Agency). Exchange custodial collections include exchange revenues such as oil and gas revenues, as specified in SFFAS 7 and are reported on the SNC.

Collecting entities do not recognize revenue collections that have been or should be transferred to others as revenues; rather, the sources of the collections are reported as custodial revenue on the SCNP/SCA and the disposition of the custodial amounts are reported the same way. Custodial revenues may be presented with subcategory line titles or USSGL crosswalk line titles.

When collecting entities have custodial collections that are incidental to their primary mission, the sources and disposition of the collections may be reported in a standalone SCA or the SCNP/SCA or disclosed in the notes. Paragraph 45 of SFFAS 7 identifies certain exceptional circumstances in which the entity recognizes virtually no costs in connection with earning the revenue that it collects.

Department / Agency / Reporting Entity
Statement of Changes in Net Position and Custodial Activity
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 202X
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 202X			
	Funds from Dedicated Collections Consolidated (Note 21)	**Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections Consolidated**	**Eliminations Between Dedicated Collections and Other ***	**Consolidated Totals**
Unexpended Appropriations				
Beginning Balance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Changes in Accounting Principles	-	-	-	-
[Corrections of Errors**]	-	-	-	-
Beginning Balance, as Adjusted	-	-	-	-
Changes in Unexpended Appropriations				
Appropriations Received	-	-	-	-
Appropriations Transferred In / Out	-	-	-	-
Other Adjustments to Appropriations	-	-	-	-
Appropriations Used	-	-	-	-
Change in Unexpended Appropriations	-	-	-	-
Total Unexpended Appropriations	-	-	-	-
Cumulative Results of Operations				
Beginning Balance	-	-	-	-
Change in Accounting Principles	-	-	-	-
Correction of Errors**	-	-	-	-
Beginning Balance, as Adjusted	-	-	-	-
Changes in Cumulative Results of Operations				
Net Cost of Operations	-	-	-	-
Appropriations Used	-	-	-	-
Other than Intragovernmental Non-Exchange Revenue				
Individual Income Tax and Tax Withholdings***	-	-	-	-
Corporate Income Taxes***	-	-	-	-
Excise Taxes and Custom Duties	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts	-	-	-	-
Total Other than Intragovernmental Non-Exchange Revenue	-	-	-	-
Intragovernmental Non-Exchange Revenue	-	-	-	-
Transfers In/Out Without Reimbursement	-	-	-	-
Donations Received and Forfeitures Acquired	-	-	-	-
Imputed Financing (from Other Entities)	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total Net Change	-	-	-	-
Total Cumulative Results of Operations	-	-	-	-
Net Position	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Custodial Activity				
Custodial Revenue				
Source #1 / Individual Income Tax and Tax Withholdings	-	-	-	-
Source #2 / Corporate Income Taxes	-	-	-	-
Source #3 / Taxes and Custom Duties	-	-	-	-
Source #4 / Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts	-	-	-	-
Other Cash Collections				
Total Cash Collections	-	-	-	-
Accrual Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Net Custodial Revenue	-	-	-	-
Distribution of Custodial Collections				
Transferred to non-Federal Entities	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Federal Entities	-	-	-	-
Recipient #1				
Recipient #2				
Non-Cash Accrual Adjustment	-	-	-	-
Retained by Reporting Entity	-	-	-	-
Total Distribution of Collections	-	-	-	-
Net Custodial Collections	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Appropriation for Custodial Distribution***				
Appropriation Source / General Fund***	-	-	-	-
Distribution of Custodial Amounts***				
Refunds of Federal Taxes and Tax Credits***	-	-	-	-

* Eliminations column should sum to zero
** For earliest period presented
*** Line items are for Treasury / IRS.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The transactions and balances between Funds from Dedicated Collections are eliminated in the consolidated Funds from Dedicated Collections (column in Options A and B). The transactions and balances between Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections are eliminated in the consolidated Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections (column in Options A and B). The Eliminations column in Options A and B reflects transactions between Funds from Dedicated Collections and Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections and should sum to zero.

Entities using the SCNP/SCA for the first time may, at management's discretion, choose to include the following explanation of the new presentation:

> [Reporting Entity] collects revenue on behalf of [specify the major recipient(s) of custodial revenue]. These collections do not affect [Reporting Entity's] net position. To demonstrate more clearly the relationship between [Reporting Entity's] net position and its custodial activity, [Reporting Entity] is reporting its statement of changes in net position (SCNP) and statement of changes in custodial activity (SCA) together in one presentation.

II.3.4.3. Funds from Dedicated Collections

Net position balances attributable to Funds from Dedicated Collections, if material, must be reported separately from Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections (for *Financial Report* consolidation purposes).

Non-exchange revenue, components of other financing sources (as used in SFFAS 7), appropriations, and net cost of operations for Funds from Dedicated Collections should be shown separately on the SCNP if certain criteria are met as described in SFFAS 27. SFFAS 27 lists categories of funds that are excluded from the reporting requirements and provides guidance for cases in which more than one component entity is responsible for carrying out a program financed with revenues and financing sources that are Funds from Dedicated Collections.

The consolidated Dedicated Collections presentation eliminates balances and transactions between Funds from Dedicated Collections held by the entity, but does not eliminate balances or transactions between Funds from Dedicated Collections and Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections. The eliminations between Funds from Dedicated Collections and Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections should sum to zero.

Mixed or Commingled Funds

Resources from Funds from Dedicated Collections derived from trust or special fund receipts are often commingled or mixed with resources from the General Fund. See Circular A-11, Section 130.21 for further information on mixed funds.

Whether a mixed fund is reported as Funds from Dedicated Collections depends upon the predominant use of the fund and whether the fund as a whole meets the definition of Funds from Dedicated Collections in SFFAS 27. If the predominant source of a mixed fund is Funds from Dedicated Collections, the entire fund may be reported in the financial statements as Funds from Dedicated Collections. See SFFAS 27, paragraph 13, for further guidance.

II.3.4.4. Unexpended Appropriations and Cumulative Results of Operations

Beginning balances for unexpended appropriations and cumulative results of operations should agree with amounts on the prior year's Balance Sheet. Adjustments for corrections of errors and changes in accounting principles should be reported in accordance with SFFAS 21, as discussed in Section II.3.1. Beginning balances, as adjusted, are the sum of the beginning balances of net position as reported on the prior year's Balance Sheet and adjustments in beginning net position.

Appropriations received include amounts appropriated and will not necessarily agree with the "appropriations received" amount reported on the SBR because of differences between proprietary and budgetary accounting concepts and reporting requirements. For example, certain dedicated and earmarked receipts are recorded as "appropriations received" on the SBR, but are recognized as exchange or non-exchange revenue (i.e., typically in special and non-revolving trust funds) and reported on the SCNP in accordance with SFFAS 7.

Appropriations transferred-in/out are the amount of appropriations received in the current or prior year(s) that have been transferred in or out during the current year.

Other adjustments include adjustments to unexpended appropriations and cumulative results of operations. Examples include reductions of appropriations (SBR line 1290, Appropriations (discretionary and mandatory)) and cancellations of expired appropriation/expenditure accounts (SBR line 1051, Unobligated balance from prior year budget authority, net).

Appropriations used are considered a financing source when goods and services are received or benefits are provided regardless of whether the goods, services, or benefits are payable or paid as of the reporting date and regardless of whether the appropriations were used for items that are expensed or capitalized. This does not include undelivered orders or unobligated appropriations and does not increase net position; it is subtracted from Unexpended Appropriations and added to Cumulative Results of Operations for no net effect on net position.

Non-exchange revenue includes revenues the Government obtains through the use of its sovereign powers. See SFFAS 7 for recognition and measurement criteria. If Federal securities investment revenue is material, report it as a separate line item on the SCNP.

Donations and forfeitures of cash and cash equivalents include voluntary gifts (of cash or securities) and involuntary forfeitures of resources (cash or cash equivalents) by non-federal entities.

Transfers-in/out without reimbursement include intragovernmental non-appropriated balance transfers in or out during the current year. Non-appropriated balances include financing sources and revenue not reported as unexpended appropriations. Exchange revenue (used to calculate an entity's net cost of operations and reported as distributed offsetting receipts in the SBR) required to be transferred to the Treasury or another Federal entity must be recognized as a transfer out. Transfers-in/out without reimbursement also include intragovernmental transfers of capitalized assets. The amount of the transfer is the book value of the transferring entity and if the book value is not known, the amount should be the estimated fair value at the date of transfer.

Donations and forfeitures of property include voluntary gifts and (involuntary) forfeitures of resources to the Government by non-federal entities, which may be land or buildings. Revenue

arising from donations/involuntary forfeitures of non-financial resources must be recognized in accordance with SFFAS 6.

Imputed financing from costs absorbed by others includes financing of certain costs by one Federal entity on behalf of another Federal entity (e.g., the payment of unreimbursed employee benefit costs by the Office of Personnel Management). Imputed financing must equal the amount of imputed costs on the SNC.

Other includes other financing sources that are not otherwise classified.

II.3.5. Statement of Budgetary Resources

II.3.5.1. Introduction

The SBR and related disclosures provide information about how budgetary resources were made available during the period and their status at the end of the period. The SBR is derived entirely from the budgetary USSGL accounts except for distributed offsetting receipts (which are provided by Fiscal Service, as noted in Section II.3.5.7) and must be based on guidance in OMB Circular A-11, Appendix F. Circular A-11 reflects statutory requirements and budgetary concepts, which do not recognize the proprietary accounting concepts of materiality or restatements.

For reclassifications of unobligated and obligated balances for yearend financial statement accruals, refer to Section 4 of Appendix F of Circular A-11.

The information used to prepare the SBR should be prepared in coordination with the agency budget office and must be consistent with the budgetary information reported to GTAS during the 4th quarter reporting window, which includes the revision window. GTAS information is used to produce the 4th quarter SF 133, *Report on Budget Execution and Budgetary Resources*, and the prior year column of the Program and Financing Schedule of the Budget.

The primary purpose of the GTAS revision window is to ensure that the amounts in GTAS are consistent with the amounts in the prior year column of the Program and Financing Schedule. Corrections to the budget data underlying the SBR, whether material or immaterial from a proprietary accounting perspective, must be entered in OMB's MAX A-11 Data Entry system (during the time frame provided by OMB), made to GTAS during the 4th quarter revision window (see https://fiscal.treasury.gov/files/gtas/fy-2025-reporting-window-schedule.pdf) and should be coordinated with the agency's budget office. The issuance of an audit report does not have any bearing on the requirement to make corrections to the MAX A-11 database and corresponding changes to GTAS.

Consistent with the guidance in Section II.3.1 and SFFAS 21, errors relating to the SBR result from mathematical mistakes, mistakes in the application of accounting principles, and oversight or misuse of facts that existed at the time the SBR was prepared. A prior period SBR should only be restated for corrections of errors that caused such statements to be materially misstated and must be coordinated with OMB's Budget Review Division (using the OMB contact in Appendix B).

Circular A-11, Appendix F, provides a mechanism for correcting budgetary resources beginning balances with SF 133 line 1020 (Adjustment to unobligated balance brought forward, Oct. 1), line 3001 (Adjustments in unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct. 1), and line 3061 (Adjustments in uncollected payments, Federal sources, brought forward, Oct. 1). Line 1020 is applicable to the SBR and reflected in SBR line 1071. Changes in budgetary accounting principles should be accounted for as discussed in Section II.3.1 under change in accounting principles.

Budgetary information aggregated for the SBR should be disaggregated for each of the reporting entity's major budget accounts and presented as RSI pursuant to SFFAS 7, paragraph 78. (See Section II.3.9.6.)

II.3.5.2. Combined Statement

The information in this statement must be presented on a combined basis. To remain consistent with the aggregate of the account-level information on the SF 133, consolidation of this statement is not appropriate and line-by-line consolidation is not permitted.[22]

II.3.5.3. Format of the Statement of Budgetary Resources

The format of the SBR is based on the SF 133. The line numbering in the illustrative statement below is for reference to Circular A-11 and should not be shown on the reporting entity SBR.

Detail lines from the SF 133 are aggregated to the major categories deemed most significant in the SBR and must be used. Reporting entity management should determine whether additional detail lines reported in the SF 133 process are warranted. Because the SBR presentation is highly summarized, if management determines that further aggregation of lines is warranted, such aggregation should not be less detailed than the major categories displayed below. Similarly, if major categories are further disaggregated, subtotal lines should be presented to display the major category total.

The total amounts reported for each major category should normally agree with the comparable amounts reported for the aggregate of all budget accounts on the SF 133. Reconciliations of any differences in major categories (from, for example, timing differences or materiality) should be maintained.

In addition to budgetary information, the SBR should include a separate column for non-budgetary credit reform financing accounts, which record cash flows from post-1991 direct loans and loan guarantees.

[22] The SF 133 format reflects amounts that are consistent with statutory requirements and budgetary accounting concepts and policies (as reflected in *The Report of the President's Commission on Budget Concepts*, October 1967, and Circular A-11). Among other things, the SF 133 fulfills OMB's legal requirement for reporting on budgetary accounting data Government-wide and permits the monitoring of apportioned and unapportioned funds.

II.3.5.4. Illustrative Statement of Budgetary Resources

Department / Agency / Reporting Entity
Statements of Budgetary Resources
For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 202X
(Dollars in Millions)

		20XX	
		Budgetary	Non-Budgetary Credit Reform Financing Account
1071*	Unobligated Balance from Prior Year Budget Authority, Net (Discretionary and Mandatory) (Note 25)	$ -	$ -
1290*	Appropriations (Discretionary and Mandatory)	-	-
1490*	Borrowing Authority (Discretionary and Mandatory)	-	-
1690*	Contract Authority (Discretionary and Mandatory)	-	
1890*	Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections (Discretionary and Mandatory)	-	-
1910	Total Budgetary Resources	**$ -**	**$ -**
2190	New Obligations and Upward Adjustments (Total)	$ -	$ -
	Unobligated Balance, End of Year		
2204*	Apportioned, Unexpired Accounts	-	-
2304*	Exempt from Apportionment, Unexpired Accounts	-	-
2405*	Unapportioned, Unexpired Accounts	-	-
2412	Unexpired, Unobligated Balance, End of Year	-	-
2413	Expired Unobligated Balance, End of Year	-	
2490	Unobligated Balance, End of Year (Total)	-	-
2500	Total Budgetary Resources	**$ -**	**$ -**
4190	Outlays, Net (Total) (Discretionary and Mandatory)	$ -	
4200*	Distributed Offsetting Receipts (-)	-	
4210*	Agency Outlays, Net (Discretionary and Mandatory)	**$ -**	
4220*	Disbursements, Net (Total) (Mandatory)		**$ -**

* Represents a line number that is unique to the SBR. Further information on the description and composition of these lines can be found in OMB Circular A-11, Appendix F.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

II.3.5.5. Budgetary Resources

This section presents total available budgetary resources. Budgetary resources transferred or exchanged between components within a reporting entity should not be eliminated.

II.3.5.6. Status of Budgetary Resources

The total amount shown for the status of budgetary resources must equal total budgetary resources in the section above. The amount of direct and reimbursable new obligations and upward adjustments against amounts apportioned under Category A, B, or AB, and exempt from apportionment may be disclosed in a note to the SBR. The nature of permanent indefinite appropriations and legal arrangements affecting the use of unobligated balances must be disclosed either in Note 1 or a separate note to the SBR.

II.3.5.7. Outlays, Net

Outlays. Net outlays are derived by reducing gross outlays by actual offsetting collections. Net outlays must agree with the disbursements and collections reported to Treasury for the fiscal year to date within the CARS Classifications Transaction Accountability Module. Net outlays do not include gross disbursements or offsetting collections from credit financing accounts.

Distributed Offsetting Receipts. Distributed offsetting receipts are collections credited to General Fund, special fund, or trust fund receipt accounts that offset gross outlays of an agency, typically the agency that conducts the activity generating the receipts. Offsetting receipts are composed of proprietary receipts from the public, receipts from intragovernmental transactions, and offsetting governmental receipts. This line item on the SBR should include all distributed offsetting receipts for the agency and deducted from gross outlays to yield net agency outlays.

The Quarterly Distributed Offsetting Receipts by Department Report can be found here: Monthly Treasury Statement (MTS) | U.S. Treasury Fiscal Data. Agencies should include in the SBR the receipt accounts in this report classified as:

- Proprietary Receipts from the Public;
- Intra-budgetary Receipts Deducted by Agencies; and
- Offsetting Governmental Receipts.

The amount of distributed offsetting receipts reported in this statement should be the aggregate of cash collected in these receipt accounts and reported to Treasury monthly within the CARS Classifications Transaction Accountability Module.

At management's discretion, the following description of distributed offsetting receipts may be included in a description of the SBR or a note to the SBR.

> Distributed offsetting receipts are amounts that an agency collects from the public or from other Government agencies that are used to offset or reduce an agency's budget outlays. Agency outlays are measured on both a gross and net basis, with net outlays being reduced by offsetting receipts (and other amounts).

Undistributed offsetting receipts should not be included in the SBR.

Disbursements, Net are derived by reducing gross disbursements by actual offsetting collections and must agree with the disbursements and collections reported to Treasury for the fiscal year to date within the CARS Classifications Transaction Accountability Module. This line applies only to credit financing accounts.

II.3.6. Statement of Custodial Activity

II.3.6.1. Introduction

The SCA is required for entities that collect non-exchange revenue for the General Fund, a trust fund, or other recipient entity, e.g., taxes and duties collected by the Internal Revenue Service or Customs and Border Protection Agency. The SCA is also required for entities that collect certain exchange revenues, including oil and gas revenues, as specified in SFFAS 7. Collecting entities

do not recognize as revenue collections that have been or should be transferred to others as revenues; rather, the sources and disposition of the collections are reported on the SCA.

Because a reporting entity's custodial activity does not affect the entity's net position, entities with (incidental) custodial collections (non-exchange and/or exchange) may use the separate SCA and SCNP or the combined SCNP/SCA.

When collecting entities have custodial collections that are incidental to their primary mission, the sources and disposition of the collections may be disclosed in the notes, the SCA, or the combined SCNP/SCA. Paragraph 45 of SFFAS 7 identified certain exceptional circumstances in which the entity recognizes virtually no costs in connection with earning the revenue that it collects.

II.3.6.2. Illustrative Statement of Custodial Activity

Department / Agency / Reporting Entity
Statements of Custodial Activity
For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 202X
(Dollars in Millions)

		202X
Total Custodial Revenue		
Sources of Cash Collections		
1. Individual Income and FICA / SECA Taxes	$	-
2. Corporate Income Taxes		-
3. Excise Taxes		-
4. Estate and Gift Taxes		-
5. Federal Unemployment Taxes		-
6. Custom Duties		-
7. Miscellaneous		-
8. Total Cash Collections		
9. Accrual Adjustments (+/-)		-
10. Total Custodial Revenue (Note 27)		-
Disposition of Collections		
11. Transferred to Others (by Recipient)		
Recipient A	$	-
Recipient B		-
Recipient C		-
12. (Increase) / Decrease in Amounts Yet to be Transferred (+/-)		-
13. Increase / (Decrease) in Refunds Payable and Other Custodial Liabilities (+/-)		-
14. Retained by Reporting Entity		-
15. Total Disposition of Collections		-
16. Custodial Revenue Less Disposition of Collections	$	-
Custodial Appropriations and Distributions*		
17. Appropriation for Custodial Distribution*		
18. Appropriation Source / General Fund*	$	-
19. Distribution of Custodial Amounts*		
20. Refunds of Federal Taxes and Credits*		-
21. Other*		-
22. Net Custodial Distributions*		-

* These lines are for use by Treasury / IRS.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

II.3.6.3. Sources of Collections

Report components of the collections (e.g., the type of tax or duty), any collection of past-due receivables for others, or other information about the source and nature of the collections. If refunds of taxes or other non-exchange revenues are material in relation to the gross collections made, consider disclosing them by component.

Additionally, report separately the non-exchange revenue accrual adjustment, which should be calculated as specified in SFFAS 7 and the related implementation guide. If the accrual adjustments are material in relation to the gross collections, consider disclosing them separately in a note. The accrual adjustment is not applicable to exchange revenues.

II.3.6.4. Disposition of Collections

This is for the disposition of the revenue reported in the preceding section.

Amounts Transferred to Others. Identify agencies to which collections were transferred and amounts transferred.

Amounts Yet to be Transferred. Report the change in revenue yet to be transferred, reflecting revenue accrued but not collected or collections made but not transferred.

Amounts of Refunds and Other Payments. This line is normally not applicable to exchange revenue.

Amounts Retained by the Collecting Entity. Where collecting entities are permitted to retain a portion of amounts collected, retained amounts must be reported by the collecting entity as a disposition of collections.

II.3.6.5. Custodial Revenue Less Disposition of Collections

Total Custodial Revenue must equal the Total Disposition of Collections so that the Custodial Revenue less Disposition of Collections line equals zero.

II.3.7. Statement of Social Insurance & Statement of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts

II.3.7.1. Introduction

A SOSI is required for the following social insurance programs:

- Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI or Social Security);
- Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance, collectively known as Medicare;
- Railroad Retirement benefits; and
- Black Lung benefits.

A SOSI preparer can elect to include some or all of the RSI in the notes. Unemployment insurance is social insurance and must report social insurance information as RSI, but a SOSI is not required for unemployment insurance under SFFAS 17, paragraphs 27(3) or 32(3).

The SOSI should present for the projection period for all current and future participants the actuarial present values as specified in SFFAS 17, paragraphs 27(3) and 32(3).

SFFAS 26, *Statement of Social Insurance: Amending SFFAS 25,* requires the disclosure of significant assumptions (Note 28). Other information required by SFFAS 17 is to be presented as RSI (as discussed below), except to the extent the preparer elects to disclose some or all of that information.

The SOSI should include a summary section pursuant to SFFAS 37, paragraphs 28 and 29.

Entities that prepare a SOSI should prepare a Statement of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts pursuant to SFFAS 37, paragraphs 31 and 32.

The reasons for the significant changes should be disclosed on the statement's face, in the notes to the financial statements (Note 28), or both. See also Section II.2. See SFFAS 37, paragraph 34, for requirements regarding the valuation date and SFFAS 37, paragraph 35, and Note 1 for requirements regarding the significance of SOSI estimates.

II.3.7.2. Illustrative Statements

The illustration below features Social Security and Medicare and contains a summary section, which is based on SFFAS 37, Appendix C. Illustrations for entity statements are in SFFAS 17, Appendix B. An illustrative Statement of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts is also presented below.

Department / Agency / Reporting Entity
Statement of Social Insurance
75-Year Projection as of January 1, 20x5
(Dollars in Millions)

	20x5	20x4	20x3	20x2	20x1
Actuarial present value of future benefits paid during the 75-year projection period to or on behalf of:					
1. Current participants who have not yet attained retirement age	-	-	-	-	-
1A. OASDI	-	-	-	-	-
1B. HI	-	-	-	-	-
1C. SMI	-	-	-	-	-
1D. Other	-	-	-	-	-
2. Current participants who have attained retirement age	-	-	-	-	-
2A. OASDI	-	-	-	-	-
2B. HI	-	-	-	-	-
2C. SMI	-	-	-	-	-
2D. Other	-	-	-	-	-
3. Those expected to become participants (i.e., new entrants)	-	-	-	-	-
3A. OASDI	-	-	-	-	-
3B. HI	-	-	-	-	-
3C. SMI	-	-	-	-	-
3D. Other	-	-	-	-	-
4. Subtotal – benefit payments for the 75-year projection period	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Less the actuarial present value of future contributions and tax income received during the 75-year projection period from or on behalf of:					
5. Current participants who have not yet attained retirement age	-	-	-	-	-
5A. OASDI	-	-	-	-	-
5B. HI	-	-	-	-	-
5C. SMI	-	-	-	-	-
5D. Other	-	-	-	-	-
6. Current participants who have attained retirement age	-	-	-	-	-
6A. OASDI	-	-	-	-	-
6B. HI	-	-	-	-	-
6C. SMI	-	-	-	-	-
6D. Other	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial present value of future contributions payments paid during the 75-year projection period to or on behalf of:					
7. Those expected to become participants (i.e., new entrants)	-	-	-	-	-
7A. OASDI	-	-	-	-	-
7B. HI	-	-	-	-	-
7C. SMI	-	-	-	-	-
7D. Other	-	-	-	-	-
8. Subtotal – contributions and tax income for the 75-year period	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
9. Excess of actuarial present values of future benefit payments over future contributions and tax income for the 75-year projection period	-	-	-	-	-
Participants who have attained eligibility age:					
Contributions and dedicated taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditures for scheduled future benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Present value of future expenditures in excess of future revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Participants who have attained age 15 up to eligibility age:					
Contributions and earmarked taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditures for scheduled future benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Present value of future expenditures in excess of future revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Net present value of future revenue less future expenditures for current participants (closed group measure)	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Treasury securities and assets held by programs	-	-	-	-	-
Closed group unfunded obligation	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Future participants (those under age 15 and to be born and to immigrate during the period):					
Contributions and dedicated taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditures for scheduled future benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Present value of future expenditures in excess of future revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Net present value of future revenue less future expenditures for current and future participants (open group measure)	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Treasury securities and assets held by programs	-	-	-	-	-
Open group unfunded obligation	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Department / Agency / Reporting Entity
Statement of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts
Open Group Measures
For the Two-Year Period Ended September 30, 20XY
(Dollars in Millions)

	Social Insurance Open Group Measure		
	Program A	Program B	Program C
Net Present Value Beginning of Year 20XX	$ -	$ -	$ -
Reasons for Changes in the Net Present Value during 20XX			
Change in Valuation Period	-	-	-
Changes in Demographic Data, Assumptions, and Methods	-	-	-
Changes in Economic Data, Assumptions, and Methods	-	-	-
Changes in Laws or Policy	-	-	-
Change in Methodology and Programmatic Data	-	-	-
Net Change during 20XX	$ -	$ -	$ -
Net Present Value End of Year 20XX / Beginning of Year 20XY	$ -	$ -	$ -
Reasons for Changes in the Net Present Value during 20XY			
Change in Valuation Period	-	-	-
Changes in Demographic Data, Assumptions, and Methods	-	-	-
Changes in Economic Data, Assumptions, and Methods	-	-	-
Changes in Laws or Policy	-	-	-
Change in Methodology and Programmatic Data	-	-	-
Net Change during 20XY	$ -	$ -	$ -
Net Present Value End of Year 20XY	$ -	$ -	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

II.3.8. Notes to the Financial Statements

Information in a Note should generally not be duplicated in other Notes; instead, a Note should include references to other applicable Notes as appropriate.

As stated in Sections I.1 and II.3.1, for FY 2025, single-year statements should be presented. Prior-year or comparative Notes and RSI should only be reported if required by FASAB, e.g., SFFAS 31, *Accounting for Fiduciary Activities*. Unless otherwise specified in a FASAB standard or in this Circular, when Note information is no longer required by a FASAB standard or this Circular, it need not be reported for the prior year.

As stated in Section II.3.1, notes should be numbered sequentially without regard to the note number in this document. In addition, notes that refer to only one line item on a statement should generally be titled the same as the line item.

In certain circumstances (involving, for example, material events, transactions, or agreements), disclosures not specified by FASAB or this Circular may be warranted for fair presentation.

II.3.8.1. Note 1: Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Information in Note 1 should not be duplicated elsewhere. For example, the existence, purpose, and availability of permanent indefinite appropriations may be disclosed in Note 1 or Note 25 and cross-references to relevant notes may be made, but the information should not be duplicated. In some cases, it may be necessary to include a more detailed discussion of an accounting policy in a specific note.

Reporting Entity

At management's discretion, an entity may include the following or similar language:

> The reporting entity is a component of the U.S Government. For this reason, some of the assets and liabilities reported by the entity may be eliminated for Government-wide reporting because they are offset by assets and liabilities of another U.S. Government entity. These financial statements should be read with the realization that they are for a component of the U.S. Government.

Describe the reporting entity and its major components, and, in accordance with SFFAS 47, any consolidation or disclosure entities and any related parties. Explain that disclosure entities are not consolidation entities. Agencies with a large number of disclosure entities or balances resulting from transactions with disclosure entities may provide this information in a separate note and include a reference to that note in Note 1. See Note 33 below.

Accounting Policies

Summarize the accounting principles and methods of applying those principles that management has concluded are appropriate for presenting fairly the entity's assets, liabilities, revenues, net cost of operations, changes in net position, and budgetary resources. Disclose the basis for the valuation, recognition, and allocation of assets, liabilities, expenses, revenues and other financing sources. Describe changes in GAAP affecting the financial statements, including those resulting from the adoption of new FASAB standards and changes from one generally accepted accounting principle to another one that can be justified as preferable.

Fund Balance with Treasury and Funds from Dedicated Collections

Explain concepts such as FBWT and Funds from Dedicated Collections, which are unique to Federal financial statements.

At management's discretion, an entity may include the following or similar language:

> FBWT is an asset of a reporting entity and a liability of the General Fund. Similarly, investments in Federal Government securities that are held by Dedicated Collections accounts are assets of the reporting entity responsible for the Dedicated Collections and liabilities of the General Fund. In both cases, the amounts represent commitments by the Government to provide resources for particular programs, but they do not represent assets to the Government as a whole.
>
> When the reporting entity seeks to use FBWT or investments in Government securities to liquidate budgetary obligations, Treasury will finance the disbursements in the same way

it finances all other disbursements, using some combination of receipts, other inflows, and borrowing from the public (if there is a budget deficit).

Revenue and Other Financing Sources
At management's discretion, an entity may include the following or similar language:

> As a component of the Government-wide reporting entity, the entity is subject to the Federal budget process, which involves appropriations that are provided annually and appropriations that are provided on a permanent basis. The financial transactions that are supported by budgetary resources, which include appropriations, are generally the same transactions reflected in entity and the Government-wide financial reports.
>
> The reporting entity's budgetary resources reflect past congressional action and enable the entity to incur budgetary obligations, but they do not reflect assets to the Government as a whole. Budgetary obligations are legal obligations for goods, services, or amounts to be paid based on statutory provisions (e.g., Social Security benefits). After budgetary obligations are incurred, Treasury will make disbursements to liquidate the budgetary obligations and finance those disbursements in the same way it finances all disbursements, using some combination of receipts, other inflows, and borrowing from the public (if there is a budget deficit).

Budgetary Terms
Entities are encouraged to explain applicable Federal budget terms and concepts. At management's discretion, entities may include either in Note 1 or in a note to the SBR the following or similar language:

> The purpose of Federal budgetary accounting is to control, monitor, and report on funds made available to Federal agencies by law and help ensure compliance with the law.
>
> The following budget terms are commonly used: [Insert definitions for **appropriations, budgetary resources, offsetting collections, offsetting receipts, obligations, gross outlays, and net outlays** from OMB Circular A-11, Section 20.3, https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-resources/.
>
> For further information about budget terms and concepts, see the "Budget Concepts" chapter of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the President's Budget: https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-resources/budget/.

Changes in Entity or Financial Reporting
Disclose significant changes in the composition of the reporting entity or significant changes in the manner in which the reporting entity aggregates information for financial reporting purposes.

Classified Activities (applicable to all FASAB reporting entities)
To protect classified information, including which agencies report classified information, all reporting entities must include the following in the summary of significant accounting policies:

Accounting standards require all reporting entities to disclose that accounting standards allow certain presentations and disclosures to be modified, if needed, to prevent the disclosure of classified information.

Reporting entities must not disclose application of SFFAS 56, *Classified Activities*, including any interpretations of SFFAS 56.

Fiduciary Activities
Disclose that fiduciary cash and Other Assets are not assets of the Federal Government, are not recognized on the Balance Sheet, and are assets of a non-federal party for which the Federal Government is responsible. See SFFAS 31, paragraphs 10 and 17 through 24.

Parent-Child Reporting
Each "parent" or transferring entity involved in an allocation transfer with another Federal entity must explain that there are amounts reported in its net cost of operations, changes in net position, and budgetary resources that reflect activity performed by another Federal entity. Each Federal entity with "child" or receiving accounts involved in an allocation transfer must explain that the child account performed an activity that is being reported in the parent's financial statements. Both the parent and child must disclose the names of the other Federal entities involved in the transfers; amounts need not be included in the note. Below is an illustrative example.

> The ***[Reporting Entity]*** is a party to allocation transfers with other Federal agencies as both a transferring (parent) entity and/or a receiving (child) entity. Allocation transfers are legal delegations by one entity of its authority to obligate budget authority and outlay funds to another entity. A separate fund account (allocation account) is created in the U.S. Treasury as a subset of the parent fund account for tracking and reporting purposes. All allocation transfers of balances are credited to this account, and subsequent obligations and outlays incurred by the child entity are charged to this allocation account as they execute the delegated activity on behalf of the parent entity. Generally, all financial activity related to these allocation transfers (e.g., budget authority, obligations, outlays) is reported in the financial statements of the parent entity from which the underlying legislative authority, appropriations and budget apportionments are derived. Exceptions to this general rule affecting the ***[Reporting Entity]*** include the Executive Office of the President and Funds transferred from the Judicial Branch to the Department of Justice U.S. Marshals Service, for whom the ***[Reporting Entity]*** is the child in the allocation transfer but, per OMB guidance, will report all activity relative to these allocation transfers in the ***[Reporting Entity's]*** financial statements. In addition to these funds, the ***[Reporting Entity]*** allocates funds, as the parent, to the ***[List other Federal agencies]***. The ***[Reporting Entity]*** receives allocation transfers, as the child, from the ***[List other Federal agencies]***.

Pension, ORB, and OPEB Reporting
Entities that report liabilities for Federal employee pensions, ORB, and OPEB, including veterans' compensation, should disclose the entity's policy regarding consistency in the number of historical rates used to calculate the average historical Treasury rates from one reporting period to the next. See SFFAS 33, paragraph 31, and SFFAS 5, paragraph 66.

SOSI Reporting
Entities that prepare a SOSI should explain that SOSI amounts are estimates based on current conditions, that such conditions may change in the future, and that actual cost may vary, sometimes greatly, from estimates per SFFAS 37. Below is an example that entities could include in Note 1.

> The financial statements are based on the selection of accounting policies and the application of significant accounting estimates, some of which require management to make significant assumptions. Further, the estimates are based on current conditions that may change in the future. Actual results could differ materially from the estimated amounts. The financial statements include information to assist in understanding the effect of changes in assumptions to the related information.

Note Disclosures Related to the Balance Sheet

II.3.8.2. Note 2: Non-entity Assets

Disclose intragovernmental non-entity assets separately from other non-entity assets. Provide other information needed (including for example, references to other notes, such as Note 13) to understand the nature of the non-entity assets. See SFFAS 1 for further information.

	202X
Intragovernmental Assets:	
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ -
Investments, Net	-
Accounts Receivable, Net	-
Loans Receivable, Net	-
Other	-
Total Intragovernmental Assets	-
Other than Intragovernmental Assets:	
[Cash and] [Other Monetary Assets]	-
Accounts Receivable, Net	-
Taxes Receivable, Net	-
Loans Receivable, Net	-
Inventory and Related Property	-
Other	-
Total Other than Intragovernmental Assets	-
Total Non-Entity Assets	-
Total Entity Assets	-
Total Assets	$ -

II.3.8.3. Note 3: Fund Balance with Treasury

Status of Fund Balance with Treasury. Disclose the total of the entity's FBWT, as reflected in the entity's general ledger and represented by unobligated and obligated balances. Unobligated and obligated balances presented in this section may not equal related amounts reported on the Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources. This is because unobligated and obligated balances on the Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources are supported by both FBWT and other budgetary resources that do not affect FBWT (e.g., unfunded contract authority; authority to borrow from Treasury; investments in U.S. Treasury securities; and unfilled customer orders from Federal sources without cash advances and budgetary receivables from Federal sources,

both of which increase unobligated balances and reduce obligated balances with no effect on FBWT).

Include in Non-Budgetary FBWT both FBWT in unavailable receipt accounts, clearing accounts, etc., that do not have budget authority and non-budgetary FBWT recognized on the Balance Sheet (e.g., non-fiduciary deposit funds).

Unobligated balances may include amounts that are not available for current use and are restricted to future use. Restrictions on such amounts should be disclosed pursuant to SFFAS 1, paragraph 38.

Other FBWT Information. Explain any discrepancies between FBWT as reflected in the entity's general ledger and the Balance in Treasury accounts. Disclose any other information necessary for understanding the nature of the Fund Balance. For example, as stated in Note 1, a reporting entity may disclose, at management's discretion, that FBWT is an asset to the reporting entity, but not to the Government as a whole (because it is a liability of the General Fund). In addition, the reporting entity may disclose factors that increase FBWT (e.g., appropriations) and decrease FBWT (e.g., disbursements). Also, the entity may explain that when disbursements are made, Treasury finances those disbursements in the same way it finances all other disbursements, using some combination of receipts, other inflows, and borrowing from the public (if there is a budget deficit).

	202X	
Status of Fund Balance with Treasury		
Unobligated Balance	$	-
Obligated Balance not yet Disbursed		-
Non-Budgetary Fund Balance with Treasury		-
Total Fund Balance with Treasury	**$**	**-**

II.3.8.4. Note 4: Cash and Other Monetary Assets

Disclose the nature and reasons for any restrictions on cash and other monetary assets in accordance with SFFAS 1, paragraphs 27 to 30, and SFFAS 3, paragraphs 59 to 61 and 65 to 66. Non-entity cash is cash that a reporting entity collects and holds in a custodial capacity for the U.S. Treasury or other Federal entity. Non-entity cash is always restricted cash. Also disclose bid deposits held in commercial banks and any restrictions on the use or conversion of cash denominated in foreign currencies and the significant effects, if any, on net position of changes in the exchange rate that occur after the end of the reporting period and before the issuance of financial statements. Provide other information, as appropriate, such as the valuation rate of gold.

	202X
Cash	$ -
Foreign Currency	-
Other Monetary Assets	
(1) Gold	-
(2) Special Drawing Rights	-
(3) U.S. Reserves in the IMF	-
(4) Other	-
Total Other Monetary Assets	-
Total	**$ -**

II.3.8.5. Note 5: Investments, Net

For investments in marketable and market-based Treasury securities held to maturity, disclose market value and acquisition cost in accordance with SFFAS 1, paragraphs 72. Group investments by type of security (marketable or market-based) and multiply the security market price as of the reporting date by the number of securities held as of the reporting date. For investments in intragovernmental securities for Funds from Dedicated Collections, also disclose information in accordance with SFFAS 27, paragraphs 27 and 28.

Intragovernmental Investments as of September 30, 202X

	Cost / Acquisition Value	Amortization Method	Amortized (Premium) Discount	Interest Receivable	Net Investments	Unrealized Gain / (Loss)	Market Value
Intragovernmental Investments	$ -	-	-	-	-	-	$ -
Total Intragovernmental Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

For other than intragovernmental investments, disclose fair value information as shown below.

Use a short investment description and disclose the fair value measurements hierarchy classification (Levels 1, 2, 3 or Other). The investment description should reflect the type of investment and may reflect, if relevant, a Federal program name.

- Level 1 reflects the unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets that the reporting entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 reflects inputs other than quoted prices in Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset.
- Level 3 reflects unobservable inputs for the asset.
- "Other" includes investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share of the investment and have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy; for these amounts, provide a description of investments.

Fair Value Measurement of Other than Intragovernmental Investments as of September 30, 202X

Investment Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other	Total
Debt Securities	$ -	-	-	-	$ -
Equity Securities	-	-	-	-	-
Other Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fair Value Measurements	$ -	-	-	-	$ -

If the reporting entity's other than intragovernmental investments are reported on the Balance Sheet using a method other than fair value, the reporting entity should reconcile the total fair value measurements disclosed in the table to the amount reported on the Balance Sheet.

Significant entities should also disclose a reconciliation of investment activity for other than intragovernmental securities, as shown below.

Reconciliation of Investment Activity for Other than Intragovernmental Securities

	20XX (CY)
Beginning Balance	$ -
Valuation Adjustments	-
(Loss) / Gain on Sales / Dispositions	-
Acquisition of Investments	-
Sale / Repayment of Investments	-
Change in Accrued Dividend / Interest Income	-
Other	-
Ending Balance	**$ -**

Significant entities required to prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting standards other than those promulgated by FASAB will be contacted by Fiscal Service for securities and investment information (including fair value information) necessary for the audit of the Government-wide statements.

II.3.8.6. Note 6: Accounts Receivable, Net

Disclose gross receivables, the method used to estimate the allowance for uncollectible accounts, and the net amount due. Include accounts receivables (e.g., premiums or fees) related to the administration of direct or guaranteed loans programs; do not include loan, interest, or foreclosed property receivables related to direct or guaranteed loans, which are reported in Note 8.

As noted in Section II.3.2.3, Assets, gross receivables must be reduced to net realizable value by an allowance for doubtful accounts (estimated uncollectible amounts) in accordance with SFFAS 1 and Technical Bulletin 2020-1, *Loss Allowance for Intragovernmental Receivables*. Loss allowance recognition for intragovernmental receivables does not alter the statutory requirements for the debtor agency to make the payment or for the collecting agency to seek and

obtain payment. Entities should document their policies regarding allowances and criteria for assessing collectability.

Disclose separately criminal restitution that is included in accounts receivable if the amount is material to the entity, including the gross amount of receivables related to criminal restitution orders monitored by the entity and the estimate of net realizable value determined to be collectible.

II.3.8.7. Note 7: Taxes Receivable, Net

Disclose gross taxes receivable, the allowance for uncollectible taxes receivable, net taxes receivable, and the method used to compute the allowance for uncollectible taxes.

II.3.8.8. Note 8: Loans Receivable, Net and Loan Guarantee Liabilities

Loans receivable include direct loans, loans purchased, and loans acquired through subrogation resulting from loan guarantees.

Tables A through P illustrate the required financial disclosures for loans receivable, net and loan guarantee liabilities and must be supplemented by narrative. Throughout the Note 8 guidance, references to years are fiscal years unless otherwise stated.

Credit program activities under section 506(a) of Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA), as amended, are subject to the requirements below. FCRA exempts the credit activities of certain agencies, such as Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Tennessee Valley Authority, from FCRA requirements; these credit activities are not subject to the requirements below.

A. Direct Loan and Loan Guarantee Programs:

List the direct loan and / or loan guarantee programs administered by the reporting entity:

(1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____

Disclose that direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments made post-1991 and the resulting direct loans or loan guarantees are governed by FCRA. SFFAS 2 requires that the present value of the subsidy costs, which arises from interest rate differentials, interest supplements, and defaults (net of recoveries, fee offsets, and other cash flows) associated with direct loans and loan guarantees, be recognized as a cost in the year the direct or guaranteed loan is disbursed.

Direct loans are reported net of an allowance for subsidy at present value and loan guarantee liabilities are reported at present value.

Pre-1992 direct loans and loan guarantees may be immaterial, in which case detailed information regarding pre-1992 activity need not be disclosed; however, summarized information may need to

be disclosed to show the composition of amounts reported on the Balance Sheet.[23]

Disclose whether pre-1992 direct loans and loan guarantees are reported on a present value basis or under the allowance-for-loss method.

Under the allowance-for-loss method, the nominal amount of the direct loans is reduced by an allowance for uncollectible amounts and the liability for loan guarantees is the amount the entity estimates will more likely than not require a future cash outflow to pay default claims.

Under the present value method, the nominal amount of direct loans is reduced by an allowance equal to the difference between the nominal amount and the present value of the expected net cash flows from the loans. The liability for loan guarantees is the present value of expected net cash outflows due to the loan guarantees.

Depending on the reporting method selected by management for pre-1992 direct loans and loan guarantees, agencies should choose the appropriate format from the alternatives shown in Tables B, H, and K below. Agencies should follow either the net present value method or the allowance-for-loss method, but not both, and may not change from one method to the other without the advance approval of OMB.

Disclose that the net loans receivable or the value of assets related to direct loans is not the same as expected proceeds from selling the loans.

When the reporting entity has made payments on behalf of borrowers that should be collected from the borrowers, the resulting receivables must be reported in the same column as loans receivable for either direct loans or defaulted guaranteed loans.

Receivables related to administrative costs of operating these programs must be reported as accounts receivable in Note 6, not as credit program receivables in Note 8.

Narrative. Provide other information related to direct loan and loan guarantee programs, as appropriate, including a description of the characteristics of the loan programs, any commitments to guarantee, management's method for accruing interest revenue and recording interest receivable, and management's policy for accruing interest on non-performing loans.

Disclose events and changes in economic conditions, other risk factors, legislation, credit policies, and subsidy estimation methodologies and assumptions that have had a significant and measurable effect on subsidy rates, subsidy expense, and subsidy reestimates. Include events and changes that have occurred and are more likely than not to have a significant impact even if the effects are not measurable at the reporting date. Changes in legislation or credit policies include changes in borrowers' eligibility, the levels of fees or interest rates charged to borrowers, the maturity terms of loans, and the percentage of a private loan that is guaranteed.

Explain the nature of any modifications made, the discount rate used in calculating the modification cost, and the basis for recognizing a gain or loss related to the modification. If

[23] Although materiality applies equally to post-1991 direct loans and loan guarantees, it is being raised throughout this note in the context of pre-1992 activity because of the likelihood that many of those amounts are or will soon become immaterial.

appropriate, disclose the subsidy expense resulting from reestimates that is included in the financial statements, but not reported in the budget until the following year.

With respect to the foreclosed property reported in Sections B, C, H, and I, disclose:

- Changes from prior year's accounting methods, if any;
- Restrictions on the use/disposal of the property;
- Number of properties held and average holding period by type or category; and
- Number of properties for which foreclosure proceedings were in process at the end of the period.

B. Direct Loans Obligated Prior to FY 1992 [specify Present Value or Allowance for Loss Method and change column header (5) accordingly]:

Pre-1992 direct loans may be immaterial, in which case the program-level detail required in Part B need not be disclosed (although totals for columns 2 through 6 should be disclosed). For each program with material pre-1992 direct loans, report the information shown above and specify in column 5 whether the present value method or the allowance-for-loss method is used. Report in column 4 the estimated net realizable value of related foreclosed property and report in column 5 the present value allowance or the allowance for loan losses. The sum of columns 2 through 4 less column 5 is reported as the value of assets related to direct loans (column 6).

Direct Loans Obligated Prior to FY 1992

[Specify present value or allowance for loss method and change column header (5) accordingly]

(1) Direct Loan Programs	(2) Loans Receivable, Gross	(3) Interest Receivable	(4) Foreclosed Property	(5) Present Value Allowance / Allowance for Loan Losses	(6) Direct Loans, Net
(1) _____	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
(2) _____	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

C. Direct Loans Obligated Post-1991:

For each program with post-1991 direct loans, report loans receivable, gross; interest and fees receivable; and the estimated value of related foreclosed property in columns 2, 3, and 4, respectively. Fees receivable (here and in Tables H and I) are for fees associated with loans receivable and foreclosed property; fees receivable do not include fees related to the administration of direct loan or loan guarantee programs, which should be reflected in Note 6.

Foreclosed property associated with post-1991 direct and acquired defaulted guaranteed loans will be valued at the net present value of the projected cash flows associated with the property. For more information, refer to SFFAS 2, paragraphs 57-60, and SFFAS 3, paragraphs 79-91.

Report the related allowance for subsidy cost in contra account in column 5 and report the sum of columns 2 through 5 as the value of assets related to direct loans (column 6).

Direct Loans Obligated Post-1991

(1) Direct Loan Programs	(2) Loans Receivable, Gross	(3) Interest and Fees Receivable	(4) Foreclosed Property	(5) Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)	(6) Direct Loans, Net
(1) _____	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
(2) _____	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

D. Total Amount of Direct Loans Disbursed Post-1991:

Report the total amount of direct loans disbursed for each program.

Total Amount of Direct Loans Disbursed Post-1991

Direct Loan Programs	202X
(1) _____	$ -
(2) _____	$ -
Total	$ -

E. Subsidy Expense for Direct Loan Programs by Component:

Disclose for each program the information shown below.

E1. Subsidy Expense for New Direct Loans Disbursed: Disclose the information shown above. The interest rate differential is the difference between the interest rate charged to the borrowers and the discount rate used to calculate the present value of the direct loans and the subsidy costs. Estimated defaults are calculated net of recoveries. Column 5 should include the present value of other cash flows such as prepayments.

E2. Direct Loan Modifications and Reestimates: Column 2 should reflect the subsidy expense for all modifications of direct loans previously disbursed, whether pre-1992 or post-1991. Column 5 should reflect the sum of columns 3 and 4.

E3. Total Direct Loan Subsidy Expense: This is the total subsidy expense for direct loans, modifications, and reestimates.

Subsidy Expense for Direct Loan Programs by Component

E1. Subsidy Expense for New Direct Loans Disbursed:

(1) Direct Loan Programs	(2) Interest Differential	(3) Defaults	(4) Fees and Other Collections	(5) Other	(6) Total
(1) _____	$ -	-	-	-	$ -
(2) _____	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ -	-	-	-	$ -

E2. Modifications and Reestimates:

(1) Direct Loan Programs	(2) Total Modifications	(3) Interest Rate Reestimates	(4) Technical Reestimates	(5) Total Reestimates
(1) _____	$ -	-	-	$ -
(2) _____	-	-	-	-
Total	$ -	-	-	$ -

E3. Total Direct Loan Subsidy Expense:

Direct Loan Programs	Current Year
(1) _____	$ -
(2) _____	-
Total	$ -

F. Subsidy Rates for Direct Loans by Program and Component:

Disclose for each program the information shown below, with defaults estimated net of recoveries. The subsidy rate is the dollar amount of the total subsidy or a subsidy component as a percentage of the direct loans obligated in the cohort and should be consistent with the rates published in the Federal Credit Supplement to the current year Budget. Use trend data to show significant fluctuations in subsidy rates and explain the underlying causes for the fluctuations.

Budget Subsidy Rates for Direct Loans for the Current Year's Cohorts

Direct Loan Programs	Interest Differential	Defaults	Fees and Other Collections	Other	Total
(1) _____	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%
(2) _____	-%	-%	-%	-%	-%

Also disclose the following:

The subsidy rates disclosed pertain only to the current year's cohorts. These rates cannot be applied to the direct loans disbursed during the current reporting year to yield the subsidy expense. The subsidy expense for new loans reported in the current year could result from disbursements of loans from both current year cohorts and prior year(s) cohorts. The subsidy expense reported in the current year also includes modifications and reestimates.

G. Schedule for Reconciling Subsidy Cost Allowance Balances (Post-1991 Direct Loans):

Display the information shown below for outstanding direct loans reported in the Balance Sheet for direct loans obligated on or after October 1, 1991. Reporting entities are encouraged but not required to display reconciliations for direct loans obligated prior to October 1, 1991, in schedules separate from the direct loans obligated after September 30, 1991.

Schedule for Reconciling Subsidy Cost Allowance Balances (Post-1991 Direct Loans)

	202X
Beginning Balance of the Subsidy Cost Allowance	**$ -**
Add Total Subsidy Expense for Direct Loans Disbursed During the Reporting Years as Shown in E1	-
Adjustments:	-
(A) Loan Modifications	-
(B) Fees Received	-
(C) Foreclosed Property Acquired	-
(D) Loans Written Off	-
(E) Subsidy Allowance Amortization	-
(F) Other	-
Ending Balance of the Subsidy Cost Allowance Before Reestimates	-
Add or Subtract Total Subsidy Reestimates as Shown in E2	-
Ending Balance of the Subsidy Cost Allowance	**$ -**

H. Defaulted Guaranteed Loans from Pre-1992 Guarantees [specify Present Value or Allowance-for-Loss Method and change column header (5) accordingly]:

Pre-1992 loan guarantees may be immaterial, in which case the program-level detail in Part H need not be disclosed (although the totals for columns 2 through 6 should be disclosed). If the pre-1992 guarantees are material, disclose the information shown below and specify in column 5 whether the present value method or the allowance-for-loss method is used. Report the estimated net realizable value of related foreclosed property in column 4 and the present value allowance or allowance for loan losses in column 5. The sum of columns 2 through 4 less column 5 is reported as value of assets related to defaulted guaranteed loans receivable, net (column 6).

Defaulted Guaranteed Loans from Pre-1992 Guarantees

[Specify present value or allowance for loss method and change column header (5) accordingly]

(1) Loan Guarantee Programs	(2) Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Gross	(3) Interest and Fees Receivable	(4) Foreclosed Property	(5) Present Value Allowance / Allowance for Loan Losses	(6) Value of Assets Related to Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Net
(1) _____	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
(2) _____	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

I. Defaulted Guaranteed Loans from Post-1991 Guarantees:

For each program with post-1991 loan guarantees, report the information shown below. Report the related allowance for subsidy cost in the contra account in column 5. Report the sum of columns 2 through 5 as the value of assets related to defaulted guaranteed loans receivable, net (column 6). For foreclosed property, see the instructions for Section C. The sum of the amounts reported in column 6 of Sections B, C, H, and I above, must equal the amount reported on the Balance Sheet as loans receivables and related foreclosed property, net.

Defaulted Guaranteed Loans from Post-1991 Guarantees

(1) Loan Guarantee Programs	(2) Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Gross	(3) Interest and Fees Receivable	(4) Foreclosed Property	(5) Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)	(6) Value of Assets Related to Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable, Net
(1) _____	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
(2) _____	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

J. Guaranteed Loans Outstanding:

-

For each loan guarantee program, disclose the information shown below.

Guaranteed Loans Outstanding

J1. Guaranteed Loans Outstanding:

(1) Loan Guarantee Programs	(2) Outstanding Principal of Guaranteed Loans, Face Value	(3) Amount of Outstanding Principal Guaranteed
(1) _____	$ -	$ -
(2) _____	-	-
Total	-	-

J2. New Guaranteed Loans Disbursed (CY):

Loan Guarantee Programs	Principal of Guaranteed Loans, Face Value	Amount of Principal Guaranteed
(1) _____	- -	-
(2) _____	-	-
Total	-	-

K. Liability for Loan Guarantees [specify Present Value or Estimated Future Default Claims Method and change column (2) header accordingly]:

Pre-1992 loan guarantees may be immaterial, in which case the detailed information required in Part K need not be disclosed. For each program with material pre-1992 loan guarantees, disclose the information shown below. If the present value method is used to calculate the liability, report in column 2 the present value of liabilities for losses on pre-1992 loan guarantees. If the estimated future default claims method is used, report in column 2 the estimated future default claims.

For each program with post-1991 loan guarantees, report in column 3 the present value of the estimated net cash flows (outflows less inflows) to be paid as a result of the guarantees. Report the total of columns 2 and 3 as total guarantee liabilities (column 4).

Liability for Loan Guarantees

[Specify present value or estimated future default claims method and change column (2) header accordingly]

(1) Loan Guarantee Programs	(2) Liabilities for Losses on Pre-1992 Guarantees, Present Value / Estimated Future	(3) Liabilities for Post-1991 Guarantees, Present Value	(4) Loan Guarantee Liabilities for Loan Guarantees
(1) _____	$ -	$ -	$ -
(2) _____	-	-	-
Total	$ -	$ -	$ -

L. Subsidy Expense for Loan Guarantees by Program and Component:

Disclose for each program the total subsidy expense and its components and the subsidy expense for modifications and reestimates, as shown below.

L1. Subsidy Expense for New Loan Guarantees: Disclose for each program the total subsidy expense and its components: interest supplement costs, default costs net of recoveries, fees and other collections (offsetting expense), and other costs. Column 6 is the sum of columns 2 through 5.

L2. Loan Guarantee Modifications and Reestimates: Disclose for each program the subsidy expense for modifications of loan guarantees in guaranteed loans whether pre-1992 or post-1991, reestimates of the subsidy expense for previous loan guarantees by component (interest rate and technical/default), and the sum of the reestimates (column 5).

L3. Total Loan Guarantee Subsidy Expense: Disclose the total subsidy expense for the current (and prior) year's loan guarantees, modifications, and reestimates.

Subsidy Expense for Loan Guarantees by Program and Component

L1. Subsidy Expense for New Loan Guarantees (CY):

(1) Loan Guarantee Programs	(2) Interest Supplements	(3) Defaults	(4) Fees and Other Collections	(5) Other	(6) Total
(1) _____	$ -	-	-	-	$ -
(2) _____	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ -	-	-	-	$ -

L2. Modifications and Reestimates (CY):

(1) Loan Guarantee Programs	(2) Total Modifications	(3) Interest Rate Reestimates	(4) Technical Reestimates	(5) Total Reestimates
(1) _____	$ -	-	-	$ -
(2) _____	-	-	-	-
Total	$ -	-	-	$ -

L3. Total Loan Guarantee Subsidy Expense:

Loan Guarantee Programs	Current Year
(1) _____	$ -
(2) _____	-
Total	$ -

M. Subsidy Rates for Loan Guarantees by Program and Component:

Disclose for each program the subsidy rates for interest supplement costs, default costs net of recoveries, fees and other collections, and other costs estimated for loan guarantees in the current year's Budget for the current year's cohorts. The subsidy rate is the dollar amount of the total subsidy or subsidy component expressed as a percentage of guarantees committed for the cohort and should be consistent with the rates published in the Federal Credit Supplement to the Budget. Entities may use trend data to show significant fluctuations in rates and should explain the underlying causes for the fluctuations.

Budget Subsidy Rates for Loan Guarantees for the Current Year's Cohorts

Loan Guarantee Programs	Interest Supplements	Defaults	Fees and Other Collections	Other	Total
(1) _____	-	-	-	-	-
(2) _____	-	-	-	-	-

Also disclose the following:

The subsidy rates disclosed pertain only to the current year's cohorts. These rates cannot be applied to the guarantees of loans disbursed during the current reporting year to yield the subsidy expense. The subsidy expense for new loan guarantees reported in the current

year could result from disbursements of loans from both current year cohorts and prior year(s) cohorts. The subsidy expense reported in the current year also includes modifications and reestimates.

N. Schedule for Reconciling Loan Guarantee Liability Balances (Post-1991 Loan Guarantees):

Show a reconciliation between the beginning and ending balances of the liability for outstanding loan guarantees reported in the Balance Sheet for loan guarantees using the illustrative schedule above. Reporting entities are encouraged but not required to display reconciliations for loan guarantees committed prior to October 1, 1991, in schedules separate from the loan guarantees committed after September 30, 1991.

Schedule for Reconciling Loan Guarantee Liability Balances (Post-1991 Loan Guarantees)

	202X
Beginning Balance of the Loan Guarantee Liabilities	**$ -**
Less Claim Payments to Lenders	-
Add Fees Received	-
Less Interest Supplements Paid	-
Add Foreclosed Property and Loans Acquired	-
Less Interest Revenue on Uninvested Funds	-
Add Interest Expense on Entity Borrowings	-
Add Subsidy Expense	-
Less Negative Subsidy Payments	-
Add Upward Reestimate	-
Less Downward Reestimates	-
Loan Guarantee Modifications	-
Other	-
Ending Balance of the Loan Guarantee Liabilities	**$ -**

O. Administrative Expense:

Report the portions of salaries and other administrative expenses that have been accounted for in support of the direct loan programs and loan guarantee programs. Report the expenses for the individual programs, if material.

Administrative Expenses

Direct Loan Programs		Loan Guarantee Programs	
(1) _____	$ -	(1) _____	$ -
(2) _____	-	(2) _____	-
Total	$ -	Total	$ -

P. Loans Receivable:

To assist in the compilation of the *Financial Report*, significant entities with loans receivable and defaulted guaranteed loans receivable should report a summary table that shows the change in net receivables, as shown in the illustration below. Entities may add or remove lines, as appropriate.

Display the information shown below for loans receivable, net, reported on the Balance Sheet for all direct loans and defaulted guaranteed loans receivable. Reporting entities are encouraged but not required to display reconciliations for direct loans obligated prior to October 1, 1991, in schedules separate from the FCRA direct loans.

Summary Table: Change in Net Receivables

	202X
Beginning Balance of Loans Receivable, Net	**$ -**
Add Loan Disbursements	-
Add Defaulted Loan Claim Payments	-
Less Principal and Interest Payments Received	-
Less Fees Received	-
Less Claim Payments Received	-
Add Interest Accruals	-
Add Foreclosed Property Acquired	-
Less Sale of Foreclosed Property	-
Less Loans Written Off	-
Add Reduction in Subsidy Allowance for Loans Written Off	-
Less Interest Revenue on Uninvested Funds / Add Interest Expense on Borrowings	-
Less Subsidy Expense / Add Negative Subsidy	-
Less Upward Reestimates / Add Downward Reestimates	-
Other Increase / (Decrease) to the Subsidy Allowance	-
Other Changes to the Loan Modifications	-
Allowance for Loan and Interest Loss Adjustments	-
Other Non-Cash Reconciling Items	-
Ending Balance of Loans Receivable, Net	**$ -**

II.3.8.9. Note 9: Inventory and Related Property, Net

Disclose information about each category of inventory and related property, in accordance with SFFAS 3 and TR 4, as noted below.

Inventories: Refer to SFFAS 3**,** paragraphs 26(a)v (deemed cost valuation), 27 (held in reserve for future sale), 29 and 30 (excess, obsolete, and unserviceable inventory), and 35 (required disclosures).

Operating materials and supplies: Refer to SFFAS 3, paragraphs 26(a)v (deemed cost valuation), 45 (held in reserve for future use), 47 (excess, obsolete, and unserviceable inventory) and 50 (required disclosures).

Stockpile materials: Refer to SFFAS 3, paragraphs 26(a)v (deemed cost valuation), 55 (held for sale), and 56 (required disclosures).

Seized property: Refer to SFFAS 3, paragraphs 60 and 66, and TR 4 for disclosures for seizing entities, custodial entities, and entities operating a "central fund" (under SFFAS 3, paragraph 57). For valued property, the entity that operates a central fund is responsible for the disclosures.

For non-valued property, the entity that takes custody and subsequently manages and stores the property is responsible for the disclosures. Entity management has discretion in determining reasonable and acceptable measurement methods for non-valued (prohibited) seized property

(e.g., actual weight and a reasonable estimated metric weight are acceptable measures).

For non-valued seized property, if the entity with reporting responsibility reports an estimate rather than an actual amount, the entity should disclose the methodology used and the limitations of the estimate (e.g., weight includes packaging).

Forfeited property: Refer to SFFAS 3, paragraph 78, and TR 4.

Seized and forfeited digital assets: Disclose the market value (at time of seizure or forfeiture) of the seized or forfeited digital assets if it can be readily determined. See TB 2024-1, paragraphs 28 and 29, and SFFAS 3, paragraphs 66 and 78 for complete requirements.

Foreclosed Property: Refer to SFFAS 3, paragraph 91.

Goods held under price support and stabilization programs: Refer to SFFAS 3**,** paragraph 109**.**

Alternative methods for establishing opening balances for inventory and related property are provided in SFFAS 48, *Opening Balances for Inventory, Operating Materials and Supplies, and Stockpile Materials*.

The asterisked items in the table below (including totals for each of the three main categories) are needed for the *Financial Report* and are encouraged to be disclosed, as shown below, for FY 2025 and will be required for FY 2026; all other items are optional. Significant entities that do not use the table must disclose the asterisked items in the note narrative.

Inventory and Related Property, Net as of September 30, 20XX and 20XX

	202X
Operating Materials and Supplies Categories*	
Operating Materials and Supplies Held for Use	$ -
Operating Materials and Supplies Excess, Obsolete, and Unserviceable*	-
Operating Materials and Supplies Held for Repair	-
Operating Materials and Supplies Held in Reserve for Future Use*	-
Operating Materials and Supplies – Allowance for Loss*	-
Subtotal	-
Inventory Categories*	
Inventory Purchased for Resale*	-
Inventory in Reserve for Future Sale to the Public*	-
Inventory Held for Repair*	-
Inventory Excess, Obsolete, and Unserviceable*	-
Inventory – Raw Materials	-
Inventory – Work-in-Process	-
Inventory – Finished Goods	-
Inventory – Allowance for Loss*	-
Subtotal	-
Stockpile Materials and Supplies Categories*	
Stockpile Materials Held in Reserve	-
Stockpile Materials Held for Sale*	-
Subtotal	-
Other Related Property Categories*	
Forfeited Property Held for Sale	-
Forfeited Property Held for Donation or Use	-
Forfeited Property – Allowance for Loss	-
Commodities Held Under Price and Stabilization Support	-
Other Related Property	-
Other Related Property – Allowance for Loss	-
Subtotal	-
Total	$ -

II.3.8.10. Note 10: Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net

Disclose information about the major classes of PP&E (e.g., buildings, structures, and facilities; furniture, fixtures, and equipment; leasehold improvements; construction in progress; vehicles; internal use software; and land) in accordance with SFFAS 6, paragraph 45; SFFAS 10, paragraph 35 (and 36(f), if applicable); and SFFAS 44, paragraphs 21 and 25.

The following disclosures are required for each major class of PP&E:

- Cost, associated accumulated depreciation, and book value
- Use and general basis of any estimates used
- Estimated useful life
- Method(s) of depreciation
- Capitalization threshold(s), including any changes in threshold(s) during the period
- Restrictions on the use or convertibility of PP&E
- The right-to-use lease assets (and related amortization), including a reference to the note on leases (Note 19).

For leases other than (1) short-term leases, (2) contracts or agreements that transfer ownership, and (3) intragovernmental leases, lessor entities should disclose the information required by SFFAS 54, paragraph 67(b) (with the major asset classes determined by management), and include cross references to Notes 12 and 19, if applicable.

Alternative methods for establishing opening balances for PP&E are provided in SFFAS 50, *Establishing Opening Balances for General Property, Plant, and Equipment: Amending SFFAS 6, SFFAS 10, SFFAS 23 and Rescinding SFFAS 35*.

To support the *Financial Report* compilation process, significant entities should disclose the illustrative reconciliation below, which should include right-to-use lease assets, if applicable. In addition, the components of the changes in PP&E, Net, should be reflected in the Net Cost to Net Outlays reconciliation, as appropriate.

Reconciliation: Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net

	202X
Balance Beginning of Year, Unadjusted	$ -
Effects of Implementation of SFFAS 54 (FY24 only)	-
Balance Beginning of Year, Adjusted	-
Capitalized Acquisitions	-
Right-to-Use Lease Assets	-
Amortization of Right-to-Use Lease Assets	-
Dispositions	-
Transfers in / out without Reimbursement	-
Revaluations	-
Depreciation Expense	-
Donations	-
Other	-
Balance End of Year	$ -

Under SFFAS 59, PP&E land values will be removed from the Balance Sheet beginning in FY 2026. (Note that early adoption is not permitted.) See Section II.3.9.8 for more information. If applicable, entities should include the following in this note: "Information concerning deferred maintenance and repairs and estimated land acreage is discussed in unaudited required supplementary information."

II.3.8.11. Note 11: Stewardship PP&E

Disclose information about heritage assets and stewardship land in accordance with SFFAS 29, paragraphs 25[24] through 27 and paragraph 40, respectively. As applicable, entities should include the following in this note: "Information concerning deferred maintenance and repairs and estimated land acreage is discussed in unaudited required supplementary information."

II.3.8.12. Note 12: Other Assets

Disclose intragovernmental Other Assets separately from other than intragovernmental Other Assets. If numbered line title amounts from the Balance Sheet Template are included in Other Assets because they are immaterial, the proper numbered line title must be disclosed.

[24] SFFAS 29, paragraph 25, expressly states that "no dollar amount should be shown" on the Balance Sheet for heritage assets (which could include stewardship land).

Other Assets

	202X
Intragovernmental Other Assets	
1. _____	$ -
2. _____	-
3. _____	-
Total Intragovernmental Assets	-
Other than Intragovernmental Other Assets	
1. _____	-
2. _____	-
3. _____	-
Total Other than Intragovernmental Other Assets	-
Total Other Assets	$ -

For leases other than (1) short-term leases, (2) contracts or agreements that transfer ownership, and (3) intragovernmental leases, lessor entities should disclose the lease receivables, including the gross amount of receivables, the estimated allowance for uncollectible accounts, and the net amount and include cross references to Notes 10 and 19, if applicable.

II.3.8.13. Note 13: Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources

Disclose intragovernmental liabilities not covered by budgetary resources separately from Other Liabilities not covered by budgetary resources and provide other information needed to understand the nature of liabilities not covered by budgetary resources.

Generally, debt is classified as not covered by budgetary resources. However, liabilities covered by budgetary resources, include, among other things, direct loan and guaranteed loan financing account debt to Treasury.

Include in liabilities not covered by budgetary resources lease liabilities for which budgetary resources have not yet been provided (regardless of whether the lease contract underlying the liability contains a cancellation clause that could be exercised in the future). See the discussion of Other Liabilities in Section II.3.2.4. Disclose the lease liability amount not covered by budgetary resources in this note if it is material. Also, pursuant to SFFAS 1, paragraph 86, disclose the amount of other current liabilities (i.e., liabilities required to be paid within a year) that are not covered by budgetary resources either here or in Note 18.

	202X
Intragovernmental Liabilities	
(1) Accounts Payable	$ -
(2) (A) Federal Debt Securities Held by Government Accounts	-
(B) Debt	-
(3) Other	-
Total Intragovernmental Liabilities	-
Other than Intragovernmental Liabilities	
(1) Accounts Payable	-
(2) Federal Debt Securities Held by the Public	-
(3) Federal Employee Salary, Leave, & Benefits Payable	-
(4) Pension, Post-Employment, & Veterans Benefits Payable	-
(5) Environmental and Disposal Liabilities	-
(6) Benefits Due and Payable	-
(7) Other Liabilities	-
Total Other than Intragovernmental Liabilities	-
Total Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources	-
Total Liabilities Covered by Budgetary Resources	-
Total Liabilities Not Requiring Budgetary Resources	-
Total Liabilities	$ -

As stated in Note 1 in Section II.3.8.1 and at management's discretion, entities may include the following or similar language:

> Liabilities not covered by budgetary resources require future congressional action whereas liabilities covered by budgetary resources reflect prior congressional action. Regardless of when the congressional action occurs, when the liabilities are liquidated, Treasury will finance the liquidation in the same way that it finances all other disbursements, using some combination of receipts, other inflows, and borrowing from the public (if there is a budget deficit).

Liabilities that do not require the use of budgetary resources may be covered by assets that are not budgetary resources to the entity (and may be discussed in Note 2 or elsewhere in the Notes). Entities with material amounts of liabilities in this category, such as liabilities for non-fiduciary deposit funds, should provide a brief description of those liabilities.

See Section II.3.2.4, Liabilities, for definitions of the three types of liabilities.

II.3.8.14. Note 14: 14A Federal Debt and Interest Payable and 14B, Debt

Note 14A: Federal Debt and Interest Payable

This table should be used only by **entities issuing debt securities**, including Treasury (and the Federal Financing Bank), the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Communications Commission, and the National Archives and Records Administration.

Lines A(1) and A(2) should be reported only by Treasury other than the Federal Financing Bank. Line B is agency debt issued under special financing authorities (e.g., Federal Housing Administration debentures, and Tennessee Valley Authority bonds) and Federal Financing Bank securities issued to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. For both lines A and B, debt securities held by Government accounts should be reported separately from debt securities held by the public. Net new borrowings/repayment should not include amounts that result from refinancing.

Other Federal Debt Information should include (1) the names of the agencies other than Treasury to which intragovernmental debt is owed, (2) the amounts owed, and (3) any other information relevant to the debt securities (e.g., redemption or call of debts owed to the public before maturity dates, write-offs of debts owed Treasury or the Federal Financing Bank).

Federal Debt and Interest Payable as of September 30, 202X

	Beginning Balance	New Borrowings / (Repayment), Net	Subtotal at Par	Premium / (Discount) Ending Balance	Debt Principal	Interest Payable	Ending Balance
A. Treasury Securities							
(1) Intragovernmental	$ -	-	-	-	-	-	$ -
(2) Held by the Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Treasury Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Agency Securities							
(1) Intragovernmental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Held by the Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Agency Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Total Debt Securities							
(1) Intragovernmental Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Debt Securities Held by the Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Securities	$ -	-	-	-	-	-	$ -

Note 14B: Debt

This illustrative table below is for debt other than securities owed by reporting entities to other Federal agencies or the public and may be modified at management's discretion (e.g., the illustrative table in Circular A-136 dated May 19, 2023, may be used in lieu of this illustrative table). This would include debt (payment certificates) of the Export-Import Bank and amounts owed to the Federal Financing Bank, Treasury other than the Federal Financing Bank, other Federal agencies, and the public. It also includes direct loan and guaranteed loan financing account debt (owed to Treasury other than the Federal Financing Bank).

Source of Debt	202X Beginning Balance	Borrowing	Repayment	Interest	Ending Balance
Debt Owed to the Federal Financing Bank	$ -	-	-	-	$ -
Debt Owed to Treasury other than the FFB	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Owed to Other Federal Agencies	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Owed to the Public	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt	$ -	-	-	-	$ -

II.3.8.15. Note 15: Federal Employee [and Veterans] Benefits Payable

This Note should exclude "veterans" from the title if it is not applicable to the entity. It should include disclosures for both Balance Sheet Template lines 29 and 30, if applicable. If the Note covers both lines 29 and 30, the disclosure should include a table showing the significant amounts for each line that sum to each of the two Balance Sheet line items.

In accordance with SFFAS 5 and SFFAS 33, entities responsible for administering pensions, ORB (including post-retirement health, life insurance), and OPEB (including veterans' compensation, burial, and education benefits) should disclose a reconciliation of beginning and ending pension, ORB, and OPEB liability balances, broken out by program, as shown in the illustrative reconciliation.

Significant pension, ORB, and OPEB programs should be presented individually in separate columns along with an "all other" column, if applicable, and a "total" column for each line item.

To support the preparation of the *Financial Report*, all amounts for pension, post-retirement health, and life insurance must be disclosed separately even if immaterial.

Entities responsible for administering pensions, ORB, and OPEB should also disclose information related to assets (see SFFAS 33, paragraph 25, and SFFAS 5, paragraphs 68 and 85).

In addition, these entities should disclose information about discount rates (see SFFAS 33, paragraphs 28 and 31) and other assumptions (see SFFAS 33, paragraph 35, and SFFAS 5, paragraphs 67, and 83).

To support the preparation of the *Financial Report*, entities responsible for administering pensions must disclose the rates of interest and inflation, projected salary increases, and the cost-of-living adjustment used to determine the pension liability and related expense. Separate rates must be disclosed for the Federal Employees' Retirement System, the Civil Service Retirement System, and the military retirement system. If a pension plan uses assumptions that differ from those used by the Civil Service Retirement System, the Federal Employees' Retirement System, and the Military Retirement System, the plan should disclose how and why its assumptions differ.

To support the preparation of the *Financial Report*, entities responsible for administering post-retirement health benefits must disclose the rate of interest, the single equivalent medical cost trend rate, and the ultimate medical trend rate used to determine the health benefits liability and related expense.

Entities responsible for administering civilian life insurance benefits must disclose the rates of interest and salary increases used to determine the life insurance benefits liability and related expense.

Entities responsible for workers compensation benefits should disclose the cost-of living adjustments and the consumer price index-medical used to determine the benefits liability and related expense.

Entities responsible for veterans' compensation and burial benefits should disclose the single-equivalent discount rate and the long-term cost-of-living adjustment used to determine the benefits liability and related expense. In addition, the accounting policy that explains why only amounts due and payable are reflected as a liability for the Veteran Pension program should be disclosed and the present value of projected future payments for the program should be reported in the MD&A.

	20XX (CY)
Beginning Liability Balance	$ -
Expense:	
Normal Cost	-
Interest on the Liability Balance	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss	
From Experience	-
From Assumption Changes	-
Prior Service Costs from Plan Changes	-
Other	-
Total Expense	-
Less Amounts Paid	-
Ending Liability Balance	$ -

II.3.8.16. Note 16: Environmental and Disposal Liabilities

Disclose information about environmental and disposal liabilities in accordance with SFFAS 5 paragraphs 19-42; SFFAS 6, paragraphs 107-111 and TR 2, *Determining Probable and Reasonably Estimable for Environmental Liabilities in the Federal Government.* See Interpretation 9 for liabilities involving multiple component entities (cited in Section II.3.2.4 above).

Also disclose information about liabilities related to friable and non-friable asbestos cleanup costs deemed probable but not reasonably estimable in accordance with paragraphs 48 and 49 of Technical Bulletin 2006-1.

The environmental and disposal liabilities line item includes both non-legal contingent and non-contingent environmental and disposal liabilities. Contingent liabilities related to litigation reported in the agency legal letter and/or management schedule, including environmental and disposal related litigation, are reported in the Other Liabilities line item.

This note should include a reference to Note 20 if non-legal environmental and disposal contingencies are disclosed in Note 20.

II.3.8.17. Note 17: Insurance Programs

Entities with exchange transaction insurance programs other than life insurance need to make disclosures as specified in SFFAS 51 paragraphs 38-41.

In addition, entities with non-exchange transaction insurance programs need to make disclosures as specified in SFFAS 51 paragraphs 49-52.

Lastly, entities with life insurance programs need to make disclosures as specified in SFFAS 51 paragraphs 65-68 in the pensions, other post-employment, and veterans benefits payable note (in Note 15).

II.3.8.18. Note 18: Other Liabilities

Disclose intragovernmental and other than intragovernmental Other Liabilities separately and provide other information necessary to understand the nature of Other Liabilities. Other Liabilities, both material and immaterial amounts, must be reported in GTAS using the proper USSGL account. To support the preparation of the Government-wide statements, the Other Liabilities shown below must be disclosed and any immaterial amounts for the numbered line titles in the Balance Sheet Template must also be disclosed. Also, pursuant to SFFAS 1, paragraph 86, disclose the amount of other current liabilities (i.e., liabilities required to be paid within a year) that are not covered by budgetary resources either here or in Note 13.

For intragovernmental amounts, entities may use the USSGL crosswalk titles or they may use their own line titles. For other than intragovernmental Other Liabilities, the separate lines should reflect only those shown in the USSGL crosswalk in the TFM. (See Note 36 for a hyperlink to the crosswalk.)

Other Liabilities		
	202X	
Intragovernmental Other Liabilities		
(1)	$	-
(2)		-
(3)		-
Total Intragovernmental Other Liabilities		-
Other than Intragovernmental Other Liabilities		
(1) Contingent Liabilities		-
(2) Allocation of Special Drawing Rights		-
(3) Actuarial Liabilities for Treasury-Managed and Department of Labor-Managed Benefit Programs		-
(4) Other Liabilities without Related Budgetary Obligations		-
(5) Other Liabilities with Related Budgetary Obligations		-
(6) Lease Liability		-
(7) Unearned Lease Revenue		-
(8)		-
Total Other than Intragovernmental Other Liabilities		-
Total Other Liabilities	$	-

Legal liabilities reported in this note must be consistent with accrued probable contingencies reported in the Commitments and Contingencies note (Note 20) and the total probable legal

matters reported on the agency management schedule. A reference to the leases note (Note 19) should be included for any lease liabilities and unearned lease revenue included in the table in this note.

II.3.8.19. Note 19: Leases

See Section II.3.2.3 and II.3.2.4 for a discussion of lease assets and liabilities.

Lessee entities should disclose:

- intragovernmental leases information (pursuant to SFFAS 54, paragraph 37 and TR 20, paragraph 17), with major asset categories determined by management and with all payments required by the lease[25] treated as lease expenses;
- information about leases other than (1) short-term leases, (2) contracts or agreements that transfer ownership, and (3) intragovernmental leases pursuant to SFFAS 54, paragraphs 54, 88, [26] 92 and 93 (with a range of discount rates disclosed if multiple rates were used for the lease liability); and
- the following information about future lease payments, pursuant to SFFAS 54, paragraph 54. The total principal should equal the lease liability and the years should be shown individually for the first five years, in five-year increments thereafter. See the illustrative table below for a ten-year lease for the current year. Agencies deviating from the table below should separately disclose in the note the amounts for principal and interest.

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
CY + 1	$ -	$ -	$ -
CY + 2	-	-	-
CY + 3	-	-	-
CY + 4	-	-	-
CY + 5	-	-	-
CY + 6 through 10	-	-	-
Total	$ -	$ -	$ -

Lessor entities should disclose:

- intragovernmental leases information pursuant to SFFAS 54, paragraph 38;
- information about leases other than (1) short-term leases, (2) contracts or agreements that transfer ownership, and (3) intragovernmental leases pursuant to SFFAS 54, paragraphs 67, 88, 92, and 93; and
- information about the future lease payments included in the lease receivable "if the entity's principal ongoing operations consist of leasing assets through the use of non-intragovernmental leases", pursuant to SFFAS 54, paragraph 68. The total principal should equal the lease receivable, gross and the years should be shown individually for the first five years and in five-year increments thereafter until the end of the lease term. See the illustrative table below for a ten-year lease for the current year.

[25] Components of the lease payments or lease expenses (e.g., any utility, tax, maintenance amounts included in lease payments) need not be disclosed, but may be disclosed at management's discretion.

[26] Paragraph 88 specifies disclosures for a Federal lessee of a non-federal lessor that becomes a Federal lessor to another Federal entity. See also TR 20, paragraph 43.

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
CY + 1	$ -	$ -	$ -
CY + 2	-	-	-
CY + 3	-	-	-
CY + 4	-	-	-
CY + 5	-	-	-
CY + 6 through 10	-	-	-
Total	$ -	$ -	$ -
Allowance	-	-	-
Lease Receivable, Net	$ -	$ -	$ -

Include in the leases note references to Note 10, Note 12, and Note 18, if those Notes contain lease-related information.

II.3.8.20. Note 20: Commitments and Contingencies

Examples of commitments include undelivered orders (Note 25), public-private partnerships (Note 32), international or other agreements in support of international economic development, and agreements in support of financial market stability. Disclose as commitments in this note any commitment that is not disclosed elsewhere.

Disclose contingent liabilities and contingencies, including those arising from treaties or other international agreements, in accordance with SFFAS 5, paragraphs 38 through 42. See the illustrative table below; each type of contingency (legal, environmental, and other) must be provided separately. See also Table 1002.1: Accounting for Contingent Losses, in Section 1002 ("Litigation, Claims, and Assessments") of GAO's Financial Audit Manual (FAM) Volume 2 for a guide to contingency loss reporting. "Legal contingencies" refer to those contingencies and contingent liabilities that are reported in the legal counsel response and/or management schedule, which include environmental and non-environmental matters.

Illustrative Contingent Loss Table
202X

	Accrued Liabilities	Estimated Range of Loss	
		Lower End	Upper End
Current Fiscal Year			
Legal Contingencies:			
Probable	$ -	$ -	$ -
Reasonably Possible		-	-
Environmental Contingencies:			
Probable	-	-	-
Reasonably Possible		-	-
Other Contingencies:			
Probable	-	-	-
Reasonably Possible		-	-

For probable losses where the future outflow or sacrifice of resources is measurable, the estimated liability may be a specific amount or a range of amounts. If some amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount within the range, that amount is recognized and

the range is disclosed. If no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, the minimum amount in the range is recognized and the range and a description of the nature of the contingency should be disclosed. See SFFAS 5, paragraphs 39-41.

If the amount or a range of loss cannot be estimated, disclose that an estimate cannot be made.

Accrued probable legal and other contingencies disclosed in this note must also be reported in the Other Liabilities note. In addition, the amounts in the Legal Contingencies section of the table must be consistent with the information summarized on the agency's management schedule and legal counsel response.

This note should include a reference to Note 16 if non-legal environmental and disposal loss contingencies are disclosed in Note 20.

II.3.8.21. Note 21: Funds from Dedicated Collections

Entities with material amounts of Funds from Dedicated collections must use the templates below, which show Funds from Dedicated Collections on both a combined and consolidated basis and non-exchange revenues split between intragovernmental and other than intragovernmental.

Eliminations reflect intra-entity balances and transactions between the entity's Dedicated Collections funds.

Significant entities required to prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting standards other than those promulgated by FASAB will be contacted by Fiscal Service for Dedicated Collections information necessary for the Government-wide statements.

Lines marked with an asterisk are required to support the Government-wide *Financial Report* lines with the same title.

In addition to the illustrative statements below, disclose, in accordance with SFFAS 27, paragraphs 21 and 24, all Funds from Dedicated Collections (as defined by SFFAS 27, paragraphs 13 and 14) for which the reporting entity has program management responsibility and information in SFFAS 27, paragraphs 22 through 23, and 25 through 28.

Balance Sheet as of September 30, 202X

	ABC Fund	Other Funds from Dedicated Collections	Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Combined)	Eliminations between Dedicated Collection Funds	Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Consolidated)
Assets					
Intragovernmental Assets					
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Investments, Net*	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable, Net	-	-	-	-	-
Loans Receivable, Net	-	-	-	-	-
Advances and Prepayments	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total Intragovernmental Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Intragovernmental Assets					
Cash and Other Monetary Assets*	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable, Net*	-	-	-	-	-
Loans Receivable, Net*	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory and Related Property, Net*	-	-	-	-	-
Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net*	-	-	-	-	-
Advances and Prepayments	-	-	-	-	-
Investments[, Net]*	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in GSEs	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other than Intragovernmental Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets*	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities					
Intragovernmental Liabilities					
Liability for Fund Balance with Treasury	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Debt and Interest Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Advances from Others & Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total Intragovernmental Liabilities*	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Intragovernmental Liabilities					
Accounts Payable*	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Debt and Interest Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Employee Salary, Leave, & Benefits Payable*	-	-	-	-	-
Pension, Post-Employment, & Veterans Benefits Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental & Disposal Liabilities*	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits Due and Payable*	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Guarantee Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities to GSEs	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance & Guarantee Program Liabilities*	-	-	-	-	-
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other than Intragovernmental Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities*	-	-	-	-	-
Unexpended Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative Results of Operations	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities and Net Position	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Statement of Net Cost for the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 202X

	ABC Fund	Other Funds from Dedicated Collections	Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Combined)	Eliminations between Dedicated Collection Funds	Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Consolidated)
Gross Program Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Less: Earned Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Net Program Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Costs Not Attributable to Program Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Earned Revenues Not Attributable to Program Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost of Operations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Statement of Changes in Net Position for Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 202X

	ABC Fund	Other Funds from Dedicated Collections	Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Combined)	Eliminations between Dedicated Collection Funds	Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Consolidated)
Unexpended Appropriations					
Beginning Balance*	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Changes in Accounting Principles*	-	-	-	-	-
Corrections of Errors*	-	-	-	-	-
Beginning Balance, as Adjusted*	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriations Received	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriations Transferred In / Out	-	-	-	-	-
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriations Used	-	-	-	-	-
Total Unexpended Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative Results of Operations					
Beginning Balance*	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in Accounting Principles*	-	-	-	-	-
Corrections of Errors*	-	-	-	-	-
Beginning Balance, as Adjusted*	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriations Used	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Intragovernmental Non-Exchange Revenue:					
Revenue Source #1/Ind.Inc.Tax Withholding*	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Source #2/Corp. Income Tax*	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Source #3/Excise Tax & Customs*	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Source #4/Misc. Taxes & Receipts*	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other than Intragovernmental Non-Exchange Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Intragovernmental Non-Exchange Revenue*	-	-	-	-	-
Donations and Forfeitures of Cash & Property	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers-In/Out Without Reimbursement	-	-	-	-	-
Imputed financing	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost of Operations	-	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Cumulative Results of Operations*	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cumulative Results of Operations	-	-	-	-	-
Net Position, End of Period*	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Entities may, at management's discretion, supplement the SFFAS 27 paragraph 28 disclosure with the following language:

> Treasury securities reflect a Government commitment to the program and allow the program to continue to provide benefits required by law. When the benefits are paid, the way the Government finances the benefits is similar to the way it finances other disbursements, using some combination of receipts, other inflows, and borrowing from the public (if there is a budget deficit).

Note Disclosures Related to the Statement of Net Cost

II.3.8.22. Note 22: Suborganization Program Net Costs

If the reporting entity's organizational structure and operations are complex or if the SNC displays highly aggregated program information, disclose costs and revenues to support the SNC, as shown in the illustrative statement below.

Reporting Entity
Supporting Schedule by Suborganization

	202X					
	Suborg. A	Suborg. B	Suborg. C	Combined Total	Intra-Entity Eliminations	Consolidated Total
Crosscutting Programs						
Program A						
Gross Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Less Earned Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Program Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Programs						
Program B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program D	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program E	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Programs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less Earned Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Other Program Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Gain) / Loss on Pension, ORB, or OPEB Long -Term Assumption Changes (Note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Program Expenses Including Assumption Changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Not Assigned to Programs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less Earned Revenue Not Attributed to Programs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cost of Operations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

II.3.8.23. Note 23: Exchange Revenues

Disclose exchange revenue pricing and loss information in accordance with SFFAS 7, paragraph 46.

II.3.8.24. Note 24: Inter-Entity Costs

Pursuant to SFFAS 4, paragraph 113A, reporting entities should disclose that only certain inter-entity costs are recognized for goods and services that are received from other Federal entities at no cost or at a cost less than the full cost. An illustrative disclosure that reflects unreimbursed costs that are required to be imputed by GAAP is shown below. Entities should also disclose the general nature of other imputed costs recognized in their financial statements in addition to the information shown below.

> Goods and services are received from other Federal entities at no cost or at a cost less than the full cost to the providing Federal entity. Consistent with accounting standards, certain costs of the providing entity that are not fully reimbursed [by the component reporting entity] are recognized as imputed costs [in the Statement of Net Cost], and are offset by imputed revenue [in the Statement of Changes in Net Position]. Such imputed costs and revenues relate to business-type activities (if applicable), employee benefits, and claims to be settled by the Treasury Judgment Fund. However, unreimbursed costs of goods and services other than those identified above are not included in our financial statements.

Note Disclosures Related to the Statement of Budgetary Resources

II.3.8.25. Note 25: Statement of Budgetary Resources

Notes, which should not include comparative information for FY 2025, related to the SBR may be disclosed separately or in a single note.

A. Disclose a reconciliation of prior year's unobligated balance, end of year, to the current year's unobligated balance from prior year budget authority, net, including "material adjustments during the reporting period to budgetary resources available at the beginning of the year[, net]" pursuant to SFFAS 7, paragraph 79(d). Explain the adjustments in accordance with SFFAS 7, paragraph 79(d).

   Separately disclose all adjustments made to the prior year's ending unobligated balance (i.e., the current year's beginning unobligated balance) reported on line 1020 of the SF 133.

B. Disclose "the repayment requirements, financing sources for repayment, and other terms of borrowing authority used" in accordance with SFFAS 7, paragraph 79(c).

C. Disclose the amount of "available borrowing and contract authority at the end of the period" in accordance with SFFAS 7, paragraph 79(b).

D. Disclose "the amount of budgetary resources obligated for undelivered orders at the end of the period," pursuant to SFFAS 7, paragraph 79(a), separately disclosing paid and unpaid amounts for both Federal and non-federal orders.

E. Disclose "the existence, purpose, and availability of permanent indefinite appropriations" in accordance with SFFAS 7, paragraph 79(e), either in a note to the SBR or in Note 1.

F. Disclose, in accordance with SFFAS 7, paragraph 79(f), "information about legal arrangements affecting the use of unobligated balances of budget authority, such as time limits, purpose, and obligation limitations."

G. Agencies should explain, pursuant to SFFAS 7, paragraph 79(g), material differences that exist between the SBR and the Budget of the U.S. Government, including:

1. The budgetary resources, new obligations, upward adjustments (total), and net outlay amounts from the prior year (i.e., FY 2024) SBR and the actual amounts from "Detailed Budget Estimates by Agency" found in the *Appendix* of the Budget (i.e., the FY 2024 amounts in the FY 2026 Budget).

2. The distributed offsetting receipts amount from the prior year (i.e., FY 2024) SBR and the actual amount from the "Federal Budget by Agency and Account" in the Analytical Perspectives of the Budget (i.e., the FY 2024 amounts in the FY 2026 Budget).

Agencies should disclose that the Budget with the actual amounts for the current year (i.e., FY 2025) will be available at a later date at https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-resources/budget/.

Below is an illustrative schedule.

	Total Budgetary Resources	New Obligations and Upward Adjustments (Total)	Distributed Offsetting Receipts	Net Outlays
Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Difference #1	-	-	-	-
Difference #2	-	-	-	-
Budget of the U.S. Government	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

H. Disclose "the amount of any **capital infusion received** during the reporting period" in accordance with SFFAS 7, paragraph 79(i).

Note Disclosures Related to the Statement of Custodial Activity

II.3.8.26. Note 26: Incidental Custodial Collections

Entities collecting custodial revenues that are incidental to their primary mission may disclose the sources and amounts of the collections and the amounts distributed to others rather than having a separate Statement.

II.3.8.27. Note 27: Custodial Revenues

Entities with significant custodial collections may disclose a note, such as the following, that explains custodial collections (the nature, purpose, and impact of the collections on agency financial statements):

> [Reporting Entity's] mission requires it to collect [non-exchange revenues from XXX for the General Fund, XX trust/special fund, or Entity X] **OR** [exchange revenues from YYY for YY trust/special fund, or Entity Y]. The custodial collections do not affect [Reporting Entity's] net cost or net position. Instead, the collections are transferred to [Recipient Reporting Entity/ies] where the impact on financial statements is shown.

Disclose (as shown in the illustrative tables below) information about the collection of custodial non-exchange revenue in accordance with SFFAS 7, paragraphs 64-66, including: (1) basis of accounting; (2) for entities that collect taxes and duties, factors affecting the collectability and timing of accounts receivable; (3) for entities that collect taxes and duties, cash collections and refunds by tax year and type of tax during the current fiscal year and during the prior fiscal year(s), as appropriate; and (4) the reason(s), if any, for not recording trust fund revenues in accordance with applicable law.

Custodial Non-Exchange Revenue

	Current Tax Year	Prior Tax Year	Prior Tax Year Minus 1	All Other Prior Tax Years	Current Year Collections
Individual Income and Tax Withholdings	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Corporate Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Estate and Gift Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad Retirement Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, Penalties, Interest, and Other Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Custom Duties	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Amounts Collected for Non-Federal Entities	-	-	-	-	-
Total Amount of Revenues Collected for Federal Entities	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Refunds / Payments

	Current Tax Year	Prior Tax Year	Prior Tax Year Minus 1	All Other Prior Tax Years	Current Year Refunds
Individual Income and Tax Withholdings	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Corporate Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Estate and Gift Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad Retirement Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, Penalties, Interest, and Other Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Custom Duties	-	-	-	-	-
Total Amount of Refunds	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Note Disclosures Related to the Statement of Social Insurance and the Statement of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts

II.3.8.28. Note 28: Statement of Social Insurance and Statement of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts

Disclose social insurance program information in accordance with SFFAS 17, paragraphs 27(3) (h) through (3)(j), SFFAS 26, paragraph 5, and SFFAS 37, paragraph 32.

See the RSI Section below for additional required social insurance information.

To support the preparation of the *Financial Report*, entities responsible for the Medicare program should disclose the general revenue contributions under Medicare Parts B and D for the current law and alternative scenarios. In addition, entities responsible for the Railroad Retirement program should disclose the financial interchange revenue received from the Social Security program.

Note Disclosures Not Pertaining to a Specific Statement

II.3.8.29. Note 29: Fiduciary Activities

Disclose information about fiduciary activities in accordance with SFFAS 31. Below are illustrative schedules. In addition to these disclosures, to support the preparation of the *Financial Report*, disclose the number of fiduciary funds for which the entity has management responsibility.

Schedule of Fiduciary Activity

	20XX (CY)			20XX (PY)		
	Fiduciary Fund A	Other Fiduciary Funds	Total Fiduciary Funds	Fiduciary Fund A	Other Fiduciary Funds	Total Fiduciary Funds
Fiduciary Net Assets, Beginning of Year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Fiduciary Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Investments, Net	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements to and on Behalf of Beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiduciary Net Assets, End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

[Fiduciary Fund A] was authorized by [*legislation]*, which authorized [*component entity*] to collect *[type of collections*] on behalf of [*beneficiaries*]. Other fiduciary activities by [*component entity*] include [*fiduciary activities included in "other"*].

Fiduciary Net Assets

	20XX (CY)			20XX (PY)		
	Fiduciary Fund A	Other Fiduciary Funds	Total Fiduciary Funds	Fiduciary Fund A	Other Fiduciary Funds	Total Fiduciary Funds
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments						
Investments in Treasury Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in non-Treasury Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fiduciary Net Assets	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Description of non-monetary fiduciary assets (composition of the assets, method(s) of valuation, and changes from prior period):_____

Schedule of Changes in Non-Valued Fiduciary Assets

	20XX (CY)	20XX (PY)
Beginning Quantity	-	-
Additions	-	-
Dispositions	-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease)	-	-
Ending Quantity	-	-

Description of non-valued fiduciary assets: _____

II.3.8.30. Note 30: Restatements

In addition to the requirements in Section II.3.5.1 pertaining to the SBR, if material misstatements are identified in the prior period financial statements, the entity must explain the material misstatements.

If the amount of the misstatement is **known**, disclose restatement information in accordance with SFFAS 21, paragraphs 10 and 11, and the actions management took after discovering the error in accordance with the procedures provided in the "Error Correction Communication Requirements" subsection in II.3.1. above (i.e., whether the subsequent period audited financial statements were "imminent" or not imminent and when the entity restated). "Imminent" means within 90 calendar days of the subsequent period financial statements planned issue date.

If the amount of the misstatement is **unknown**, disclose:

1. A statement that a material misstatement or potential material misstatement affects a previously issued financial statements, but the specific amount of the misstatement and the related effect of such are not known,
2. The nature and cause of the misstatement or potential misstatement,
3. An estimate of the magnitude of the misstatement or potential misstatement and the related effect of such on previously issued financial statements (e.g., the specific statement and line items affected) that are known and a statement that the specific amount and related effect of such cannot be determined without further investigation, and
4. A statement disclosing that a restatement to a previously issued financial statement will or may occur.

II.3.8.31. Note 31: Reconciliation of Net Cost to Net Outlays (Budget to Accrual Reconciliation)

Disclose a reconciliation of net cost to net outlays as required by SFFAS 7. Entities should explain significant line items in the reconciliation and are strongly encouraged to follow the TFM crosswalk.

The following guidance applies to entities with loans receivables under FCRA.

- Net cost should be reconciled to net outlays, which should exclude financing account activity. As shown on the SBR, net outlays represent net budgetary outlays and do not include net disbursements of credit financing accounts.

- To account for timing differences between SFFAS 2 and the budget with respect to the subsidy cost, (1) the current year accrual subsidy cost should be included in the current year's "components of net cost that are not part of net outlays" section of the reconciliation and (2) the current year budget subsidy cost should be included in the "components of net outlays that are not part of net cost" section of the reconciliation.

- The change in FCRA loan receivables should not be reflected as a reconciling item (because credit programs affect net cost and net outlays via the subsidy cost).

Entities have flexibility in how they report non-intragovernmental, non-short-term leases, until the TFM crosswalk is updated for SFFAS 54. In the meantime, entities may, for example, include the costs of the right-to use lease asset (e.g., interest and amortization costs) in the top portion of the reconciliation (components of net cost that are not part of net outlays) and include the outlays in the bottom (components of net outlays that are not part of net cost).

When submitting notes using MAX, significant entities must also submit the crosswalk used to prepare Note 31 and reconcile the information in Note 31 with: (1) the investment information in Note 5; (2) the information required for loans and loan guarantees in Tables N and P in Note 8; and (3) the components of the changes in PP&E, Net in Note 10.

Entities may present the reconciliation as a basic financial statement rather than a note, as permitted by SFFAS 53, paragraph 3 (and Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Concepts 2, paragraph 74).

II.3.8.32. Note 32: Public-Private Partnerships

SFFAS 49, paragraph 16 defines public-private partnerships (P3s) as "risk-sharing arrangements or transactions with expected lives greater than five years between public and private sector entities." Arrangements or transactions that are not excluded by SFFAS 49 paragraph 15 and that meet the definition in paragraphs 16 through 18 should be assessed against the risk-based characteristics in paragraphs 20 and 21.

"Risk" refers to risk of financial losses beyond the types of costs anticipated in the normal course of the agreement, assuming the agreement is carried out over its expected life (i.e., it is risk not fully reflected in the consideration exchanged in executing the agreements). Such risk may relate, for example, to termination, default, or noncompliance with the agreement.

Although loan, loan guarantee, insurance, and grant programs are not P3s, they may be used to finance a P3. In addition, P3 arrangements may include leases between the entity and P3 partner.

The magnitude of potential risk of loss to the reporting entity should be considered in determining whether a P3 is material to the reporting entity's financial statements; **if the P3 is not material, it should not be disclosed**. See SFFAS 49, paragraph 24, for required P3

disclosures. **Such disclosures should state in plain language the nature and magnitude of risk of loss to the reporting entity**.

In accordance with paragraph 24. d. ii of SFFAS 49 and as explained in paragraph A33 of SFFAS 49, remote risks of loss should only be disclosed if they are included in the terms of the agreement and material, and should be accompanied by an explanation that the risk of loss is remote. In determining disclosures, if any, for energy-savings performance contracts (ESPCs), entities should consider the materiality of the cancellation ceiling at year end reflected in their ESPCs (as required by 48 CFR §17.106-1).

Entities should disclose the amounts received and paid by the Government during the current reporting period and amounts to be received and paid in the aggregate over the expected life of the P3, as shown in the illustrative table below. The expected life of the P3 is the term or period for which the entity is likely to participate in the P3. Similar agreements or contracts may be combined.

Public – Private Partnership Agreements / Contracts

	202X			
	Actual Amount Received in FY	Actual Amount Paid in FY	Estimated Amount to be Received Over Expected Life	Estimated Amount to be Paid Over Expected Life
Agreement / Contract Group 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Agreement / Contract Group 2	-	-	-	-
Agreement / Contract Group 3	-	-	-	-
Estimated Total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

II.3.8.33. Note 33: Disclosure Entities and Related Parties

Disclose information about disclosure entities and related parties in accordance with SFFAS 47.

For each significant disclosure entity and aggregation of disclosure entities (as defined in SFFAS 47, paragraphs 43-46), disclosure requirements can be found in paragraphs 71-78.

Agencies with a small number of disclosure entities or no balances from transactions with disclosure entities may report this information in Note 1. Agencies reporting information about future exposures may include this information in their existing note on commitments or contingencies rather than duplicating that information here, but should disclose the disclosure entity in this note.

For a related party (as defined in SFFAS 47, paragraphs 80-87), disclosure requirements can be found in paragraphs 88-89.

II.3.8.34. Note 34: Subsequent Events

Disclose in this note or other applicable note(s) any significant events or transactions that occurred after the date of the Balance Sheet but before the issuance of the entity's audited financial statements that have a material effect on the financial statements and, therefore, require adjustments to or disclosure in the statements. If such disclosure is made elsewhere in the notes, this note should include references to the applicable note(s).

II.3.8.35. Note 35: Non-Custodial Non-Exchange Revenues

Disclose (as shown in the illustrative tables below) information about the collection of non-custodial non-exchange revenue in accordance with SFFAS 7, paragraphs 64-66, including: (1) basis of accounting; (2) for entities that collect taxes and duties, factors affecting the collectability and timing of accounts receivable; (3) for entities that collect taxes and duties, cash collections and refunds by tax year and type of tax during the current fiscal year and during the prior fiscal year(s) as appropriate; and (4) the reason(s), if any, for not recording trust fund revenues in accordance with applicable law.

Non-Exchange Revenue

	Current Tax Year	Prior Tax Year	Prior Tax Year Minus 1	All Other Prior Tax Years	Current Year Collections
Revenue Source #1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Revenue Source #2	-	-	-	-	-
Other Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
[Subtotal] / [Total]	-	-	-	-	-
[Less: Amounts Collected for Non-Federal Entities]	-	-	-	-	-
[Total Amount of Federal Revenues Collected]	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Refunds / Payments

	Current Tax Year	Prior Tax Year	Prior Tax Year Minus 1	All Other Prior Tax Years	Current Year Collections
Revenue Source #1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Revenue Source #2	-	-	-	-	-
Other Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Total Amount of Refunds	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Note Disclosure Related to the Balance Sheet, SNC, and SCNP

II.3.8.36. Note 36: Reclassification of Financial Statement Line Items for Financial Report Compilation Process -- Significant Entities Only[27]

This note shows how line items in the financial statements of **significant entities** relate to line items used to compile the *Financial Report* statements and is broken out between Funds from Dedicated Collections and other funds. Significant entities should also see Section IV.2.1.

Significant entities using the Balance Sheet Template consistent with the guidance in Section II.3.2.2 do not need to disclose any Balance Sheet information in this Note. **Significant entities not complying with Section II.3.2.2 must disclose a reclassification of the Balance Sheet**

[27] Only significant entities with at least one GTAS non-federal line item in excess of $5 billion are required to prepare Note 36.

items that deviate from the Template using a crosswalk that can be obtained from Fiscal Service using the contact information in Appendix B. In addition, **significant entities with Dedicated Collections that do not use the Dedicated Collections Template in Note 21** must provide Fiscal Service Note 36 Balance Sheet information.

Significant entities must disclose for the current year a reclassification of the entity's SCNP using the crosswalk from the USSGL site, noted above.

All **significant entities must also disclose a reclassified SNC**, using the USSGL crosswalk.

Significant entities required to prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting standards other than those promulgated by FASAB will be contacted by Fiscal Service for reclassified statement information (including reclassified Balance Sheet information) necessary for the audit of the Government-wide financial statements.

Below is an explanatory note for significant entities to use to explain the reclassification note.

> To prepare the *Financial Report of the U.S. Government* (*Financial Report*), the Department of the Treasury requires agencies to submit an adjusted trial balance, which is a listing of amounts by U.S. Standard General Ledger account that appear in the financial statements. Treasury uses the trial balance information reported in the Government-wide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System (GTAS) to develop a Reclassified Statement of Net Cost [and a Reclassified Statement of Changes in Net Position]. Treasury eliminates intragovernmental balances from the reclassified statements and aggregates lines with the same title to develop the *Financial Report* statements. This note shows the [Entity]'s financial statements and the [Entity's] reclassified statements prior to elimination of intragovernmental balances and prior to aggregation of repeated *Financial Report* line items. A copy of the 2024 *Financial Report* can be found here: https://fiscal.treasury.gov/reports-statements/financial-report/current-report.html and a copy of the 2025 *Financial Report* will be posted to this site as soon as it is released.
>
> The term "intragovernmental" is used in this note to refer to amounts that result from other components of the Federal Government.
>
> The term "non-federal" is used in this note to refer to Federal Government amounts that result from transactions with non-federal entities. These include transactions with individuals, businesses, non-profit entities, and State, local, and foreign governments.

Below are illustrative tables that show how agency financial statements are reclassified for the *Financial Report*. **Significant entities should modify the illustrative statements below to show in the two "Entity" columns the line items from their financial statements** and to show in the six Government-wide columns line items from their reclassified financial statements (broken out between Funds from Dedicated Collections and other funds). Entities that have Dedicated Collections, present the SCNP on a consolidated basis, and use the Dedicated Collections Template in Note 21 do not need to disclose the four middle columns associated with the combined amounts and eliminations in the illustrative reclassification of the SCNP statement.

The “Dedicated Collections Combined” column should reflect all transactions that involve Funds from Dedicated Collections, including intra-entity and inter-entity transactions. The consolidated presentation must include all inter-entity transactions that involve Funds from Dedicated Collections.

The “Dedicated Collections Eliminations” column should reflect intra-entity transactions that involve only Funds from Dedicated Collections.

The “Other than Dedicated Collections (with Eliminations)” column should reflect inter-entity transactions that involve only non-dedicated collections. It should not reflect transactions that are intra-entity (except transactions with Funds from Dedicated Collections) or transactions that are included in the Funds from Dedicated Collections Combined column.

The “Eliminations between Dedicated and Other than Dedicated Collections” column should reflect intra-entity transactions between Funds from Dedicated Collections and other funds, i.e., intra-entity transactions that involve Funds from Dedicated Collections on one side of the transaction and funds from non-dedicated collections on the other side.

The “total” column should reflect inter-entity transactions involving Funds from Dedicated Collections, inter-entity transactions not involving any Funds from Dedicated Collections, and intra-entity eliminations between Funds from Dedicated Collections and Funds from Other than Dedicated Collections.

Significant entities are not expected to use all of the lines shown below and may use additional lines that are not shown below (for amounts that are aggregated in the entity financial statements and disaggregated in the *Financial Report*).

When submitting financial statement notes using MAX, agencies must also submit the crosswalk used to prepare Note 36. The crosswalk must show the adjustments made to reclassify the balances, a comparison of the reclassified balances to the agency’s GTAS submission, and an explanation of any differences. The reclassified statements presented in this note should agree with the reclassified statements in GTAS and agencies should be able to support amounts reflected in GTAS, including amounts associated with Funds from Dedicated Collections.

Illustrative Reclassification of Statement of Net Cost to Line Items Used for the Government-wide Statement of Net Cost for the Year Ending September 30, 2025

FY 2025 [Entity] SNC		Line Items Used to Prepare FY 2025 Government-wide SNC					
Financial Statement Line	Amounts	Dedicated Collections Combined	Dedicated Collections Eliminations	Other than Dedicated Collections (with Eliminations)	Eliminations Between Dedicated and Other than Dedicated	Total	Reclassified Financial Statement Line
Gross Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Non-federal Gross Costs
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Interest on Debt Held by the Public
	-	-	-	-	-	-	PP&E Partial Impairment Loss
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Non-federal Gross Costs
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Intragovernmental Gross Costs
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Benefit Program Costs
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Imputed Costs
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buy/Sell Costs
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Purchase of Assets
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Federal Securities Interest Expense
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Borrowing and Other Interest Expense
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Borrowing Losses
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Expenses (w/o Reciprocals)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Intragovernmental Gross Costs
Total Gross Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Reclassified Gross Costs
Earned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non-federal Earned Revenue
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Intragovernmental Revenue
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Benefit Program Revenue
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buy/Sell Revenue
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Purchase of Assets Offset
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Federal Securities Interest Revenue Including Associated Gains/Losses (Exchange)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Borrowing and Other Interest Revenue
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Borrowing Gains
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Custodial Collections Transferred to a TAS Other than the General Fund – Exchange
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Collections Transferred in to a TAS Other than the General Fund – Exchange
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accrual of Custodial Collections Yet to be Transferred to a TAS Other than the General Fund – Exchange
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accrual for Agency Amounts to be Collected in TAS Other than the General Fund – Exchange
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Intragovernmental Earned Revenue
Total Earned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Reclassified Earned Revenue
Gain/Loss – Pension/ORB/OPEB Assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gain/Loss on Changes in Actuarial Assumptions (Non-federal)
Net Cost of Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	Net Cost of Operations
Exchange Statement of Custodial Activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Exchange Custodial Collections from SCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non-federal Earned Revenue
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Buy/Sell Revenue (Federal)
Total Exchange Custodial Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Reclassified Exchange Custodial Collections
Disposition of Exchange Custodial Collections from SCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	Intragovernmental Earned Revenue
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Custodial Collections Transferred to a TAS Other than the General Fund
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accrual of Custodial Collections Yet to be Transferred to a TAS Other than the General Fund
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accrual for Agency Amounts to be Collected in a TAS Other than the General Fund
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Intragovernmental Earned Revenue
Total Disposition of Exchange Custodial Collection	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Total Reclassified Disposition of Custodial Collections

Note: Entities with Dedicated Collections that present a consolidated SCNP and use the Note 21 Template do not need to disclose the four middle columns associated with combined amounts and eliminations.

Illustrative Reclassification of Statement of Changes in Net Position to Line Items Used for Government-wide Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position for the Year Ending September 30, 2025

Entity Financial Statement Line	Amounts	Dedicated Collections Combined	Dedicated Collections Eliminations	Other than Dedicated Collections (with Eliminations)	Eliminations Between Dedicated and Other than Dedicated	Total	Reclassified Financial Statement Line for FR
Unexpended Appropriations							
Unexpended Appropriations, Beginning Balance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Unexpended Appropriations, Beginning Balance
Changes in Accounting Principles	-	-	-	-	-	-	Changes in Accounting Principles*
Corrections of Errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	Corrections of Errors
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Corrections of Errors – Years Preceding PY
Total Corrections of Errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Reclassified Corrections of Errors
Appropriations Received	-	-	-	-	-	-	Appropriations Received
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Adjustments
Appropriations Transferred In/Out	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non-Expenditures Transfers - Into Unexpended Appropriations & Financing Sources (Federal)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non-Expenditures Transfers – Out of Unexpended Appropriations & Financing Sources (Federal)
Appropriations Used	-	-	-	-	-	-	Appropriations Used
Total Unexpended Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Unexpended Appropriations
Cumulative Results of Operations							
Cumulative Results, Beginning Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cumulative Results, Beginning Balance, as adjusted
Changes in Accounting Principles	-	-	-	-	-	-	Changes in Accounting Principles*
Corrections of Errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	Corrections of Errors
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Corrections of Errors – Years Preceding PY
Total Corrections of Errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Reclassified Corrections of Errors
Appropriations Used	-	-	-	-	-	-	Appropriations Used
Non-Exchange Revenues/Exchange Revenues without Associated Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non-federal Non-Exchange Revenues
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Individual Income Tax and Tax Withholdings
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Corporation Income Taxes
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Excise Taxes
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unemployment Taxes
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Customs Duties
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Estate & Gift Taxes
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Taxes & Receipts
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Miscellaneous Earned Revenue
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Non-federal Non-Exchange Revenues
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Federal Non-Exchange Revenue
	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Federal Non-Exchange Revenue
Total Non-Exchange Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Non-Exchange Revenues
Donations and Forfeitures of Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers In/Out w/o Reimbursement	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	Financing Sources
Donations and Forfeitures of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Imputed Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Donations, Transfers, & Imputed Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total Financing Sources
Net Cost of Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	Net Cost of Operations
Ending Balance – Cumulative Results of Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cumulative Results of Operations
Total Net Position	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	Net Position

Note: Specify whether asterisked (*) items include intragovernmental activity.

II.3.9. Required Supplementary Information

II.3.9.1. Management's Discussion and Analysis

See Section II.2.

II.3.9.2. Federal Oil and Gas Resources

SFFAS 38, *Accounting for Federal Oil and Gas Resources* requires that the value of the Government's estimated petroleum royalties from the production of Federal oil and gas proved reserves to be reported in a schedule. A schedule of estimated Federal oil and gas petroleum royalties to be distributed to others must be reported for the value of estimated petroleum royalty revenue designated for others.

II.3.9.3. Other Federal Natural Resources

FASAB Technical Bulletin 2011-1, *Accounting for Federal Natural Resources Other than Oil and Gas,* clarifies that entities should report as RSI the value of the Government's estimated royalties and other revenue for other Federal natural resources that are: (1) under long- term lease, long-term contract, or other long-term agreement and (2) reasonably estimable as of the reporting date, consistent with SFFAS 38. See paragraphs 18 and 19 of Technical Bulletin 2011-1 for further guidance.

II.3.9.4. Deferred Maintenance and Repairs

In accordance with SFFAS 42, *Deferred Maintenance and Repairs: Amending SFFASs 6, 14, 29, and 32*, entities must: (1) describe their maintenance and repairs policies and how they are applied; (2) discuss how they rank and prioritize maintenance and repair activities among other activities, including non-maintenance and repair real property activities (e.g., construction and disposal); (3) identify factors considered in determining acceptable condition standards; (4) state whether deferred maintenance and repairs relate solely to capitalized PP&E and stewardship PP&E or also to non-capitalized or fully depreciated PP&E and provide beginning and ending deferred maintenance and repairs balances by category of PP&E; and (5) identify the categories of PP&E for which management does not measure and/or report deferred maintenance and repairs and the rationale for the exclusion of other than non-capitalized or fully depreciated PP&E.

Consistent with SFFAS 42, paragraph 12, condition standards, related assessment methods, and reporting formats should be consistently applied unless management determines that changes are necessary. Changes to condition standards, assessment methods, or reporting formats management determines are necessary should be accompanied by an explanation of the change, the reason for the change, and any related impacts on the DM&R estimate(s).

Significant entities are required to: (1) describe their method for estimating deferred maintenance and repairs and how inflation in labor and materials costs is used to annually adjust the estimates and (2) report the minimum maintenance and repair amount needed to ensure that mission critical facilities remain mission capable.

This information should not be inconsistent with similar information reported in other entity documents, including budget materials.

II.3.9.5. Social Insurance

See SFFAS 17 paragraphs 24 through 27 and SFFAS 37 paragraph 33 for RSI disclosure requirements for social insurance programs.

II.3.9.6. Combining Statement of Budgetary Resources

Budgetary information aggregated for the SBR should be disaggregated for each of the entity's major budget accounts and presented as RSI; small budget accounts may be aggregated. The total on this combining statement should equal the amount reported on the face of the SBR.

II.3.9.7. Custodial Activity

Entities collecting taxes and duties should provide RSI related to potential collections and custodial responsibilities as stated in paragraphs 67 and 68 of SFFAS 7. These disclosures are not applicable to exchange revenue presented on the SCA.

II.3.9.8. Land

SFFAS 59 amends SFFAS 6 and SFFAS 29, among other standards, with respect to the reporting requirements for PP&E land, stewardship land, and permanent land rights.[28] See paragraphs 6 and 9 for disclosure requirements. SFFAS 59, paragraph 15, specifies that the disclosures should be presented as RSI for FYs 2022 through 2025 and should transition to note disclosures in FY 2026.[29] Note that SFFAS 59 need not be applied to land acreage that is immaterial. If more than one entity has jurisdiction over the same acreage, the entities should coordinate to determine which has primary jurisdiction and only the entity with primary jurisdiction should report land under SFFAS 59.

The RSI information includes, among other things: (1) a description of the PP&E land, stewardship land, and permanent land rights and its relationship to the entity's mission; (2) the estimated PP&E land acreage (including permanent land rights acreage) and stewardship land acreage (including permanent land rights acreage) by predominant use subcategory; and (3) the estimated PP&E land acreage and stewardship land acreage available for disposal or exchange (as defined under SFFAS 6, paragraph 20A). These three RSI requirements should be clearly labeled for ease in compiling the *Financial Report*.

Descriptive information required by subparagraphs a, b, and e of the new paragraph 45A of SFFAS 6 and the revised paragraph 40 of SFFAS 29 should be presented in a narrative format. If permanent land rights are significant, the estimated acreage by predominant use and descriptive information about the nature of those rights should be presented. The information required by subparagraphs c and d of these paragraphs may be presented using tables, similar to the illustrative table below; if significant, permanent land rights should be presented separately.

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[28] SFFAS 59, paragraph 3, excludes Tribal land, land held or administered on behalf of Tribal governments, and the Outer Continental Shelf. However, note that SFFAS 59, paragraph A29, provides: "…if any entity manages material amounts of OCS acreage, the Board believes that this fact should be disclosed."

[29] SFFAS 59 requires the reporting of "estimated acres of land." See SFFAS 59, paragraphs 6, 9-12. Management has discretion in determining the level of aggregation used for predominant use. See SFFAS 59, paragraph A35. Assessment of materiality may consider factors such as how land is used in operations, whether land is important to the entity's mission or operations, whether land accounts for major expenses of the entity, and whether land provides significant revenue to the entity.

Entities with both PP&E land and stewardship land may present one table, showing PP&E land separately from stewardship land, or two separate tables.

An illustrative single table is shown below.

Estimated Acreage by Predominant Use

	Commercial Use	Conservation and Preservation	Operational	Total Estimated Acreage
PP&E Land*				
Start of Year	-	-	-	-
End of Year	-	-	-	-
Stewardship Land*				
Start of Year	-	-	-	-
End of Year	-	-	-	-
Held for Disposal or Exchange (also included in the balances above)				
Start of Year				-
End of Year				-

*Land includes land and permanent land rights. Temporary land rights are not included pursuant to SFFAS 59, paragraphs 4 and 5 and the Outer Continental Shelf is not included pursuant to SFFAS 59, paragraph 3.

Note: "Predominant use" is defined by SFFAS 59 as "the major or primary current use of an asset during the reporting period and does not include incidental or infrequent uses of the asset."

To better understand FASAB's expectations regarding the disclosures, see the following paragraphs from the "Basis for Conclusions" section of SFFAS 59: paragraphs A25-A27 (for predominant use), paragraph A35 and A37 (for supporting documentation), and paragraph A36 (for estimate precision and methodology). Under paragraph A35, entities are encouraged "to communicate any challenges as well as suggestions in sub-categorizing land use reporting to the [FASAB] Land Implementation Task Force [once established]."

Entities with material amounts of land holdings should participate in any working groups established by FASAB pursuant to paragraph A39, which states that "[t]he Board intends to establish working groups … to conduct … assessment and research activities" related to any implementation challenges that may arise during the RSI phase.

See OMB Bulletin 24-02, Audits for Federal Financial Statements, paragraph 6.6, https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/OMB-Bulletin-No.-24-02.pdf.[30]

II.4. Other Information – AFR Section 3/PAR Section 4

II.4.1. Summary of Financial Statement Audit and Management Assurances

Tables 1 and 2 below are required. Entities are encouraged to present this summary as the first item in Other Information.

[30] See SFFAS 59, paragraph A39, in which the Board discussed a proposed timetable for the "application of audit procedures to [land reported as] RSI." See also Financial Audit Guidance: FY 2024 and FY 2025 Audit Procedures for Government Land | U.S. GAO.

Each material weakness should be listed using a unique, short name. As discussed in Section II.2.4, management should review its FMFIA assurance statement for consistency with the findings specified in the annual financial statement audit report. Management's and the auditor's conclusions could be different, but they should not be in direct conflict. When management does not agree with the auditor, management should explain why it does not agree and describe how the disagreement will be addressed. To the extent possible, material weakness names should be kept constant from year to year.

Significant deficiencies are not required to be reported.

Beginning balances should be included in the table when the draft AFR or PAR is submitted to OMB even if auditor-reported material weaknesses have not yet been identified.

Table 1. Summary of Financial Statement Audit

Audit Opinion	Unmodified or modified (qualified, disclaimer, or adverse)				
Restatement	Yes or No				
Material Weaknesses	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Ending Balance
[Name of weakness]					
[Name of weakness]					
[Name of weakness]					
Total Material Weaknesses	##	##	##	##	##

Table 2. Summary of Management Assurances

Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (FMFIA § 2)						
Statement of Assurance	Unmodified, Modified, or No Assurance					
Material Weaknesses	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Reassessed	Ending Balance
[Name of weakness]						
[Name of weakness]						
[Name of weakness]						
Total Material Weaknesses	##	##	##	##	##	##
Effectiveness of Internal Control over Operations (FMFIA § 2)						
Statement of Assurance	Unmodified, Modified, or No Assurance					
Material Weaknesses	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Reassessed	Ending Balance
[Name of weakness]						
[Name of weakness]						
[Name of weakness]						
Total Material Weaknesses	##	##	##	##	##	##
Conformance with Federal Financial Management System Requirements (FMFIA § 4)						
Statement of Assurance	Federal Systems conform, except for instances of non-conformance, or do not conform to financial management system requirements					
Non-Conformances	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Reassessed	Ending Balance
[Name of non-conformance]						
[Name of non-conformance]						
[Name of non-conformance]						
Total non-conformances	##	##	##	##	##	##

Compliance with Section 803(a) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA)		
	Agency	Auditor
1. Federal Financial Management System Requirements	No lack of substantial compliance noted, or Lack of substantial compliance noted	No lack of substantial compliance noted, or Lack of substantial compliance noted
2. Applicable Federal Accounting Standards	No lack of substantial compliance noted, or Lack of substantial compliance noted	No lack of substantial compliance noted, or Lack of substantial compliance noted
3. USSGL at Transaction Level	No lack of substantial compliance noted, or Lack of substantial compliance noted	No lack of substantial compliance noted, or Lack of substantial compliance noted

Beginning Balance: The beginning balance must agree with the ending balance from the prior year.
New: The total number of material weaknesses/non-conformances identified during the current year.
Resolved: The total number of material weaknesses/non-conformances that dropped below the level of materiality in the current year.
Consolidated: The combining of two or more findings.
Reassessed: The removal of any finding not attributable to corrective actions (e.g., management has re-evaluated and determined that a finding does not meet the criteria for materiality or is redefined as more correctly classified under another heading).
Ending Balance: The year-end balance that will be the beginning balance next year.

II.4.2. Revenue Forgone

If the entity discloses differences between the price it charges in exchange transactions and the full cost or market price, it should consider providing an estimate of the amount of revenue forgone and explaining to what extent the quantity demanded was assumed to change as a result of a difference in price.

II.4.3. Tax Burden, Tax Gap, and Tax Expenditures

Entities that collect taxes may consider presenting (1) a perspective on the income tax burden and (2) information on the size of the tax gap in accordance with SFFAS 7, paragraph 69.

Entities with information on tax expenditures may present such information in accordance with SFFAS 7, paragraph 69.3.

II.4.4. Management and Performance Challenges

As required by the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, the AFR or PAR must include a statement by the agency's[31] IG summarizing what the IG considers to be the most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency and assessing the agency's progress in addressing those challenges. The statement must be provided to the Agency Head at least 30 days before the AFR or PAR due date and the Agency Head may comment on, but may not modify, the IG statement.

If provided, comments by the Agency Head should follow the IG's statement and address each IG challenge

II.4.5. Payment Integrity Information Act Reporting

Each Executive Branch agency must complete the Annual Data Call issued by OMB and provide a link to PaymentAccuracy.gov **in their AFR or PAR**.

- The Data Call helps to fulfill reporting requirements under the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (Pub. L. No. 116-117) (PIIA) and provides the public with comprehensive improper payment data and information on PaymentAccuracy.gov.
- By July 1, each Executive Branch agency must email PaymentIntegrity@omb.eop.gov with two points of contact. These contacts are responsible for determining which requirements are applicable and ensuring that the required information is submitted in accordance with the Annual Data Call guidance (https://community-dc.max.gov/x/8f43kg).

All Executive Branch agencies that report improper payments as a part of the Annual Data Call under Phase 2 of OMB Memorandum M-21-19, "Transmittal of Appendix C to OMB Circular A-123, Requirements for Payment Integrity Improvement," must provide **in their AFR or PAR** a summary of their payment integrity activities and results. The summary should include, in plain language:

- A description of improper payments made by the agency; an estimate of the improper payment amount and rate; an explanation of the causes of improper payments; and any major actions taken or planned to mitigate those causes.
- An explanation for changes in payment integrity methodologies, mitigation strategies, corrective actions, or results that occurred during the reporting period.

[31] See 31 U.S.C. §§ 101, 3501, and 3516 and consult agency counsel for a definition of "agency" and "Executive agency" under the Act.

- References to supporting data on PaymentAccuracy.gov. The summary should not be in conflict with data that is available on PaymentAccuracy.gov, which is intended to be the complete source for all qualitative and quantitative payment integrity information, including contextual information.

Agencies found to be noncompliant with the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 criteria should state **in their AFR or PAR** that agency plans to come into compliance are available on PaymentAccuracy.gov.

A recovery audit is a review and analysis of an agency's or program's accounting and financial records, supporting documentation, and other pertinent information supporting its payments that is specifically designed to identify and recover overpayments. If an Executive Branch agency has received recommendations from their recovery audit contractor regarding actions that can be taken to prevent overpayments, the Executive Branch agency should report **in their AFR or PAR** the actions they took in response to the recommendations.

II.4.6. Other Agency-specific Statutorily Required Reports

Any statutorily required reports not addressed in this Circular that pertain to financial or performance management may be included in the AFR or PAR after consultation with OMB and Congress. The Agency Head must determine if inclusion of an agency-specific report will make the reported information more useful to decision makers. Consultation with Congress includes the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, and any other committee of Congress having jurisdiction over the report being proposed for consolidation.

II.4.7. Civil Monetary Penalty Adjustment for Inflation

Under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Pub. L. 114-74), agencies must make annual inflation adjustments to civil monetary penalties and report on these adjustments in their AFR or PAR.

Agencies must include, as Other Information, information about civil monetary penalties within their jurisdiction and the annual inflation adjustments made under the Act and may include a table providing this information, as shown.

Statutory Authority	Penalty Name & Description	Year Enacted	Latest Year of Adjustment (via Statute or Regulation)	Current Penalty (Dollar Amount or Range)	Bureau Name	Location for Penalty Update Details
XX U.S.C. XXX; XX CFR XXX.XXX [Insert statutory and regulatory citations.]	XYZ Act: Violation of [Specify statutory requirements that are subject to penalties.]		20XX	Minimum: $X Maximum: $X		[Insert Federal Register citation(s) and hyperlink(s).]

If a table is not provided, the Federal Register citation(s) and hyperlink(s) for the most recent annual adjustment must be included in the narrative discussion of the penalties.

II.4.8. Biennial Review of User Fees

Under 31 U.S.C. § 902, CFOs are required to review on a biennial basis fees, royalties, rents and other charges imposed by the agency for services and things of value it provides and to make recommendations on revising those charges. Under OMB Circular A-25, *User Charges*, the results of this review and any recommendations should be included in the AFR or PAR.

II.4.9. Grants Programs

II.4.9.1 Required Government-wide Reporting

Significant reporting entities with Federal grants programs **must** submit a brief high-level summary of expired, but not closed, Federal grants and cooperative agreements (awards), including:

1. A summary table (as shown below) of the total number of awards and balances for which closeout has not yet occurred, but for which the period of performance has elapsed by two years or more prior to September 30, 2025 (i.e., on or before September 30, 2023).

Category	2 – 3 Years	4 – 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Number of Grants/Cooperative Agreements with Zero Dollar Balances	-	-	-
Number of Grants/Cooperative Agreements with Undisbursed Balances	-	-	-
Total Amount of Undisbursed Balances	$ -	$ -	$ -

2. A brief narrative of the progress made over the past year compared to the previous year's report, challenges preventing closeout of awards reported, and actions to be taken to close awards reported.

II.4.9.2 Reporting Related to Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act

All reporting entities covered by the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act must report the following information pursuant to OMB Memorandum, M-16-18, "Financial and Performance Reporting on Undisbursed Balances in Expired Grant Accounts."[32] All other agencies may report the following:

- Information about future action the entity will take to resolve undisbursed balances for grant awards for which the period of performance has expired.
- The method that the entity uses to track undisbursed balances for expired grant awards.
- The identification (or dollar amounts) of undisbursed balances for expired grant awards that may be returned to the Treasury (i.e., the amount of undisbursed balances from

[32] See Section 524 of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024 (Division C of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Pub. L. 118-42) and Pub. L. 119-2.

expired grants whose underlying budget authority has been canceled).

- The number of expired grant awards with undisbursed balances and the amounts that have not been obligated to a specific grant or project remaining in the appropriations accounts (i.e., unobligated amounts) as of September 30, 2025; September 30, 2024; and September 30, 2023.

II.4.10 Agency Audit Resolution Reports

Entities required to produce reports from the Agency Head under section 5(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.) may include such reports in the AFR as provided by the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000. Such entities are encouraged to do so if the AFR is the usual method for publishing the reports.

In addition, entities that provide a separate report to Congress under section 5(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.) may include a summary of agency audit resolution in the AFR or PAR (either in the MD&A or as Other Information).

II.4.11 Financial Reporting-Related Legislation

Significant reporting entities and components must report agency-specific legislative provisions enacted in the prior year or current year that address agency-specific financial accounting, reporting, or auditing issues. This is to inform AFR users of any legislation that affected the entity's or component's ability to prepare its AFR or the entity's audit opinion. Significant entities and components must report: (1) the name of the act containing the provision, (2) the complete public law citation and a hyperlink, and (3) an explanation of the purpose of the legislation. This section is not for recurring appropriations or for routine reauthorizations. An example of reportable provision is section 1413 of Pub. L. 118-31, the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2024.

II.4.12 Federal Entity Trading Partner Information

Trading partner information includes one optional item and one presumptively mandatory item.

First, significant entities **may**, at management's discretion, list the entity's trading partners with which the entity has material transactions or balances, if such information would be useful to AFR users. For each partner, entities may explain the nature of the exchanges with the partner and provide, for example, the revenue, expenses, or capitalized purchases with the trading partner during the year and the cumulative amount due from or to the partner at the end of the year. This should not be a lengthy list of trading partners; rather it is intended to inform AFR users of the most significant intragovernmental activity the entity engaged in during the year. If presented, this information may be included as a Note or as Other Information.

Second, significant entities that were not able to and did not meet the October 1, 2022, G-Invoicing deadline for New Orders[33] **should** summarize, as Other Information, the procedures used to identify, reconcile, and resolve intragovernmental balance differences with trading partners. In this regard, entities may discuss how G-Invoicing has been used and how it will be used for all Buy/Sell transactions (as of October 1, 2025, which is also a TFM deadline).

[33] See TFM Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 4700, Appendix 8.

III. INTERIM STATEMENTS AND NOTES

By August 15, significant entities must use MAX to submit unaudited interim, as of June 30, financial statements (Balance Sheet, SNC, and SCNP), notes, and the significant disclosure template. However, Note 36 is not required for the interim statements. In addition, Fiscal Service will notify significant entities when the significant disclosure templates are available.

IV. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL REPORT

IV.1. Introduction

The Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Director of OMB, prepares Government-wide financial statements and the Comptroller General audits the statements.

IV.2. Submission of Agency Data for Financial Report Compilation

IV.2.1. Significant Reporting Entities

All significant reporting entities must provide Fiscal Service with the required fiscal year-end data that is used to prepare the *Financial Report* using GTAS. Note 36 links the entities' audited consolidated department-level financial statements to the *Financial Report*.

Entities required to prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting standards other than those promulgated by FASAB will be contacted by Fiscal Service for Note 36 information necessary for the audit of the Government-wide financial statements.

As noted below, significant entities are required to reconcile intragovernmental balances with trading partners and resolve any identified differences throughout the reporting period and must submit intragovernmental balance information by trading partner.

Significant entities with a year-end other than September 30 are limited to audit assurance on material line items and note disclosures to which the significant entities contribute.

The Office of the CFO of the entity must provide a copy of the management representation letter (see Section IV.5) for the preparation of the Government-wide management representation letter and for the compilation of the *Financial Report*. The Office of the IG of the entity must provide a copy of the legal counsel response and related schedules for the compilation of the *Financial Report*. (See Section IV.4 and Section IV.5 for additional guidance).

IV.2.2. All Executive Branch Entities

All Executive Branch entities, including entities required to prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting standards other than FASAB, must submit their pre-closing adjusted trial balances through GTAS for the compilation of the *Financial Report*. (Reporting entities from the Legislative and Judicial Branches of the United States Government may submit their adjusted trial balances.) The section pertaining to GTAS reporting can be found in the TFM, Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 4700, Section 4755. The list of entities that are required to comply with this reporting requirement is provided in the TFM, Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 4700, Appendix 1a.

IV.2.3. Reporting Under a Fiscal Year Other than the Federal Fiscal Year

Certain entities have fiscal year-ends other than September 30 and are referred to as "calendar-year entities." Calendar-year entities must: (1) report to GTAS the September 30 balances in their adjusted trial balance; (2) obtain audit assurance on line items or note disclosures that contribute to the top 95 percent of the total line-item data that are reported by Treasury; and (3) provide Fiscal Service a copy of the independent audit report that includes the results of the audit performed on the material line items and note disclosures identified by Fiscal Service. (See the TFM Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 4700, Section 4735.40, Special Basis of Accounting, for additional guidance.) See Section IV.5 for management representation requirements.

IV.2.4. Submission of Interim Data

Fiscal Service will use entities' unaudited financial statements, notes, and other information as of June 30 for preliminary analysis for the *Financial Report*. As stated in Section III, significant entities must provide unaudited interim financial statements and notes using MAX.

In addition, Fiscal Service will contact selected agencies, including entities required to prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting standards other than those promulgated by FASAB, to gather information needed for certain *Financial Report* notes and supplemental information.

Agencies should prepare their year-end GTAS data entries as early as possible and notify Fiscal Service when the agency's final year-end GTAS information has been submitted to the agency auditor and is available for review by Fiscal Service.

IV.3. Reconciling and Resolving Differences in Intragovernmental Balances and Transactions

Intragovernmental balances and transactions are integral to the consolidation of the financial information and the compilation process for the *Financial Report*. Transactions between and among Federal entities that can generate intragovernmental balances include:

- services or goods bought/sold, (i.e., buy/sell transactions),
- transfers of assets or budget authority,
- custodial and non-entity transactions with Federal entities other than the General Fund,
- transactions with the General Fund,
- investments or borrowings with the Treasury (Fiscal Service and the Federal Financing Bank), and
- benefits-related transactions with the Department of Labor and Office of Personnel Management.

Throughout the fiscal year and at year end, entities are required to reconcile intragovernmental balances and transactions with trading partners and resolve any identified differences, with the goal of resolving differences prior to final submission of data for the *Financial Report*. Resolving a difference means that the difference is reconciled and an adjustment was made to the trading partners' accounting records so that the difference no longer exists.

See TFM 2-4700 for further guidance.

IV.4. Legal Counsel Response

Significant entity IGs must submit an interim and a final Legal Counsel Response prepared by the entity General Counsel summarizing and evaluating legal actions against the entity.

The entity General Counsel should (1) refer to OMB's audit bulletin and (2) report pending and threatened litigation and unasserted claims above material dollar thresholds, which were agreed upon by the entity management and the IG. The General Counsel should provide the Legal Counsel Response in PDF format using the applicable forms (according to the type of case or group of cases reported) found at Documents and Forms (justice.gov).

Significant entity management should prepare a Management Schedule that summarizes the content of the Legal Counsel Response as disclosed in the entity's financial statements using the template found at Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol.

Significant entity IGs must submit the Legal Counsel Response (combined and in PDF format) and Management Schedules (spreadsheet format only) to Fiscal Service, DOJ, and GAO via email.

The IG must notify GAO, DOJ, and Fiscal Service (see Appendix B for contact information) whether there were "no changes" or "changes" due to subsequent events that resulted in a change in the likelihood of loss or the amount of loss, or both, after the effective date of the final Legal Counsel Response but before the date of the audit report on the *Financial Report*. See TFM Volume I, Part 2, Chapter 4700, Section 4745, for additional guidance and FY 2025 Year-end Closing Bulletin for applicable due dates.

IV.5. Written Representations from Management

Significant entity management representations, including those from calendar-year entities, must include all representations that are required by generally accepted auditing standards, OMB's audit bulletin (Section 8, Written Representations from Management, and Appendix E), and TFM, Volume I, Part 2 Chapter 4700 (TFM-4700), *Agency Reporting Requirements for the Financial Report of the United States Government*.

U.S. Auditing Standards (AU-C) Section 580, *Written Representation*s, provides specific representations that should be included in the written representations from management and states that one or more additional written representations from management may be necessary to support other audit evidence relevant to the financial statements or one or more specific assertions in the statements. The representations will depend on the circumstances of the engagement and the nature and basis of presentation of the financial statements. See AU-C Section 725, *Supplementary Information in Relation to the Financial Statements as a Whole*, and AU-C Section 730, *Required Supplementary Information*, for representations that should be obtained from management for RSI. General representations must be modified to be consistent with auditor-reported findings.

Under AU-C Section 580, management's representations may be limited to matters that are considered either individually or collectively material to the financial statements if management and the auditor have reached an understanding on materiality for this purpose. Materiality may be different for different representations. Management will specify materiality threshold(s) (as agreed upon with the auditor) in the written representations. Materiality considerations only apply to those representations that are directly related to amounts included

in the financial statements. Because of the possible effects of fraud on other aspects of the audit, materiality does not apply to management's acknowledgment regarding its responsibility for designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control to prevent and detect fraud.

Also, in accordance with AU-C Section 580, the written representations from management must be on entity letterhead and dated in accordance with AU-C 580. In addition, the representations should be signed by those members of management with overall responsibility for financial and operating matters and who the auditor believes are responsible for and knowledgeable about, directly or through others in the organization, the matters covered by the representations. Such members of management generally should include the Agency Head, the CFO, and any others deemed responsible for matters presented in the written representations.

As required by AU-C Section 580, the written representations from management should include a representation regarding the materiality of uncorrected financial statement misstatements identified by the auditor. A summary of uncorrected misstatements showing the financial statement effect of the uncorrected misstatements under both the balance sheet and net cost approaches, also known as the "iron curtain" and rollover methods, respectively, should be included with or attached to the written representations from management (see FAM Section 595C). In addition, a list of adjusting entries needed to correct the uncorrected misstatements must be provided in the **standardized spreadsheet format** as shown in the FAM Section 595C. If there are no uncorrected misstatements, a representation to this effect should be included in the management representation letter.

The Office of the CFO of significant entities should submit the signed written representations from management electronically in PDF format to OFFM, Fiscal Service, and Treasury (Main) using MAX and to GAO using the contact information provided in Appendix B. The written representations from management should be submitted as soon as they are available but no later than when the audited financial statements are due (see FY 2025 Year-end Closing Bulletin for the *Financial Report* due dates).

IV.6. Subsequent Events and Written Representations Update

Subsequent events, for the purposes of this section, are events occurring **after** the date the significant entity's management representations have been signed and financial statements have been issued and **before** the date specified by Treasury. These events may include, for example, the enactment of significant legislation, the occurrence of events affecting the realization of assets (such as receivables), or the settlement of estimated liabilities or contingencies (under SFFAS 39. *Subsequent Events: Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Contained in the AICPA Statement on Auditing Standards*) that would have materially affected the significant entity's financial statements had the significant entity's report date been the date specified by Treasury.

The significant entity head, CFO, or others deemed responsible for management representations must email a subsequent events update to OFFM, Fiscal Service, Treasury (Main), and GAO (see Appendix B for contact information and the FY 2025 Year-end Closing Bulletin for the

Financial Report due dates). The notification should include: (1) the purpose of the update; (2) the subsequent events update; (3) the management representation update; and (4) a representation regarding the use of the update.

Below is an illustrative statement regarding the **purpose of the update**:

> The purpose of this notification is to inform you whether (i) any subsequent events have occurred since the date of our AFR through [today/date specified by Treasury] that would have materially affected the amounts reported in our financial statements or would warrant additional disclosure had our report date been the date specified by Treasury and (ii) whether anything has come to our attention that would require us to modify our written management representations furnished to our auditors and sent to you on [insert date].

Subsequent Events Update:

If significant subsequent events occurred that would have required changes to amounts reported or additional disclosures, entities must describe the events. Below are **illustrative statements of such updates**:

> After the issuance of our financial statements on November 15, 202X, Hurricane ABC occurred, which caused us to incur costs of $XX billion in disaster relief, $X billion of which was provided in Public Law 1XX-XX and $X billion of which was available from unobligated carryover balances in the Disaster Relief Fund.
>
> **OR**
>
> After the issuance of our financial statements on November 15, 202X, a contingency existing as of September 30, 202X, was resolved, which caused us to pay $XX billion. Our financial statements as of September 30, 202X, reflected a contingent liability related to such matter of $YY billion.

If there are "no changes" to report, the following illustrative statement may be used:

> Nothing has come to our attention that would materially affect amounts reported in our financial statements for the fiscal years ended September 30, 202X and 202Y or require additional disclosures to these financial statements.

Management Representation Update:

If subsequent events occurred through the date specified by Treasury or circumstances have changed that affect the management representations, the significant entity will need to **identify which representations need to be changed and how** those representations need to be changed.

If no subsequent events occurred, then the following illustrative representation may be used:

> Nothing has come to our attention that would require modification to the written representations from management furnished to our auditors and sent to you on [November XX, 202X].

Representation Regarding Use of Update:

Regardless of whether a significant entity reports a subsequent event, the subsequent events notification must state that the entity understands **how the subsequent events update will be used by Treasury and OMB**. The following illustrative paragraph may be used:

> We understand that these representations will be relied upon by the Treasury and

OMB in preparing the Government-wide written representations from management provided to the Government Accountability Office as part of its audit of the United States Government consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended September 30, 202X and 202Y.

IV.7. Due Dates and Requirements

Except for the subsequent events updates, the due dates and requirements in the FY 2025 Year-end Closing Bulletin for the *Financial Report* due dates, and Section I.5 of this Circular are "no later than" dates; earlier submissions are encouraged. Subsequent events updates are subject to specific due dates and times.

V. APPENDIX

V.1. Appendix A

Agencies Required to Submit Management Representations and Legal Counsel Response

Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Education
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Homeland Security
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
Department of Labor
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Department of the Treasury
Department of Veterans Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
General Services Administration
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Science Foundation
Office of Personnel Management
Small Business Administration
Social Security Administration
U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Export-Import Bank of the United States
Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation
Federal Communications Commission
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
General Fund of the U.S. Government
National Credit Union Administration
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
Railroad Retirement Board
Securities and Exchange Commission
Security Assistance Accounts
Smithsonian Institution
Tennessee Valley Authority
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation
U.S. Postal Service

V.2. Appendix B

MAX Submission: Agency Financial Reporting - Financial Management Community - MAX Federal Community

Contact Information

Office of Management and Budget
Email: Marguerite.E.Pridgen@omb.eop.gov
Telephone: (202) 395-3448

Department of the Treasury (Main)
E-mail: scott.bell@treasury.gov
Telephone: (202) 622-1797

Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Fiscal Service
E-mail: Financial.Reports@fiscal.treasury.gov
Telephone: (304) 480-6485

Government Accountability Office
E-mail: USCFS@gao.gov
Telephone: (202) 512-9613

Department of Justice
Office of the Assistant Attorney General
E-mail: Legal.letters@usdoj.gov
Telephone: (202) 307-5906

Department of Justice
Civil Division Communications Office
E-mail: Legal.letters@usdoj.gov
Telephone: (202) 307-5745