



# Exposure Draft

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**November 13, 2024**

**Comments Due: January 24, 2025**

Proposed Implementation Guide  
of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board

## **Implementation Guidance Update—2025**

This Exposure Draft of a proposed Implementation Guide is issued by  
the GASB for public comment.

Written comments should be addressed to:

Director of Research and Technical Activities  
Project No. 24-16h

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**Governmental Accounting Standards Board**

# IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE UPDATE—2025

## Written Comments

**Deadline for submitting written comments:** January 24, 2025

**Written comments.** We invite your comments on the implementation guidance in this proposed Implementation Guide.

Because this proposed Implementation Guide may be modified before it is cleared as a final Implementation Guide, it is important that you comment on any aspects with which you agree as well as any with which you disagree. To facilitate our analysis of comment letters, it would be helpful if you explain the reasons for your views, including alternatives that you believe the GASB should consider.

Any recommendations to address topics that are not included in this proposed Implementation Guide will not be included in the final Implementation Guide resulting from this project. However, those issues will continue to be monitored and may be considered for inclusion in a future guide.

Comments should be addressed to the Director of Research and Technical Activities, Project No. 24-16h, and emailed to [director@gasb.org](mailto:director@gasb.org). Comments also may be submitted through an [electronic input form](#).

## Other Information

**Public files.** Written comments will become part of the GASB's public file and are posted on the GASB's website.

This Exposure Draft as well as final GASB publications are available to download free of charge on the GASB website, [www.gasb.org](http://www.gasb.org).

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# **Proposed Implementation Guide of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board**

## **Implementation Guidance Update—2025**

**November 13, 2024**

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The objective of this Implementation Guide is to provide guidance that clarifies, explains, or elaborates on GASB Statements.

## IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE

### Applicability of This Implementation Guide

2. The requirements of this Implementation Guide apply to the financial statements of all state and local governments unless narrower applicability is specifically provided for in the pronouncement addressed by a question and answer.

3. This Implementation Guide supersedes *Implementation Guide No. 2015-1*, Question 2.18.2. This Implementation Guide amends Implementation Guide 2015-1, Questions 7.9.6 and Z.54.30.

### New Questions and Answers

4. Questions and answers in this paragraph are new Category B guidance in the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles.

### Cash Flows Reporting

4.1. Q—If a transaction is reported as part of operating income in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position and in a cash flow statement category other than operating activities, what additional information should be presented?

A—The transaction also should be presented as a reconciling item in the reconciliation of operating income to net cash flow from operating activities. For example, in circumstances in which a finance authority reports interest income as a component of operating income and reports the cash received from interest income in the investing activities category, the reconciliation of operating income to net cash flow from operating activities should begin with reported operating income, and the interest income amount should be deducted as a reconciling adjustment to operating income, similar to depreciation. (See also Question 2.25.1 in Implementation Guide 2015-1.)

## Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis

- 4.2. Q—Is a specific format required for the presentation of information in management's discussion and analysis (MD&A)?

A—Yes. MD&A should be organized by the five sections discussed in paragraph 8 of Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, and presented in the order in which they appear within that paragraph. Those sections in order of presentation are (a) Overview of the Financial Statements, (b) Financial Summary, (c) Detailed Analyses, (d) Significant Capital Asset and Long-Term Financing Activity, and (e) Currently Known Facts, Decisions, or Conditions.

- 4.3. Q—A government purchases a piece of real estate (land and a building) as part of an economic development activity. The government plans to sell the real estate and will not use it for any other purpose in the meantime. How should the real estate be reported?

A—Because the assets were purchased for economic development, they do not meet the definition of an investment. Economic development is a service provided by the government, and, therefore, purchasing and selling real estate for economic development is part of the government's operations. Accordingly, the land and building should be reported as capital assets because they are assets used in operations and have useful lives greater than a single reporting period, which are the two characteristics of a capital asset described in paragraph 19 of Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*, as amended. The government also should evaluate whether the land and building are capital assets held for sale as described in paragraph 5 of Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*.

- 4.4. Q—Paragraph 13 of Statement 103 indicates that interest revenues of a proprietary fund established to provide loans to first-time homeowners should be reported as operating revenues because those transactions constitute the proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. If this proprietary fund reports interest expenses associated with borrowings that finance operations, would the interest expenses be reported as operating expenses?

A—No. Interest expenses related to financing are always reported as nonoperating expenses.

- 4.5. Q—If the principal ongoing operation of a business-type activity (BTA) or an enterprise fund is leasing property to other entities, should interest revenue related to leases be reported as operating revenue?

A—No. Interest revenue is a revenue related to financing, which is a nonoperating revenue in accordance with paragraph 13 of Statement 103. That paragraph also provides that revenues that otherwise would be classified as nonoperating should be classified as operating revenues if those transactions constitute the proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. If the principal ongoing operation of a BTA or an enterprise fund is leasing property to other entities, the principal ongoing operation is conveying control of the right to use an underlying asset. Because the interest revenue related to a lease is recognized from financing that operation, rather than from the operation itself, the interest revenue from a lease should not be reported as operating revenue.

Although the foundational principle of Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended, is that leases are financings, leases are different from other types of financings (such as loans) because a lease is a transaction that conveys control of the right to use an underlying asset, which results in revenue from the recognition of the deferred inflow of resources as inflows of resources in subsequent periods. Interest revenue is recognized from financing that transaction.

- 4.6. Q—Paragraph 54 of Statement 87 requires that the deferred inflow of resources related to a lease be recognized as inflows of resources (for example, revenue) over the term of the lease. If reported as revenue, should a BTA or an enterprise fund report those inflows of resources as operating revenue?

A—Yes. Paragraph 13 of Statement 103 provides that operating revenues are revenues other than nonoperating revenues, with nonoperating revenues including revenues related to financing. As discussed in Question 4.5, although the foundational principle of Statement 87, as amended, is that leases are financings, the principal ongoing operation is conveying control of the right to use an underlying asset. Only the interest revenue recognized from the lease is related to financing. Revenue recognized from the deferred inflow of resources related to a lease, therefore, is not related to financing. Such revenue does not meet any of the other categories for nonoperating revenue and, therefore, should be reported as operating revenue.

- 4.7. Q—How should subsidies be classified if resources are used for the acquisition of capital assets in circumstances in which the provider of a subsidy did not limit the use of the resources to the acquisition of capital assets?

A—Subsidies are classified as noncapital subsidies if the provider of the subsidy either does not limit the use of the resources or limits the use of the resources to something other than the acquisition of capital assets. Subsidies are only classified as capital subsidies if the provider of the subsidy has limited the use of the resources to the acquisition of capital assets.

- 4.8. Q—Do payments in lieu of taxes (PILOTs) meet the definition of subsidies?

A—It depends on the substance of the transaction. In many circumstances, a PILOT is a payment from a proprietary fund either to the general fund of the primary government or to another government for the purpose of supporting general governmental activities. In these circumstances, the proprietary fund establishes a rate or fee that produces enough revenue above operating expenses to cover the PILOT—an essential characteristic of subsidies. However, in other circumstances, a PILOT is a payment from a proprietary fund to another party or fund for goods or services provided to the proprietary fund. In those circumstances, the transaction would not meet the definition of subsidies. The name of the transaction is not relevant to the determination of whether it is a subsidy for accounting and financial reporting purposes.

- 4.9. Q—An insured individual receives covered healthcare services from a healthcare provider, resulting in recognition of a revenue and receivable by the healthcare provider. The third-party insurer is responsible for making payments to the healthcare provider in accordance with the terms of the insurance contract. Does this circumstance meet the criterion established in paragraph 14a of Statement 103 for purposes of the definition of subsidies?

A—No. Even though the third-party insurer did not directly receive goods or services from the healthcare provider, those payments do not meet the criterion in paragraph 14a. The insured individual received goods or services from the healthcare provider that resulted in the healthcare provider receiving resources in the form of a receivable. The third-party insurer is paying the healthcare provider in place of the insured individual because of the contractual relationship between the insured individual and the third-party insurer.

## **Leases**

### ***Scope and Applicability***

- 4.10. Q—In accordance with paragraph 8 of Statement 87, as amended, that Statement does not apply to arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations as described in paragraph 18 of Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. Does this scope exclusion apply to both the issuer of conduit debt and the third-party obligor?

A—No. The scope exclusion in paragraph 8 of Statement 87, as amended, applies only to arrangements for which guidance is provided in Statement 91. Statement 91 applies only to issuers of conduit debt. Therefore, because the guidance for arrangements associated with conduit debt in paragraph 18 of Statement 91 does not apply to third-party obligors, they are not excluded from applying Statement 87 to their leases with issuers of conduit debt.

## ***Lease Term***

- 4.11. Q—A government leases a vehicle. The contract states that the lease will end after 3 years or 60,000 miles, whichever comes first. There are no options to extend or terminate the lease. What is the lease term?

A—The lease term is three years, which is the noncancellable period. Reaching a certain number of miles is an event specified in the lease contract that requires termination of the lease. If that occurs before the end of the noncancellable period, paragraph 15c of Statement 87 requires reassessment of the lease term at that time.

## ***Lessee Recognition and Measurement for Leases Other Than Short-Term Leases and Contracts That Transfer Ownership***

- 4.12. Q—When a government remeasures a lease liability because of a modification in accordance with paragraph 73 of Statement 87, should the government remeasure from the commencement of the lease or from the date of the modification?

A—A remeasurement due to the modification of a lease should be calculated from the date of the modification.

## ***Other Implementation Guidance***

### ***Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations***

- 4.13. Q—A component unit issues debt on behalf of its primary government (third-party obligor). One of the characteristics of conduit debt in paragraph 6 of Statement 91 is that the issuer and the third-party obligor are not within the same financial reporting entity. For the purposes of the component unit's stand-alone financial statements, is that characteristic met?

A—No. The characteristic in paragraph 6b of Statement 91 does not refer to the financial reporting entity covered by a set of financial statements. Instead, it refers to the relationship between the issuer and the third-party obligor. In this case, because the issuer is a component unit of the third-party obligor, the debt does not meet the characteristic of conduit debt in paragraph 6b of Statement 91. Therefore, the component unit should not report the debt as conduit debt in its stand-alone financial statements.

### ***Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections***

- 4.14. Q—Is a change in a government's capitalization threshold a change in accounting principle as defined in Statement 100?



A—No. A capitalization threshold is the application of materiality to a specific asset class. Therefore, the requirements of Statement 100 for a change in accounting principle do not apply to that change.

- 4.15. Q—Can an individual adjustment to or restatement of beginning net position, fund balance, or fund net position be displayed separately from the remaining aggregate of adjustments to or restatements of those beginning balances?

A—No. Paragraph 31 of Statement 100 requires display of the aggregate of all adjustments and restatements. Accordingly, unless each accounting change and each error correction is separately displayed in the financial statements in accordance with the exception permitted by paragraph 32 of Statement 100, a single line item presenting the sum of all adjustments to and restatements of beginning balances for each reporting unit should be displayed.

- 4.16. Q—How should a change in a fund's presentation from major to nonmajor be displayed in the financial statements?

A—Paragraph 31 of Statement 100 requires that the aggregate adjustments to and restatements of beginning net position, fund balance, or fund net position, as applicable, be displayed separately by reporting unit. As a result, a column should continue to be presented in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances or the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position, as applicable, that displays (a) the fund's beginning balance as previously reported in the major column and (b) the adjustment to that balance, even though that column does not present activity for the reporting period. Correspondingly, in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances or the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position, as applicable, the column that presents nonmajor funds in the aggregate also should display the adjustment to its beginning balance.

- 4.17. Q—Would the answer to Question 4.16 be different if the major fund no longer exists as a result of the movement of continuing operations, for example, a major enterprise fund will be reported as part of the general fund (instead of as a result of a change in fund presentation as described in Question 4.16)?

A—No. Consistent with the answer in Question 4.16, in the example in this question, a column should continue to be presented in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position that displays (a) the enterprise fund's beginning balance as previously reported in the major column and (b) the adjustment to that balance, even though that column does not present activity for the reporting period. Correspondingly, in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, the column that presents the general fund also should display the adjustment to its beginning balance.

## **Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences**

- 4.18. Q—Is a future pay rate that is known (for example, the next year’s salary increases are approved or a collective bargaining agreement is in place) a rate different from the employee’s pay rate at the time the payment is made as described in paragraph 17 of Statement 101?

A—No. Paragraph 17 of Statement 101 describes a circumstance in which leave is more likely than not to be paid at a rate other than the pay rate in effect at the future date when the payment is made, such as a percentage of that pay rate or a set dollar amount. Governments should not use future pay rates, even if known, in the measurement of the liability for leave that is more likely than not to be paid at the future pay rate. Paragraph 20 of Statement 101 requires future pay rate changes to be recognized in the period of the change.

## **Statement No. 103, Financial Reporting Model Improvements**

*See also Questions 4.2 and 4.4–4.9 of this Implementation Guide for other implementation guidance related to Statement 103.*

- 4.19. Q—If a primary government is implementing Statement 103 for its fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, and it will include in its financial statements a component unit with a fiscal year-end of December 31, 2025 (in accordance with the provisions in paragraph 59 of Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*), when should the component unit implement Statement 103?

A—For the purposes of implementing Statement 103, which requires changes to the presentation of certain financial statements, the component unit should implement that Statement in its December 31, 2025 financial statements.

## **Amendments to Previously Issued Questions and Answers**

5. The questions and answers in this paragraph amend questions and answers in a previously issued Implementation Guide.

## **Basic Financial Statements and Management’s Discussion and Analysis**

### ***Question 7.9.6 in Implementation Guide 2015-1, as Amended***

- 5.1. Q—Is title to an asset always equivalent to ownership?

A—For the purposes of Statement 34, as amended, ownership is considered a collection of rights to “use and enjoy” property, including the right to transmit it to others. For assets held for public benefit, such as roads, the right to use and enjoy property includes the right to determine how the property is used. All rights may not be vested in a single entity. The term *title* is used to refer to the right to

or ownership of an asset and is also used to refer to the evidence of such ownership. Title may be evidence of legal ownership; however, that ownership may be held for the entity's own benefit or for the benefit of another entity. Generally, holding title to an asset equates to ownership, and the entity that holds title to an asset should report the asset in its financial statements. However, the facts and circumstances of the situation should be considered. There may be instances in which title is held by one entity, yet some rights of ownership are held by another entity. For example, in certain arrangements associated with conduit debt, the issuer of that conduit debt does not recognize a capital asset even though it holds title from the beginning of the arrangement.

## **Other Implementation Guidance**

### ***Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions***

#### **Question Z.54.30 in Implementation Guide 2015-1**

5.2. Q—Are governments required to use special revenue funds to report restricted or committed revenue sources?

A—No. Special revenue funds are not required, except to report the general fund of a blended component unit or to report restricted resources that are legally mandated to be reported in a special revenue fund.

## **EFFECTIVE DATE AND TRANSITION**

6. Question 4.19 is effective upon issuance of this Implementation Guide. Questions 4.1–4.18, 5.1, and 5.2 in this Implementation Guide and the supersession of Question 2.18.2 in Implementation Guide 2015-1 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged if the pronouncement addressed by the question and answer has been implemented.

7. The requirements in Questions 4.1–4.13, 4.18, 5.1, and 5.2 should be applied retroactively such that changes, if any, adopted at transition to conform to the provisions of those questions and answers should be reported as a change in accounting principle in accordance with Statement 100, including the display and related disclosure requirements, as applicable. The requirements in Questions 4.14–4.17 should be applied prospectively.

<p><b>The requirements in this Implementation Guide need not be applied to immaterial items.</b></p>
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## **APPENDIX A: BACKGROUND**

A1. In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. As a result of that Statement, GASB Implementation Guides were elevated to Category B in the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles. Since that time, the GASB has cleared additional implementation guidance to assist its stakeholders by clarifying, explaining, or elaborating on the requirements of its Statements.

A2. New questions and answers are included in this Implementation Guide to address (a) issues raised by the GASB's stakeholders through inquiries posed to the GASB and (b) issues identified by the GASB in anticipation of questions that will arise during implementation of GASB pronouncements.

A3. In addition to new questions and answers, this Implementation Guide includes amendments to previously issued implementation guidance to address issues identified by the GASB subsequent to the clearance of that guidance.

## APPENDIX B: AMENDMENTS TO AND SUPERSESSION OF PREVIOUSLY ISSUED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—MARKED FOR CHANGES

B1. This appendix presents in marked form the substantive amendments that are proposed in paragraph 5 of this Implementation Guide and the supersession that is proposed in paragraph 3. Text that is proposed to be added is underlined, and text that is proposed to be deleted is ~~struck out~~. Editorial modifications are not marked.

### Cash Flows Reporting

#### Question 2.18.2 in Implementation Guide 2015-1, as Amended

2.18.2. Q—~~Should all items reported as part of operating income be included in the operating activities category?~~

A—~~Yes. The operating activities category of the statement of cash flows includes the cash receipts and payments associated with the transactions and other events presented as operating revenues and expenses in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position.~~

### Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis

#### Question 7.9.6 in Implementation Guide 2015-1, as Amended

5.1. Q—Is title to an asset always equivalent to ownership?

A—For the purposes of Statement 34, as amended, ownership is considered a collection of rights to “use and enjoy” property, including the right to transmit it to others. For assets held for public benefit, such as roads, the right to use and enjoy property includes the right to determine how the property is used. All rights may not be vested in a single entity. The term *title* is used to refer to the right to or ownership of an asset and is also used to refer to the evidence of such ownership. Title may be evidence of legal ownership; however, that ownership may be held for the entity's own benefit or for the benefit of another entity. Generally, holding title to an asset equates to ownership, and the entity that holds title to an asset should report the asset in its financial statements. However, the facts and circumstances of the situation should be considered. There may be instances in which title is held by one entity, yet some rights of ownership are held by another entity. For example, ~~the lessee reports a lease asset under a lease although the lessor holds title in certain arrangements~~

associated with conduit debt, the issuer of that conduit debt does not recognize a capital asset even though it holds title from the beginning of the arrangement.

## **Other Implementation Guidance**

### **Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions***

#### ***Question Z.54.30 in Implementation Guide 2015-1***

5.2. Q—Are governments required to use special revenue funds to report restricted or committed revenue sources?

A—No. Special revenue funds are not required, except to report the general fund of a blended component unit or to report restricted resources that are legally mandated to be reported in a special revenue fund.

## APPENDIX C: CODIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS

### ***Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards—June 2025 Update***

C1. The instructions that follow update the June 30, 2024 *Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards* (Codification), as amended by Statements 103 and 104, for the provisions of this Implementation Guide. Only the question number from this Implementation Guide is listed if the question and answer will be cited in full in the Codification.

\* \* \*

[Update cross-references throughout.]

\* \* \*

#### **Section 1300—Fund Accounting**

.704-7 [Replace Question .704-7 with GASBIG 2025-X, Q5.2] [GASBIG 2015-1, QZ.54.30, as amended by GASBIG 2025-X, Q5.2]

\* \* \*

#### **Section 1400—Reporting Capital Assets**

Sources: [Add GASBIG 2025-X.]

[Insert new Question .702-11 as follows; renumber subsequent questions.]

.702-11 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.3]

.733-1 [Replace Question .733-1 with GASBIG 2025-X, Q5.1.] [GASBIG 2015-1, Q7.9.6, as amended by GASBS 87, ¶20 and GASBIG 2025-X, Q5.1]

\* \* \*

#### **Section 2200—Annual Comprehensive Financial Report**

Sources: [Add GASBIG 2025-X.]

[Insert new Question .704-5 as follows; renumber subsequent questions.]

.704-5 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.2]

[Delete current Question .752-1; renumber subsequent questions.]

[Insert new Questions .752-3–.752-5 as follows:]

.752-3–.752-5 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.4–Q4.6]

[Under heading .753, delete *No questions assigned.*; insert new Questions .753-1–.753-4 as follows:]

.753-1 [Insert current Question .752-1.]

.753-2–.753-4 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.7–Q4.9]

\* \* \*

## **Section 2250—Additional Financial Reporting Considerations**

Sources: [Add GASBIG 2025-X.]

[Under heading .708, delete *No questions assigned.*; insert new Question .708-1 as follows:]

.708-1 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.14]

[Under heading .723, delete *No questions assigned.*; insert new Questions .723-1–.723-3 as follows:]

.723-1–.723-3 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.15–Q4.17]

\* \* \*

## **Section 2450—Cash Flows Statements**

Sources: [Add GASBIG 2025-X.]

[Replace Question .708-2 with the following; renumber subsequent questions.] [GASBIG 2015-1, Q2.18.2, as amended by GASBS 103, ¶13; superseded by GASBIG 2025-X, ¶3]

.708-2 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.1]

\* \* \*

## **Section C60—Compensated Absences**

Sources: [Add GASBIG 2025-X.]

[Under heading .703, delete *No questions assigned.*; insert new Question .703-1 as follows:]



.703-1 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.18]

\* \* \*

### **Section C65—Conduit Debt Obligations**

Sources: [Add GASBIG 2025-X.]

[Insert new Question .702-2 as follows:]

.702-2 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.13]

\* \* \*

### **Section L20—Leases**

Sources: [Add GASBIG 2025-X.]

[Insert new Question .701-16 as follows:]

.701-16 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.10]

[Insert new Question .702-3 as follows; renumber subsequent questions.]

.702-3 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.11]

[Insert new Questions .715-4 and .715-5 as follows; renumber subsequent questions.]

.715-4—.715-5 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.5–Q4.6]

[Insert new Question .726-2 as follows:]

.726-2 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.12]

\* \* \*

### **Section P80—Proprietary Fund Accounting and Financial Reporting**

Sources: [Add GASBIG 2025-X.]

[Delete current Question .710-1; renumber subsequent questions.]

[Insert new Questions .710-3—.710-5 as follows:]

.710-3—.710-5 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.4–Q4.6]

[Under heading .711, delete *No questions assigned.*; insert new Questions .711-1–.711-4 as follows:]

.711-1 [Insert current Question .710-1.]

.711-2–.711-4 [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.7–Q4.9]

\* \* \*

## ***Comprehensive Implementation Guide—June 2025 Update***

C2. The instructions that follow update the June 30, 2024 *Comprehensive Implementation Guide*, as amended by Statements 103 and 104, for the provisions of this Implementation Guide. Only the question number from this Implementation Guide is listed if the question and answer will be cited in full in the *Comprehensive Implementation Guide*.

\* \* \*

[Update cross-references throughout.]

\* \* \*

[Insert the following new content:]

2.18.3. [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.1]

7.5.15. [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.2]

7.9.10. [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.3]

7.73.8.–7.73.13. [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.4–Q4.9]

12.9.1. [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.10]

12.11.3. [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.11]

12.107.2. [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.12]

Z.91.4. [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.13]

Z.100.2.–Z.100.5. [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.14–Q4.17]

[After Question Z.100.5, insert new heading Z.101, including associated text, and question and answer as follows:]

## **Z.101 Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences***

Primary Codification Section Reference: C60

Z.101.1. [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.18]

[After Question Z.101.1, insert new heading Z.103, including associated text, and question and answer as follows:]

## **Z.103 Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements***

Primary Codification Section Reference: Throughout

*See also Chapter 7, which addresses issues related to basic financial statements and MD&A, including certain requirements of Statement 103.*

Z.103.1. [GASBIG 2025-X, Q4.19]

\* \* \*

[Revise the following items as indicated:]

2.18.2. [Replace the text of Question 2.18.2 with *[Question number not used]*. [GASBIG 2015-1, Q2.18.2, as amended by GASBS 103, ¶13; superseded by GASBIG 2025-X, ¶3]

[Under heading 12.72, revise the text as follows:]

*See also Question 7.73.9 for a discussion of classification of interest revenue related to leases if the principal ongoing operation of a business-type activity or an enterprise fund is leasing property to other entities and Question 7.73.10 for a discussion of classification of revenue recognized from the deferred inflow of resources related to a lease.*

7.9.6. [Replace Question 7.9.6 with GASBIG 2025-X, Q5.1.] [GASBIG 2015-1, Q7.9.6, as amended by GASBS 87, ¶20 and GASBIG 2025-X, Q5.1]

Z.54.30. [Replace Question Z.54.30 with GASBIG 2025-X, Q5.2.] [GASBIG 2015-1, QZ.54.30, as amended by GASBIG 2025-X, Q5.2]

\* \* \*

## ***Comprehensive Implementation Guide—June 2027 Update***

C3. The instructions that follow update the June 30, 2024 *Comprehensive Implementation Guide*, as amended by Statements 103 and 104, for the provisions of this Implementation Guide. Only the question number from this Implementation Guide is listed if the question and answer will be cited in full in the *Comprehensive Implementation Guide*.

\* \* \*

[Delete Question Z.103.1, including the preceding heading and associated text.]