

## Chapter 2

### Asset, Liability, Deferred Outflow and Inflow, Fund Balance and Net Position Accounts

This chapter provides balance sheet account numbers and related definitions.

#### 1000 ASSETS

Assets are resources with present service capacity that the district school board presently controls [Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Concepts Statement 4, ¶8]. The present service capacity of a resource that is an asset is its existing capability to enable the school district to provide educational services. All assets should be listed in order of liquidity on the financial statements.

1100 Current Assets. Current assets include cash or other assets that are reasonably expected to be realized in cash or sold or consumed within a year.

1110 Cash. All funds on deposit with an official or agent designated as custodian of cash and bank deposits. Overdrafts that show negative cash should be reported as a current liability for fund financial statement presentation. Please see Account 2125, Cash Overdraft.

1111 Cash-on-Demand Deposits. Deposits with fiscal agents, such as commercial banks, for the payment of normal operating expenditures, subject to withdrawal by board warrant.

1112 Petty Cash. Cash on hand maintained for the purpose of paying small obligations when the issuance of a formal voucher and check is not cost-effective.

1113 Cash Change Funds. Cash on hand maintained for the purpose of providing cash register change.

1114 Cash with Fiscal/Service Agents. Deposits with fiscal agents, such as commercial banks, for the payment of matured bonds and interest. Also, deposits with self-insurance plan agents and advance refunding escrow deposits.

1115 Cash – Interest-Earning Deposits. Deposits that generate interest income, usually stipulating the duration of the deposit and rate of interest.

1117 Cash on Hand. Currency, coins and checks received but not yet deposited.

1120 Taxes Receivable. The uncollected portion of taxes that a governmental unit has levied and billed.

1121 Taxes Receivable. Taxes that were levied for the current operating year but remain uncollected. This account should be closed on June 30, and amounts held by the tax collector on behalf of the district school board should be recorded in Account 1220, Due From Other Agencies.

- 1130     Receivables. Amounts due for goods and services and pension plan contributions.
- 1131     Accounts Receivable. Amounts due on open account from private persons, firms or corporations for goods and services furnished by the school district. Accounts receivable should be netted against uncollectible amounts.
- 1132     Pension Contributions Receivable. Pension contributions for district single-employer pension plans reported in private pension trust funds.
- 1139     Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts Receivable (Credit). An estimate of the uncollectible portion of accounts receivable.
- 1140     Due From Other Funds. Amounts due for goods or services provided by a particular fund to another fund, or for interfund loans.
- 1141     Due From Budgetary Funds. Amounts due from one fund to another. Separate accounts should be maintained for each interfund loan.
- 1142     Due From Internal Funds. Amounts due for advances to internal accounts. Separate accounts should be maintained for each advance.
- 1150     Inventory. Materials and supplies on hand for future use in operations. Subaccounts within this category may be used to identify different types of inventory, such as purchased and donated foods and materials.
- 1160     Investments. Securities and nonfinancial assets, held primarily for income or profit, that have present service capacity based solely on their ability to generate cash or to be sold to generate cash. This account does not include assets used in school district operations. Separate accounts for each category of investments may be maintained.
- 1161     Investments – United States Government Securities. Securities of the United States Government acquired by the district school board as authorized by statute and held for the production of income in the form of interest.
- 1162     Investments – Section 1011.14, F.S., Loans. Amounts invested from proceeds of loans made pursuant to s. 1011.14, Florida Statutes (F.S.).
- 1163     Investments – SBE/COBI Bonds. State Board of Education (SBE)/Capital Outlay Bond Indebtedness (COBI) bonds issued on behalf of school districts under Article XII, section 9 of the Constitution of the State of Florida.
- 1164     Investments – State Board of Administration. Amounts placed with the State Board of Administration for investment.

- 1165     Nonfinancial Investments. Capital assets acquired with the expectation of future income or profit. These assets should be classified as investments at the time of acquisition and remain classified as investments, even if the school district has changed its intended use.
- 1169     Other Governmental Securities. Securities of other governmental agencies authorized by Florida Statutes and not previously identified.
- 1170     Interest Receivable on Investments. The amount of interest receivable on investments, excluding purchased interest.
- 1180     Due from Insurer. Amounts to be recovered from insurance and reinsurance policies.
- 1200     Other Current Assets. All other assets, current in nature, that are not specifically provided for in other sections.
- 1210     Deposits Receivable. Funds deposited by the school district as a prerequisite to receiving services and/or goods.
- 1220     Due From Other Agencies. Amounts due from other governmental units for revenues from federal, federal through state, state or local sources. Amounts legislatively appropriated for the school district are typically included in this category.
- 1230     Prepaid Items. Disbursements that are made in one fiscal period but are more accurately reflected as an expenditure/expense in subsequent fiscal periods.
- 1300     Capital Assets. Land, land improvements, buildings, building improvements, vehicles, machinery, furniture, equipment and all other tangible and intangible assets that are used in operations and have useful lives that extend beyond a single accounting period. If acquired through donation, the capital asset should be measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Capital assets are the least liquid asset on the financial statements. Capital assets may be netted in two categories for financial statement presentation: Nondepreciable Capital Assets and Depreciable Capital Assets, Net.
- 1310     Land. The acquisition cost of land owned by a school system. If land is purchased, this account includes the purchase price and other costs incurred to prepare the land for use, such as legal fees, filling and excavation costs, and other improvements.
- 1315     Land Improvements – Nondepreciable. The cost of permanent improvements to land that are not connected with the original purchase of the land and are not subject to depreciation.
- 1320     Improvements Other Than Buildings. The cost of nonpermanent improvements, other than buildings, that add value to land. Examples include fences, retaining walls, sidewalks, sewage treatment systems, original or expanded paving projects, fixed playground equipment, flagpoles, gateways and underground storage tanks that are not part of the building service systems.

- 1329     Accumulated Depreciation – Improvements Other Than Buildings. The accumulation of systematic and rational allocations of the cost of improvements other than buildings over the useful lives of the assets.
- 1330     Buildings and Fixed Equipment. The cost of permanent structures used to house persons and property owned by a school system. If buildings are purchased or constructed, this account includes the acquisition or construction costs of permanent buildings and fixtures attached to and forming a permanent part of such buildings. This account includes all building improvements, including upgrades made to building wiring for technology.
- 1339     Accumulated Depreciation – Buildings and Fixed Equipment. The accumulation of systematic and rational allocations of the cost of buildings and fixed equipment over the useful lives of the assets.
- 1340     Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment. The cost of furniture, fixtures and equipment owned by a school system. This account includes teaching, laboratory, research, diagnostic and testing, and administrative equipment used by or for students.
- 1349     Accumulated Depreciation – Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment. The accumulation of systematic and rational allocations of the cost of furniture, fixtures and equipment over the useful lives of the assets.
- 1350     Motor Vehicles. The cost of all transportation equipment, including motor vehicles used for student transportation and service vehicles (school buses, trucks, vans, scooters, motorcycles, passenger cars and other motorized units).
- 1359     Accumulated Depreciation – Motor Vehicles. The accumulation of systematic and rational allocations of the cost of motor vehicles over the useful lives of the assets.
- 1360     Construction in Progress. The actual cost incurred, to date, for construction work undertaken but not yet completed. This account reflects the total construction costs recorded as expenditures in the capital projects funds.
- 1370     Property Under Leases. The net present value of lease payments recorded as assets.
- 1379     Accumulated Amortization – Property Under Leases. The accumulation of systematic and rational allocations of the cost of property under leases over the useful lives of the assets.
- 1380     Audiovisual Materials and Computer Software. The cost of audiovisual materials and computer software that meet the criteria for capitalization.
- 1381     Audiovisual Materials. The cost of audiovisual materials owned by a school district.

- 1382     Computer Software. The cost of computer software purchased by a school district. Specifically, this refers to the set of programs and associated documentation used to control the operation of a computer. The two primary types of software are 1) **systems software**, which includes operating systems, programming languages and utility programs; and 2) **application programs** that are designed to perform tasks such as database management, spreadsheet functions, instruction and word processing. Generally, when software is acquired with computer hardware for a single purchase price and the relative value of the software is material to the total cost, it is necessary to allocate the acquisition cost to both the software and hardware in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for lump-sum or basket purchases. Nevertheless, **systems software** acquired in conjunction with computer hardware may be recorded as part of the equipment purchase (no allocation of cost to the software) when the software will not be removed, transferred or in any way separated from the original hardware. If the software that was originally recorded as equipment is subsequently removed, transferred or detached from the original hardware, it would be necessary to retroactively allocate a portion of the original cost, if material, to software for proper recording of the removal or transfer.
- 1388     Accumulated Depreciation – Audiovisual Materials. The accumulation of systematic and rational allocations of the cost of audiovisual materials over the estimated useful lives of the assets.
- 1389     Accumulated Amortization – Computer Software. The accumulation of systematic and rational allocations of the cost of computer software over the estimated useful lives of the assets.
- 1400     Noncurrent Assets.
- 1410     Other Postemployment Benefits Asset. To account for funded other postemployment benefits (OPEB) assets set aside to pay for future benefits, resulting in a net obligation asset for government-wide and proprietary fund financial statement presentation.
- 1415     Pension Asset. To record the amount of the pension plan's fiduciary net position that exceeds the total pension liability as of the measurement date. Assets associated with different pension plans may be displayed in the aggregate in the financial statements and should be displayed separately from aggregated pension liabilities.
- 1420     Section 1011.13, F.S., Loan Proceeds. Proceeds, and any interest earnings thereon, placed in an irrevocable escrow account pursuant to s. 1011.13(2), F.S.
- 1425     Leases Receivable. Deferred inflows of resources for lessors.
- 1430     Prepaid Insurance Costs. Prepaid insurance costs associated with the issuance of debt, to be recognized as an expense in a systematic and rational manner over the duration of the related debt.

- 1460     Long-Term Investments. Investments that are not reasonably expected to be realized in cash within a year.
- 1500     Budgetary Debits. A group of general ledger accounts that normally have debit balances and are used to achieve budgetary integration within the accounting system.
- 1510     Estimated Revenues. The amount of revenues estimated to be realized during a budget period, whether collected in the same or subsequent periods.
- 1520     Encumbrances. Commitments in the form of purchase orders or contracts that are chargeable to an appropriation and that represent a reserve of the budgetary fund balances. Once a purchase order or contract is fulfilled, the encumbrance is removed from the accounting records.
- 1900     DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES
- A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net assets by the school district that is applicable to a future reporting period (GASB Concepts Statement 4, ¶32). Deferred outflows of resources should be combined with assets to determine which elements meet the criteria for major fund determination.
- 1910     Accumulated Decrease in Fair Value of Hedging Derivatives. School districts should use hedge accounting, in which the changes in fair values of hedging derivative instruments are reported as either deferred outflows or deferred inflows of resources.
- 1920     Net Carrying Amount of Debt Refunding. This is used for either current refundings or advance refundings resulting in defeasance of debt. The amount is the increased difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt. The amount should be recognized as a component of interest expense in a systematic and rational manner over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter.
- 1940     Pension. The collective deferred outflows of resources related to pensions arising from certain changes in the collective net pension liability. These changes include differences between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions, and differences between expected and actual earnings on plan investments.
- 1950     Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB). The collective deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, which include certain changes in the net OPEB liability that have not been included in OPEB expense, and employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net OPEB liability.
- 1960     Asset Retirement Obligation. Estimate of the current value of outlays expected to be incurred.
- 2000     LIABILITIES, FUND BALANCES AND NET POSITION
- Liabilities are present obligations to sacrifice resources that the district school board has little or no discretion to avoid (GASB Concepts Statement 4, ¶17). All liabilities should be listed in order of how quickly they can be liquidated with financial resources on the financial statements.
- 2100     Current Liabilities. Current liabilities represent obligations whose liquidation is reasonably expected to require the use of existing resources properly classified as current assets or the creation of other current liabilities.

- 2110     Accrued Salaries and Benefits. Costs incurred during the current accounting period that are not payable until a subsequent accounting period.
- 2115     Pension Liability. The portion or proportionate share of pension that is normally expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.
- 2116     Other Postemployment Benefits Liability. The actuarially determined contribution/annual required contribution for the current period that will be liquidated either by the next actuarial valuation date, or within one year of the reporting date, whichever is later.
- 2120     Accounts Payable. Liabilities representing amounts due on open accounts to private persons or organizations for goods and services received by a school system, excluding amounts due to other funds or other governments.
- 2125     Cash Overdraft. The amount from overextending current available resources, resulting in a credit balance of cash.
- 2130     Judgments Payable. Amounts owed as a result of court decisions, including condemnation awards for private property taken for public use.
- 2140     Construction Contracts Payable. Amounts due by a school system on contracts for construction of buildings or other structures, and other improvements.
- 2150     Construction Contracts Payable – Retained Percentage. Amounts due on construction contracts representing a percentage of the total contract price withheld pending final inspection, the lapse of a specified time, or both.
- 2160     Due to Other Funds. Amounts owed for goods and services rendered by a particular fund to another fund within the school district. Also include temporary loans of cash between funds allowable under s. 1011.09, F.S., for a period of 13 months or less.
- 2161     Due to Budgetary Funds. Amounts owed by a particular fund to another fund within the school district (excluding amounts due to school internal funds).
- 2162     Due to Internal Funds. Amounts owed by a particular fund to school internal funds within the school district. Separate accounts should be maintained for each liability.
- 2170     Payroll Deductions and Withholdings. Amounts deducted from employees' salaries for withholding taxes and other purposes. A separate liability account may be used for each type of deduction.
- 2180     Matured Bonds Payable. Unpaid bonds that have reached or passed their maturity date. Account 1114, Cash with Fiscal/Service Agents, should be used to record amounts remitted to the paying agent for payment of this liability.

- 2190     Matured Interest Payable. Unpaid interest on bonds that have reached or passed their maturity date. Account 1114, Cash with Fiscal/Service Agents, should be used to record amounts remitted to the paying agent for payment of this liability.
- 2200     Other Current Liabilities. All other current liabilities that are not provided for specifically in preceding subsections.
- 2210     Accrued Interest Payable. Interest due within one year.
- 2220     Deposits Payable. Liability for deposits received as a prerequisite to providing services and/or goods.
- 2230     Due to Other Agencies. Amounts owed by the reporting school district to other governmental units. Separate accounts may be maintained for each liability.
- 2240     Due to Fiscal Agent. Amounts due to fiscal agents, such as commercial banks, for servicing the school district's matured debt.
- 2250     Current Notes Payable. Amounts due on short-term debt. GAAP specifically indicate for governmental fund accounting that other financing sources should not be reported in connection with tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes. Instead, the notes should be reported as fund liabilities.
- 2251     Section 1011.13, F.S., Anticipation Notes. Cash flows for operating, debt service and capital outlay expenditures from borrowing in anticipation of future receipts.
- 2252     Sections 1011.14 and 1011.15, F.S., Notes Payable. Obligations authorized under the provisions of ss. 1011.14 and 1011.15, F.S., if the board does not intend to extend the obligation beyond the one-year period.
- 2253     Bond Anticipation Notes. Short-term notes sold in anticipation of a bond issue. If the necessary legal steps and the ability to consummate refinancing criteria have not been met, these notes should be reported as a liability in the governmental fund as well as the government-wide statement of net position.
- 2254     Line of Credit.
- 2259     Other Short-Term Loan.
- 2260     Sales Tax Payable. Sales taxes collected by the school district that must be remitted to the state.
- 2270     Estimated Liability for Self-Insurance Program.
- 2271     Estimated Unpaid Claims – Self-Insurance Program. The self-insurance retention (SIR) limit (i.e., the maximum amount of any one loss that the school district determines it can sustain) for settling claims under the SIR threshold for events that have

- occurred on or before the balance sheet date, including reported claims and claims incurred but not reported.
- 2272     Estimated Liability for Claims Adjustment. The additional amount needed to provide for the estimated unpaid claims for self-insurance programs required to investigate and settle claims relating to insured events that have occurred on or before the balance sheet date, whether or not reported to the school district.
- 2280     Estimated Liability for Arbitrage Rebate. School districts with a calculated arbitrage rebate liability should not treat the amount of the rebate as a reduction of interest revenues. In addition, the liability should not be recognized in the governmental fund until it is due and payable. When due and payable, the liability should be recorded in the governmental fund that generated the interest earnings that are subject to rebate.
- 2290     Internal Accounts Payable. Amounts held on behalf of others in the internal accounts custodial fund.
- 2300     Long-Term Liabilities. Long-term liabilities are debts that a school district plans to hold for more than one year. Long-term liabilities take the longest to be liquidated with financial resources and are reported as noncurrent liabilities on the financial statements. Long-term liabilities may be netted in two categories for financial statement presentation: Due Within One Year and Due in More Than One Year.
- 2310     Notes Payable. Unconditional written promises signed by the maker to pay a certain sum of money on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, either to the bearer or to the person designated on the notes.
- 2312     Sections 1011.14 and 1011.15, F.S., Notes Payable. Obligations authorized under the provisions of ss. 1011.14 and 1011.15, F.S., if the board's intent is to extend the obligation from year to year (with the consent of the lender) for a period not to exceed four years, or for a total of five years, including the initial year of the loan.
- 2313     Bond Anticipation Notes. Short-term notes sold in anticipation of a bond issue that are full faith and credit obligations of the school district and are to be retired from the proceeds of the bonds to be sold.
- 2315     Obligations Under Leases. The present value of future payments on lease agreements.
- 2320     Bonds Payable. Long-term obligations of the school district for which repayment is supported by the full faith and credit of the school district in the form of its taxing ability. Bonds are reported net of unamortized premiums and discounts on the Statement of Net Position. The details of the premiums and discounts are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.
- 2321     SBE/COBI Bonds Payable. Principal balance due on bonds issued by the SBE on behalf of the school district. Article XII, section 9 of the Constitution of the State of Florida authorizes district school boards to request that the SBE issue bonds for and on behalf of the

local district school boards. These bonds do not have to be approved in an election or referendum. The Florida Department of Education prepares the resolutions for validation proceedings; requests bids; prints and delivers the bonds sold; and computes the required reserve and the annual amount for the payment of principal, interest and bank charges. Such bonds have been designated SBE or COBI.

- 2322 District Bonds Payable. Principal balance due on general obligation bonds issued by the school district, as authorized by the voters of the school district. This type of indebtedness is usually retired by a special tax levy on the nonexempt assessed value of the real and personal property within the school district that issued the bonds.
- 2323 Special Act Bonds Payable. Principal balance due on bonds or revenue certificates issued by the school district pursuant to authority granted by special acts of the legislature, including pledging of pari-mutuel revenue authorized pursuant to chapter 550, F.S.
- 2324 Motor Vehicle License Revenue Bonds Payable. Principal balance due on bonds or revenue certificates of the school district, as authorized by the legislature. These bonds are issued at the school district level, not to be confused with bonds issued on behalf of the school district under Article XII, section 9 of the Constitution of the State of Florida.
- 2326 Sales Surtax Bonds Payable. Principal balance due on bonds issued for capital facilities acquisition and construction. The debt is secured by the pledge of sales surtax revenue authorized pursuant to s. 212.055, F.S.
- 2330 Liability for Compensated Absences. Amounts owed to employees for unpaid vacation and sick leave liabilities based on the right to receive compensation for future absences attributable to services already rendered.
- 2340 Lease-Purchase Agreements Payable. Obligations of lease-purchase agreements, which are financing instruments that provide the issuer with cash to finance construction or capital acquisitions. Lease-purchase agreements are reported net of unamortized premiums and discounts on the Statement of Net Position. The details of the premiums and discounts are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.
- 2341 Certificates of Participation (COPS) Payable. Lease-purchase obligations resulting from the issuance of COPS, which are financing instruments that provide the issuer with cash to finance construction or capital acquisitions. The full faith and credit of the school district is not pledged for payment.
- 2342 Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZAB) Payable. Tax credit bonds categorized as lease-purchase obligations of the school district that provide federal tax credits in lieu of interest payments to the certificate holder. The proceeds of the bonds may be used

for rehabilitating or repairing public school facilities, investing in new equipment and technology, and developing challenging course materials or training teachers, but cannot be used for new school construction.

- 2343 Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) Payable. Tax credit bonds categorized as lease-purchase obligations authorized under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to finance school construction and other eligible projects for public schools, for which bondholders receive federal tax credits in lieu of the school district paying interest on the borrowing.
- 2344 Build America Bonds (BAB) Payable. Tax credit bonds categorized as lease-purchase obligations authorized under the ARRA to finance construction, rehabilitation or repair of public school facilities, and for other purposes. The agreement either provides a tax credit to the bondholder in lieu of part of the interest or a reimbursement of a portion of the interest that the school district paid.
- 2349 Other Lease-Purchase Agreements Payable. Lease-purchase obligations from other tax-exempt programs used to finance the cost of acquisition, construction, installation and equipment of educational facilities.
- 2350 Estimated Liability for Long-Term Claims. Amounts due for long-term claims that are not otherwise classified, including estimates of insurance claims and judgments.
- 2360 Net Other Postemployment Benefits Obligation. To account for the actuarial calculations for OPEB net of funded amounts, resulting in a net obligation liability for government-wide and proprietary fund financial statement presentation.
- 2365 Net Pension Liability. The total pension liability less the amount of the pension plan's fiduciary net position (unfunded accrued liability). For cost-sharing plans, the school district's net pension liability is equal to its proportionate share of the total net pension liability for all participating employers, calculated based on the school district's proportionate share of total estimated long-term employer contributions. If the plan's valuation has not been performed as of the end of the pension plan's fiscal year, the total pension liability is required to be based on update procedures to roll forward amounts from an earlier actuarial valuation. Liabilities associated with different pension plans may be displayed in the aggregate and should be displayed separately from aggregated pension assets. The school district should recognize a liability in the governmental fund financial statements for 1) defined contribution plan contributions that are due and payable pursuant to legal or contractual requirements; and 2) defined benefit plan payments that are due and payable and in excess of available resources in the pension trust.
- 2370 Estimated Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) Advance Payable. Obligation for the repayment of PECO funds received pursuant to s. 1013.64(2), F.S.

- 2380     Other Long-Term Liabilities. Includes asset retirement obligations.
- 2390     Derivative Instrument. Liability for financial arrangements to manage specific risks or to make investments. Include derivative instruments associated with hedgeable items.
- 2400     Other Noncurrent Liabilities. All other liabilities not provided for in preceding subsections for obligations that are not reasonably expected to require the use of existing resources properly classified as current assets to liquidate.
- 2410     Unearned Revenues. Liabilities representing revenues collected but unearned.
  - 2411       Unearned Revenue – PECO. The annual allocation of PECO funds for which encumbrance authorizations have not been issued.
  - 2412       Unearned Revenue – Cash Advance From Grants. Grants received in advance of meeting eligibility requirements (other than timing).
  - 2413       Unearned Revenues – Other.
  - 2414       Unearned Revenue – Classrooms First Program. Unearned revenue represented by cash advanced for the Classrooms First Program.
- 2500     Budgetary Credits. A group of general ledger accounts that normally have credit balances and are used to achieve budgetary integration within the accounting system.
  - 2510       Appropriations. Authority granted by the district school board to make expenditures and to incur obligations in the name of the school district for specified purposes and amounts during the fiscal year.
- 2600     DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net assets by the school district that is applicable to a future reporting period (GASB Concepts Statement 4, ¶34). Deferred inflows of resources should be combined with liabilities to determine which elements meet the criteria for major fund determination.

  - 2610     Accumulated Increase in Fair Value of Hedging Derivatives. School districts should use hedge accounting, in which the changes in fair values of hedging derivative instruments are reported as either deferred inflows or deferred outflows of resources.
  - 2620     Deficit Net Carrying Amount of Debt Refunding. This is used for either current refundings or advance refundings resulting in defeasance of debt. The amount is the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt, resulting in a deficit net carrying amount. The amount should be recognized as a component of interest expense in a systematic manner over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter.
  - 2630     Deferred Revenue.
    - 2631       Deferred Revenue – Cash Advance from Grants. Grants received in advance of meeting timing requirements.

- 2632     Deferred Revenue – Unavailable. Revenue that has been earned, but will not be received within 30 to 60 days after the end of the fiscal year, depending on the school district's policy.
- 2639     Deferred Revenue – Other. Includes leases receivable for lessors.
- 2640     Pension. The collective deferred inflows of resources related to pensions arising from certain changes in the collective net pension liability. These changes include differences between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions, and differences between expected and actual earnings on plan investments. Amounts should be amortized as part of the calculation of pension expense.
- 2650     OPEB. The collective deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, including changes in the net OPEB liability that have not been included in OPEB expense.
- 2700-     FUND BALANCES AND NET POSITION  
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- On the balance sheet for governmental funds, assets plus deferred outflows of resources equal liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources, plus fund balance. On the statement of net position for proprietary and fiduciary funds and for government-wide financial statement presentation, assets, plus deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities, less deferred inflows of resources, equal net position.
- 2710-     Fund Balance. The excess of assets plus deferred outflows of resources, over liabilities plus  
2750     deferred inflows of resources, represents fund balance for governmental funds at the end of the fiscal year. Fund balance is reported in five classifications that comprise a hierarchy primarily based on the relative strength of the constraints that control how specific amounts can be spent.
- 2710     Nonspendable. Refers to the net current financial resources that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Generally, **not in spendable form** means that an item is not expected to be converted to cash (GASB 54, ¶6). Examples of items that are not in spendable form include inventory, prepaid amounts, long-term amounts of loans and notes receivable, and property acquired for resale. If the use of the proceeds from any of the above examples will be restricted, committed or assigned, then the proceeds should be included in an appropriate fund balance classification other than nonspendable. The corpus (or principal) of a permanent fund is an example of an amount that is legally or contractually required to be maintained intact and, therefore, should be classified as nonspendable.
- 2711     Inventory.
- 2712     Prepaid Amounts.
- 2713     Permanent Fund Principal.
- 2719     Other Not in Spendable Form. The school district is encouraged to identify the cause for which fund balance is not in spendable form on the face of the financial statements.
- 2720     Restricted. The portion of fund balance on which constraints have been placed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments,

constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted fund balance places the most binding level of constraint on the use of fund balance (GASB 54, ¶8). Although similar to the restricted component of net position, this classification will vary depending on the measurement focus and basis of accounting employed in reporting net position and fund balance.

- 2721 Economic Stabilization. The term “stabilization” refers to economic stabilization, revenue stabilization, budgetary stabilization and other similarly intended arrangements, including “rainy-day” funds. The formal action that imposes the parameters for spending should identify and describe the specific circumstances under which a need for stabilization arises in the required note disclosure related to stabilization arrangements.
- 2722 Federal Required Carryover Programs. The segregated portion of fund balance representing the unexpended balances of federal program funds carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year to be expended for the specific purpose of the program.
- 2723 State Required Carryover Programs. The segregated portion of fund balance representing the unexpended balances of categorical program funds and earmarked funds carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year pursuant to rule 6A-1.0141, Florida Administrative Code.
- 2724 Local Sales Tax and Other Tax Levy. The segregated portion of fund balance representing the unexpended balances of funds raised through local sales tax or other tax levy to be expended in accordance with the purposes for which they were raised. For example, pursuant to s. 1011.71(2), (3) and (4), F.S., levied tax may only be expended for specific purposes, and pursuant to s. 212.055(2) and (6), F.S., local sales tax is levied by authorization from the district school board or through an intergovernmental agreement for capital improvement.
- 2725 Debt Service. The restricted portion of fund balance for debt service from funds that were not raised by tax levy, or a requirement to maintain a certain level of fund balance based upon the amount of outstanding debt.
- 2726 Capital Projects. The restricted portion of fund balance for capital projects from funds that were not raised by local sales tax or other tax levy.
- 2729 Other Restrictions. The school district is encouraged to identify the purpose for which fund balance is restricted on the face of the financial statements.
- 2730 Committed. The portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the highest level of decision-making authority – the district school board. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the district school board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same action it employed to previously commit the amounts (GASB 54, ¶10). Authorization that commits fund balance to a specific purpose should occur prior to the end of the reporting period, but the committed amounts may be determined in the subsequent period before financial statements are issued.
- 2731 Economic Stabilization. The term “stabilization” refers to economic stabilization, revenue stabilization, budgetary stabilization and other similar

arrangements, including “rainy-day” funds. The formal action that imposes the parameters for spending should identify and describe the specific circumstances under which a need for stabilization arises in the required note disclosure related to stabilization arrangements.

- 2732     Contractual Agreements. Contractual obligations, to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.
- 2739     Other Commitments. The school district is encouraged to identify the purpose for which fund balance is being committed on the face of the financial statements.
- 2740     Assigned. The portion of fund balance that is intended to be used for specific purposes, but is neither restricted nor committed. Assigned amounts include those amounts that have been set aside for a specific purpose by an authorized government body or official, but for which the constraint imposed does not satisfy the criteria to classify the amount as restricted or committed (GASB 54, ¶13). The authority for assigning fund balance need not be the highest decision-making level of the governmental entity – in this case, the district school board. It could be a committee of the governing body or an individual delegated the authority by the district school board. Assigned amounts should be established prior to the end of the reporting period.
- 2741     Special Revenue. The residual classification for Special Revenue Funds other than negative amounts.
- 2742     Debt Service. The residual classification for Debt Service Funds other than negative amounts.
- 2743     Capital Projects. The residual classification for Capital Projects Funds other than negative amounts.
- 2744     Permanent Fund. The residual classification for the Permanent Fund other than negative amounts.
- 2749     Other Assignments. Other assigned purposes in the general fund that are neither restricted nor committed. This amount cannot cause a deficit in the unassigned fund balance. The school district is encouraged to identify the purpose for which fund balance is being assigned on the face of the financial statements.
- 2750     Unassigned. The portion of fund balance that is the residual classification for the general fund. This balance represents amounts that have not been assigned to other funds and that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes. For other governmental funds, if the residual is still negative after eliminating assigned fund balances, the negative residual amount should be classified as unassigned fund balance (GASB 54, ¶17).
- 2770-     Net Position. The residual of all other elements presented in the Statement of Net Position for  
2790     government-wide financial statement presentation and for proprietary and fiduciary funds. It is measured by the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources (GASB Concepts Statement 4, ¶36).

- 2770     Net Investment in Capital Assets. The component of net position that consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.
- 2780     Restricted. The component of net position that consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. A liability relates to restricted assets if the asset results from a resource flow that also results in the recognition of a liability, or if the liability will be liquidated with the restricted assets reported. Restricted net position should distinguish between major categories of restrictions.
- 2785     Held in Trust for Pension Benefits and Other Purposes. The difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, of fiduciary funds.
- 2790     Unrestricted. The net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted components of net position.