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IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

Guide to Implementation of
GASB Statement 44 on the
Statistical Section

Questions and Answers



Governmental Accounting Standards Board
of the Financial Accounting Foundation

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401 Merritt 7, PO Box 5116, Norwalk, Connecticut 06856-5116

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FOREWORD

This Implementation Guide was developed to assist financial statement preparers and attestors in the implementation and application of GASB Statement No. 44, *Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section*, an amendment of NCGA Statement 1, *Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Principles*. Many questions have been posed to GASB staff regarding the application of Statement 44. Because staff responses to individual technical inquiries reach only a small portion of the GASB's constituents, the GASB adopted the Implementation Guide concept to broaden the application of staff guidance.

Guidance is limited to clarifying, explaining, or elaborating on an underlying standard (usually a Statement, Interpretation, or Technical Bulletin). The topics addressed may include issues raised by constituents in due process or as a result of subsequent application of a standard, as well as issues anticipated by the GASB staff. An Implementation Guide may also address issues related to the application of a standard to specific industries. Generally, a GASB Statement, Interpretation, or Technical Bulletin would be more appropriate to address new issues or to amend existing guidance on issues previously addressed.

The GASB's Implementation Guides are classified as category (d) in the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles, as set forth in paragraph 12d of AICPA Statement on Auditing Standards No. 69, *The Meaning of "Present Fairly in Accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" in the Independent Auditor's Report* (SAS 69). Category (d) includes "practices or pronouncements that are widely recognized as being generally accepted because they represent prevalent practice in a particular industry, or the knowledgeable application to specific circumstances of pronouncements that are generally accepted." SAS 69 specifically states in the "Application to State and Local Governmental Entities" section that "category (d) includes implementation guides (Q and As) published by the GASB staff. . . ." However, the illustrative examples accompanying the text of this Implementation Guide are nonauthoritative guidance.

This guide was prepared and published in accordance with the GASB's Implementation Guide procedures. These procedures require public announcement of the project, exposure of the proposed guide to the Board and an advisory committee, and approval of the final guide by the director of research. Moreover, an Implementation Guide will not be published if a majority of Board members object to its issuance.

The publication of this guide would not have been possible without the concerted efforts of the GASB staff and the advisory committee. Project manager Dean Mead served as the primary staff author in the development of this guide. Dean was directly involved in the development of Statement 44 and has spent untold hours since its issuance assisting governments with the early implementation of this standard. Ken Schermann, senior technical advisor, served as the primary staff reviewer. Postgraduate technical assistant John Decker assisted with the preparation of the illustrations.

The application of GASB pronouncements is an ongoing process. A guiding principle in the GASB's mission statement addresses the need to review the effects of past decisions and to provide additional guidance when appropriate. This Implementation Guide represents just one of the many methods that the GASB uses to fulfill this important responsibility.

Norwalk, Connecticut
December 2005

David R. Bean
Director of Research
and Technical Activities

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PREFACE

This Implementation Guide is intended to serve as a reference and instructional tool. It is designed to help users in applying the provisions of GASB Statement No. 44, *Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section*, an amendment of NCGA Statement 1. The body of this question-and-answer book consists of questions on various aspects of Statement 44. The questions and answers are based on constituent responses to the Exposure Draft that led to Statement 44, technical inquiries arising from the issuance of Statement 44, Board deliberations, and insight by both staff and the Statement 44 advisory committee. The questions and answers serve two purposes: (1) They are ready references for implementers who may encounter similar questions or situations, and (2) they provide a basis for resolving issues that an implementer may apply to a question or a situation not specifically addressed in this Implementation Guide.

In light of the fact that the statistical section is supplementary information, this Implementation Guide attempts to provide useful guidance regarding how to achieve the objectives of statistical section information described in Statement 44 without being too prescriptive about how to construct statistical section schedules. As long as the required information is presented, governments have considerable discretion in determining how to present it. Professional judgment, informed by the particular circumstances of a government and the needs of its financial report users, should guide the design of statistical section schedules.

The glossary and appendixes supplement the questions and answers. The glossary of terms presented in Appendix 1 is reproduced from paragraph 45 of Statement 44. Likewise, the Standards section from Statement 44 is reproduced in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 contains illustrative statistical sections for nine types of governmental entities. We attempted to illustrate as many different circumstances and approaches as possible throughout the nine sets of schedules. Readers of this Implementation Guide should find it valuable to review all of the illustrations, in addition to those of the government type they are specifically concerned with. Appendix 4 is a topical index, which is intended to help readers locate questions and answers on specific matters.

In preparing this Implementation Guide, we had the support of an advisory committee whose members represent diverse interests in the fields of accounting and finance. Their comments and suggestions were very helpful and significantly improved the finished guide. The members of the advisory committee are:

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The members of the advisory committee do not necessarily approve of or agree with the answers given, and are not responsible for the information provided in this Implementation Guide.

Thanks are due to those involved in the editing and production of this guide, including GASB staff Ellen Falk, Patti Waterbury, and Greta DeAngelis, and the Financial Accounting Foundation's Production department.

Dean Michael Mead
John D. Decker
Kenneth R. Schermann

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Questions and Answers

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The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has authorized its staff to prepare Implementation Guides that provide timely guidance on issues encountered during the implementation and application of GASB pronouncements. The GASB has reviewed this Implementation Guide and does not object to its issuance.

The information in this Implementation Guide need not be applied to immaterial items.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Scope and Applicability

1. Q—Are all governments required to present a statistical section in their financial reports?

A—No. Governments are required to present a statistical section only if they prepare a comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR). Statement 44 should be applied by any government that publishes a CAFR.

2. Q—If a government presents a statistical section in its financial report but does not prepare a full comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR), should it apply Statement 44?

A—Yes. Statement 44 applies to any statistical section that accompanies a government's basic financial statements, regardless of whether the statistical section appears in a CAFR or in any other type of financial report.

3. Q—If a government publishes a statistical section separately from its financial report, should it apply Statement 44?

A—A government may apply Statement 44 to a freestanding statistical section but is not required to do so. However, the term *statistical section* is governmental accounting terminology that conveys certain expectations about the information that will be presented, based on the requirements of governmental accounting and financial reporting standards. Consequently, a government that *does not* apply Statement 44 may wish to consider giving its document a different title to avoid misleading the users of the document.

4. Q—May a government present some, but not all, of the required statistical section information in its annual financial report?

A—Yes. Governments are encouraged to apply Statement 44 to any statistical section information they present with their basic financial statements, notes, and required supplementary information. However, if a government does not fully implement Statement 44, *it should not refer to that portion of its financial report as a statistical section*. Labeling an incomplete presentation a statistical section could mislead a financial report user into believing that all of the required information is present.

Focus on the Primary Government

5. Q—Are governments required to present information about their discretely presented component units in the statistical section?

A—The focus of the statistical section is principally on the primary government, including its blended component units. For the purpose of deciding whether to include information about discretely presented component units in the statistical section, paragraph 4 of Statement 44 directs governments to apply the decision-making process

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outlined in paragraph 63 of Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended, just as they do when considering whether to address those component units in the notes to the financial statements and management's discussion and analysis. For example, if a government is obligated in some manner for the debt of one of its component units, it would consider whether to include that debt in its revenue capacity schedules.

6. Q—If a government presents information about one or more of its discretely presented component units in the notes to the financial statements or management's discussion and analysis (MD&A), is it required to include those component units in its statistical section schedules?

A—No. The determination of whether to include information about a discretely presented component unit in the statistical section is independent of the determinations made for the notes and MD&A. The objectives of the statistical section are different from those of note disclosures and MD&A. Consequently, it may be important to address a component unit in a note or in MD&A, but not important to include it in the statistical section schedules. Conversely, although a government may not deem it necessary to include information about a discretely presented component unit in its notes or MD&A, it may believe that including the component unit is necessary to achieve the objectives of one or more of the categories of statistical section information outlined in paragraph 6 of Statement 44.

7. Q—If a government determines that it should include information about a discretely presented component unit in one of its statistical section schedules, should it include that component unit in all of its schedules?

A—Not necessarily. Including information about a discretely presented component unit may be necessary to achieve the objectives of one type of statistical section information, but not others. For instance, if a government's guarantee of a component unit's debt leads it to include that outstanding debt of the component unit in the government's statistical section, it is not necessarily required to include other information about the component unit in the financial trends or operating information schedules.

Financial Trends Information

Information about Net Assets

8. Q—Should restricted net assets be reported by major category, as required by Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*, for the government-wide and proprietary funds statements of net assets?

A—A government may do so voluntarily, but the basic requirement of paragraph 9 of Statement 44 is to report *total* restricted net assets.

Information about Changes in Net Assets

9. Q—Is it acceptable to present expenses by object—such as salaries, fringe benefits, supplies, contractual services, and so on—instead of by function, program, or identifiable activity?

A—No. Expenses by object may be a useful complement to the presentation of expenses by function or program. However, *it is not an acceptable substitute* for the required functional, programmatic, or identifiable activity categorization of expenses.

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10. Q—Should charges for services and operating and capital grants and contributions be presented by function or program?

A—The basic requirement set forth in paragraph 10 of Statement 44 is to present program revenues by category—total charges for services, total operating grants and contributions, and total capital grants and contributions. In addition, the most significant individual charges for services should be presented by function, program, or identifiable activity. Governments may present the other charges for services or the grants and contributions by function, program, or identifiable activity (in the same schedule or in a separate schedule), but they are not required to do so. (See Exhibit A-4 for an example of a separate schedule and Exhibit B-2 for an example within the same schedule.)

11. Q—If a government presents additional detail in its statement of activities beyond the minimum requirements of Statement 34, is it required to present the same level of detail in the statistical section schedule of changes in net assets?

A—No. Paragraph 11 of Statement 44 sets the required level of detail for information about changes in net assets “at the level required by paragraph 10 of this Statement and by Statement 34, as amended.” However, Statement 44 does encourage the presentation of additional detail that is meaningful to financial report users and helps to meet the objectives set forth in paragraph 6.

12. Q—Should all of the changes in net assets information be presented in a single schedule (as shown, for example, in Exhibit A-3)?

A—As long as the basic information required by Statement 44 is presented, governments have considerable leeway in deciding how to present it. A government may present all of the changes in net assets information in a single schedule, similar to the way the information is presented in the financial statements. Alternatively, a government may decide that the information is more accessible when divided among multiple schedules—for example, expenses in one schedule; program revenues and net revenue/(expense) in a second; and general revenues, other changes in net assets, and total change in net assets in a third. (See the illustrative changes in net assets schedules in Exhibits E-2, E-4, and E-5, for example.)

13. Q—Are governments required to present the changes in net assets information in the order illustrated in Exhibits A-3, B-2, and C-2?

A—No. The schedule of changes in net assets may follow an order of presentation different from that of the statement of activities or statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net assets. (For an example of a different organization of the information, see Exhibit C-19, which presents the expense and program revenue information separately for governmental and business-type activities.)

Changes in Net Assets for Specific Types of Entities

14. Q—Are governments engaged only in business-type activities required to present information about changes in net assets other than operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses?

A—Yes. The changes in net assets information should lead to a total change in net assets amount for each of the last ten years, as required by paragraph 10. Therefore, other changes in net assets—such as capital contributions and additions to permanent endowments—also should be presented, not just revenues and expenses.

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15. Q—Are governments engaged only in fiduciary activities required to present schedules with the information about changes in net assets that other types of governmental entities prepare, in addition to those schedules specifically required in paragraph 10b for governments engaged only in fiduciary activities?

A—No. The information described in paragraph 10b is intended to be presented *in lieu of* the information required by paragraphs 10 and 10a.

16. Q—If a government engaged in governmental or business-type activities has a pension or other postemployment benefit plan, is it required to present the information required for governments engaged only in fiduciary activities?

A—No. The information in paragraph 10b is required to be presented only by governments that conduct only fiduciary activities, such as pension and other postemployment benefit plans, in their separately issued financial reports. However, a government employer may present this information voluntarily, particularly if its plan does not prepare a statistical section.

Information about Governmental Funds

17. Q—A government significantly revises its governmental funds structure, thereby creating inconsistent information in the trends prior to and following the revision. How should the government report information about governmental funds?

A—To the extent that the revision resulted in functions (along with their assets, liabilities, and fund balances) being shifted from the general fund to any of the other governmental funds (or vice versa), the government could restate the information about fund balance prior to the change to be consistent with the information after the change. At a minimum, the government should clearly note that the information before and after the change is not comparable and should explain the nature of the difference.

Because governments are required to report changes in fund balance information for total governmental funds, the revision of the fund structure would not affect the information unless reallocations were made between the governmental funds and either the proprietary or fiduciary funds. Reallocations within the governmental funds would not impact the total amounts.

Fund Balances

18. Q—Should reserved fund balance be presented by purpose, as required by Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management’s Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*, for the governmental funds balance sheet?

A—Paragraph 12a requires the presentation of *total* reserved fund balance. Governments may present reserved fund balance by purpose if they believe it would be meaningful to the users of their financial reports and would help to achieve the objectives of financial trends information.

19. Q—Should designations of unreserved fund balance be presented?

A—Governments that report designations of unreserved fund balance in the governmental funds balance sheet may conclude that presenting designations in the statistical section would be meaningful to the users of their financial reports and would help to achieve the objectives of financial trends information. However, governments are not required to show designations in the schedule of fund balances.

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20. Q—May a government present fund balance information individually for some or all of its governmental funds other than the general fund?

A—Paragraph 12a requires that fund balance information be presented for the general fund and for the sum of all other governmental funds. Governments may present fund balance information for any major or nonmajor fund individually if they believe it would be meaningful to the users of their financial reports and would help to achieve the objectives of financial trends information. The fund balance information for all other governmental funds in the aggregate should not include any funds presented individually.

Changes in Fund Balance

21. Q—May a government present governmental funds revenue and expenditure information on a budgetary basis?

A—No. The governmental funds statistical section schedules should contain the same information prepared on a current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting as the governmental funds financial statements. If a government previously presented budgetary-basis information, at a minimum the government should clearly note that the information before and after the change is not comparable and should explain the nature of the difference.

22. Q—Are governments required to present a separate schedule of tax revenues by source, as illustrated in Exhibit B-9 of Statement 44 (Exhibit A-7 in this guide)?

A—No. Paragraph 12 states that governments should, at a minimum, present changes in fund balance information at the level required by Statement 34 for the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. However, paragraph 12 also states that governments may provide additional detail on the face of the schedule or in an accompanying schedule.

23. Q—May a government present information about debt service ratios in a separate schedule, rather than combining it with the information about changes in governmental fund balances?

A—Yes. Statement 44 eliminated a previous requirement to present a separate schedule because it repeated information already presented in other schedules. However, as long as a government meets the requirements of the Statement—specifically, that debt service be shown in its principal and interest components, and that the ratio be calculated as $(\text{total debt service} \div \text{total noncapital expenditures})$ —the information can appear in the same or a separate schedule. If a government presents a separate schedule, it would be helpful to include a note in the changes in fund balances schedule directing the reader to the debt service ratio information. (For example, see the note in Exhibit I-7, which directs the reader to the schedule in Exhibit I-15.)

24. Q—May a government present a ratio of debt-service-to-total-expenditures, in addition to the ratio of debt-service-to-noncapital-expenditures required by Statement 44?

A—Yes, if the government believes it would be meaningful to the users of its financial report and would help to achieve the objectives of financial trends information. It may not be presented as a substitute for the required ratio, however.

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25. Q—How can a government obtain the noncapital expenditures required to calculate the debt service ratio?

A—Noncapital expenditures equal total governmental fund expenditures less:

- a. The amount reported separately in the changes in fund balances schedule as capital outlay or capital expenditures (to the extent capitalized for the government-wide statement of net assets), and
- b. Any expenditures for capitalized assets contained within the functional expenditure categories.

The sum of these two amounts should be reported by the government as a reconciling item in its reconciliation of the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances of the governmental funds to the statement of activities.

26. Q—May a government present a ratio of capital-outlay-to-total-expenditures or capital-expenditures-to-total-expenditures in the schedule of changes in fund balance?

A—Yes, if the government believes it would be meaningful to the users of its financial report and would help to achieve the objectives of financial trends information.

Revenue Capacity Information

27. Q—What is an own-source revenue?

A—Statement 44 defines own-source revenues as revenues that are generated by a government itself, such as tax revenues and water and sewer charges. Intergovernmental aid and shared revenues, on the other hand, are not own-source revenues.

28. Q—A county government's largest revenue source, its sales tax, is collected on its behalf by the state government. Does the fact that the state collects the tax mean that the tax is not an own-source revenue of the county?

A—No. The fact that the county imposes the tax makes it an own-source revenue. The fact that the state collects the tax on the county's behalf is not relevant. Likewise, a property tax imposed by a village would be one of its own-source revenues even if a town or county collected the property tax on the village's behalf.

29. Q—All of a governmental entity's revenue is provided by other governments; it does not impose any taxes or charge any fees of its own. Should this government present the revenue capacity schedules?

A—No. This government does not have any own-source revenues and therefore would not present revenue capacity schedules in the statistical section.

30. Q—If a government does not have a property tax but does assess a sales tax, does it have to present schedules of revenue capacity information?

A—Yes. The revenue capacity schedules are intended to provide information about a government's most significant own-source revenue(s), regardless of whether it is a property tax.

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31. Q—Is a government engaged only in fiduciary activities, such as a pension or other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan, required to present any of the revenue capacity schedules?

A—No. However, such a government may wish to voluntarily provide information related to the most significant sources of additions to its net assets, if it believes the information will help to achieve the objectives of revenue capacity information. For example, a government might present a schedule of employer and employee contribution rates for the past ten fiscal years; such a schedule might be analogous to revenue rate information. (See Exhibit H-3, for example.) If such a government wanted to present information about investment income, which is a significant revenue source for many pension and OPEB plans, it might present information similar to that discussed in the answer to question 40.

Identifying the Most Significant Own-Source Revenue

32. Q—May a government present revenue capacity information about more than one of its own-source revenues?

A—Yes. In addition to its most significant own-source revenue, a government may present revenue capacity information about as many of its other own-source revenues as it believes will help to meet the objectives of revenue capacity information. For each own-source revenue it chooses to report, however, a government should present the full complement of schedules—revenue base, revenue rates, principal payers, and (if applicable) property tax levies and collections.

33. Q—If a government has two own-source revenues that are roughly equal in size, should it present revenue capacity schedules for both?

A—Governments are required to present revenue capacity information only for one revenue source—their most significant own-source revenue. However, a government with two own-source revenues that produce similar amounts of resources should consider presenting schedules for both. For each own-source revenue it chooses to report, a government should present the full complement of schedules—revenue base, revenue rates, principal payers, and (if applicable) property tax levies and collections.

34. Q—What should a government do if, over time, another revenue source grows to be larger than the revenue it has been reporting as its most significant own-source revenue?

A—Although it is not required to do so, under such a scenario a government might best serve the users of its financial report by presenting schedules for both own-source revenues. A government also might consider beginning to present revenue capacity information for an own-source revenue as it is nearing the size of the own-source revenue already being reported, rather than waiting until it has surpassed the present own-source revenue.

The alternative—ceasing to report the first own-source revenue in favor of reporting the newly most significant own-source revenue—potentially could be detrimental to financial report users in at least two ways. Users would no longer be able to analyze the revenue source for which they previously had information. Furthermore, if the government begins to report revenue capacity information for the new most significant own-source revenue prospectively and does not immediately present information for the full ten years, users will not have any revenue capacity trend information at all. Nevertheless, a government is not required to present information about more than one own-source revenue.

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35. Q—In the past, a government presented the required property tax schedules in its statistical section. However, this government's largest own-source revenue is a sales tax, which produces twice as much revenue as its property tax. Should the government continue to report the property tax as its most significant own-source revenue, or should it report the sales tax instead?

A—In general, such a government would present revenue capacity schedules about the sales tax. If the information about the property tax is important to the users of its financial report, the government could present revenue capacity schedules for the property tax as well.

36. Q—A government levies two separate property taxes—one on real estate and another on vehicles and heavy equipment. For the purpose of determining its most significant own-source revenue, should the taxes be treated as separate revenue sources or as a single revenue source?

A—Governments tend to aggregate all of their ad valorem property taxes, even when separate levies with differential tax rates are applied to different kinds of property. Consequently, total property tax revenue is considered when determining if the property tax is a government's most significant own-source revenue. A single set of schedules could be prepared for the aggregate property tax, although different types of property would be identified in the revenue base and revenue rate schedules.

Alternatively, a government could treat the two property taxes separately, presenting revenue capacity schedules for one, both, or neither depending on how they compare with the government's other own-source revenues. Neither approach is required. A government should choose the approach that would be most meaningful to the users of its financial report.

37. Q—A county government that imposes its own sales tax also receives a portion of the revenue from the state's sales tax. Should both amounts be combined when considering whether the sales tax is the county's most significant own-source revenue?

A—No. The portion of the state's sales tax that the county receives is shared revenue, not own-source revenue. Only the sales tax revenue derived from the tax imposed by the county itself should be considered.

Issues Relating to Specific Revenue Sources

38. Q—A government presenting revenue capacity information about a personal income tax has a July 1–June 30 fiscal year. However, the tax year is January 1–December 31. On what basis should the information be presented?

A—The revenue capacity information should cover the most recent ten tax years (calendar years). Consequently, most of the government's statistical section schedules would, for example, cover the fiscal years 1998–2007 period, but its revenue capacity schedules would span the calendar years 1997–2006 period. Footnoting the tax year on the schedule would be helpful to the user.

39. Q—A government presenting revenue capacity information about a personal income tax has a January 1–December 31 fiscal year. Relevant information needed for the revenue capacity schedules is not finalized until after the government's comprehensive annual financial report is issued. What years should the schedules include?

A—With the possible exception of revenue capacity schedules for a property tax, statistical section schedules should cover the ten-year period ending with the current fiscal year reported in the basic financial statements. As described in the preceding question, even when there are differences between tax years and fiscal years, a government should report the tax years that are related to the fiscal years presented in the other schedules.

[Completely Superseded]

If reasonable estimates of the pertinent information for the most recent year can be made in time to be included in the schedule, a government should do so, while properly noting that the information is not yet finalized and also describing, if appropriate, the sources of the information and methodologies for deriving it. The estimated information would be updated in subsequent years' schedules. If estimates cannot be made, the information should be reported as "not available" and a note provided to explain why it is absent.

The information about principal payers should be presented for the most recent year that final or reasonably estimable amounts are available. The comparison year may be the first year of the ten-year trend covered in the other schedules, or the period nine years prior (even though the resulting ten-year trend would cover a different period). (For example, see Exhibit C-6.) The government could include a footnote that describes this difference.

40. Q—How should a government report revenue capacity information if its most significant own-source revenue is investment income?

A—Investment income does not naturally possess the revenue rate and base characteristics of most other own-source revenues. Governments do not apply a particular rate (or rates) to an existing base. Nevertheless, a government can apply its professional judgment to develop schedules that would provide analogous information based on the objectives set forth in paragraph 6b. For instance, revenue base information could take the form of a schedule of fair values by type of investment for the past ten fiscal years. Revenue rate information could be rates of return by type of investment for the past ten years. For principal payer information, a government could present investment income by type of investment for the current year and nine years ago.

Information about the Revenue Base

41. Q—Should assessed property values be presented net of tax-exempt property, or should gross assessed value be presented and the assessed value of exempt property shown in a separate column that is subtracted to obtain a total?

A—Either approach is acceptable. Although governments are required to present the estimated actual value of taxable property, they are not required to present the assessed value of only taxable property. Subtracting tax-exempt property from assessed values, however, may make it easier for users to understand the relationship between the assessed and market values of property. (See Exhibit A-8.) If tax-exempt property is not subtracted from assessed values, a note to the schedule could state that the values include such property.

42. Q—A city applies property tax rates on "taxable property value" (which is derived from assessed value), rather than on assessed value. If a government's property tax rates are applied to a base other than assessed value, what property values should it present in its revenue base schedule?

A—The government should apply the revenue base information requirements of Statement 44 to the revenue base the property tax rates are actually applied to; in the scenario described, taxable property value would be presented, and the government would clearly note why this information is presented instead of assessed value and how it relates to assessed value. The government might consider presenting the assessed value as well.

43. Q—The total direct rate is presented in the schedule of revenue rates. Does it have to be presented in the revenue base schedule as well?

A—Yes. The total direct rate is required to be presented in both schedules to help the user crosswalk them. This can be especially important in cases where the period *in which* taxes are levied or are payable differs from the period *for which* the taxes were levied. (See, for example, the scenario described in question 64.)

[Completely Superseded]

44. Q—Are governments required to present a ratio of assessed-value-to-estimated-actual-value-of-taxable-property?

A—No. Governments may include such a ratio if they believe it helps to meet the objectives of revenue base information and revenue capacity information in general. (For example, see Exhibit I-8.) If a government presents this ratio, it should indicate whether it is calculated as *taxable-assessed-value-* or *total-assessed-value-to-estimated-actual-value-of-taxable-property*.

Information about Revenue Rates

45. Q—State and regional governments are not required to present the revenue rates of overlapping governments (although regional governments are encouraged to do so). Do they have to present a revenue rate schedule?

A—Yes. Even if a government is not required to report the rates of overlapping governments, it should report each individual direct rate it levies or charges for its most significant own-source revenue, as required by paragraph 16.

46. Q—According to paragraph 18, governments are not required to present overlapping state government revenue rates. Should governments present rates imposed or charged by local, county, or regional public authorities *created by* the state government?

A—Yes. The fact that a public entity was created by a state government is not a factor in this presentation. The basic concept of overlapping governments relates to geographic area. The term *state governments* is meant to convey “state-level” or “state-wide” governmental entities. The revenue rates of *state-wide* public authorities would not be included as overlapping rates in a local, county, or regional government’s statistical section. Public authorities that are regional, county-wide, or local *would be included*.

Likewise, state-wide and regional public authorities are not required to present the rates of overlapping governments, but county-wide and local authorities *should* present them.

Multiple Direct Rates

47. Q—If a government has multiple property tax levies for a variety of purposes, should the individual direct rates for each levy be shown in the revenue rate schedule?

A—Yes. The tax rate for each levy should be shown as a separate direct rate, then aggregated to present the total direct rate.

48. Q—If different tax rates are applied to different types of property, such as residential versus commercial, should the individual direct rates be shown in the revenue rate schedule?

A—Paragraph 16 requires presentation of each individual direct rate applied by the reporting government to the revenue base. In general, this requires that each of the different rates applied to the different types of property should be shown for each of the last ten years. Such differential rates for a particular levy should be labeled in a manner that distinguishes them from individual direct rates applied through separate levies. For example, the column headings for a government with three separate property tax levies, one of which applies differential rates, might look like the following:

<u>General Levy</u>			<u>Library Levy</u>	<u>Parks Levy</u>
<u>Residential</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Utility</u>		

[Completely Superseded]

Complex Rate Structures

49. Q—How can a government with a highly complicated rate structure—such as a personal income tax with different rates for multiple income brackets, marital filing status, and residency—meet the requirement to present each individual direct rate applied to the base of the own-source revenue?

A—If the rates set by a government vary along more than two dimensions, it may not be practical to present all of them. Presenting the rate structure for a single year would be complex, let alone for the past ten years. Several options are available to governments in such a circumstance:

- The rate information could be presented in more than one schedule. For the income tax described in the question, one schedule might present the rates organized by income brackets and filing status, and a separate schedule might present information about how those rates vary depending on whether the filer is a resident or not.
- If the impact that a particular characteristic has on rates is uniform across all other characteristics, it could be described in a note. See, for instance, the tax rate information presented in Exhibit C-8 for an illustrative state government. The illustrative government presents the rates for each income bracket that apply to single filers and married filers filing separately. Note 3 indicates that the rate structure for all other filing statuses can be obtained by doubling the income brackets.
- If neither of these options is practical, a government should use its professional judgment to select a portion of its rate structure to present, preferably focusing on the characteristics with the most significant impact on determining the rates applied.

A useful complement to the presentation of complex rate structures, especially if a government presents only a portion of its rate structure, is information about effective rates. The effective rate is an average rate that is calculated by dividing either total revenue or total collections for a given period by the total revenue base for the period. The illustrative state government presents effective rates for its personal income tax in both the revenue base and revenue rate schedules. (It should be noted that, if a government calculates an effective rate for a property tax, the denominator should be the estimated actual taxable value rather than assessed value.)

50. Q—If an overlapping government has a complex rate structure, what should the government preparing the statistical section report as the overlapping government's rate?

A—A government should present overlapping rates that are consistent with those the government reports as its own direct rates; in other words, the overlapping rates generally would be the total direct rates of the overlapping governments. A government should clearly note any inconsistencies between its direct rates and the rates of its overlapping governments (for instance, if the government preparing the statistical section presents a total direct rate, but the rate for an overlapping government is its effective rate or one of several individual rates it imposes).

Total Direct Rate

51. Q—How should the total direct rate be calculated?

A—The total direct rate is the weighted average of all individual direct rates applied by a government to a particular revenue base. If all of a government's direct rates apply to the same proportion of the revenue base, the rates may simply be summed. For example, a government has three property tax levies, all of which apply a single rate to all property—\$1.00, \$0.50, and \$0.25 per \$1,000 of assessed value:

$$\$1.00 + \$0.50 + \$0.25 = \$1.75$$

[Completely Superseded]

The direct rate for that government is \$1.75. However, governments with rates that apply to only a portion of the revenue base, or that set differential rates for different types of property or transactions or customers, will need to employ a formula for calculating a weighted average that multiplies each rate by the proportion of the revenue base to which it applies. The following calculation should be made for each individual rate:

$$[\text{rate} \times (\text{amount of revenue base to which the rate applies} \div \text{total taxable revenue base})]$$

The products from each calculation are summed to produce the total direct rate. Consider, for example, a government that levies a single property tax with differential rates depending on the type of property:

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Taxable Assessed Value (millions)</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>
One- and two-family homes	\$ 50	\$1.00
Other residential	35	1.50
Other real property	75	2.00
Total	<u>\$160</u>	

$$[1.00 \times (50 \div 160)] + [1.50 \times (35 \div 160)] + [2.00 \times (75 \div 160)] = 0.3125 + 0.328125 + 0.9375 = \$1.58$$

If a government has a complex rate structure that would make such a calculation extremely difficult (or impossible if the revenue base cannot be sufficiently disaggregated for each applicable rate), then the government may substitute an effective tax rate instead. (See question 49.) The effective tax rate should be clearly labeled and presented in both the revenue base and revenue rate schedules; governments could present a note explaining why effective tax rates are presented rather than total direct rates.

Definition of “Overlapping”

52. Q—The jurisdiction of a governmental entity is located entirely within the borders of one or more other governmental entities. Is the smaller governmental entity required to include the revenue rates of the larger governmental entities within which it is located? Are the larger governmental entities required to include underlying jurisdictions located entirely within their borders?

A—According to paragraph 18, “overlapping governments are those whose geographic area coincides at least in part with the geographic area of the reporting government.” By this definition, a government would report not only those governments with which it overlaps partially, but also those governments within which it is entirely encompassed, those that are located entirely within its borders, and those with identical geographic boundaries.

There are, however, two exceptions to this provision. State governments and regional governments are not required to report the rates of overlapping governments, although regional governments are encouraged to do so. Governments below the state level are not required to include rates set by a state government as overlapping rates. (For example, note that the illustrative local government in Exhibit A-13 includes the sales tax rates of the county within which it resides, but not the rates imposed by its state. Likewise, the illustrative state government in Exhibit C-5 does not present a schedule with the sales tax rates imposed by regional, county, or local governments; it presents only its own direct rate.)

[Completely Superseded]

53. Q—May a government voluntarily include rates imposed by its state government as overlapping rates?

A—Paragraph 18 states that governments are not required to include overlapping state government rates, but they are not prohibited from doing so if they believe the information is meaningful. For instance, it might be valuable to the users of the financial report if a government reporting revenue capacity information for a sales tax included the sales tax rate imposed by the state government; the state rate is often as large as or larger than the rate imposed by the reporting government.

54. Q—A government reporting revenue capacity information about a particular tax has component units that also levy the same type of tax. Should the tax rates of the government's component units be shown as direct rates or overlapping rates?

A—If the government has the ability to set, modify, or approve the revenue rates of one of its component units, those rates should be reported by the government as direct rates. All other rates set by its component units would be considered overlapping rates.

Overlapping Governments with Different Fiscal Years

55. Q—A government has overlapping governments with several different fiscal years—some ending June 30, some September 30, and others December 31. How should the government determine which year's rates to include for each government?

A—For a given fiscal year in a revenue rate schedule, the government preparing the schedule should include the tax rates for overlapping governments' taxes that were *payable* in that fiscal year, regardless of the overlapping governments' fiscal years or levy periods. In this way, the information in the schedule is similar to what taxpayers would see for the multiple governments listed in their tax bill.

Information about Principal Revenue Payers

56. Q—How many payers should a government include in the schedule of principal revenue payers?

A—The basic requirement of paragraph 19 is to present the ten largest payers of a government's most significant own-source revenue. However, if fewer than ten payers account for 50 percent or more of the total revenue base (or total taxes levied or charges imposed), a government may present fewer than ten payers. A government may also include more than ten payers if it believes doing so would be meaningful and would help to meet the objectives set forth in paragraph 6.

57. Q—If all of a governmental entity's revenue payers pay essentially the same amount—such as students of a public college or university—should the government present the principal revenue payers schedule?

A—No. In such a case, the entity has no "principal" payers. However, it could present other information that describes important characteristics of its payers that affect how much they pay, such as resident-versus-nonresident college students.

[Completely Superseded]

58. Q—A government reporting a personal income tax as its most significant own-source revenue is prohibited by law from reporting information about individual taxpayers. How can it fulfill the requirement to present information about principal revenue payers?

A—The identification of the taxpayer can be useful information because it helps a user to judge the potential that the taxpayer may leave the jurisdiction. If legally permissible, reporting identities of the largest taxpayers without their tax liabilities might still assist this aim. However, when considering what alternative information to provide, governments should be mindful that the central objective of this information is to provide insights into the degree to which a government is or is not reliant upon a small number of significant taxpayers.

The amount paid or the portion of the revenue base accounted for by each of the principal payers and their percentages of the total are the key pieces of information for assessing a government's reliance on a small number of payers. If allowed by law, a government might report those key pieces of information for the largest taxpayers without specifically identifying who they are.

If the key pieces of information cannot be obtained even without identification, then a government should consider what other information would convey to the user a sense of the degree of concentration in an own-source revenue among particular kinds of payers. (See Exhibit C-9 for an example of a schedule that shows the number of filers and their aggregate tax liability by income level.)

Information about Property Tax Levies and Collections

59. Q—A government levies a property tax but reports a different revenue source as its most significant own-source revenue. Is it required to present a schedule with information about property tax levies and collections?

A—No. This information is required only if a government is presenting own-source revenue capacity information about a property tax.

60. Q—A government has a sales tax and a property tax that provide roughly the same amount of revenue, and it has decided to report revenue capacity information for both taxes. Does it have to present a schedule of property tax levies and collections, even though the sales tax is its largest (and therefore most significant) own-source revenue?

A—Governments are required to present revenue capacity information for only their largest own-source revenue. Although presenting information for a second revenue is optional, governments are expected to present the full complement of schedules for each revenue, including the levies and collections information for a property tax. By deciding to present information about the second own-source revenue, a government has acknowledged that it is significant and therefore important to the users of its financial report. The users will expect to see a levies and collections schedule when revenue capacity information is presented for a property tax.

61. Q—It is common practice for some governments to adjust a particular year's property tax levy in subsequent years, sometimes significantly. How should such adjustments be dealt with in the schedule of property tax levies and collections?

A—Subsequent adjustments to a levy can be shown in a separate column next to the column presenting the amounts levied for each period. The latter column would be referred to as the "original amount levied" or "original tax levy." If this approach is used, a "total adjusted levy" column should be added that sums the original levy and the subsequent adjustments. (For example, see Exhibit B-8.)

[Completely Superseded]

The percentage of the levy collected within the period of the levy should continue to be calculated as (amount collected within the period of the levy ÷ original amount levied for the period). However, the total collections percentage would be calculated as (total collections to date ÷ total adjusted levy), rather than as a percentage of the original levy.

62. Q—Should the property tax collections information agree with the property tax revenue amounts reported in the basic financial statements?

A—This schedule presents information about actual *collections*, which typically are not the same as the amount that a government recognizes in its financial statements as revenue. Under both accrual and modified accrual accounting, in any given year revenue may include amounts levied but not yet collected; under modified accrual, revenue may include amounts levied for prior years but collected in the current year. This information is intended to help a user understand a government's ability to collect the amounts it levies within a particular period, rather than provide a detailed breakdown of the revenue recognized in a given year.

63. Q—Paragraph 21a requires that the schedule of property tax levies and collections include “the amount levied for that period.” Paragraph 21b requires that the schedule include “the amount collected prior to the end of that period.” Do these two requirements refer to the same period?

A—Not in all cases. Paragraph 21a refers to the period for which the taxes are levied, which generally is the fiscal year when the revenues are to be used. According to footnote 7 of Statement 44, however, paragraph 21b refers to “the period for collecting and distributing taxes that ends when the collector makes final scheduled distribution of the current year's taxes and begins the levy and collection process for the next year's taxes.” The period for collecting and distributing taxes may differ from the period for which the taxes are levied. The amount governments should present for collections on the levy should be the amount collected prior to the final scheduled distribution of the current year's taxes.

64. Q—A government has a January 1–December 31 fiscal year. Property taxes for each fiscal year actually are levied during the prior calendar year. For instance, the property tax revenues for its fiscal year ending December 31, 2005, were levied during 2004 and were payable by February 2005. What years would be reported in the schedule of property tax levies and collections?

A—In this scenario, the most recent period for which property taxes were levied is fiscal year 2005. Therefore, the revenue capacity schedules would cover fiscal years 1996–2005. The rates imposed to produce the property tax revenues in fiscal year 2005 would be labeled “fiscal year 2005” even though they were levied in calendar year 2004. The property values would be presented as calendar years or tax years 1995–2004; however, the presentation of the total direct rates in the same schedule will enable the user to crosswalk the schedules and thereby connect the calendar-year (tax-year) property values with the fiscal year 2005 information in the other revenue capacity schedules.

Debt Capacity Information

65. Q—Should the debt capacity schedules include long-term obligations such as compensated absences, net pension obligations, landfill postclosure costs, or claims and judgments?

A—No. For the purposes of the statistical section, debt is limited to long-term debt instruments, including (but not limited to) bonds, notes, certificates of participation, loans, and capital leases. However, a government may present information about other long-term obligations in a separate schedule if it believes the information will be useful to the users of its financial report and will help to achieve the objectives set forth in paragraph 6. (See Exhibit C-12, for example.)

[Completely Superseded]

66. Q—Paragraph 23 requires that outstanding debt be divided between debt “related to” governmental and business-type activities. Paragraph 27 requires the reporting of debt “attributable to” governmental activities of overlapping governments. Do these terms imply a specific method for determining whether debt should be reported as governmental activities debt or business-type activities debt in the statistical section?

A—No. If debt is reported with the governmental activities in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements, it should be reported with the governmental activities in the statistical section. Likewise, if debt is reported with the business-type activities in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements, it should be reported with the business-type activities in the statistical section.

67. Q—Is a government engaged only in fiduciary activities, such as a pension or other postemployment benefit plan, required to present any of the debt capacity schedules?

A—Yes, if it has outstanding debt as defined in paragraph 45.

68. Q—Advance-refunded debt normally is considered defeased in substance but technically is still *outstanding* because it has not yet been repaid. Should defeased debt be included in the debt capacity schedules?

A—No. Defeased debt no longer is reported as a liability in the financial statements and therefore should not be included in the outstanding debt schedules.

69. Q—Do governments have the option to present debt limitation information and overlapping debt information in the notes to the financial statements?

A—Governments may present the calculation of the current-year debt limit or the calculation of overlapping debt in the notes, although the debt limit information that governments are required to report for the past ten years still should be presented in the statistical section. As long as the presentation of this information in the notes follows the requirements of paragraphs 27 through 29 of Statement 44, governments are not required to repeat the information in the statistical section (although they should make reference in the statistical section as to where the user may find the information). However, if a government's presentation in the notes does not follow the requirements of paragraphs 27 through 29, then it should present the required information in the statistical section.

Ratios of Outstanding Debt and General Bonded Debt

70. Q—If a government has only general bonded debt outstanding, is it required to present separate schedules of outstanding debt and general bonded debt?

A—No. A single schedule containing the ratios of debt-to-personal-income, debt-to-estimated-actual-value-of-taxable-property, and debt-to-population (or similar measure) will meet both requirements. (See Exhibit B-9.)

71. Q—If a government has few types of outstanding debt, may it combine the schedules of outstanding debt and general bonded debt?

A—Yes, as long as all of the required information is presented, with general bonded debt distinguished from other debt and debt related to governmental activities presented separately from debt related to business-type activities. An example of a combined schedule can be found in Exhibit A-25.

[Completely Superseded]

72. Q—Should each of a government’s individual debt issues be presented in its own column?

A—A government with few outstanding debt issues conceivably could present each in its own column without the schedule becoming difficult to use. The minimum requirement for both schedules of outstanding debt ratios, however, is to aggregate individual debt issues by type.

Ratios of Debt-to-Personal-Income

73. Q—If personal income information is not available for a particular jurisdiction, what outstanding debt ratio should be presented in the schedule of outstanding debt?

A—Paragraph 24 states that a government should use estimated actual value of taxable property or another relevant economic base if personal income information is not obtainable.

74. Q—Personal income and population information may not be available for the most recent years at the time a statistical section is published. Should the ratios be left blank for those years?

A—There are options for providing ratios in the years for which personal income or population are not available:

- Although *final* personal income information may not be available for several years, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis does publish tentative data that subsequently are revised. The ratios could be calculated with tentative personal income data and be recalculated in subsequent years as the personal income information is refined, as long as the government properly notes on the schedule that tentative personal income information was used.
- A government could use the personal income or population amount from the most recent year available for the years for which personal income or population is not available, as long as it notes that it did so. However, it should be cautioned that the personal income ratios likely will overstate the debt burden because personal income amounts tend to grow each year.
- A government could obtain estimated personal income or population information from another source. The source of the information should be identified on the schedule.
- A government could produce its own estimates of personal income or population based on the trend in prior years. The ratios calculated from estimated data should be noted and the methodology described on the schedule.

Ratios of per Capita Debt

75. Q—Should a governmental entity that is financed primarily with nontax revenues use resident population to calculate the per capita debt ratios in the schedules of outstanding debt and general bonded debt?

A—Population is the standard data identified in paragraphs 24 and 26 for calculating per capita ratios. For some governmental entities, especially those financed through user charges rather than from revenues provided by the general public, it may be more meaningful to divide outstanding debt by a measure of their customer or client base, such as customers for a utility.

[Completely Superseded]

76. Q—Paragraph 24 suggests that a utility might calculate per capita debt ratios by using the number of customers, rather than resident population, in the denominator, if doing so would be more meaningful. If a water utility has one very large customer that, for example, accounts for half of its water usage, a per capita ratio using number of customers might be distorted. How should this government calculate debt per customer?

A—In this case, the ratio might be more meaningful if it were accompanied by another ratio that includes only the smaller customers. This could be accomplished by comparing the number of customers (minus the large customer) with a portion of the outstanding debt that is proportionate to the share of total revenue, using the following formula:

$$\frac{[(\text{water charge revenue from other customers} \div \text{total water charge revenue}) \times \text{outstanding debt}] \div \text{number of other customers}}$$

If this approach is used, the government would need to properly footnote the exclusion of the large customer from the calculation and describe its method of calculation.

General Bonded Debt

77. Q—When preparing the schedule of general bonded debt, may a government subtract general obligation debt that is repaid with proprietary fund resources?

A—No. All general obligation debt should be included, regardless of the specific financing source used by a government. General bonded debt also should include other bonded debt that is (or ultimately could be) payable with general governmental resources.

78. Q—Is it allowable to subtract amounts available in sinking funds to repay debt service from the outstanding debt amount before calculating the general bonded debt ratios?

A—Paragraph 25 requires that resources restricted to repaying the *principal* of outstanding debt should be subtracted from outstanding debt before calculating the ratios of general bonded debt. (The meaning of *restricted* is defined in paragraph 34 of Statement 34, as amended by Statement No. 46, *Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation*.) No other deductions are allowed. (See Exhibit B-9.)

79. Q—Should a governmental entity that does not levy a property tax calculate the ratio of outstanding debt divided by estimated actual value of taxable property?

A—If a government's general bonded debt is not expected to be repaid primarily with property taxes, the government may calculate the ratio using the relevant revenue base (for example, retail sales).

Information about Direct and Overlapping Debt

80. Q—Is a government required to include all of the outstanding debt of all of the governments with which it overlaps in its schedule of direct and overlapping debt?

A—No. Governments are not required to include state government debt as overlapping debt. Furthermore, only the *governmental activities* debt of overlapping governments should be included in the schedule. State governments are not required to present overlapping debt information; regional and county governments are encouraged, but not required, to present this information.

[Completely Superseded]

81. Q—Should a government engaged only in business-type activities present a schedule of direct and overlapping debt?

A—No. This schedule is limited only to the governmental activities debt of the reporting government and its overlapping governments. By definition, governments engaged only in business-type activities have no governmental activities debt; therefore, this schedule is not applicable.

82. Q—If a government cannot obtain information about the revenue base from which the governmental activities debt of an overlapping government is repaid, how should the percentage of overlap be computed?

A—Paragraph 28 offers population and personal income as possible substitutes for determining the percentage of overlap between two governments. Property values are another possible basis that a government might use.

Information about Debt Limitations

83. Q—Statement 44 limits the deductions from the debt amounts used to calculate ratios of general bonded debt. (See question 78.) Does this limitation also apply to the schedule of debt limitations?

A—No. The calculation of the debt limit should be based on the legal requirements under which a government operates. If the law stipulating how the debt limit is calculated allows for the deduction of amounts other than resources restricted to repaying principal, then the calculation in this schedule should show those deductions.

84. Q—Statement 44 requires that the full calculation of the legal debt margin be presented for the most recent year. May a government present the calculation for all ten years of the schedule?

A—Yes, as long as doing so enhances the schedule's understandability or its usefulness and the schedule's focus remains on the key debt limit information—the limit, net debt applicable to the limit, the debt margin, and the ratio. (See Exhibit B-11.)

Information about Pledged-Revenue Coverage

85. Q—May a government present pledged-revenue coverage information based on the formula required by its bond covenants?

A—Yes, if the formula and its components are clearly described. The Statement does not require governments to utilize the coverage formulas stipulated in their bond covenants because the purpose of this schedule is to help the user assess a government's ability to generate sufficient resources to repay debt, rather than to demonstrate legal compliance. Furthermore, because coverage formulas may vary from issue to issue, requiring the use of covenanted formulas potentially could interfere with a government's ability to aggregate debt being repaid from the same revenue stream, and may make the schedule so voluminous that its usefulness would be lessened.

Demographic and Economic Information

86. Q—Is a government engaged only in fiduciary activities, such as a pension or other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan, required to present any of the demographic and economic information schedules?

A—Although there is no requirement to do so, such a government may present a schedule of demographic and economic information if it believes the information would be useful to its users and would help to achieve the objectives set forth in paragraph 6. Pension and OPEB plans also might present demographic information about the members they cover, as the illustrative retirement system in Exhibit H-4 does.

[Completely Superseded]

87. Q—Governmental entities sometimes cover a geographic area for which no demographic and economic information is available. For instance, a school district may cover all or a portion of the area of multiple local governments; furthermore, the school district covers only a portion of the county within which it resides. For what jurisdiction should it provide demographic and economic information?

A—Paragraph 33 states that a government should present “the data that are the most specific to that particular government.” There are several options for reporting on jurisdictions for which information cannot be obtained. (The order in which these options are presented should not be interpreted to indicate a preference.)

- If the government covers a substantial portion of the geographic area of the county it resides in, it might choose to present information for the county. This should be done, however, only if the government believes the county information and its trend over the ten-year period are representative of the conditions and experience of the government's jurisdiction. The information should be clearly labeled as pertaining to the county, rather than the government itself.
- The government could present information for the individual governments with which it substantially overlaps. The information should be clearly labeled as pertaining to these other jurisdictions, rather than the government itself. If the government chooses to aggregate the information for the overlapping governments to produce single indicators for the government, the schedule should note this fact and describe how the aggregation was accomplished.
- The government could estimate information for its jurisdiction based on the information for other jurisdictions. This information should be clearly labeled as estimated and the estimation methodology should be described in a note to the schedule.

Information about Demographic and Economic Indicators

88. Q—If the four required demographic and economic indicators—population, personal income, per capita personal income, and unemployment rate—cannot be obtained for a particular jurisdiction, what information should be reported?

A—Information that is not available for some or all of the ten years should be noted as unavailable, rather than merely omitted. There are options, though, for replacing missing information:

- Information can be obtained from another source. The decennial U.S. Census is not the only source of population information. Other agencies, such as state or county budget or finance offices or departments of planning or economic development, may produce estimates of annual population change between the censuses. The Census Bureau also publishes annual population information for larger governments. Some research groups, not-for-profit organizations (for example, the chamber of commerce), and private companies also may produce estimates of common demographic and economic indicators. The sources of the information presented should be identified on the schedule.
- Information can be presented for another, close jurisdiction. (See the answer to question 87 about presenting information about other jurisdictions.)
- Information can be estimated; estimation methodologies should be described on the schedule.

If the required information is entirely unavailable for the ten-year period, governments may present other information that describes the demographics and economy of their jurisdictions.

[Completely Superseded]

89. Q—May a government present other demographic and economic indicators in addition to those required by paragraph 32?

A—Yes. The presentation of the four indicators is a *minimum* requirement. Any other demographic or economic information that would assist the user in understanding the government’s socioeconomic environment or would facilitate comparisons over time and among governments also may be presented.

90. Q—Paragraph 33 requires presentation of the “most current data” for the demographic and economic indicators. Does this mean that information for a more recent period should be presented if it becomes available prior to publication of the comprehensive annual financial report? For example, if information for calendar year 20X8 becomes available before the financial report for fiscal year 20X7 is issued, should the 20X8 information be presented?

A—No. This requirement speaks to the “freshness” of the information presented, not which periods should be presented. The schedule should cover essentially the same ten-year period as the other statistical section schedules. The demographic and economic indicators should be those most recently available for the years covered.

Information about Principal Employers

91. Q—How many employers should a government include in the schedule of principal employers?

A—The basic requirement of paragraph 34 is to present the ten largest employers in a government’s geographic area. However, if fewer than ten employers account for 50 percent or more of total employment, a government may present fewer than ten employers. A government also may include more than ten employers if it believes doing so would be meaningful and would help to meet the objectives set forth in paragraph 6.

92. Q—Are governments supposed to present information about the largest *private-sector* employers only, or should public-sector employers be included as well?

A—The schedule should include all employers—public and private, for-profit, not-for-profit, and government.

93. Q—For the purpose of determining whether a governmental entity is one of the largest employers, should its component units be included or treated separately? For instance, a county preparing this schedule encompasses a large city government with a school district that is a discretely presented component unit. Should the county include the school district employees in the total employees for the city government?

A—Component units are legally separate from the primary government and therefore their employees should not be included with those of the primary government. Rather, component units should be listed as separate entries if they are large enough to qualify as principal employers.

[Completely Superseded]

94. Q—If federal privacy requirements prevent a government from obtaining information about the largest employers in its jurisdiction from a state department of labor or similar agency, what information should the government present?

A—Governments have at least two options for meeting the objectives of principal employers information in this scenario. Governments may be able to obtain other information from the state department that still will help a user to understand the degree to which a government's economy is or is not dependent on a small number of businesses:

- The names of the largest employers without the specific employment numbers, but with general ranges (for instance, 5,000 or more, 2,500–4,999, 1,000–2,499, and so on). (See Exhibit C-14, for example.)
- The employment numbers of the largest employers without identifying labels. This would provide measures of concentration of employment within the largest employers, but the value of being able to assess the likelihood that the specific employers will continue to operate in the jurisdiction and at the same level would be lost.

Governments also may be able to obtain principal employer information from other organizations (see question 88) or to collect the information themselves. Ultimately, if principal employer information cannot be obtained, a government should consider what other information could be provided that would help the user to understand the degree of concentration in the jurisdiction's employment base. One possible type of information might be total employment organized by type of employer (for example, government, military, retail, manufacturing, finance, and so on).

95. Q—Are public colleges and universities required to present a schedule of principal employers?

A—Yes. All governments preparing a statistical section are required to include a schedule of principal employers. Public colleges and universities should report the principal employers for the geographic area that is most relevant. For instance, a community college would report the largest employers in the locality, county, or region with which it is associated. A state-wide college or university likely would report the largest employers in its state, unless a smaller geographic area is more relevant.

Operating Information

96. Q—If a government has information about government employees, operating indicators, or capital assets, but the information cannot be organized by the functional, programmatic, or identifiable activity expense categories required by paragraphs 36 through 38 of Statement 44, may a government organize the information differently?

A—Yes. Governments also may organize the information differently if it will result in a more meaningful presentation than can be accomplished by using functional, programmatic, or identifiable activity categories. For example, functions may span several departments or agencies, or an agency might contain all or part of several functions, but a government may track the number of its employees only by the department or agency they work for, not the function they are related to.

[Completely Superseded]

Information about Government Employees

97. Q—How should the number of government employees be measured? For instance, should a government use total headcount or full-time-equivalent employment? Should part-time employees be distinguished from full-time?

A—Many governments report full-time-equivalent employment because it compensates for variations from government to government in their mix of full-time, part-time, and seasonal employees. However, the Statement does not specify how to measure the number of employees. Governments should use professional judgment to select a measure that best suits the needs of the users of their financial reports. Governments also should use a consistent measure from year to year and should clearly describe what type of information they are presenting and note any methods or assumptions used to derive the information.

98. Q—Should the government employees information be an average for the fiscal year, or should it reflect a particular point in time? If the latter, should the point be the last day of the fiscal year or another date?

A—The Statement does not specify the point at which the number of employees should be measured. Governments should use professional judgment to select a measure that best suits the needs of the user of their financial reports and should note the nature of that measure (in other words, fiscal-year average, as of fiscal year-end, and so on). Governments should use a consistent measure from year to year.

Information about Operating Indicators and Capital Assets

99. Q—To meet the operating indicators and capital assets requirements of Statement 44, is a government required to begin collecting information about the demand for services or the level of service provided, or about the volume, usage, or nature of capital assets?

A—No. Paragraphs 37 and 38 require governments to present *available* measures; a government need not begin measuring demand, service level, or capital asset usage for the sole purpose of fulfilling the requirements of Statement 44. For many governments, such measures are readily available from departments and agencies, because these units use them to manage the provision of services and the operation of the government and to maintain and operate its infrastructure and other capital assets.

100. Q—How many operating and capital asset indicators should be presented for each function, program, or identifiable activity?

A—No specific number of indicators is required. A single indicator may be sufficient to convey to the reader the nature of the function or program, the types of activities it involves, the amount of activity conducted, and the capital assets available to support them. For broader functions, programs, or identifiable activities, two or more operating or capital asset indicators may be needed to convey that information.

101. Q—Are there particular operating or capital asset indicators that a government should present, such as number of arrests for the police function or lane-miles of roads for the transportation or public works function?

A—Although there are some indicators, such as the examples provided, that are commonly used by governments and presented in their statistical sections, the Statement does not specify what indicators should be reported. That decision is a matter of professional judgment.

[Completely Superseded]

102. Q—What indicators, if any, should be presented for the general government function that many governments use to aggregate administrative and overhead functions?

A—Examples of indicators reported by governments for the general government function include operating indicators such as number of permits issued for various purposes, number of applications processed, number of inspections performed, number of properties assessed, and investment portfolio return; and capital asset information such as number of buildings and structures of various types, square feet of administrative office space, and number of cars in the central pool. However, Statement 44 does not identify specific required indicators. Ultimately, the selection of the information to present is a matter of professional judgment and depends on the specific activities aggregated within the function and on the proportion of the total function that each activity represents, which vary from government to government.

103. Q—Are school districts required to present a schedule of information about individual school and administrative buildings, as illustrated in Exhibit F-4 of Statement 44?

A—The Statement does not specify the particular information that school districts or any other type of governmental entity should present about the volume, usage, or nature of its capital assets. However, this type of schedule (see Exhibit D-21 in this guide) commonly has been presented by school districts for many years and is valued by financial report users. In addition to this schedule, or in lieu of it, a school district may choose to report information about school buildings and administrative facilities in the aggregate, as well as information about other capital assets, such as school buses, athletic facilities, and equipment. (See Exhibit D-22, for example.)

104. Q—Are public colleges and universities required to present the operating indicators depicted in Exhibit F-5 of Statement 44 (such as freshman admissions and degrees earned)?

A—The Statement does not specify the particular operating indicators that public colleges and universities or any other type of governmental entity should present. However, the information shown in that illustration (and in Exhibits E-11 and E-12 in this guide) commonly has been presented by public colleges and universities for many years and is valued by financial report users. Colleges and universities should use professional judgment to select the indicators that best help them to achieve the objectives of operating information and should clearly note any methods or assumptions used to derive the information.

Operating Information Reported by Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Plans in Separately Issued Reports

105. Q—Should the operating information required by paragraph 39 of Statement 44 be presented in the statistical sections of financial reports issued separately by pension and OPEB plans *in addition to* or *in lieu of* the information required by paragraphs 36 through 38?

A—Paragraph 104 of the Basis for Conclusions explains that information about government employees, operating indicators, and capital assets was not considered to be particularly relevant to pension and OPEB plans. The Board requires *instead* that pension and OPEB plans present information about retired members by type of benefit, average benefit payments, and (if applicable) principal participating employers. However, if a pension or OPEB plan believes that presenting any of the information described in paragraphs 36 through 38 would be meaningful to the user of its financial report, it is allowed (but not required) to do so as long it helps to achieve the objectives of operating information described in paragraph 6.

[Completely Superseded]

106. Q—If a government has a pension or OPEB plan, is it required to present the information required for the separately issued reports of pension and OPEB plans in its statistical section?

A—That information is required only for the separately issued reports of pension and OPEB plans. However, a government may present the information if it believes it will help to meet the objectives set forth in paragraph 6, particularly if the plan does not prepare a statistical section.

107. Q—How many years should be covered by the schedules presented by pension and OPEB plans?

A—Unless otherwise specified in the Statement, all schedules should cover the most recent ten years. If a plan previously presented information for fewer than ten years, it is *encouraged, but not required* to retroactively report the full ten years when it implements Statement 44.

108. Q—How many participating employers should a multiple-employer pension or OPEB plan include in the schedule of principal participating employers?

A—The basic requirement of paragraph 39c is to present the ten largest participating employers. However, if fewer than ten employers account for 50 percent or more of total covered employees, a plan may present fewer than ten employers. A plan may include more than ten participating employers if it believes doing so would be meaningful and would help to meet the objectives set forth in paragraph 6. Some plans list all of their participating employers.

109. Q—May a pension or OPEB plan present additional schedules not required by Statement 44, such as trends in employer and employee contribution rates, trends in investment returns, and characteristics of covered employees?

A—Yes, as long as the plan believes that the information will be beneficial to the user of its financial report and will help to meet the objectives set forth in paragraph 6.

Additional Information

Continuing Disclosure

110. Q—May a government use the statistical section to present certain information as part of its effort to meet continuing disclosure requirements related to outstanding bonds?

A—Yes. Paragraph 40 allows governments to provide additional information not specifically required by Statement 44, as long as the information helps to achieve the objectives of statistical section information described in paragraph 6. If the government believes continuing disclosures meet this threshold, then they may be included with the relevant category of statistical section information. Otherwise, the continuing disclosures should not be included within the statistical section but should be presented separately.

Schedules That Are No Longer Required

111. Q—The schedule of property value, construction, and bank deposits was required under previous standards but is no longer required under Statement 44. May a government continue to present this schedule after implementing the Statement?

A—Yes, if the government believes the information will help to meet the objectives set forth in paragraph 6. Although this information did not rate highly enough with users in the GASB's research to merit being required, it nonetheless was found to be valuable to some users.

[Completely Superseded]

112. Q—The schedule of special assessment collections is no longer required. May a government continue to present this schedule?

A—Special assessments levied to finance the repayment of long-term debt should now be presented in the schedule of pledged-revenue coverage. If a government wants to present information about the collection of special assessments levied to support operating costs, it may do so in a separate schedule if it helps to achieve the objectives set forth in paragraph 6.

113. Q—May a school district present certain information in its statistical section related to particular funds, such as trends in general fund expenditures per student and indicators regarding its food services proprietary fund?

A—Yes. As long the information helps to achieve the objectives of statistical section information described in paragraph 6, it may be included with the relevant category of statistical section information.

Level of Detail

114. Q—May information be presented in greater detail than required by Statement 44?

A—Yes. The level of detail requirements of the Statement are minimum requirements. Governments may provide additional detail, either with the required information or in a separate schedule, if they believe that it helps to achieve the objectives set forth in paragraph 6 and would be useful to the users of the financial report. Paragraphs 10 and 11 specifically state that governments may provide additional detail about financial trends information. Paragraph 36 requires that operating information should be presented “at least” at the level required for expenses by Statement 34. Exhibits A-22 and B-2 contain examples of additional detail presented in the same schedule as required information. Exhibits A-7 and G-6 are examples of additional detail presented in an accompanying schedule.

Use of Graphics

115. Q—Can any of the required information be presented in a graphical format—such as a bar or pie chart—instead of in the tabular format illustrated in Appendix C of Statement 44?

A—No. Graphics can be a valuable complement to tabular information, highlighting important information and trends for the users of the financial report. However, the requirements of the Statement can be met only with the presentation of tabular information.

Percentage Change and Percentage Distribution

116. Q—May a government include percentage change or percentage distribution ratios in its schedules?

A—Yes. Percentage change and percentage distribution ratios are staples of financial analysis and may help to make the statistical section schedules more understandable to a user. Governments also may find that presenting these ratios with the required statistical section information is helpful in achieving the objectives set forth in paragraph 6. Exhibits D-18 and E-4 include examples of the use of these ratios. Although these ratios may be a valuable complement to the statistical section schedules, *they may not be presented in lieu of the actual information required by Statement 44.*

[Completely Superseded]

Comparative Information

117. Q—May governments include comparisons of the information required by Statement 44 with other governments?

A—Yes, if they believe doing so helps to achieve the objectives set forth in paragraph 6. Comparisons with peer entities can add contextual meaning that cannot be obtained by analyzing the information of a single government. Comparative information can help a user to make judgments about the strength of a particular government's economic condition in relation to the economic condition of similar entities. (See, for example, the comparative revenue rate information illustrated in Exhibit E-6.)

Governments should be cautious, however, that any comparative information they present is indeed *comparable*. For example, definitions of assessed value vary from state to state, and even from locality to locality within some states. Furthermore, it should be noted that statistical section information is not principally intended to foster intergovernmental comparisons, although it ultimately may be used in that manner. Rather, the general focus of the statistical section is to assist the user of the financial report in using the basic financial statements, notes, and required supplementary information to understand and assess that particular government's economic condition.

Narrative Explanations

118. Q—How does one know when to provide a narrative explanation in a schedule?

A—In general, a government should not presume that the users of its financial report are intimately familiar with the causes of the government's financial results in any given year or with the specific requirements of the statistical section standards. Governments should look for opportunities to present brief narratives that:

- Make it easier for a reader to find information in the statistical section and to use it meaningfully
- Let the users know about significant changes in the nature of the information in the schedules
- Explain significant occurrences that affect the information, which a user otherwise would not be aware of
- Connect the contextual information of the statistical section with the basic financial statements, notes, and required supplementary information it is intended to amplify
- Help the users to utilize the statistical section information to understand and assess a government's economic condition.

Ultimately, determining what kinds of narrative explanations are appropriate and when they are suitable to be used is a matter of a government's professional judgment.

119. Q—Are governments required to present the table of contents illustrated in Statement 44 and this Implementation Guide as Exhibit A-1?

A—No. The illustration is provided as an example of how a government might utilize narrative explanations to help a user understand the nature of statistical section information and make it easier for the reader to use.

[Completely Superseded]

Effective Date and Transition

120. Q—For information that Statement 44 requires, but that previously was not required—such as governmental fund balances or changes in net assets—should a government present information retrospectively for the past ten years?

A—Governments are encouraged, but not required, to present a full ten years of information at the time the Statement is implemented. If a government does not have information for the full ten years, it is encouraged to report as many years as it has available.

For government-wide information and other information resulting from the implementation of Statement 34, governments are encouraged, but not required, to report retrospectively to the year of implementation.

121. Q—If Statement 44 requires information that differs from the information previously provided in a government's statistical section—for instance, if a government previously presented only revenues and expenditures for the general fund but now is required to present all changes in total governmental fund balances—should the government present the information retrospectively for the past ten years?

A—Governments are encouraged, but not required, to restate prior years' information at the time the Statement is implemented. If a government does not restate, it should clearly indicate the year in which the information changed and explain the nature of the difference.

General Formatting and Presentation Issues

122. Q—Should the individual years be presented in columns, with the earliest year on the left and the most recent year on the right, as illustrated in Statement 44? Is a government required to present the individual years in columns, or may they be presented in rows instead?

A—As long as the required information is presented, governments may order the information in any fashion that they, in their professional judgment, deem to be most effective.

123. Q—Do the schedules have to be presented in the order listed in Statement 44 and aggregated by the five categories of information identified in paragraph 6?

A—No. The Statement does not require a particular order for the schedules within each category of statistical section information.

Appendix 1

GLOSSARY

This glossary contains definitions of certain terms *as they are used in Statement 44 and this Implementation Guide*; the terms may have different meanings in other contexts.

Coverage ratio

A measure of the magnitude of resources available to pay the interest on and repay the principal of debt backed by pledged revenues. For each type of debt backed by pledged revenues, a coverage ratio generally is calculated by dividing gross pledged revenues or pledged revenues net of specific operating expenses by the sum of interest expenses and principal repayments.

Direct debt

The outstanding long-term debt instruments—including bonds, notes, certificates of participation, loans, and capital leases—of the government preparing the statistical section information.

Direct rate

An amount or percentage applied to a unit of a specific revenue base by the government preparing the statistical section information—for example, a property tax rate of \$1 per \$1,000 of assessed property value, a sales tax rate of 5 percent of a retail sale, or a water charge of a certain amount per 100 gallons of water used.

Estimated actual value of taxable property

The fair value of taxable real or personal property or a surrogate measure of fair value if actual fair value information is not available. In practice, fair value often is referred to as *market value*. The estimated actual value of taxable property may be determined in a variety of manners, such as through a system that tracks changes in market values by monitoring property sales or by dividing the assessed value of property by an assumed assessment percentage.

Overlapping debt

The outstanding long-term debt instruments—including bonds, notes, certificates of participation, loans, and capital leases—of governments that overlap geographically, at least in part, with the government preparing the statistical section information.

Overlapping rate

An amount or percentage applied to a unit of a specific revenue base by governments that overlap geographically, at least in part, with the government preparing the statistical section information.

Own-source revenues

Revenues that are generated by a government itself, such as tax revenues and water and sewer charges. Investment income is also an own-source revenue. Intergovernmental aid and shared revenues are not own-source revenues.

Total direct rate

The weighted average of all individual direct rates applied by the government preparing the statistical section information.

[Completely Superseded]

Appendix 2

STANDARDS SECTION FROM STATEMENT 44

Introduction

1. The objective of this Statement is to improve the understandability and usefulness of the information that state and local governments present as supplementary information in the statistical section. The standards that previously addressed the contents of the statistical section—specifically, NCGA Statement 1, *Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Principles*—had been in effect since 1980 without significant modification. A lack of specificity in those standards led to many problematic divergences of practice among governments. In addition, the focus of the prior requirements on general purpose local governments resulted in inconsistent application among other types of governmental entities. Finally, prior standards did not require that the statistical section include the government-wide, accrual-based information established by Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management’s Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*. This Statement is intended to improve consistency and comparability in reporting and to provide clearer guidance regarding the applicability of the standards for the statistical section to all types of governmental entities.

Standards of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting

Scope and Applicability

2. This Statement establishes and modifies requirements related to the supplementary information presented in a statistical section. This Statement applies to state and local governmental entities that prepare a statistical section that accompanies the basic financial statements.

3. This Statement supersedes NCGA Statement 1, paragraphs 160 and 161, and GASB Statement No. 6, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Special Assessments*, paragraph 25. It amends footnote a of GASB Statement No. 30, *Risk Financing Omnibus*, paragraph 7.

Focus on the Primary Government

4. Generally, the information provided in a statistical section should focus on the primary government, rather than on the financial reporting entity.¹ However, in the context of assessing the economic condition of the primary government, it may be advantageous to understand certain information about individual discretely presented component units. Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, paragraph 63, as amended, addresses the decision-making process for determining which note disclosures might be necessary for individual major component units. It states that:

... Determining which discretely presented component unit disclosures are essential to fair presentation is a matter of professional judgment and should be done on a component unit-by-component unit basis. A specific type of disclosure might be essential for one component unit but not for another depending on the component unit’s significance relative to the total component units included in the component units column(s) and the individual component unit’s relationship with the primary government.

The approach described in paragraph 63 of Statement 14 also applies to the requirements for management’s discussion and analysis (MD&A) set forth in paragraph 10 of Statement 34. This Statement extends the approach described above to the requirements for the statistical section to provide a consistent scope for disclosures throughout

¹Unless otherwise noted, for the purposes of this Statement the term *primary government* includes the primary government and its blended component units, as defined in Statement 14.

the financial report. Just as a primary government should consider whether its relationship with a particular component unit is such that certain note disclosures and MD&A coverage are considered appropriate, it follows that the primary government should consider whether including information about the component unit in the primary government's statistical section schedules would also be beneficial in assessing the economic condition of the primary government. A decision to present information about a component unit in a note disclosure or MD&A, however, does not necessarily imply that information about that component unit should be included in the statistical section.

The Objectives of Statistical Section Information

5. The objectives of statistical section information are to provide financial statement users with additional historical perspective, context, and detail to assist in using the information in the financial statements, notes to financial statements, and required supplementary information to understand and assess a government's economic condition.²
6. Statistical section information should be presented in five categories—financial trends information, revenue capacity information, debt capacity information, demographic and economic information, and operating information.
 - a. *Financial trends information* is intended to assist users in understanding and assessing how a government's financial position has changed over time.
 - b. *Revenue capacity information* is intended to assist users in understanding and assessing the factors affecting a government's ability to generate its **own-source revenues**.³
 - c. *Debt capacity information* is intended to assist users in understanding and assessing a government's debt burden and its ability to issue additional debt.
 - d. *Demographic and economic information* is intended (1) to assist users in understanding the socioeconomic environment within which a government operates and (2) to provide information that facilitates comparisons of financial statement information over time and among governments.
 - e. *Operating information* is intended to provide contextual information about a government's operations and resources to assist readers in using financial statement information to understand and assess a government's economic condition.
7. The objective of providing users with historical perspective is met by presenting information for multiple years. For the information described in this Statement, governments should present data for the most recent ten years, unless otherwise specified.

Financial Trends Information

8. To meet the objectives of providing financial trends information, governments should present, at a minimum, two types of information in statistical section schedules—net assets and changes in net assets.⁴

Information about Net Assets

9. The three components of net assets—invested in capital assets net of related debt, restricted, and unrestricted—should be shown separately for governmental activities, business-type activities, and the total primary government.

²Unless otherwise noted, for the purposes of this Statement the term *government* includes the primary government, its blended component units, and in some cases certain discretely presented component units as discussed in paragraph 4 of this Statement.

³Terms that are defined in the Glossary are shown in **boldface type** the first time they appear in this Statement.

⁴Sometimes other terminology is used, such as *fund net assets*, *plan net assets*, *fund equity*, *changes in fund net assets*, *changes in plan net assets*, and *changes in fund equity*.

[Completely Superseded]

Information about Changes in Net Assets

10. Governments should present the following information separately for governmental activities and business-type activities: expenses by function, program, or identifiable activity; program revenues by category (charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions); total net (expense) revenue; general revenues and other changes in net assets by type; and total change in net assets. Governments should also present individually their most significant charges for services revenue, categorized by function, program, or identifiable activity.

- a. Governments engaged only in business-type activities should present revenues by major source and should distinguish between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses in the statistical section of their separately issued financial reports.
- b. Governments engaged only in fiduciary activities should present, at a minimum, the following information about changes in net assets in the statistical section of their separately issued financial reports: additions by source, deductions by type, and total change in net assets. If applicable, these governments should present that information, as well as benefit and refund deductions by type of benefit (for example, age and service benefits, disability) or refund (for example, death, separation), *for each individual pension and other postemployment benefit plan*. Benefit and refund deductions by type may be presented in a separate schedule.

11. At a minimum, governments should present changes in net assets information at the level required by paragraph 10 of this Statement and by Statement 34, as amended. Governments may provide greater detail on the face of the schedule or in an accompanying schedule. For example, a government with revenues from several different taxes might prefer to present aggregated tax revenue information in a schedule with other changes in net assets data and to provide more detailed information about individual tax sources in an accompanying schedule.

Information about Governmental Funds

12. In addition to information about net assets and changes in net assets, governments that report governmental funds should present information on fund balances and changes in fund balances.

- a. Governments should present reserved and unreserved fund balances for both (1) the general fund and (2) all other governmental funds in the aggregate. Unreserved fund balances should be shown by fund type.
- b. Governments should present for total governmental funds: revenues by source, expenditures by function, other financing sources (uses) and other changes in fund balances by type, and total change in fund balances. For purposes of this schedule, the interest and principal components of debt service expenditures should be shown separately. A ratio of total debt service expenditures (interest and principal combined) to noncapital expenditures⁵ should also be presented.

At a minimum, governments should present the information at the level required for governmental fund financial statements. Governments may provide greater detail on the face of the schedule or in an accompanying schedule.

⁵Noncapital expenditures are calculated by subtracting the following from total expenditures: (a) capital outlay (to the extent capitalized for the government-wide statement of net assets) and (b) expenditures for capitalized assets contained within the functional expenditure categories.

Revenue Capacity Information

13. To meet the objectives of providing revenue capacity information, governments should present, at a minimum, information about three aspects of their most significant own-source revenue in statistical section schedules—revenue base, revenue rates, and principal revenue payers.⁶

Information about the Revenue Base

14. Revenue base information should be shown by major component—for example, different classes of real and personal property, or different types of rate payers. In addition, governments should show the **total direct rate** applied to this revenue base.

15. If a government presents revenue base information for a property tax, it should present both the assessed value of taxable property by major component (for example, residential, commercial, and so on) and the total **estimated actual value of taxable property**. If a government assesses the value of property in a manner that does not provide a reasonable basis for estimating the actual value of property, the government should disclose these circumstances on the face of the schedule and explain why the information is not presented.

Information about Revenue Rates

16. Each individual **direct rate** applied by the reporting government to the revenue base should be shown separately, as well as the total direct rate. Rates applied by each overlapping government to the revenue base should also be shown separately. Reporting governments with a large number of overlapping governments may aggregate smaller overlapping governments by type and show their rates as ranges. Governments should identify any legal restrictions on their ability to raise their direct rates—for example, a state law requiring that localities obtain the approval of the state legislature or a majority of the voters in a public election.

17. For governments that present direct and **overlapping rate** information for property taxes, some overlapping taxing bodies may levy their taxes for different fiscal periods. For purposes of this statistical schedule, the rates used should be based on *taxes payable* by the taxpayers in the same year.

18. Overlapping governments are those whose geographic area coincides at least in part with the geographic area of the reporting government. State governments are not required to present information about the revenue rates of the overlapping governments within their borders, and governmental entities other than state governments are not required to present overlapping state government revenue rates. Regional governments are encouraged, but not required, to present information about the revenue rates of their overlapping governments.

Information about Principal Revenue Payers

19. For the current year and the period nine years prior, governments should identify the payers (or remitters, where appropriate) of their most significant own-source revenue, the amount of revenue base (as described in paragraphs 14 and 15) attributable to each or actual taxes levied on each, and the percentage of each amount relative to the total revenue base or total taxes levied, respectively. Governments should present the ten largest payers in terms of revenue base or taxes levied, unless fewer are needed to reach 50 percent of the total revenue base or total taxes levied, respectively.

⁶At a minimum, a government should present the information described in paragraphs 14 through 20 for its most significant source of own-source revenues. If a government has other own-source revenues that are nearly as significant as its largest source, it should consider presenting revenue capacity information for those own-source revenues as well.

[Completely Superseded]

20. Governments that are legally prohibited from disclosing individual revenue payers should present other information that assists users in understanding the degree to which the sources of own-source revenue may be concentrated. For example, governments presenting revenue capacity information about a personal income tax might prepare a schedule of personal income tax revenue by income level, for the current year and the period nine years prior.

Information about Property Tax Levies and Collections

21. If a government presents revenue capacity information about a property tax, it should also present information about property tax levies and collections. For each of the last ten periods for which a property tax is levied,⁷ a government should present:

- a. The amount levied for that period
- b. The amount collected prior to the end of that period and the percentage of the total levy that amount represents
- c. The amount of the levy collected in subsequent years, the total amount collected to date, and the percentage of the total levy that has been collected to date.

Debt Capacity Information

22. To meet the objectives of providing debt capacity information, governments should present, at a minimum, four types of information in statistical section schedules—ratios of outstanding debt, direct and overlapping debt, debt limitations, and pledged-revenue coverage.

Information about Ratios of Outstanding Debt

23. Governments should present each type of outstanding debt individually—for example, general obligation bonds, revenue-backed bonds, loans, certificates of participation, capital leases—and divided between debt related to governmental activities and debt related to business-type activities. A total for the primary government should be shown.

24. Governments should present an outstanding debt ratio calculated by dividing total outstanding debt by total personal income. Total personal income amounts should be presented with this information or with the demographic and economic information. If total personal income amounts are not available for a government's jurisdiction, estimated actual value of taxable property or another relevant economic base should be used as the denominator in this ratio. A *per capita* ratio of total outstanding debt should also be presented; if population is not an appropriate basis, a more relevant alternative may be used to calculate the ratio. For example, a public utility might prefer to divide outstanding debt by the number of customers or rate payers.

Information about Ratios of General Bonded Debt

25. Governments that issue general obligation debt or other bonded debt financed with any general governmental resources should provide additional information about ratios of general bonded debt. Each type of general bonded debt—for example, general obligation bonds, tax-backed bonds—should be shown individually and totaled. If a government has accumulated resources that are restricted⁸ to repaying the *principal* of outstanding general bonded debt, these resources should be subtracted and the resulting amount referred to as net general bonded debt.

⁷The phrase *periods for which a property tax is levied*, as used in this Statement, is consistent with the meaning of the phrase *in the period for which they are levied* established in Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*. The period referred to in subparagraph b is the period for collecting and distributing taxes that ends when the collector makes final scheduled distribution of the current year's taxes and begins the levy and collection process for the next year's taxes.

⁸The meaning of *restricted* is defined in paragraph 34 of Statement 34.

[Completely Superseded]

26. Governments should present a general bonded debt ratio calculated by dividing total general bonded debt (or net general bonded debt, if applicable) by the total estimated actual value of taxable property. If a government's general bonded debt is not repaid with property taxes, an alternative revenue base may be used to calculate the ratio. A per capita ratio of total general bonded debt should also be presented; if population is not a meaningful basis for the ratio, a more relevant alternative may be used to calculate the ratio.

Information about Direct and Overlapping Debt

27. Governments that are engaged in governmental activities should provide information about direct and overlapping debt. For each type of outstanding debt attributable to governmental activities of an overlapping governmental entity, as defined in paragraph 18, the reporting government should present the following information *for the current year*: the total amount outstanding, the percentage of overlap between the reporting and overlapping governments, and the product of the debt outstanding multiplied by the percentage of overlap. The products for overlapping debt should be totaled, and total **direct debt** and total direct and **overlapping debt** should also be shown. State governments are not required to present this information in the statistical section, and governmental entities other than state governments are not required to present overlapping state government debt. County and regional governments are encouraged, but not required, to present information about direct and overlapping debt.

28. The percentage of overlap between the reporting government and the overlapping government should be determined by dividing (a) the amount of the revenue base from which the debt is repaid that is contained within the overlapping area by (b) the total revenue base of the overlapping government. For example, if an overlapping government's debt is repaid with property taxes, the percentage of overlap would be the value of the property in the overlapping area divided by the total value of property of the overlapping government. If information for the relevant revenue base is not available, or if debt is not repaid with resources derived from a specific base, an alternative base may be used, such as population or personal income. Governments should explain the methodology and denominator employed to determine the percentage of overlap for each type of debt.

Information about Debt Limitations

29. Governments with legal debt limitations should provide the information upon which their legal debt margin is required to be calculated *for the current year*. A typical legal debt margin presentation would include the following information:

- a. Relevant revenue base (for example, property value)
- b. Debt limit amount; governments should also explain the nature of the limitation
- c. Debt applicable to the limit, reserves to be deducted, if any, and total net debt applicable to the limit
- d. Legal debt margin amount.

For the last ten years, governments should present the debt limit amount, total net debt applicable to the limit, the legal debt margin amount, and a ratio calculated by dividing either the legal debt margin amount or total net debt applicable to the debt limit by the debt limit.

Information about Pledged-Revenue Coverage

30. Governments should present information about pledged-revenue coverage for non-general obligation debt that is secured by a pledge of a specific revenue stream. For each type of debt backed by pledged revenues, governments should present gross revenues (and, if applicable, specific operating expenses, to produce *net* available revenues), principal and interest requirements, and a **coverage ratio**. The nature of the revenues pledged for each type of debt should also be explained (for example, charges for services, room and board fees, special assessments, incremental property and sales taxes, and lease rental payments).

[Completely Superseded]

Demographic and Economic Information

31. To meet the objectives of providing demographic and economic information, governments should present relevant demographic and economic indicators and information about principal employers in statistical section schedules.

Information about Demographic and Economic Indicators

32. At a minimum, governments should present the following demographic and economic indicators: population, total personal income (if it is not presented with the ratios of outstanding debt; see paragraph 24), *per capita* personal income, and unemployment rate.

33. A government should attempt to obtain the most current data and the data that are the most specific to that particular government. If the required indicators are not applicable to a special-purpose government, it should provide alternative indicators that are considered relevant.

Information about Principal Employers

34. For the current year and the period nine years prior, governments should identify the principal employers in its jurisdiction, the number of persons each employs, and the percentage of total employment that each represents. Governments should present the ten largest employers in terms of number of persons employed, unless fewer are needed to reach 50 percent of total employment.

Operating Information

35. To meet the objectives of providing operating information, governments should present, at a minimum, three types of information in statistical section schedules—number of government employees, operating indicators, and capital asset information.

Information about Government Employees

36. Governments should present the number of persons they employ by function, program, or identifiable activity, at least at the level of detail required for expenses by Statement 34, as amended. Governments may categorize the information differently if they cannot report it on a functional, programmatic, or identifiable activity basis or if it would be more meaningful to do so.

Information about Operating Indicators

37. Governments should present available indicators of *demand or level of service* at the level of detail described in paragraph 36. For example, a municipal government might report crime rates, number of arrests, and number of responses to 911 calls as indicators for its police activity.

Information about Capital Assets

38. Governments should present available indicators of the *volume, usage, or nature* of their capital assets at the level of detail described in paragraph 36. For example, a city government might report lane-miles of streets and highways, estimated vehicle-miles traveled on highways, miles of water mains and sewers, and average daily water consumption for its public works function.

[Completely Superseded]

Operating Information Reported by Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Plans in Separately Issued Reports

39. At a minimum, three types of operating information should be presented in the statistical section schedules of separately issued reports—retired members by type of benefit, average benefit payments, and principal participating employers—for each individual pension and other postemployment plan.

- a. Information about retired members by type of benefit should be presented *for the current year*. Typically, the number of retired members, organized by ranges of benefit levels and by the major features of the plans, should be presented. Major features commonly include (1) types of retirement benefits (for example, normal retirement, disability retirement, beneficiary payment), (2) types of other postemployment benefits (such as health insurance, dental coverage, life insurance), and (3) plan options (such as various provisions for payments to beneficiaries).
- b. Information about the average monthly benefit, average final average salary, and number of retired members should be presented—organized by years of credited service in five-year increments.
- c. For multiple-employer plans, information about the principal participating employers, the number of covered employees each has, and the percentage of total covered employees that each represents should be presented for the current year and the period nine years prior. The ten largest employers in terms of number of covered employees should be presented, unless fewer are needed to reach 50 percent of total covered employees.

Additional Information

40. Governments may provide information in the statistical section in addition to the information required by this Statement if it meets the objectives established in paragraph 6.

Sources, Assumptions, and Methodologies

41. Governments should identify the sources of all information that does not appear in the basic financial statements, notes to basic financial statements, or required supplementary information. Governments should also explain methodologies used to produce information, as well as any significant assumptions made. For example, governments that report revenue capacity information about a property tax should describe the frequency with which property is assessed and explain how estimated actual value is determined and how it relates to assessed value.

Narrative Explanations

42. Governments should use narrative explanations to enhance the understandability of the statistical section's quantitative information. Narrative explanations in the statistical section should be primarily analytical in nature, although for some data explanations may be educational as well. Professional judgment should be used in deciding if it is appropriate to present narrative explanations and, if appropriate, what type of explanation and its extent. Generally, there are four types of narrative explanations in the statistical section:

- a. Explanations of the objectives of statistical section information in general and the five categories of statistical section information, as well as individual schedules of information, if appropriate.
- b. Explanations of basic concepts that may be unfamiliar to the users of the financial report.
- c. Explanations that identify relationships among the information in various statistical section schedules, as well as between the statistical section and information in other sections of the financial report.
- d. Explanations of atypical trends and anomalous data that the users of the financial report would not otherwise understand. Such trends and data may result from infrequent incidents, changes in underlying assumptions or accounting methods, organizational restructuring, major policy changes, or other events.

Effective Date and Transition

43. The provisions of this Statement are effective for statistical sections prepared for periods beginning after June 15, 2005. Governments that prepare a statistical section for the first time in response to this Statement (or that previously

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prepared a statistical section but did not present certain information) are encouraged, but not required, to report all required years of information retroactively. Governments are encouraged, but not required, to implement the government-wide information required by this Statement retroactively to the year they implemented Statement 34.

44. If information required by this Statement differs from information previously reported by governments, governments are encouraged, but not required, to restate or revise the information for previous years. If the information for previous years is not restated or revised, governments should clearly indicate the year of implementation of the information required by this Statement and explain the nature of the differences from prior information.

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

[Completely Superseded]

Appendix 3

ILLUSTRATIVE STATISTICAL SECTION SCHEDULES

The sample statistical section schedules included in this appendix are presented to illustrate the requirements of Statement 44. These schedules are illustrative only and are nonauthoritative. In some instances, amounts that may be considered immaterial are used to illustrate specific requirements or alternatives. No inferences about determining materiality should be drawn from these illustrations.

This appendix presents the required schedules for nine types of governmental entities:

- Exhibits A-1 to A-26: General purpose local government
- Exhibits B-1 to B-17: General purpose county government
- Exhibits C-1 to C-20: General purpose state government
- Exhibits D-1 to D-22: School district
- Exhibits E-1 to E-15: Government engaged only in business-type activities (university)
- Exhibits F-1 to F-15: Government engaged only in business-type activities (airport)
- Exhibits G-1 to G-18: Government engaged only in business-type activities (water and sewer)
- Exhibits H-1 to H-7: Government engaged only in fiduciary activities (retirement system)
- Exhibits I-1 to I-21: Library district

The facts underlying each set of illustrations are illustrative only and are not intended to modify or limit the requirements of Statement 44 or to indicate the Board's endorsement of the policies or practices shown. The circumstances of each individual government will determine what statistical section information it is or is not required to present, which may differ from the information illustrated here. Governments should use the format that is most appropriate and useful for their situation, based on the requirements set forth in the Statement and the needs of their financial report users. This appendix also illustrates certain alternative formats and approaches. Some optional schedules are illustrated and optional information is included in several schedules. *Optional information is surrounded by a bold dashed line for easy identification.*

Many of the schedules also illustrate various uses of narrative explanations. However, *the illustrations do not present all narrative explanations* that a government, in its professional judgment, might determine are required by paragraph 42 of Statement 44. Likewise, *the exhibits that follow do not illustrate all of the sources, assumptions, and methodologies* that professional judgment may lead a government to describe in the schedules based on the requirements of paragraph 41.

[Completely Superseded]

[Completely Superseded]

Illustrations: General Purpose Local Government

Assumptions: The illustrations depict a city government with the following characteristics that affect the information presented in the statistical section:

1. The statistical section is from the city's fiscal year 20X9 annual financial report.
2. The city implemented Statement 34 in fiscal year 20X8. The net assets and changes in net assets schedules retroactively include information dating back to 20X8.
3. The city presents an optional schedule of program revenues.
4. The city retroactively reports all ten years for fund balance information.
5. The city presents an optional schedule of tax revenues by source for the governmental funds.
6. The city presents revenue capacity information for two own-source revenues—its property tax and sales tax.

Illustrations

- A-1: Divider page
- A-2: Net assets by component, last two fiscal years
- A-3: Changes in net assets, last two fiscal years
- A-4: Program revenues by function/program, last two fiscal years (not required)
- A-5: Fund balances, governmental funds, last ten fiscal years
- A-6: Changes in fund balances, governmental funds, last ten fiscal years
- A-7: Tax revenues by source, governmental funds, last ten fiscal years (not required)
- A-8: Assessed value and estimated actual value of taxable property, last ten fiscal years
- A-9: Direct and overlapping property tax rates, last ten fiscal years
- A-10: Principal property tax payers, current year and nine years ago
- A-11: Property tax levies and collections, last ten fiscal years
- A-12: Taxable sales by category, last ten calendar years
- A-13: Direct and overlapping sales tax rates, last ten fiscal years
- A-14: Principal sales tax remitters, current year and nine years ago
- A-15: Ratios of outstanding debt by type, last ten fiscal years
- A-16: Ratios of general bonded debt outstanding, last ten fiscal years
- A-17: Direct and overlapping governmental activities debt, as of June 30, 20X9
- A-18: Legal debt margin information, last ten fiscal years
- A-19: Pledged-revenue coverage, last ten fiscal years
- A-20: Demographic and economic statistics, last ten calendar years
- A-21: Principal employers, current year and nine years ago
- A-22: Full-time-equivalent city government employees by function/program, last ten fiscal years
- A-23: Operating indicators by function/program, last ten fiscal years
- A-24: Capital asset statistics by function/program, last ten fiscal years

Alternative Formats

- A-25: Ratios of outstanding debt by type, last ten fiscal years. This exhibit illustrates how the information in Exhibits A-15 and A-16 might be combined into a single schedule. A government utilizing this combined format still would be required to present separate ratios for (net) general bonded debt and total outstanding debt.
- A-26: Ratios of general bonded debt outstanding and legal debt margin, last ten fiscal years. In circumstances when a government's legal debt margin is applicable to the government's general bonded debt, the government may wish to combine the two schedules in Exhibits A-16 and A-18. This exhibit illustrates one way in which the schedules might be combined. *Note that this is not the same illustrative local government as in the other schedules.*

[Completely Superseded]

Statistical Section

This part of the City of Statistical's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the city's overall financial health.

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
Financial Trends <i>These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the city's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.</i>	XXX
Revenue Capacity <i>These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the city's ability to generate its property and sales taxes.</i>	XXX
Debt Capacity <i>These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the city's current levels of outstanding debt and the city's ability to issue additional debt in the future.</i>	XXX
Demographic and Economic Information <i>These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the city's financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time and with other governments.</i>	XXX
Operating Information <i>These schedules contain information about the city's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the city's financial information relates to the services the city provides and the activities it performs.</i>	XXX

Sources: *Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year. The city implemented Statement 34 in 20X8; schedules presenting government-wide information include information beginning in that year.*

Statement 44 requires governments to include narrative explanations that help the user understand the purpose and potential usefulness of the information the schedules contain. (See paragraph 42.) Most governments that prepare a comprehensive annual financial report place a divider page at the beginning of the statistical section. This illustration shows how a government might describe the overall objectives of each category of statistical section information together at the front of the section. Governments should, however, develop narratives that are most relevant to their individual circumstances and the needs of the users of their financial report, and place that narrative where they deem it most effective.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 1
City of Statistical
Net Assets by Component,
Last Two Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year	
	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Governmental activities		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 337,699,623	\$ 352,227,433
Restricted	70,553,650	72,712,343
Unrestricted	<u>74,200,142</u>	<u>69,392,268</u>
Total governmental activities net assets	<u>\$ 482,453,415</u>	<u>\$ 494,332,044</u>
Business-type activities		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 120,684,440	\$ 128,634,385
Unrestricted	<u>45,170,290</u>	<u>44,213,587</u>
Total business-type activities net assets	<u>\$ 165,854,730</u>	<u>\$ 172,847,972</u>
Primary government		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 458,384,063	\$ 480,861,818
Restricted	70,553,650	72,712,343
Unrestricted	<u>119,370,432</u>	<u>113,605,855</u>
Total primary government net assets	<u>\$ 648,308,145</u>	<u>\$ 667,180,016</u>

Note: The city began to report accrual information when it implemented GASB Statement 34 in fiscal year 20X8.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34. Ultimately, this schedule will contain information for the last ten years.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 2
City of Statistical
Changes in Net Assets, Last Two Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

This parenthetical text is an example of a narrative explanation that may assist a user in understanding the nature of the information presented and how it relates to other information, such as the governmental funds information in Exhibit A-6.

The Statement requires that governments present government-wide changes in net assets information. (See paragraph 10.) As long as the information requirements are met, governments can use alternative formats for the schedule, such as presenting the information in a single or multiple schedules. (See Exhibits C-19, D-2 and D-3, E-2 to E-5, and G-2 to G-5.)

	Fiscal Year	
	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Expenses		
Governmental activities:		
General government	\$ 8,834,646	9,961,259
Police	21,364,450	23,370,509
Fire	13,044,864	11,971,891
Refuse collection	5,719,683	5,991,662
Other public works	14,766,025	13,774,232
Redevelopment	10,994,583	7,598,465
Parks and recreation	9,830,458	12,287,167 ^a
Library	2,286,619	2,407,180
Interest on long-term debt	<u>14,340,456</u>	<u>15,743,435</u>
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>101,181,784</u>	<u>103,105,800</u>
Business-type activities:		
Water	23,722,363	23,957,516
Wastewater	12,315,555	12,817,782
Transit	<u>880,134</u>	<u>951,286</u>
Total business-type activities expenses	<u>36,918,052</u>	<u>37,726,584</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 138,099,836</u>	<u>\$ 140,832,384</u>
Program Revenues (see Schedule 3)		
Governmental activities:		
Charges for services:		
Refuse collection	\$ 5,032,615	\$ 5,259,541
Other public works	9,151,982	8,784,117
Parks and recreation	1,754,887	2,863,419
Other activities	1,950,639	2,105,168
Operating grants and contributions	6,789,012	12,390,123 ^a
Capital grants and contributions	<u>3,529,067</u>	<u>3,696,962</u>
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>28,208,202</u>	<u>35,099,430</u>
Business-type activities:		
Charges for services:		
Water	20,522,299	20,540,847
Wastewater	4,458,271	5,501,305
Transit	176,027	218,796
Operating grants and contributions	11,675,584	13,296,771
Capital grants and contributions	<u>630,085</u>	<u>864,024</u>
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>37,462,266</u>	<u>40,421,743</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 65,670,468</u>	<u>\$ 75,521,173</u>

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34. Ultimately, this schedule will contain information for the last ten fiscal years.

	Fiscal Year	
	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Net (Expense)/Revenue		
Governmental activities	\$ (72,973,582)	\$ (68,006,370)
Business-type activities	<u>544,214</u>	<u>2,695,159</u>
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$ (72,429,368)</u>	<u>\$ (65,311,211)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets		
Governmental activities:		
Taxes		
Property taxes	\$ 21,345,165	\$ 24,153,482
Franchise taxes	9,175,512	3,757,317
Sales taxes	19,271,523	21,856,323
Other taxes	3,126,404	4,979,515
Unrestricted grants and contributions	6,083,373	6,964,417
Payments in lieu of taxes	10,180,116	8,104,303
Investment earnings	7,324,782	8,143,691
Miscellaneous	5,512,948	3,261,264
Transfers	<u>1,133,635</u>	<u>(1,335,313)</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>83,153,458</u>	<u>79,884,999</u>
Business-type activities:		
Investment earnings	2,904,202	2,962,770
Transfers	<u>(1,133,635)</u>	<u>1,335,313</u>
Total business-type activities	<u>1,770,567</u>	<u>4,298,083</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 84,924,025</u>	<u>\$ 84,183,082</u>
Change in Net Assets		
Governmental activities	\$ 10,179,876	\$ 11,878,629
Business-type activities	<u>2,314,781</u>	<u>6,993,242</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 12,494,657</u>	<u>\$ 18,871,871</u>

Notes: The city began to report accrual information when it implemented GASB Statement 34 in fiscal year 20X8.

^a In 20X9, the city added recreational services to previously unserved parks with the resources from a state grant of \$4.5 million.

Government preparers should use their professional judgment to determine when and if anomalous data or atypical trends should be explained. This illustration contains one such explanation. This government also might have chosen to explain other changes, such as the change in Redevelopment expense in 20X9.

Schedule 3
City of Statistical
Program Revenues by Function/Program,
Last Two Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Program Revenues	
	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Function/Program		
Governmental activities:		
General government	\$ 371,560	\$ 618,371
Police	3,491,558	3,767,778
Fire	858,397	1,567,809
Refuse collection	5,032,615	5,259,641
Other public works	13,337,730	13,341,544
Redevelopment	2,330,246	2,376,453
Parks and recreation ^a	2,351,692	7,363,419
Library	434,404	804,415
Subtotal governmental activities	<u>28,208,202</u>	<u>35,099,430</u>
Business-type activities:		
Water	30,561,712	32,976,058
Wastewater	6,638,314	7,162,733
Transit	262,240	282,952
Subtotal business-type activities	<u>37,462,266</u>	<u>40,421,743</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 65,670,468</u>	<u>\$ 75,521,173</u>

Note:
^a In 20X9, the city added recreational services to previously unserved parks with the resources from a state grant of \$4.5 million.

This schedule is not required. However, governments may present greater detail when such information helps to meet the objectives set forth in paragraph 6 of the Statement. Because program revenues are shown by source in the required schedule, a government may wish to present an additional schedule that shows program revenues by function/program.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 4
 City of Statistical
 Fund Balances, Governmental Funds,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
General Fund										
Reserved	\$ 6,722,872	\$ 6,797,299	\$ 7,549,349	\$ 7,162,493	\$ 7,952,402	\$ 7,977,719	\$ 8,411,822	\$ 11,471,266	\$ 11,838,027	\$ 8,220,762
Unreserved	39,546,951	34,566,111	31,125,648	30,000,154	31,526,911	31,269,874	28,113,555	30,030,046	30,220,537	31,605,673
Total general fund	\$ 46,269,823	\$ 41,363,410	\$ 38,674,997	\$ 37,162,647	\$ 39,479,313	\$ 39,247,593	\$ 36,525,377	\$ 41,501,312	\$ 42,058,564	\$ 39,826,435
All Other Governmental Funds										
Reserved	\$ 18,989,132	\$ 20,377,901	\$ 19,953,298	\$ 22,400,477	\$ 22,798,288	\$ 21,025,733	\$ 21,837,492	\$ 21,381,028	\$ 19,816,009	\$ 31,091,233 ^a
Unreserved, reported in:										
Special revenue funds	8,323,089	8,060,677	7,958,184	8,018,536	9,091,093	10,049,668	9,597,843	13,460,031	17,540,564	13,127,998
Capital projects funds	3,851,886	3,781,238	2,963,047	3,402,455	3,616,722	4,268,916	4,256,346	4,672,020	7,586,388	11,132,787
Debt service funds	4,287,652	4,152,470	4,099,671	4,130,761	4,683,291	5,177,102	4,944,343	6,933,956	9,036,048	6,762,908
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 35,451,759	\$ 36,372,286	\$ 34,974,200	\$ 37,952,229	\$ 40,189,394	\$ 40,521,419	\$ 40,636,024	\$ 46,447,035	\$ 53,979,009	\$ 62,114,926

Note: ^a The substantial increase in reserved fund balance in 20X9 is explained in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively if the information is readily available. Similarly, if a government prepared such a schedule prior to implementation, it is *encouraged but not required* to restate prior years. If a government does not restate prior years, it should explain on the face of the schedule what governmental funds were not included in the prior years.

Schedule 5
 City of Statistical
 Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Revenues										
Taxes (see Schedule 6)	\$ 26,267,700	\$ 26,495,252	\$ 26,284,710	\$ 28,954,785	\$ 29,977,720	\$ 30,442,344	\$ 32,617,140	\$ 39,650,001	\$ 43,743,092	\$ 49,435,320
Licenses, fees, and permits	3,532,841	3,008,722	4,410,897	7,673,948	9,813,411	11,202,863	9,454,323	13,385,329	9,884,567	11,224,714
Fines and penalties	326,598	308,157	351,353	374,252	392,650	436,051	488,500	860,126	1,562,990	1,105,048
Charges for services	6,151,778	5,387,557	5,872,279	7,462,332	7,991,102	7,343,190	8,962,504	10,806,778	11,187,411	11,634,689
Special assessments	11,365,205	10,188,591	8,515,168	8,764,388	8,811,251	8,377,823	8,382,471	8,787,785	9,175,512	8,488,067
Intergovernmental	15,540,752	13,495,919	12,742,002	9,505,719	12,193,773	11,270,410	11,780,262	13,395,868	18,182,327	17,242,467
Investment earnings	11,986,002	8,980,865	9,028,427	7,899,789	9,695,941	12,056,372	9,512,799	10,040,487	6,654,778	10,604,860
Other revenues	6,460,513	3,400,996	3,626,147	8,735,815	12,322,491	14,576,981	12,510,453	14,620,720	15,986,776	15,163,499
Total revenues	81,631,389	71,266,059	70,830,983	79,371,028	91,198,339	95,706,034	93,708,452	111,547,094	116,377,453	124,898,664
Expenditures										
General government	8,247,588	7,528,601	6,815,338	7,293,992	7,714,023	8,459,006	9,405,687	11,049,809	10,988,887	12,547,645
Police ^a	13,597,361	13,129,512	12,526,731	13,529,493	15,174,847	16,272,905	16,790,906	18,142,355	19,790,239	22,639,931
Fire	8,456,568	8,165,601	7,790,715	8,414,359	9,437,650	10,120,563	10,442,721	11,283,224	12,308,088	11,692,537
Refuse collection	4,080,124	4,142,258	4,205,338	4,269,379	4,334,395	4,400,401	4,467,412	4,535,443	4,604,511	4,823,462
Other public works	13,480,900	9,168,715	6,153,569	12,359,844	9,730,625	9,428,474	8,936,241	9,089,559	8,212,694	8,516,466
Parks and recreation	3,851,886	3,781,238	2,963,047	3,402,454	3,616,722	4,268,916	4,256,346	4,672,020	7,586,387	11,132,786
Library	1,379,360	1,264,608	1,130,214	1,252,999	1,329,395	1,488,820	1,646,773	1,748,150	2,161,886	2,323,887

Capital outlay	38,793,881	35,122,208	61,112,259	22,270,493	29,804,719	20,728,911	26,558,157	30,478,506	30,328,142	33,820,224
Debt service										
Interest	11,053,542	13,502,322	14,300,337	11,350,341	10,191,242	11,389,970	10,826,408	11,552,128	12,239,270	14,360,876
Principal	5,983,565	7,309,153	7,741,138	6,144,230	5,516,780	6,165,683	5,860,611	6,561,088	6,374,046	6,956,210
Total expenditures	108,924,775	103,114,216	124,738,686	90,287,584	96,850,398	92,723,649	99,191,262	109,112,282	114,594,150	128,814,024
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(27,293,386)	(31,848,157)	(53,907,703)	(10,916,556)	(5,652,059)	2,982,385	(5,482,810)	2,434,812	1,783,303	(3,915,360)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Bonds issued	—	—	47,050,000	—	9,345,000	—	—	—	—	7,915,000
Refunding bonds issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,000,000	—	15,625,000
Payments to escrow agent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(32,330,100)	—	(15,307,813)
Transfers in	30,456,987	31,848,017	7,113,443	21,802,896	10,767,445	6,254,973	8,999,786	14,140,124	13,132,580	7,353,357
Transfers out	(7,458,618)	(3,985,746)	(4,342,239)	(9,420,661)	(9,906,555)	(9,137,053)	(6,124,587)	(6,457,890)	(6,826,657)	(5,766,396)
Total other financing sources (uses)	22,998,369	27,862,271	49,821,204	12,382,235	10,205,890	(2,882,080)	2,875,199	8,352,134	6,305,923	9,819,148
Net change in fund balances	\$ (4,295,017)	\$ (3,985,886)	\$ (4,086,499)	\$ 1,465,679	\$ 4,553,831	\$ 100,305	\$ (2,607,611)	\$ 10,786,946	\$ 8,089,226	\$ 5,903,788
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	24.3%	30.6%	34.6%	25.7%	23.4%	24.4%	23.0%	23.0%	22.1%	22.4%

Paragraph 12b requires that the interest and principal components of debt service expenditures be shown separately and that total debt service be shown as a percentage of total noncapital expenditures. Noncapital expenditures are total expenditures less capital outlay (to the extent capitalized for the government-wide statement of net assets) and expenditures for capitalized assets included within the functional expenditure categories.

Note: ^a Starting in 20X7, the city implemented a program to hire fifty additional police officers over three years to fill community policing positions.

If, prior to implementation of the Statement, a government did not include all governmental funds in this schedule, it is *encouraged but not required* to restate the years before implementation. If a government does not restate the prior years, it should note the year of implementation and provide an explanation on the face of the schedule regarding what governmental funds are not included prior to that year.

The Statement requires that governments present changes in fund balances information for governmental funds. (See paragraph 12b.) As long as the information requirements are met, governments can use alternative formats for the schedule, such as presenting the information in a single or multiple schedules. An example of a multiple-schedule presentation can be found in Exhibits D-5 to D-7. The excess of revenues over (under) expenditures line is not required.

Schedule 6
City of Statistical
Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Property</u> ^a	<u>Sales & Use</u> ^b	<u>Occupancy</u>	<u>Franchise</u>	<u>Property Transfer</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
20X0	\$ 15,995,182	\$ 8,781,849	\$ 327,593	\$ 723,490	\$ 225,826	\$ 213,760	\$ 26,267,700
20X1	16,105,883	8,758,174	304,454	780,474	201,637	344,630	26,495,252
20X2	15,138,090	9,713,005	279,320	755,944	224,205	174,146	26,284,710
20X3	16,437,018	11,000,767	331,103	842,422	252,089	91,386	28,954,785
20X4	16,242,615	12,100,400	349,578	894,130	304,647	86,350	29,977,720
20X5	15,880,677	12,746,984	383,534	954,799	372,934	103,416	30,442,344
20X6	15,905,680	14,286,678	468,626	1,366,863	476,515	112,778	32,617,140
20X7	18,641,088	18,230,041	584,248	1,542,614	545,644	106,366	39,650,001
20X8	21,345,165	19,271,523	717,374	1,635,455	657,544	116,031	43,743,092
20X9	24,153,481	21,856,323	816,813	1,870,141	627,824	110,738	49,435,320
Change							
20X0–20X9	51.0%	148.9%	149.3%	158.5%	178.0%	(48.2)%	88.2%

Notes:

^a The city was able to keep its property tax rates fairly stable during the last three years of this schedule because of substantial growth in property tax values. (See Schedule 7.) The city has also received more resources because of improvements in collection rates. (See Schedule 10.)

^b Sales and use tax revenues increased 149 percent in the past ten years due to a combination of rate increases (see Schedule 12), growth in taxable retail sales (see Schedule 1), and several legislative measures to broaden the sales tax base.

These two notes are examples of narrative explanations that help to tie the statistical section schedules together and explain how the information in each is related.

This schedule is not required. However, governments may present greater detail when such information helps to meet the objectives set forth in paragraph 6 of the Statement. This illustrative government shows taxes aggregated in a single line in its schedule of changes in fund balances, but shows greater detail in this accompanying schedule. Alternatively, a government might wish to present greater detail on the face of that schedule.

The percentage change data also are not required. Governments may wish to include percentage changes in some of their schedules as a means of helping the user to understand the information in the schedules. This may be done under the auspices of paragraph 40 of the Statement, which allows governments to provide additional information that helps to meet the objectives of statistical section information.

Exhibit A-8

Schedule 7
 City of Numerical
 Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Industrial Property	Less: Tax-Exempt Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Taxable Assessed Value ^a as a Percentage of Actual Taxable Value
20X0	\$ 2,593,519	\$ 1,815,464	\$ 1,556,112	\$ 778,056	\$ 5,187,039	\$ 4.05	\$ 12,958,647	40.028%
20X1	2,697,275	1,888,093	1,618,365	809,183	5,394,550	3.62	13,477,070	40.028
20X2	2,648,721	1,854,105	1,589,233	794,616	5,297,443	3.32	13,234,466	40.028
20X3	2,688,372	1,881,861	1,613,023	806,512	5,376,744	3.21	13,432,585	40.028
20X4	2,710,909	1,897,637	1,626,546	813,273	5,421,819	3.22	13,545,192	40.028
20X5	2,857,171	2,000,020	1,714,303	857,151	5,714,343	3.10	14,275,998	40.028
20X6	3,118,397	2,182,878	1,871,038	935,519	6,236,794	2.96	15,581,225	40.028
20X7	3,426,648	2,398,654	2,055,989	1,027,994	6,853,297	2.95	17,121,417	40.028
20X8	3,912,429	2,738,700	2,347,457	1,173,729	7,824,857	2.85	19,548,645	40.028
20X9	4,374,719	3,062,304	2,624,832	1,312,416	8,749,439	2.98	21,858,501	40.028

The note below is an example of how a government might meet the Statement's requirement to disclose sources, assumptions, and methodologies.

Source: Owen County Board of Equalization and Assessment.

Notes: Property in Owen County is reassessed once every five years on average. The county assesses property at approximately 45 percent of actual value for commercial and industrial property and 35 percent for residential property. Estimated actual taxable value is calculated by dividing taxable assessed value by those percentages. Tax rates are per \$1,000 of assessed value.

^a Includes tax-exempt property.

The Statement requires that the information in this schedule be shown for each "period for which levied" and should be consistent with the periods shown in the schedule of direct and overlapping revenue rates and schedule of property tax levies and collections. In the case of this illustrative government, the period for which levied coincides with the fiscal year.

Exhibit A-9

Schedule 8
 City of Statistical
 Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(rate per \$1,000 of assessed value)

Fiscal Year	City Direct Rates					Overlapping Rates ^a				
	General		Redevelopment		Total Direct Rate	Shankly		Flood Control		Owen County
	Basic Rate	Obligation Debt Service	Debt Service	Program		Anfield School District	Flood Control District	Owen County		
20X0	\$ 1.89	\$ 0.17	\$ 1.76	\$ 0.23	\$ 4.05	\$ 2.10	\$ 0.11	\$ 4.32		
20X1	1.75	0.17	1.47	0.23	3.62	2.25	0.11	4.36		
20X2	1.66	0.17	1.26	0.23	3.32	2.31	0.11	4.42		
20X3	1.66	0.17	1.15	0.23	3.21	2.33	0.11	4.48		
20X4	1.66	0.21	1.12	0.23	3.22	2.35	0.11	4.56		
20X5	1.66	0.24	0.97	0.23	3.10	2.35	0.13	4.61		
20X6	1.66	0.20	0.87	0.23	2.96	2.39	0.13	4.65		
20X7	1.66	0.18	0.88	0.23	2.95	2.37	0.13	4.60		
20X8	1.66	0.16	0.80	0.23	2.85	2.45	0.13	4.52		
20X9	1.66	0.14	0.95	0.23	2.98	2.45	0.13	4.23		

Source: Owen County Board of Equalization and Assessment.

Notes: The city's basic property tax rate may be increased only by a majority vote of the city's residents. Rates for debt service are set based on each year's requirements.

^a Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City of Statistical. Not all overlapping rates apply to all Statistical property owners; for example, although the county property tax rates apply to all city property owners, the Flood Control District rates apply only to the approximately one-third of city property owners whose property is located within that district's geographic boundaries.

The Statement requires that the information in this schedule be shown for each period in which taxes are payable and should be consistent with the periods shown in the schedule of taxable assessed value of property and schedule of property tax levies and collections.

Regional governments are encouraged, but not required, to include the rates of overlapping governments in this schedule. They are required, however, to present the direct rates for their most significant own-source revenue(s).

This should be the same as the column shown in the schedule of taxable assessed value of property (A-8).

Governments are required to disclose any external limitations on their ability to change rates.

Schedule 9
City of Statistical
Principal Property Tax Payers,
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Taxpayer	20X9			20X0		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value
Tofu Farmers of America, Inc.	\$ 120,316,033	1	1.38%	\$ 80,545,475	1	1.53%
Kenwood Health Plan, Inc.	85,616,816	2	0.98	32,696,104	4	0.60
Oak Energy Partners Ltd.	82,521,151	3	0.94	—	—	—
Reanimator Laboratories	69,373,517	4	0.79	46,738,407	3	0.86
Pine Scent Car Fresheners	18,686,454	5	0.21	8,594,292	7	0.16
Jamie Q. Public	18,320,000	6	0.21	—	—	—
Willow Container Corp.	17,504,162	7	0.20	—	—	—
Deanland Properties	15,455,204	8	0.18	11,400,269	6	0.21
Kramerica, Inc.	14,666,419	9	0.17	—	—	—
Vandelay Industries	13,298,369	10	0.15	—	—	—
Acorn Energy Partners Ltd.	—	—	—	50,167,988	2	0.93
Shrub Plaza Company	—	—	—	19,692,339	5	0.36
Wooden Acres Ltd.	—	—	—	7,913,882	8	0.15
Laurawood Farms	—	—	—	4,703,927	9	0.09
Fern Foundries	—	—	—	3,767,223	10	0.07
Total	\$ 455,758,125		5.21%	\$ 266,219,906		4.96%

Source: County Board of Equalization and Assessment.

This schedule serves a dual purpose of providing basic information about a jurisdiction's most significant revenue payers and highlighting the degree to which a government is dependent on a small number of payers. The schedule should include the ten largest payers, unless fewer are required to reach 50 percent of the revenue base. The columns identifying rank are not required.

Exhibit A-11

Schedule 10
City of Statistical
Property Tax Levies and Collections,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year		Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years		Total Collections to Date	
	Amount	Percentage of Levy	Amount	Percentage of Levy	Amount	Percentage of Levy	Amount	Percentage of Levy
20X0	\$ 21,012,190	87.30%	\$ 18,343,800	87.30%	\$ 2,508,286	99.24%	\$ 20,852,086	99.24%
20X1	19,520,892	90.13	17,595,149	90.13	1,771,684	99.21	19,366,833	99.21
20X2	17,616,968	87.74	15,456,835	87.74	1,944,119	98.77	17,400,955	98.77
20X3	17,225,167	87.80	15,124,061	87.80	1,933,017	99.02	17,057,079	99.02
20X4	17,473,003	88.63	15,486,912	88.63	1,787,482	98.86	17,274,394	98.86
20X5	17,746,808	87.35	15,501,805	87.35	1,908,253	98.10	17,410,058	98.10
20X6	18,462,001	88.54	16,346,494	88.54	1,586,631	97.14	17,933,125	97.14
20X7	20,242,938	90.69	18,359,297	90.69	1,255,761	96.90	19,615,058	96.90
20X8	22,326,307	92.19	20,581,542	92.19	872,383	96.09	21,453,925	96.09
20X9	26,083,673	92.62	24,158,911	92.62	—	92.62	24,158,911	92.62

Sources: Owen County Board of Equalization and Assessment and Owen County Department of Finance.

The Statement requires that the information in this schedule be shown for each "period for which levied" as defined in Statement 33, and should be consistent with the periods shown in the schedule of taxable assessed value of property and schedule of direct and overlapping property tax rates. In the case of this illustrative government, the period for which levied coincides with the fiscal year.

Exhibit A-12

Schedule 11
City of Statistical
Taxable Sales by Category,
Last Ten Calendar Years
(in thousands of dollars)

	Calendar Year									
	20W9	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8
Apparel stores ^a	\$ 10,849	\$ 10,067	\$ 9,236	\$ 10,860	\$ 11,868	\$ 12,385	\$ 12,376	\$ 24,918	\$ 25,571	\$ 27,088
General merchandise	31,852	32,567	31,706	34,031	33,022	33,791	36,955	39,475	40,716	43,651
Food stores ^b	17,394	16,437	16,483	20,544	21,175	21,357	21,934	22,805	24,878	26,944
Eating and drinking establishments	28,542	28,300	28,054	30,591	30,793	31,968	33,009	37,184	38,656	41,555
Home furnishings and appliances	12,180	12,496	13,923	15,487	16,628	17,041	18,859	20,029	21,843	23,715
Building materials and farm tools	27,860	27,367	30,276	32,037	33,307	34,173	34,417	36,751	37,468	38,924
Auto dealers and supplies ^c	37,070	42,574	42,510	47,688	48,485	49,706	50,092	85,620	93,310	136,471
Service stations ^c	19,265	18,670	18,902	22,301	22,312	22,769	22,494	24,495	25,807	27,563
Other retail stores	48,791	48,805	44,919	51,644	52,051	53,274	56,294	62,690	66,611	70,097
All other outlets	116,198	111,599	117,057	132,202	129,772	138,161	142,131	155,230	163,137	171,143
Total	\$ 350,001	\$ 348,882	\$ 353,066	\$ 397,385	\$ 399,413	\$ 414,625	\$ 428,561	\$ 509,197	\$ 537,997	\$ 607,151
City direct sales tax rate	2.50%	2.50%	2.75%	2.75%	3.00%	3.00%	3.25%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%

Source: State Department of Commerce.

Notes: Retail sales information is not available on a fiscal-year basis.

^a The exemption for clothing purchases under \$100 was eliminated in 20X6.

^b General grocery items are not taxable; the sales tax applies only to prepared food items and nonfood items.

^c The sales tax base was broadened in 20X6 to include oil and lubrication establishments, and again in 20X8 to include repair and maintenance services.

The Statement requires that governments present revenue capacity information about their most significant own-source revenue. In the case of this illustrative government, the property and sales taxes provide similar amounts of annual revenue. This government chose to disclose capacity information about both the property tax and the sales tax.

Schedule 12
City of Statistical
Direct and Overlapping Sales Tax Rates,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>City Direct Rate</u>	<u>Owen County</u>
20X0	2.50%	3.50%
20X1	2.50	3.50
20X2	2.75	3.50
20X3	2.75	3.50
20X4	3.00	3.75
20X5	3.00	3.75
20X6	3.25	4.00
20X7	3.50	4.00
20X8	3.50	4.00
20X9	3.50	4.00

This column should contain the same rates as the row shown in the schedule of taxable sales (A-12).

Sources: City Budget Office and Owen County Department of Finance.

Note: The city sales tax rate may be changed only with the approval of the state legislature.

Schedule 13
City of Statistical
Principal Sales Tax Remitters,
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

<u>Tax Remitter</u>	20X9			20X0		
	<u>Tax Liability</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>	<u>Tax Liability</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
Massive Department Stores	\$ 525,123	1	2.40%	\$ —	—	—
Tasty Supermarkets	511,995	2	2.34%	218,245	1	2.49%
Neighborhood Market Inc.	486,395	3	2.23%	207,333	2	2.36%
The Chasm Ltd.	474,235	4	2.17%	202,149	3	2.30%
House Station	450,524	5	2.06%	192,042	4	2.19%
Everything for Cleaning	427,997	6	1.96%	—	—	—
Supermarket World	406,597	7	1.86%	175,649	7	2.00%
Fast 'n' Good Foods	386,268	8	1.77%	166,867	8	1.90%
Bargain Hut	366,954	9	1.68%	158,523	9	1.81%
Burp & Burp	357,780	10	1.64%	—	—	—
Quik-E-Marts	—	—	—	186,945	5	2.13%
Shrubs & Stuff	—	—	—	177,598	6	2.02%
Laurawood Farms	—	—	—	133,246	10	1.52%
Total	\$ 4,393,868		20.11%	\$ 1,818,597		20.72%

Source: County Board of Equalization and Assessment.

Some governments may not be able to obtain information about the individual payers or remitters of sales tax revenues. An alternative presentation is illustrated in Exhibit C-6.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 14
City of Statistical
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands, except per capita)

Governmental activities debt and business-type activities debt are required to be shown separately.

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities							Business-type Activities							Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income ^b	Per Capita ^b
	General Obligation Bonds	Redevelopment Bonds	Incremental Bonds	Tax Incremental Bonds	Certificates of Participation	Special Assessment Bonds	Water Revenue Bonds	Term Loan	Certificates of Participation	Capital Leases	Leases						
20X0	\$ 10,990	\$ —	\$ 6,176	\$ 20,921	\$ 34,495	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,023	\$ 73,605	3.10	\$ 834				
20X1	10,510	—	5,947	20,357	33,095	—	—	—	—	1,009	70,918	2.86	766				
20X2	9,995	47,050	5,700	19,765	31,565	—	—	—	—	985	115,060	4.41	1,218				
20X3	9,455	46,610	5,437	19,145	29,875	—	—	—	—	951	111,473	4.23	1,136				
20X4	9,630	55,455	5,157	18,497	27,995	—	—	—	—	909	117,643	4.18	1,183				
20X5	8,925	54,903	4,859	17,821	25,895	—	—	—	7,010	860	120,273	4.21	1,170				
20X6	8,290	54,251	4,545	17,117	23,545	36,690	—	—	6,880	804	152,122	4.93	1,364				
20X7	7,625	53,335	4,213	16,385	20,915	36,490	22,244	—	6,615	743	168,565	4.91	1,437				
20X8	6,925	52,380	3,865	15,625	17,975	36,245	21,989	6,180	6,180	849	162,033	4.31	1,317				
20X9 ^a	6,190	51,375	3,499	22,810	14,695	35,585	21,097	5,940	5,940	801	161,992	4.12	1,234				

Notes: Details regarding the city's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

^a The city issued over \$7 million of new certificates of participation in 20X9.

^b See Schedule 19 for personal income and population data. These ratios are calculated using personal income and population for the prior calendar year.

If a government does not present personal income or population data in its demographic and economic schedules, it should present the figures in a separate column(s) in this schedule.

Exhibit A-16

Schedule 15
City of Statistical
Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands, except per capita)

The Statement requires three schedules of outstanding debt—outstanding debt by type, general bonded debt, and direct and overlapping debt. Governments may combine the first two schedules, but still should calculate separate ratios for general bonded debt and total debt. A combined format is shown in Exhibit A-25.

Fiscal Year	General Bonded Debt Outstanding				Total	Percentage of Actual Taxable Value ^a of Property		Per Capita ^b
	General Obligation Bonds	Redevelopment Bonds				Property	Capita ^b	
20X0	\$ 10,990	\$ —			\$ 10,990	0.08%	\$ 124.52	
20X1	10,510	—			10,510	0.08	113.52	
20X2	9,995	47,050			57,045	0.43	603.75	
20X3	9,455	46,610			56,065	0.42	571.50	
20X4	9,630	55,455			65,085	0.48	654.27	
20X5	8,925	54,903			63,828	0.45	620.93	
20X6	8,290	54,251			62,541	0.40	560.87	
20X7	7,625	53,335			60,960	0.36	519.73	
20X8	6,925	52,380			59,305	0.30	482.20	
20X9	6,190	51,375			57,565	0.26	438.60	

The basic requirement of the Statement is to compare total general bonded debt to estimated actual value of property and population. However, governments are allowed to use more relevant alternatives. For instance, if a government's general bonded debt is backed primarily by sales tax revenues, it may wish to divide debt by total taxable retail sales.

If a government has resources that are restricted to repaying the principal of debt outstanding, these amounts should be shown in a separate column here and be subtracted from the total, and the schedule should be renamed ratios of net general bonded debt outstanding.

Notes: Details regarding the city's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

^a See Schedule 5 (Exhibit C-1) for property value data.

^b Population data can be found in Schedule 14 (Exhibit E-1).

A government may combine this schedule with the legal debt margin schedule (Exhibit A-18) if the total general bonded debt outstanding figure in this schedule is the same as that to which the government's debt limit is applied. See Exhibit A-26 for an example.

Schedule 16
City of Statistical
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt
As of June 30, 20X9
(dollars in thousands)

The arrangement of this illustration, which emphasizes the difference in the bases used to estimate the applicable percentages, is not required. Governments may arrange the entities in a format that best suits their individual circumstances and the needs of the users of their financial report.

<u>Governmental Unit</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage Applicable^a</u>	<u>Estimated Share of Direct and Overlapping Debt</u>
Debt repaid with property taxes			
Anfield School District	\$ 55,655	75.313%	\$ 41,915
Anfield School District Facilities District #1	5,247	100.000%	5,247
Anfield School District Facilities District #2	3,253	86.622%	2,818
Anfield School District Facilities District #3	2,286	90.114%	2,060
Owen County General Obligation Debt	627,809	10.386%	65,204
Other debt			
Owen County Capital Leases	11,546	10.386%	1,199
Owen County Economic Development Bonds	95,688	8.154%	7,802
Owen County Loan: State Environmental Revolving Fund	31,648	10.386%	3,287
Owen County—other debt	14,675	10.386%	<u>1,524</u>
Subtotal, overlapping debt			131,056
City direct debt			<u>98,569</u>
Total direct and overlapping debt			<u>\$ 229,625</u>

Governments should report all governmental activities debt in this schedule. Governments are not required to include the debt of state-level governmental entities.

Sources: Assessed value data used to estimate applicable percentages provided by the Owen County Board of Equalization and Assessment. Debt outstanding data provided by each governmental unit.

Notes: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the city. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of Statistical. This process recognizes that, when considering the city's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident—and therefore responsible for repaying the debt—of each overlapping government.

^a For debt repaid with property taxes, the percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of another governmental unit's taxable assessed value that is within the city's boundaries and dividing it by each unit's total taxable assessed value. This approach was also used for Owen County's capital lease, loan, and other debt. The applicable percentage of Owen County Economic Development Bonds, which are backed by county sales taxes, was estimated by dividing the city's retail sales by the county's retail sales.

The basic approach to estimating the applicable percentage of overlapping debt, as described in the Statement, is to divide the value of the revenue base within the overlapping geographic area by the total revenue base of the overlapping government, and multiply this ratio by the overlapping government's outstanding debt. Governments may select the most suitable base, as is done in this illustration for economic development bonds backed by a sales tax.

Exhibit A-18

Schedule 17
 City of Statistical
 Legal Debt Margin Information,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (dollars in thousands)

Governments are encouraged, but not required, to retroactively report prior years at the time of implementation. Some governments may be able to combine this schedule with the schedule of general bonded debt; see Exhibit A-26 for an example.

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 20X9

Assessed value	\$ 8,749,439
Debt limit (15% of assessed value)	1,312,416
Debt applicable to limit:	
General obligation bonds	6,190
Less: Amount set aside for repayment of general obligation debt	<u>(1,862)</u>
Total net debt applicable to limit	<u>4,328</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 1,308,088</u>

The debt applicable to the limit may be offset only by amounts that the applicable law expressly allows.

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Debt limit	\$ 778,056	\$ 809,183	\$ 794,616	\$ 806,512	\$ 813,273	\$ 857,151	\$ 935,519	\$ 1,027,994	\$ 1,173,729	\$ 1,312,416
Total net debt applicable to limit	<u>9,234</u>	<u>8,634</u>	<u>7,830</u>	<u>7,241</u>	<u>6,810</u>	<u>6,270</u>	<u>7,144</u>	<u>4,360</u>	<u>1,227</u>	<u>4,328</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 768,822</u>	<u>\$ 800,549</u>	<u>\$ 786,786</u>	<u>\$ 799,271</u>	<u>\$ 806,463</u>	<u>\$ 850,881</u>	<u>\$ 928,375</u>	<u>\$ 1,023,634</u>	<u>\$ 1,172,502</u>	<u>\$ 1,308,088</u>
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	1.19%	1.07%	0.99%	0.90%	0.84%	0.73%	0.76%	0.42%	0.10%	0.33%

Note: Under state finance law, the city's outstanding general obligation debt should not exceed 15 percent of total assessed property value. However, the city has established a more conservative internal limit of no more than 5 percent. By law, the general obligation debt subject to the limitation may be offset by amounts set aside for repaying general obligation bonds.

A government may present either (1) the legal debt margin as a percentage of the debt limit or (2) the net debt applicable to the debt limit as a percentage of the debt limit. The former is illustrated in Exhibit A-26.

Exhibit A-19

Schedule 18
City of Statistical
Pledged-Revenue Coverage,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

The Statement requires that this schedule present all non-general obligation long-term debt backed by pledged revenues. This should include special assessment debt, which was previously reported in a separate schedule. The coverage calculations presented in this schedule may differ from those required by specific bond indentures.

[Completely Superseded]

Fiscal Year	Water Revenue Bonds				Special Assessment Bonds				Sales Tax Increment Bonds ^a			
	Utility Service Charges	Less: Operating Expenses	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service Principal	Special Assessment Collections	Debt Service Principal	Debt Service Interest	Coverage	Sales Tax Increment	Debt Service Principal	Debt Service Interest	Coverage
20X0	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,172	\$ 1,300	\$ 6,963	1.11	\$ 944	\$ 212	\$ 310	1.84
20X1	—	—	—	—	9,088	1,400	6,862	1.10	938	229	300	1.77
20X2	—	—	—	—	7,757	1,530	6,722	0.94	959	247	288	1.79
20X3	—	—	—	—	7,829	1,690	6,595	0.95	1,178	263	276	2.15
20X4	—	—	—	—	7,996	1,880	6,363	0.97	1,188	280	264	2.18
20X5	—	—	—	—	7,531	2,100	6,131	0.92	1,263	298	250	2.30
20X6	30,521	13,734	16,787	710	8,444	2,350	5,888	1.03	1,332	314	236	2.42
20X7	31,124	14,006	17,118	735	8,568	2,630	5,648	1.04	1,731	332	220	3.14
20X8	31,685	14,258	17,427	765	8,688	2,940	5,334	1.05	1,874	348	204	3.39
20X9	30,903	13,906	16,997	795	8,625	3,280	4,971	1.05	2,216	366	187	4.06

Notes: Details regarding the city's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements. Operating expenses do not include interest, depreciation, or amortization expenses.

^a Sales tax increment bonds are backed by the sales tax revenue produced by the sales tax rate in effect when the bonds were issued (2.5 percent) applied to the increase in retail sales in the Commons shopping area since that time.

If the nature of the revenue pledged to repay each type of debt is not sufficiently clear from the column headings, governments should provide an explanation on the face of the schedule.

Exhibit A-20

Schedule 19
City of Statistical
Demographic and Economic Statistics,
Last Ten Calendar Years

Governments should present the personal income and population data either in the ratios of the outstanding debt schedule (Exhibit A-15) or here with the other demographic and economic indicators. In the latter instance, the debt outstanding schedule should reference the demographic and economic schedule.

Calendar Year	Population	Personal Income (thousands of dollars)	Per Capita Personal Income	Median Age	Education Level in Years of Schooling	School Enrollment	Unemployment Rate
20W9	88,260	\$ 2,373,285	\$ 26,890	31.0	14.1	21,647	6.7%
20X0	92,584	2,477,522	26,760	31.3	14.3	22,015	7.7%
20X1	94,485	2,607,966	27,602	31.6	14.4	22,544	6.9%
20X2	98,102	2,633,412	26,844	31.9	14.5	23,020	6.0%
20X3	99,478	2,816,038	28,308	32.2	14.7	23,548	6.0%
20X4	102,794	2,857,718	27,800	32.6	14.8	24,687	5.4%
20X5	111,507	3,088,421	27,697	32.8	14.9	27,084	4.9%
20X6	117,292	3,433,399	29,272	32.9	15.0	29,624	3.2%
20X7	122,989	3,762,912	30,596	33.0	15.1	31,854	2.6%
20X8	131,246	3,936,501	29,993	33.1	15.2	34,215	4.4%

Sources: Population, median age, and education level information provided by the State Department of Planning. Personal income and unemployment data provided by the State Department of Commerce and Labor. School enrollment data provided by the Anfield Independent School District.

Note: Population, median age, and education level information are based on surveys conducted during the last quarter of the calendar year. Personal income information is a total for the year. Unemployment rate information is an adjusted yearly average. School enrollment is based on the census at the start of the school year.

The Statement requires that general purpose governments present, at a minimum, population, total and per capita personal income, and unemployment rate. Governments may add other demographic and economic statistics that are useful and relevant to the user of their financial reports, either in this or in additional schedules. Three other statistics in this illustration—median age, education level, and school enrollment—are among those most commonly presented by governments.

Schedule 20
 City of Statistical
 Principal Employers,
 Current Year and Nine Years Ago

<u>Employer</u>	20X9			20X0		
	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total City Employment</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total City Employment</u>
Reanimator Laboratories	2,100	1	2.63%	1,800	1	2.57%
Pine Scent Car Fresheners	960	2	1.20%	850	2	1.21%
City of Statistical	810	3	1.01%	650	4	0.93%
Kenwood Health Plan, Inc.	650	4	0.81%	750	3	1.07%
Really Big Chain Store	595	5	0.74%	—	—	—
Vandelay Industries	410	6	0.51%	420	6	0.60%
Puffin-Oak Partners LLP	332	7	0.42%	—	—	—
Deanwood Properties	180	8	0.23%	200	7	0.29%
Bronson, Brunson & Branson	120	9	0.15%	—	—	—
Megagoopleplex Cinemas	115	10	0.14%	—	—	—
Willow Container Corp.	—	—	—	450	5	0.64%
Puffin LLP	—	—	—	190	8	0.27%
Inward Outreach	—	—	—	120	9	0.17%
Oak Energy Partners Ltd.	—	—	—	90	10	0.13%
Total	<u>6,272</u>		<u>7.84%</u>	<u>5,520</u>		<u>7.88%</u>

Source: City Economic Development Division.

This schedule should include the ten largest employers, unless fewer are required to reach 50 percent of total employment.

Schedule 21
 City of Statistical
 Full-time-Equivalent City Government Employees by Function/Program,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	Full-time-Equivalent Employees as of June 30									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
General government										
Management services	26	26	27	27	26	26	25	30	31	31
Finance	33	34	34	36	36	37	38	39	46	44
Planning	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	19
Building	15	14	15	16	16	15	16	17	17	20
Other	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8
Police										
Officers ^a	143	145	148	151	158	153	156	166	187	201
Civilians	70	72	73	69	70	72	74	78	84	85
Fire										
Firefighters and officers	78	80	81	77	77	78	80	80	80	89
Civilians	30	31	32	32	33	35	36	39	40	31
Refuse collection	17	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	20	22
Other public works										
Engineering ^b	46	48	51	50	48	49	50	54	56	57
Other	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	15	14
Redevelopment	14	15	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18
Parks and recreation	47	49	48	49	50	49	49	49	49	50
Library	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	19
Water ^b	35	37	39	41	41	43	45	52	57	57
Wastewater	33	33	33	35	37	39	41	37	37	37
Transit	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
Total	650	665	676	680	690	694	710	741	789	810

Source: City Budget Office.

Notes: A full-time employee is scheduled to work 2,088 hours per year (including vacation and sick leave). Full-time-equivalent employment is calculated by dividing total labor hours by 2,088.

^a The police department began the hiring of additional police officers in 20X7 to staff community policing positions.

^b The city has added additional engineering and water staff in recent years in connection with several infrastructure improvement initiatives.

Governments should present the number of persons they employ by functional or programmatic categories consistent with the level of detail required for expenses by Statement 34, as amended. Professional judgment should be used to determine if additional detail is warranted based on the individual circumstances of a government and the needs of the users of its financial report. The additional detail below the functional level presented above (such as the breakout between officer and civilian police employees) is optional. Governments may categorize the information differently if they cannot report it on a functional or programmatic basis or if it would be more meaningful to do so. See paragraph 36.

Exhibit A-23

Schedule 22
City of Statistical
Operating Indicators by Function/Program,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
General government										
Building permits issued	410	422	435	448	461	452	443	434	456	479
Building inspections conducted	1,014	1,044	1,076	1,108	1,141	1,118	1,096	1,074	1,128	1,184
Police										
Physical arrests	11,427	11,542	11,016	11,127	11,471	11,587	11,704	12,192	12,700	13,511
Parking violations	27,014	27,565	28,128	28,702	29,288	29,885	30,495	31,118	29,921	28,770
Traffic violations	22,099	22,550	23,010	23,479	23,958	24,447	24,946	25,455	24,476	23,535
Fire										
Emergency responses	10,950	12,045	11,607	11,279	12,264	12,483	12,812	12,593	12,921	13,359
Fires extinguished	1,643	1,807	1,741	1,692	1,840	1,872	1,922	1,889	1,938	2,004
Inspections	27,375	27,923	28,481	29,051	28,470	27,900	27,342	26,522	25,726	24,954
Refuse collection ^a										
Refuse collected (tons per day)	215.6	218.8	222.2	225.6	229.0	203.6	204.6	205.6	206.7	207.7
Recyclables collected (tons per day)	27.7	28.2	28.8	29.4	30.0	60.0	62.5	65.1	67.8	70.6
Other public works										
Street resurfacing (miles)	25.7	26.0	26.2	26.5	26.8	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.9	28.2
Potholes repaired	898	906	913	921	928	988	996	1,003	1,011	1,019
Parks and recreation										
Athletic field permits issued ^b	1,386	1,512	1,632	1,825	1,850	1,550	1,776	1,887	1,924	1,991
Community center admissions	130,000	131,950	133,929	135,938	137,977	140,047	142,148	144,280	146,444	148,641
Library										
Volumes in collection	145,687	146,415	147,148	147,883	148,623	149,366	150,113	150,863	151,617	152,376
Total volumes borrowed	384,614	386,537	388,469	390,412	392,364	394,326	396,297	398,279	400,270	402,272
Water										
New connections	146	142	144	145	147	148	150	151	153	154
Water main breaks	9	9	4	7	12	10	6	5	10	14
Average daily consumption (thousands of gallons)	3,177	3,241	3,308	3,375	3,444	3,514	3,586	3,659	3,734	3,810
Peak daily consumption (thousands of gallons)	6,991	7,134	7,279	7,428	7,579	7,734	7,892	8,053	8,217	8,385
Wastewater										
Average daily sewage treatment (thousands of gallons)	2,516	2,568	2,620	2,673	2,728	2,784	2,841	2,898	2,958	3,018
Transit										
Total route miles	96,900	96,900	96,900	96,900	96,900	96,900	96,900	96,900	96,900	96,900
Passengers	140,347	138,957	137,581	136,219	134,870	133,535	132,213	129,684	131,433	135,900

Governments should present this information by functional or programmatic categories consistent with the level of detail required for expenses by Statement 34, as amended. See paragraphs 36 and 37. Professional judgment should be used to determine if additional detail is warranted based on the individual circumstances of a government and the needs of the users of its financial report. Governments may categorize the information differently if they cannot report it on a functional or programmatic basis or if it would be more meaningful to do so.

Sources: Various city departments.

Notes:

^a The Department of Sanitation implemented a recycling initiative in 20X5.

^b The twelve athletic fields in Schoonmaker Park were out of service during most of 20X5 while they were rehabilitated.

Schedule 23
City of Statistical
Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Police										
Stations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Zone offices	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5
Patrol units	24	24	24	25	26	26	25	28	32	33
Fire stations	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Refuse collection										
Collection trucks	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	8
Other public works										
Streets (miles)	367.5	371.2	375.0	378.8	382.6	386.4	390.4	394.3	398.3	402.3
Highways (miles) ^a	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4
Streetlights	7,455	7,531	7,607	7,683	7,761	7,839	7,919	7,999	8,079	8,161
Traffic signals	93	94	98	98	98	101	105	105	106	106
Parks and recreation										
Acreage	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	309
Playgrounds	23	23	23	23	23	23	25	25	25	25
Baseball/softball diamonds ^b	38	38	38	38	39	30	39	39	39	41
Soccer/football fields ^b	25	25	30	35	35	32	35	35	35	35
Community centers	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Water										
Water mains (miles)	469.5	474.3	479.1	483.9	488.8	493.7	498.7	503.8	508.9	514.0
Fire hydrants	3,170	3,202	3,234	3,267	3,300	3,333	3,367	3,401	3,435	3,470
Storage capacity (thousands of gallons)	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Wastewater										
Sanitary sewers (miles)	442.5	447.0	451.5	456.1	460.7	465.3	470.0	474.8	479.6	484.4
Storm sewers (miles)	309.2	312.3	315.5	318.7	321.9	325.2	328.4	331.8	335.1	338.5
Treatment capacity (thousands of gallons)	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,550	4,200
Transit—minibuses	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4

Sources: Various city departments.

Notes: No capital asset indicators are available for the general government or library function.

^a The Seabury Memorial Highway opened in 20X5.

^b The twelve athletic fields in Schoonmaker Park were out of service during most of 20X5 while they were rehabilitated.

Governments should present this information by functional or programmatic categories consistent with the level of detail required for expenses by Statement 34, as amended. See paragraphs 36 and 38. Professional judgment should be used to determine if additional detail is warranted based on the individual circumstances of a government and the needs of its financial report. Governments may categorize the information differently if they cannot report it on a functional or programmatic basis or if it would be more meaningful to do so.

[Completely Superseded]

[Completely Superseded]

***Local Government Illustrations:
Alternative Formats***

Exhibit A-25

Schedule 14

City of Statistical
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands, except per capita)

The Statement requires separate ratios of general bonded debt (or net general bonded debt) outstanding and total debt outstanding. If practical, governments may wish to combine them into a single schedule. This illustration demonstrates how this might be done with Exhibits A-15 and A-16.

Fiscal Year	General Bonded Debt				Percentage of Actual Taxable Value of Property ^a	Per Capita ^b	Other Governmental Activities Debt			
	General Obligation Bonds	Redevelopment Bonds	Sales Tax Increment Bonds	Certificates of Participation ^c			Special Assessments	Bonds	Bonds	Per Capita ^b
20X0	\$ 10,990	\$ —	\$ —	0.21%	\$ 124.52	\$ 6,176	\$ 20,921	\$ 34,495		
20X1	10,510	—	—	0.19	113.52	5,947	20,357	33,095		
20X2	9,995	47,050	—	1.08	603.75	5,700	19,765	31,565		
20X3	9,455	46,610	—	1.04	571.50	5,437	19,145	29,875		
20X4	9,630	55,455	—	1.20	654.27	5,157	18,497	27,995		
20X5	8,925	54,903	—	1.12	620.93	4,859	17,821	25,895		
20X6	8,290	54,251	—	1.00	560.87	4,545	17,117	23,545		
20X7	7,625	53,335	—	0.89	519.73	4,213	16,385	20,915		
20X8	6,925	52,380	—	0.76	482.20	3,865	15,625	17,975		
20X9	6,190	51,375	—	0.66	438.60	3,499	22,810	14,695		

Fiscal Year	Water			Business-type Activities			Total Primary Government ^d	Percentage of Personal Income ^b	Per Capita ^b
	Revenue Bonds	Term Loan	Certificates of Participation	Capital Leases	Participation	Government			
20X0	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,023	—	—	\$ 73,605	3.10%	\$ 833.96
20X1	—	—	—	1,009	—	—	70,918	2.86	765.99
20X2	—	—	—	985	—	—	115,060	4.41	1,217.76
20X3	—	—	—	951	—	—	111,473	4.23	1,136.30
20X4	—	—	—	909	—	—	117,643	4.18	1,182.60
20X5	—	—	—	860	7,010	—	120,273	4.21	1,170.04
20X6	36,690	—	—	804	6,880	—	152,122	4.93	1,364.24
20X7	36,490	22,244	—	743	6,615	—	168,565	4.91	1,437.14
20X8	36,245	21,989	—	849	6,180	—	162,033	4.31	1,317.46
20X9	35,585	21,097	—	801	5,940	—	161,992	4.12	1,234.26

Notes: Details regarding the city's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

^a See Schedule 7 for taxable property value data.

^b Population and personal income data can be found in Schedule 19.

^c The city issued over \$7 million of new certificates of participation in 20X9.

^d Includes general bonded debt, other governmental activities debt, and business-type activities debt.

City of Cyclical Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding and Legal Debt Margin, Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands, except per capita)

Note that this is not the same illustrative government portrayed in Exhibits A-1 through A-25.

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
General bonded debt outstanding										
General obligation bonds	\$ 22,551	\$ 23,679	\$ 24,862	\$ 26,106	\$ 27,411	\$ 28,781	\$ 30,220	\$ 31,732	\$ 33,318	\$ 34,984
Economic development bonds	12,564	12,313	12,066	11,825	11,589	11,357	11,130	10,907	10,689	10,475
Total	35,115	35,992	36,928	37,931	39,000	40,138	41,350	42,639	44,007	45,459
Percentage of estimated actual property value ^a	2.61%	2.58%	2.56%	2.54%	2.53%	2.51%	2.50%	2.49%	2.48%	2.48%
Per capita ^b	312.69	317.10	321.96	327.27	333.04	339.29	346.03	353.26	361.01	369.29
Less: Amounts set aside to repay general debt	(2,108)	(2,251)	(2,598)	(2,656)	(3,384)	(3,186)	(1,375)	(3,919)	(6,837)	(2,235)
Total net debt applicable to debt limit	33,007	33,741	34,330	35,275	35,616	36,952	39,975	38,720	37,170	43,224
Legal debt limit ^c	100,926	104,458	108,114	111,898	115,815	119,868	124,064	128,406	132,900	137,552
Legal debt margin ^d	\$ 67,919	\$ 70,718	\$ 73,784	\$ 76,624	\$ 80,199	\$ 82,916	\$ 84,088	\$ 89,686	\$ 95,730	\$ 94,327
Legal debt margin as a percentage of the debt limit	67.30%	67.70%	68.25%	68.48%	69.25%	69.17%	67.78%	69.85%	72.03%	68.58%

The debt applicable to the limit may be offset only by amounts that the applicable law expressly allows.

Notes: Details regarding the city's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

^a Property value data can be found in Schedule N: Taxable Assessed and Estimated Full Value of Property.

^b Population data can be found in Schedule R: Economic and Demographic Indicators.

^c State finance statutes limit the city's outstanding general debt to no more than 7.5 percent of the assessed value of property.

^d The legal debt margin is the city's available borrowing authority under state finance statutes and is calculated by subtracting the net debt applicable to the legal debt limit from the legal debt limit.

A government may present either (1) the net debt applicable to the debt limit as a percentage of the debt limit or (2) the legal debt margin as a percentage of the debt limit. The former is illustrated in Exhibit A-18.

This illustration demonstrates how the schedules of general bonded debt (or net general bonded debt) outstanding and legal debt margin may be combined. These schedules can be combined only in circumstances where the legal debt limit is applicable to the total (net) general bonded debt outstanding.

[Completely Superseded]

[Completely Superseded]

Illustrations: General Purpose County Government

Assumptions: The illustrations depict a county government with the following characteristics that affect the information presented in the statistical section:

1. The statistical section is from the county's fiscal year 20X4 annual financial report.
2. The county implemented Statement 34 in fiscal year 20X2. The net assets and changes in net assets schedules retroactively include information dating back to 20X2.
3. The county retroactively reports fund balance information for three years.
4. The county assesses property at its actual market value; consequently, there are not separate assessed value and estimated actual value amounts in the revenue base schedule.
5. The county has only general bonded debt and therefore combines the ratios of outstanding debt and ratios of general bonded debt schedules.
6. Because the county does not have debt backed by pledged revenues, it does not present a pledged-revenue coverage schedule.

Illustrations

- B-1: Net assets by component, last three fiscal years
- B-2: Changes in net assets, last three fiscal years
- B-3: Fund balances, governmental funds, last three fiscal years
- B-4: Changes in fund balances, governmental funds, last ten fiscal years
- B-5: Assessed value and actual value of taxable property, last ten fiscal years
- B-6: Direct and overlapping property tax rates, last ten years. This illustration presents all overlapping government rates. Governments with a large number of overlapping governments may use a condensed presentation, as shown in Exhibit B-17.
- B-7: Principal property tax payers, current year and nine years ago
- B-8: Property tax levies and collections, last ten fiscal years. This illustration demonstrates how to present this information when levies are adjusted in subsequent years.
- B-9: Ratios of general bonded debt outstanding, last ten fiscal years
- B-10: Direct and overlapping governmental activities debt, as of June 30, 20X4. County-level governments are encouraged, but not required, to present this information.
- B-11: Legal debt margin information, last ten fiscal years. This illustration presents the debt margin calculation for all ten years, although the full calculation is required only for the most recent year.
- B-12: Demographic and economic statistics, last ten fiscal years
- B-13: Principal employers, current year and nine years ago
- B-14: Full-time-equivalent county government employees by function, last ten fiscal years
- B-15: Operating indicators by function, last ten fiscal years
- B-16: Capital asset statistics by function, last ten fiscal years

Alternative Formats

- B-17: Direct and overlapping property tax rates, last ten years (condensed format). This illustration condenses the full presentation in Exhibit B-6.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 1
Decker County
Net Assets by Component,
Last Three Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

This parenthetical text is an example of a narrative explanation that may assist users in understanding the nature of the information presented and how it relates to other information, such as the governmental funds information in Exhibit A-6.

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X3</u>	<u>20X4</u>
Governmental activities			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 171,944,688	\$ 170,434,885	\$ 197,290,974
Restricted	9,763,548	10,832,441	10,865,479
Unrestricted	<u>93,504,489</u>	<u>107,089,068</u>	<u>89,892,609</u>
Total governmental activities net assets	<u>\$ 275,212,725</u>	<u>\$ 288,356,394</u>	<u>\$ 298,049,062</u>
Business-type activities			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 40,991,162	\$ 39,328,197	\$ 38,036,078
Unrestricted	<u>10,979,830</u>	<u>12,014,000</u>	<u>12,461,877</u>
Total business-type activities net assets	<u>\$ 51,970,992</u>	<u>\$ 51,342,197</u>	<u>\$ 50,497,955</u>
Primary government			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 212,935,850	\$ 209,763,082	\$ 235,327,052
Restricted	9,763,548	10,832,441	10,865,479
Unrestricted	<u>104,484,319</u>	<u>119,103,068</u>	<u>102,354,486</u>
Total primary government net assets	<u>\$ 327,183,717</u>	<u>\$ 339,698,591</u>	<u>\$ 348,547,017</u>

Note: Accrual-basis financial information for the county government as a whole is available back to 20X2 only, the year GASB Statement 34 was implemented.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively back to the year they implemented GASB Statement 34. Ultimately, this schedule will contain information for the last ten years.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 2
Decker County
Changes in Net Assets, Last Three Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X3</u>	<u>20X4</u>
Expenses			
Governmental activities:			
Justice and law enforcement	\$ 34,598,275	\$ 36,078,512	\$ 39,048,420
Health and human services	74,646,711	77,929,109	85,807,215
Environment, parks, and education	17,019,186	16,222,494	15,262,212
Public works	27,311,245	31,344,254	22,404,865
General government	13,712,817	10,270,563	17,733,308
Interest and fiscal charges	<u>3,186,232</u>	<u>3,238,235</u>	<u>3,107,242</u>
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>170,474,466</u>	<u>175,083,167</u>	<u>183,363,262</u>
Business-type activities:			
Radio services	819,340	769,038	720,913
Golf courses	3,089,523	3,099,818	3,157,157
Ice arenas	1,061,519	1,086,788	1,067,316
Exposition center	753,348	768,561	795,052
Materials recovery facility	1,547,451	1,640,737	1,684,605
Airport	<u>1,627,952</u>	<u>1,637,759</u>	<u>1,662,400</u>
Total business-type activities expenses	<u>8,899,133</u>	<u>9,002,701</u>	<u>9,087,443</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 179,373,599</u>	<u>\$ 184,085,868</u>	<u>\$ 192,450,705</u>
Program Revenues			
Governmental activities:			
Charges for services:			
Justice and law enforcement	\$ 8,663,032	\$ 8,898,877	\$ 8,913,692
Health and human services	7,743,738	8,081,741	8,020,568
Environment, parks, and education	7,111,605	8,713,853	7,086,671
Public works	3,984,985	3,533,209	3,518,512
General government	701,711	1,021,247	1,016,550
Operating grants and contributions:			
Justice and law enforcement	2,352,890	2,361,239	2,392,220
Health and human services	49,244,887	51,425,259	55,403,624
Environment, parks, and education	1,857,609	2,973,340	2,631,568
Public works	7,975,790	7,080,532	4,351,188
General government	397,938	812,555	1,851,950
Capital grants and contributions:			
Public works	1,387,687	1,803,947	2,153,667
General government	<u>124,296</u>	<u>187,958</u>	<u>243,669</u>
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>91,546,168</u>	<u>96,893,757</u>	<u>97,583,879</u>
Business-type activities:			
Charges for services:			
Radio services	561,027	508,705	548,009
Golf courses	3,055,406	3,058,101	3,010,037
Ice arenas	899,844	878,875	884,826
Exposition center	582,062	740,957	607,273
Materials recovery facility	799,509	875,550	1,123,606
Airport	584,748	600,628	592,207
Operating grants and contributions:			
Materials recovery facility	<u>1,098,183</u>	<u>1,082,297</u>	<u>1,072,517</u>
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>7,580,779</u>	<u>7,745,113</u>	<u>7,838,475</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 99,126,947</u>	<u>\$ 104,638,870</u>	<u>\$ 105,422,354</u>

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X3</u>	<u>20X4</u>
Net (Expense)/Revenue			
Governmental activities	\$ (78,928,298)	\$ (78,189,410)	\$ (85,779,383)
Business-type activities	<u>(1,318,354)</u>	<u>(1,257,588)</u>	<u>(1,248,968)</u>
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$ (80,246,652)</u>	<u>\$ (79,446,998)</u>	<u>\$ (87,028,351)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets			
Governmental activities:			
Property taxes	\$ 78,837,884	\$ 82,474,031	\$ 86,529,333
Intergovernmental	3,626,232	3,473,922	2,049,836
Investment earnings	9,235,265	3,473,835	4,065,836
Miscellaneous	2,554,045	1,234,180	2,176,519
Gains on disposal/sale of capital assets	—	277,111	300,527
Transfers	<u>339,000</u>	<u>400,000</u>	<u>350,000</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>94,592,426</u>	<u>91,333,079</u>	<u>95,472,051</u>
Business-type activities:			
Property taxes	595,553	563,053	361,453
Investment earnings	427,137	395,295	365,709
Miscellaneous	339,216	70,445	27,564
Gains on disposal/sale of capital assets	15,066	—	—
Transfers	<u>(339,000)</u>	<u>(400,000)</u>	<u>(350,000)</u>
Total business-type activities	<u>1,037,972</u>	<u>628,793</u>	<u>404,726</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 95,630,398</u>	<u>\$ 91,961,872</u>	<u>\$ 95,876,777</u>
Change in Net Assets			
Governmental activities	\$ 15,664,128	\$ 13,143,669	\$ 9,692,668
Business-type activities	<u>(280,382)</u>	<u>(628,795)</u>	<u>(844,242)</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 15,383,746</u>	<u>\$ 12,514,874</u>	<u>\$ 8,848,426</u>

Note: Accrual-basis financial information for the county government as a whole is only available back to 20X2, the year GASB Statement 34 was implemented.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are encouraged to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34. Ultimately, this schedule will contain information for the last ten years.

The detail shown for operating and capital grants and contributions is not required.

Exhibit B-3

Schedule 3
Decker County
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds,
Last Three Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X3</u>	<u>20X4</u>
General Fund			
Reserved	\$ 20,897,224	\$ 22,470,548	\$ 16,200,077
Unreserved			
Designated	6,821,662	8,803,399	7,189,330
Undesignated	27,771,227	25,724,954	26,960,561
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 55,490,113</u>	<u>\$ 56,998,901</u>	<u>\$ 50,349,968</u>
All Other Governmental Funds			
Reserved	\$ 29,363,924	\$ 30,843,987	\$17,251,975 ^a
Unreserved			
Designated			
Special revenue funds	2,164,610	2,858,564	3,041,435
Capital project funds	11,404,666	10,678,017	10,932,807
Undesignated			
Special revenue funds	<u>3,544,721</u>	<u>3,600,440</u>	<u>2,723,803</u>
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 46,477,921</u>	<u>\$ 47,981,008</u>	<u>\$ 33,950,020</u>

Notes: Due to changes in the county's fund structure connected with the implementation of GASB Statement 34, fund balance information is available back to 20X2 only.

^a See pages 23–24 of Management's Discussion and Analysis for an explanation of the decrease in 2004.

The Statement does not require the presentation of the designated and undesignated portions of unreserved fund balance.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively if the information is readily available. Similarly, if a government prepared such a schedule prior to implementation, it is encouraged but not required to restate prior years. If a government does not restate prior years, it should explain on the face of the schedule what governmental funds were not included in the prior years.

Schedule 4
Decker County
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

If, prior to implementation of this Statement, a government did not include all governmental funds in this schedule, it is *encouraged but not required* to restate the years before implementation. If a government does not restate the prior years, it should note the year of implementation and provide an explanation on the face of the schedule regarding what governmental funds are not included prior to that year. The Statement requires that governments present change in fund balances information for governmental funds. (See paragraph 12b.) As long as the information requirements are met, governments can use alternative formats for the schedule, such as presenting the information in a single or multiple schedules. An example of a multiple-schedule presentation can be found in Exhibits D-5 to D-7. The excess of revenues over (under) expenditures line is not required.

	Fiscal Year									
	20W5	20W6	20W7	20W8	20W9	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4
Revenues										
Intergovernmental	\$ 49,507,768	\$ 51,229,756	\$ 52,242,400	\$ 54,685,172	\$ 57,759,652	\$ 61,741,028	\$ 64,332,656	\$ 68,306,672	\$ 71,257,386	\$ 72,749,971
Property taxes	56,150,145	59,303,827	60,829,509	63,715,170	66,016,491	69,237,491	71,705,192	75,757,280	79,097,296	83,342,607
Fines and licenses	2,385,995	2,529,888	2,722,387	2,569,544	2,601,597	3,128,218	3,180,007	3,393,102	3,635,034	3,812,876
Charges for services	10,494,175	11,578,522	12,076,047	14,218,378	14,438,207	14,335,782	16,457,970	17,256,440	19,224,555	17,597,113
Interdepartmental revenues	3,890,875	3,895,600	3,860,983	3,962,849	3,810,330	4,536,924	4,633,636	3,187,421	3,405,148	3,621,947
Investment earnings	5,561,970	5,465,989	5,998,214	7,076,428	3,634,894	9,289,186	7,490,377	8,568,027	2,911,689	3,602,798
Miscellaneous	5,971,973	6,588,216	7,159,171	7,587,423	6,466,676	7,966,716	10,216,636	9,311,951	10,352,974	9,963,977
Total revenues	133,962,901	140,591,798	144,888,711	153,814,964	154,727,847	170,235,345	178,016,474	185,780,893	189,884,082	194,691,289
Expenditures										
Justice and law enforcement	25,964,578	27,199,407	28,510,323	29,805,001	30,810,844	31,637,875	33,144,802	34,860,661	37,009,124	40,169,082
Health and human services	49,945,135	52,537,474	53,052,596	53,970,747	58,360,019	63,302,190	70,085,501	75,630,787	79,453,173	85,475,260
Environment, parks, and education	9,606,709	10,180,794	10,812,303	10,811,442	13,089,384	13,028,376	17,258,719	16,083,615	16,582,111	17,116,993
Public works	10,197,722	10,473,368	10,880,792	11,660,949	12,469,667	14,329,028	19,829,848	19,030,266	18,076,272	17,051,124
General government	18,255,352	16,521,711	19,753,114	17,693,724	19,807,027	21,943,866	15,913,402	12,117,499	11,323,404	13,680,880
Capital outlay	13,460,517	14,773,087	18,597,752	18,450,878	22,228,321	15,009,684	13,519,854	18,900,397	25,779,056	40,815,054
Debt service										
Principal	8,760,000	5,955,000	6,810,000	8,150,000	7,700,000	8,125,000	8,100,000	8,445,000	8,920,000	7,400,000
Interest	2,962,010	3,057,711	2,818,743	3,021,826	2,897,547	2,722,081	3,327,960	3,005,319	3,133,384	3,137,990
Total expenditures	139,152,023	140,698,552	151,235,623	153,564,567	167,362,809	170,098,100	181,180,086	188,073,544	200,276,524	224,846,383
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(5,189,122)	(106,754)	(6,346,912)	250,397	(12,634,962)	137,245	(3,163,612)	(2,292,651)	(10,392,442)	(30,155,094)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Bonds issued	9,400,000	8,900,000	9,800,000	6,300,000	7,550,000	9,900,000	10,443,984	14,600,000	13,500,000	9,200,000
Refunding bonds issued	—	9,425,000	—	3,500,000	2,350,000	—	16,400,000	—	—	4,800,000
Payments to escrow agent	—	(9,233,673)	—	(3,428,950)	(2,302,295)	—	(16,067,080)	—	—	(4,702,560)
Transfers in	10,356,958	4,079,043	3,471,845	5,710,218	4,911,022	3,174,837	4,138,363	4,946,756	4,576,165	10,013,994
Transfers out	(10,236,676)	(4,169,293)	(3,941,845)	(6,160,218)	(7,111,022)	(1,908,285)	(5,925,030)	(5,597,756)	(4,671,848)	(9,836,261)
Total other financing sources (uses)	9,520,282	9,001,077	9,330,000	5,921,050	5,397,705	11,166,552	8,990,237	13,949,000	13,404,317	9,475,173
Net change in fund balances	\$ 4,331,160	\$ 8,894,323	\$ 2,983,088	\$ 6,171,447	\$ (7,237,257)	\$ 11,303,797	\$ 5,826,625	\$ 11,656,349	\$ 3,011,875	\$ (20,679,921)
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	9.33%	7.16%	7.26%	8.27%	7.30%	6.99%	6.82%	6.77%	6.91%	5.73%

Paragraph 12b requires that the interest and principal components of debt service expenditures be shown separately and that total debt service be shown as a percentage of total noncapital expenditures. Noncapital expenditures are total expenditures less capital outlay (to the extent capitalized for the government-wide statement of net assets) and expenditures for capitalized assets included within the functional expenditure categories.

[Completely Superseded]

Exhibit B-5

Schedule 5
Decker County
Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property,^a
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Real Property				Other	Personal Property	Total	Total Direct Tax Rate ^b
	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Manufacturing Property					
20W5	\$ 15,616,962,200	\$ 3,427,534,000	\$ 681,653,900	\$ 326,437,700	\$ 945,508,600	\$ 20,998,096,400	\$ 3.15	
20W6	16,661,619,800	3,783,958,700	736,833,100	333,435,400	916,435,700	22,432,282,700	3.07	
20W7	17,617,710,400	4,115,220,100	852,065,600	357,123,200	978,090,900	23,920,210,200	3.01	
20W8	18,443,537,700	4,406,343,400	924,246,900	369,103,200	1,084,420,200	25,227,651,400	2.95	
20W9	19,843,752,500	4,959,811,700	1,006,218,600	382,716,200	808,226,300	27,000,725,300	2.85	
20X0	21,662,826,700	5,534,875,800	1,119,165,400	295,219,200	869,649,200	29,481,736,300	2.73	
20X1	23,510,976,600	5,918,032,800	1,208,651,700	274,861,800	907,484,500	31,820,007,400	2.69	
20X2	25,670,011,600	6,412,417,200	1,253,162,000	250,660,800	932,193,600	34,518,445,200	2.57	
20X3	28,124,600,400	6,940,711,200	1,284,126,600	237,492,300	863,239,900	37,450,170,400	2.47	
20X4	30,903,597,300	7,586,152,200	1,305,452,400	232,229,300	695,508,650	40,722,939,850	2.35	

Source: State Department of Revenue, Bureau of Property Tax.

Notes: The county assesses property annually. Property is assessed at actual market value.

^a Property is assessed at the legal market value determined by the State Department of Revenue, Bureau of Property Tax.

^b Per \$1,000 of value.

This illustrative government assesses property at actual value. Otherwise, it would have been required to show a column with estimated actual value of taxable property and to explain how actual value is estimated. An example of such a schedule can be found in Exhibit A-8.

The Statement requires that the information in this schedule be shown for each "period for which levied" and should be consistent with the periods shown in the schedule of direct and overlapping revenue rates and schedule of property tax levies and collections. In the case of this illustrative government, the period for which levied coincides with the fiscal year.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 6

Decker County

Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates,

Last Ten Years

(rate per \$1,000 of assessed value)

	Year Taxes Are Payable									
	<u>20W5</u>	<u>20W6</u>	<u>20W7</u>	<u>20W8</u>	<u>20W9</u>	<u>20X0</u>	<u>20X1</u>	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X3</u>	<u>20X4</u>
County Direct Rates										
General	\$ 2.89	\$ 2.81	\$ 2.74	\$ 2.68	\$ 2.58	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.31	\$ 2.21	\$ 2.11
Library	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.24
Total direct rate	3.15	3.07	3.01	2.95	2.85	2.73	2.69	2.57	2.47	2.35
City Rates										
Acadia	26.3	25.6	24.6	21.6	22.4	22.4	24.5	19.1	19.9	20.4
Asticou	29.2	29.1	26.9	23.8	24.0	24.2	23.5	25.0	21.0	21.0
Gilley	30.0	31.1	20.7	21.4	21.9	22.2	21.5	22.7	22.6	17.5
Jordan Pond	29.0	30.0	27.1	28.1	20.3	21.7	24.0	19.8	20.5	21.8
Mansell	33.1	32.5	26.3	23.5	24.8	24.5	24.2	22.0	22.2	22.9
Parkman	25.1	25.2	21.7	20.7	19.8	21.0	21.0	19.0	20.6	21.9
Seawall	23.1	24.0	21.7	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.3	26.4	15.5	16.7
Town Rates										
Abbe	27.2	27.5	22.0	14.4	15.6	16.4	17.0	17.7	18.3	18.9
Bear Brook	23.3	23.9	20.5	17.9	18.2	17.6	17.7	16.1	16.6	18.3
Beech	24.6	25.5	21.8	18.9	19.2	19.4	21.1	17.7	18.6	19.9
Beehive	26.4	25.1	17.1	19.5	17.8	39.9	40.5	35.7	62.9	95.4
Cadillac	31.0	31.4	17.1	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.6	19.5	19.6	15.3
Kebo	37.7	19.9	18.8	17.2	17.6	18.2	18.0	19.6	20.3	20.9
Otter Cliffs	25.7	25.4	23.4	24.2	24.7	25.5	18.4	19.3	20.1	20.8
Pemetic	26.1	23.8	21.5	18.2	19.5	19.4	19.6	19.6	18.4	19.6
Penobscot	24.0	25.6	22.9	23.6	22.8	24.6	17.7	17.9	18.4	18.7
Precipice	24.0	24.0	18.4	14.8	16.2	16.1	14.7	15.6	15.5	16.2
Sargent	40.5	23.8	19.7	21.8	21.4	21.8	22.7	23.5	23.9	24.5
Thunder Hole	28.0	25.8	21.7	22.8	17.3	17.7	16.6	19.5	20.0	15.1

These amounts should be the same as those in the column in the schedule of taxable assessed value of property (B-5).

In many cases, a county government will have a large number of overlapping local governments and school districts within its borders. If presenting all of those overlapping governments would result in a schedule that is difficult to read, a county may wish to use a condensed presentation. (See Exhibit B-17.)

Regional governments are encouraged, but not required, to include the rates of overlapping governments in this schedule. They are required, however, to present the direct rates for their most significant own-source revenue(s).

The Statement requires that the information in this schedule be shown for each period in which taxes are payable and should be consistent with the periods shown in the schedule of taxable assessed value of property and schedule of property tax levies and collections.

	Year Taxes Are Payable									
	20W5	20W6	20W7	20W8	20W9	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4
Village Rates										
Bass Light	38.8	27.4	23.4	23.7	24.2	24.5	24.7	25.5	19.2	20.0
Beech Cliffs	31.5	29.9	26.4	26.9	30.4	18.1	17.2	19.8	20.5	24.2
Compass	31.5	30.7	28.6	20.0	20.9	21.6	21.9	23.6	23.9	23.5
Cranberry	23.2	23.2	19.4	20.3	20.0	20.4	22.2	23.7	17.8	18.1
Deer Brook	30.9	31.2	27.9	21.8	22.3	21.9	23.3	23.5	23.8	18.2
Dorr	28.1	31.3	28.1	31.0	32.2	32.3	35.5	19.4	20.9	22.9
Eagle Lake	30.2	31.1	30.8	32.9	21.2	21.0	22.0	22.5	22.6	23.0
Flying Mountain	34.6	24.6	24.7	24.6	25.9	25.9	25.7	18.8	20.0	19.8
Gorham	36.5	29.3	26.4	27.5	29.6	23.9	23.7	24.0	23.4	21.1
Great Slide	36.1	23.5	20.7	21.7	21.9	22.8	23.1	23.5	23.2	24.2
Hadlock	27.5	26.0	23.2	23.8	24.8	26.5	18.9	20.6	19.0	22.5
Hull	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	17.3
Jordan	27.1	26.0	13.4	25.4	28.6	26.1	20.8	21.8	21.2	21.6
Little Harbor	28.3	20.4	19.8	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	24.1	25.1	26.2
Long Pond	22.7	22.6	19.4	19.4	20.1	20.5	20.5	22.6	23.2	15.6
Ship Harbor	29.7	30.2	27.3	27.0	26.8	20.1	20.0	21.1	22.2	23.2
Swan	30.4	29.6	18.8	19.8	20.7	21.2	22.8	23.6	24.4	20.0
Wonderland	26.3	29.8	25.1	25.4	20.8	20.5	23.8	24.9	24.2	25.2
School Districts										
Bass Light	34.9	24.7	21.1	21.3	21.8	22.0	22.2	23.0	17.3	18.0
Beech Cliffs	28.4	26.9	23.8	24.2	27.4	16.3	15.5	17.9	18.4	21.8
Big Heath	27.8	31.0	27.8	30.7	31.8	32.0	35.1	19.2	20.7	22.7
Blackwoods	22.7	21.5	19.0	19.4	21.9	13.0	12.4	14.3	14.7	17.4
Compass	28.3	27.6	25.7	18.0	18.8	19.4	19.7	21.3	21.5	21.2
Cranberry	20.9	20.9	17.5	18.3	18.0	18.4	20.0	21.3	16.0	16.2
Deer Brook	27.8	28.1	25.1	19.6	20.1	19.7	20.9	21.2	21.4	16.4
Dorr	25.3	28.2	25.3	27.9	28.9	29.1	31.9	17.5	18.8	20.6
Eagle Lake	27.2	28.0	27.7	29.6	19.1	18.9	19.8	20.2	20.3	20.7
Flying Mountain	31.2	22.1	22.2	22.1	23.3	23.3	23.1	16.9	18.0	17.8
Gilmore	24.6	19.8	17.8	18.6	19.9	16.1	16.0	16.2	15.8	14.3
Gorham	32.8	26.3	23.7	24.8	26.6	21.5	21.3	21.6	21.1	19.0
Great Slide	32.5	21.2	18.6	19.6	19.7	20.5	20.8	21.1	20.8	21.7
Hadlock	24.7	23.4	20.9	21.4	22.3	23.8	17.0	18.6	17.1	20.2
Hull	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.8	15.6
Jordan	24.4	23.4	12.0	22.9	25.7	23.5	18.7	19.6	19.1	19.5
Little Harbor	25.4	18.4	17.8	20.7	20.7	20.9	20.9	21.7	22.6	23.6
Long Pond	20.4	20.3	17.5	17.5	18.1	18.5	18.5	20.4	20.9	14.0
Ship Harbor	26.7	27.2	24.6	24.3	24.1	18.1	18.0	19.0	19.9	20.9
Sieur de Monts	15.3	11.0	10.7	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	13.0	13.6	14.2
Swan	27.4	26.6	16.9	17.8	18.6	19.1	20.5	21.2	22.0	18.0
Wonderland	23.7	26.8	22.5	22.9	18.7	18.4	21.4	22.4	21.7	22.6

Source: State Department of Revenue, Bureau of Property Tax.

Note: The Village of Hull was incorporated in 20X3.

Governments are required to disclose any external limitations on their ability to change rates.

Schedule 7
Decker County
Principal Property Tax Payers,
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Taxpayer	Fiscal Year 20X4			Fiscal Year 20W5		
	Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value	Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value
Springmeadow Circle Individual	\$ 94,521,673	1	0.23%	\$ 56,867,083	2	0.27%
Fire Corporation	88,765,577	2	0.22	38,680,343	8	0.18
Universal Company	86,383,960	3	0.21	—	—	—
Melody Housing	83,179,825	4	0.20	78,171,960	1	0.37
Everything Coal	82,190,000	5	0.20	40,704,349	6	0.19
Individual	81,855,680	6	0.20	24,951,160	10	0.12
Hamstring Graphics	65,325,372	7	0.16	—	—	—
PW Development	62,631,220	8	0.15	52,831,646	3	0.25
PBR Farms	53,647,962	9	0.13	—	—	—
Bigtime Tool	41,815,000	10	0.10	—	—	—
Lewinski Bros.	—	—	—	50,685,190	4	0.24
Floritech	—	—	—	43,111,049	5	0.21
Burning Companies	—	—	—	39,521,270	7	0.19
	—	—	—	25,600,869	9	0.12
Total	\$ 740,316,269		1.80%	\$ 451,124,919		2.14%

Source: State Department of Revenue, Bureau of Property Tax.

The schedule should include the ten largest payers, unless fewer are required to reach 50 percent of the revenue base. The columns identifying rank are not required.

Exhibit B-8

Schedule 8
Decker County
Property Tax Levies and Collections,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year (Original Levy)		Adjustments	Total Adjusted Levy	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
	Amount	Percentage of Original Levy			Amount	Percentage of Original Levy		Amount	Percentage of Adjusted Levy
20W5	\$ 517,726,866		\$ 25,886,343	\$ 543,613,209	\$ 513,984,302	99.28%	\$ 29,492,819	\$ 543,477,121	99.97%
20W6	542,136,992		27,106,850	569,243,842	538,286,340	99.29	30,815,236	569,101,576	99.98
20W7	529,622,863		26,481,143	556,104,006	526,557,700	99.42	29,407,770	555,965,470	99.98
20W8	543,469,071		27,173,454	570,642,525	540,381,030	99.43	30,114,194	570,495,224	99.97
20W9	575,585,043		28,779,252	604,364,295	572,331,202	99.43	31,875,017	604,206,219	99.97
20X0	592,900,730		29,645,037	622,545,767	589,659,119	99.45	32,723,329	622,382,448	99.97
20X1	616,724,632		24,668,985	641,393,617	612,859,652	99.37	28,322,411	641,182,063	99.77
20X2	662,116,100		19,863,483	681,979,583	657,637,060	99.32	22,807,416	680,444,476	99.83
20X3	688,967,171		10,334,508	699,301,679	684,864,602	99.40	13,237,732	698,102,334	99.55
20X4	723,215,360		—	723,215,360	719,960,843	99.55	—	719,960,843	99.55

Source: State Department of Revenue, Bureau of Property Tax.

Note: The information in this schedule relates to the county's own property tax levies, and does not include those it collects on behalf of other governments.

The Statement requires that the information in this schedule be shown for each "period for which levied" as defined in Statement 33, and should be consistent with the periods shown in the schedule of taxable assessed value of property and schedule of direct and overlapping property tax rates. In the case of this illustrative government, the period for which levied coincides with the fiscal year.

It is common for adjustments to be made to the levy in subsequent years, sometimes significantly. When this is the case, adjustments should be shown in a separate column and the total adjusted levy shown. The percentage collected within the year of the levy should still be computed as a percentage of the original levy, but the total collections to date should be shown as a percentage of the adjusted levy.

[Completely Superseded]

Exhibit B-9

Schedule 9
Decker County

Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

The Statement requires three types of outstanding debt information—outstanding debt by type, general bonded debt, and direct and overlapping debt. However, this illustrative government has only general bonded debt. Consequently, it presents a combined outstanding debt and general bonded debt schedule that includes the required ratios for both types of debt information.

General Bonded Debt Outstanding

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Less: Amounts Restricted to		Total	Percentage of Personal Income ^b	Percentage of Actual Value ^a of Taxable Property	Per Capita ^b
		Repaying Principal	Repaying Principal				
20W5	\$ 53,311,745	\$ (2,823,000)	\$ (2,823,000)	\$ 50,488,745	0.51%	0.24%	\$ 153.63
20W6	56,160,942	(2,882,000)	(2,882,000)	53,278,942	0.49	0.24	159.48
20W7	57,425,128	(6,688,000)	(6,688,000)	50,737,128	0.44	0.21	148.64
20W8	55,575,000	(5,281,000)	(5,281,000)	50,294,000	0.40	0.20	145.59
20W9	55,425,000	(2,918,000)	(2,918,000)	52,507,000	0.39	0.19	149.90
20X0	57,200,000	(2,974,000)	(2,974,000)	54,226,000	0.37	0.18	150.31
20X1	58,930,000	(3,529,000)	(3,529,000)	55,401,000	0.37	0.17	152.38
20X2	65,085,000	(3,491,000)	(3,491,000)	61,594,000	0.41	0.18	167.34
20X3	69,665,000	(3,207,000)	(3,207,000)	66,458,000	0.44	0.18	179.04
20X4	71,465,000	(3,003,000)	(3,003,000)	68,462,000	0.45	0.17	183.38

If a government does not present personal income or population data in its demographic and economic schedules, it should present the figures in a separate column(s) in this schedule.

Governments may only deduct amounts that have been restricted to repaying debt principal.

Notes: 20X3 and 20X4 percentages calculated using 20X2 personal income data, which is the most recent available.

^a See Schedule 5 for property value data.

^b Population and personal income data can be found in Schedule 12.

The basic requirement of the Statement is to compare total general bonded debt to estimated actual value of property and population. However, governments are allowed to use more relevant alternatives. For instance, if a government's general bonded debt is backed primarily by sales tax revenues, it may wish to divide debt by total taxable retail sales.

A government may combine this schedule with the legal debt margin schedule (Exhibit B-11) if the total general bonded debt outstanding figure in this schedule is the same as that to which the government's debt limit is applied. See Exhibit A-26 for an example.

[Completely Superseded]

**Schedule 10
Decker County
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt
As of June 30, 20X4**

County governments are *encouraged, but not required*, to present this schedule.

<u>Governmental Unit</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage Applicable</u>	<u>Estimated Share of Direct and Overlapping Debt</u>
Cities:			
Acadia	\$ 60,801,031	100.00%	\$ 60,801,031
Asticou	9,998,836	100.00%	9,998,836
Gilley	583,194,209	0.09%	524,875
Jordan Pond	23,519,452	100.00%	23,519,452
Mansell	30,385,247	93.26%	28,337,281
Parkman	18,752,592	100.00%	18,752,592
Seawall	64,746,669	100.00%	64,746,669
Total cities			\$ 206,680,736
Towns:			
Abbe	\$ 8,984,946	100.00%	\$ 8,984,946
Bear Brook	287,904	100.00%	287,904
Beech	71,292	100.00%	71,292
Beehive	1,563,762	100.00%	1,563,762
Cadillac	2,524,641	100.00%	2,524,641
Kebo	388,898	100.00%	388,898
Otter Cliffs	470,530	100.00%	470,530
Pemetic	3,135,000	100.00%	3,135,000
Penobscot	100,914	100.00%	100,914
Precipice	997,426	100.00%	997,426
Sargent	1,105,000	100.00%	1,105,000
Thunder Hole	475,233	100.00%	475,233
Total towns			\$ 20,105,546
Villages:			
Bass Light	\$ 714,506	100.00%	\$ 714,506
Beech Cliffs	5,004,216	100.00%	5,004,216
Compass	834,594	100.00%	834,594
Cranberry	49,729	100.00%	49,729
Deer Brook	2,071,276	100.00%	2,071,276
Dorr	9,598,295	100.00%	9,598,295
Eagle Lake	6,940,000	100.00%	6,940,000
Flying Mountain	2,491,807	100.00%	2,491,807
Gorham	1,700,000	100.00%	1,700,000
Great Slide	72,463,870	100.00%	72,463,870
Hadlock	1,676,047	100.00%	1,676,047
Hull	14,775,000	100.00%	14,775,000
Jordan	-	100.00%	-
Little Harbor	2,326,302	100.00%	2,326,302
Long Pond	605,000	100.00%	605,000
Ship Harbor	1,545,000	100.00%	1,545,000
Swan	17,545,277	100.00%	17,545,277
Wonderland	1,964,536	100.00%	1,964,536
Total villages			\$ 142,305,455

The basic approach to estimating the applicable percentage of overlapping debt, as described in the Statement, is to divide the value of the revenue base within the overlapping geographic area by the total revenue base of the overlapping government, and multiply this ratio by the overlapping government's outstanding debt. Governments may select the most suitable base, as is done in this illustration for economic development bonds backed by a sales tax.

[Completely Superseded]

Governments should report all governmental activities debt in this schedule. Governments are not required to include the debt of state-level governmental entities.

Exhibit B-10

<u>Governmental Unit</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage Applicable</u>	<u>Estimated Share of Direct and Overlapping Debt</u>
School Districts:			
Bass Light	\$ 24,207,482	100.00%	\$ 24,207,482
Beech Cliffs	15,325,000	100.00%	15,325,000
Big Heath	11,596,780	0.38%	44,068
Blackwoods	31,095,000	100.00%	31,095,000
Compass	14,320,000	100.00%	14,320,000
Cranberry	26,295,000	100.00%	26,295,000
Deer Brook	6,130,000	100.00%	6,130,000
Dorr	4,488,530	100.00%	4,488,530
Eagle Lake	9,790,000	99.31%	9,722,449
Flying Mountain	5,080,000	100.00%	5,080,000
Gilmore	22,785,000	99.98%	22,780,443
Gorham	43,895,000	100.00%	43,895,000
Great Slide	21,105,000	100.00%	21,105,000
Hadlock	—	100.00%	—
Hull	3,075,000	100.00%	3,075,000
Jordan	16,880,000	100.00%	16,880,000
Little Harbor	17,588,010	48.13%	8,465,109
Long Pond	28,746,605	100.00%	28,746,605
Ship Harbor	3,370,000	100.00%	3,370,000
Sieur de Monts	5,775,000	100.00%	5,775,000
Swan	25,475,000	100.00%	25,475,000
Wonderland	1,179,000	6.61%	77,931
Total school districts			\$ 316,352,617
Sanitary Districts:			
Thuya Gardens	\$ 485,000	100.00%	\$ 485,000
Gilley Metro Sewerage	663,013,784	0.04%	265,206
Huguenot Head	1,100,000	100.00%	1,100,000
Knight	920,000	100.00%	920,000
Schooner	225,993	100.00%	225,993
South Ridge	218,932	100.00%	218,932
Western Bay	243,799	100.00%	243,799
Total sanitary districts			\$ 3,458,930
Technical College Districts:			
Decker	\$ 32,685,000	100.00%	\$ 32,685,000
Gilley Area	51,065,000	0.46%	234,899
Total technical college districts			\$ 32,919,899
Subtotal, overlapping debt			\$ 721,823,183
Total direct debt			\$ 71,465,000
Total direct and overlapping debt			\$ 793,288,183

Source: Survey conducted by Charles N. Reilly & Co. as of March 2005.

Note: Percentage of overlap based on assessed property values.

Exhibit B-11

Schedule 11
 Decker County
 Legal Debt Margin Information,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (dollars in thousands)

Governments are required to present the full legal debt margin calculation only for the most recent year. A ten-year trend should be presented for the debt limit, debt applicable to the limit, debt margin, and the ratio.

	Fiscal Year									
	20W5	20W6	20W7	20W8	20W9	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4
Assessed Value of Property	\$ 20,998,096	\$ 22,432,283	\$ 23,920,210	\$ 25,227,651	\$ 27,000,725	\$ 28,481,736	\$ 31,820,007	\$ 34,518,445	\$ 37,450,170	\$ 40,722,940
Debt Limit, 5% of Assessed Value (Statutory Limitation)	1,049,905	1,121,614	1,196,011	1,261,383	1,350,036	1,474,087	1,591,000	1,725,922	1,872,509	2,036,147
Amount of Debt Applicable to Limit										
General Obligation Bonds	53,669	56,408	57,553	55,575	55,425	57,200	58,930	65,085	69,665	71,465
Less: Resources Restricted to Paying Principal	(2,823)	(2,882)	(6,688)	(5,281)	(2,918)	(2,974)	(3,529)	(3,491)	(3,207)	(3,003)
Total net debt applicable to limit	50,846	53,526	50,865	50,294	52,507	54,226	55,401	61,594	66,458	68,462
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 999,059	\$ 1,068,088	\$ 1,145,146	\$ 1,211,089	\$ 1,297,529	\$ 1,419,861	\$ 1,535,599	\$ 1,664,328	\$ 1,806,051	\$ 1,967,685
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	4.84%	4.77%	4.25%	3.99%	3.89%	3.68%	3.48%	3.57%	3.55%	3.36%

The debt applicable to the limit may be offset only by amounts that the applicable law expressly allows.

A government may present either (1) the legal debt margin as a percentage of the debt limit or (2) the net debt applicable to the debt limit as a percentage of the debt limit. The former is illustrated in Exhibit A-26.

Governments are encouraged, but not required, to retroactively report prior years at the time of implementation. Some governments may be able to combine this schedule with the schedule of general bonded debt; see Exhibit A-26 for an example.

Note: Section 412 of State Finance Law limits the county's outstanding obligation long-term debts (less debt service reserves) to no more than 5 percent of the assessed value of property. The legal debt margin is the difference between the debt limit and the county's net debt outstanding applicable to the limit, and represents the county's legal borrowing authority.

[Completely Superseded]

**Schedule 12
Decker County
Demographic and Economic Statistics,
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Governments should present the personal income and population data either in the debt schedule where the personal income and per capita ratios appear or here with the other demographic and economic indicators. In the latter instance, the debt outstanding schedule should reference the demographic and economic statistics schedule.

Year	Population ^a	Personal Income ^d (thousands of dollars)	Per Capita Personal Income ^b	Public School Enrollment ^c	Private School Enrollment ^c	Unemployment Rate ^d
20W5	328,631	\$ 9,996,955	\$ 30,420	57,368	12,337	2.7%
20W6	334,077	10,961,466	32,811	58,083	13,430	2.5
20W7	341,338	11,657,717	34,153	58,249	13,379	2.6
20W8	345,440	12,579,543	36,416	58,504	14,025	2.3
20W9	350,273	13,546,458	38,674	59,145	14,081	2.1
20X0	360,767	14,806,238	41,041	59,279	14,087	2.5
20X1	363,571	14,847,512	40,838	59,304	14,321	3.3
20X2	368,077	15,133,118	41,114	60,165	14,026	4.5
20X3	371,189	*	*	60,476	13,554	4.4
20X4	373,339	*	*	*	13,765	3.9

* Information not yet available.

Notes:

- ^a Fiscal year 20X0 is U.S. Census figure; all others estimated by State Department of Administration.
- ^b Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Figures are for the prior calendar year.
- ^c State Department of Public Instruction.
- ^d State Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Resources.

The Statement requires that general purpose governments present, at a minimum, population, total and per capita personal income, and unemployment rate. Governments may add other demographic and economic statistics that are useful and relevant to the users of their financial reports, either in this or in additional schedules.

Schedule 13
Decker County
Principal Employers,
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	20X4			20W5		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Sanguinary Medical Systems	3,849	1	1.70%	1,500	5	0.73%
Everything Coal	3,819	2	1.68%	2,347	2	1.15%
Hamstring Graphics	3,103	3	1.37%	3,436	1	1.68%
Appropriate Health Care	2,308	4	1.02%	1,841	3	0.90%
PDQ Corp.	1,867	5	0.82%	—	—	—
Fire Corporation	1,641	6	0.72%	1,240	9	0.61%
Community Memorial Hospital	1,427	7	0.63%	1,081	10	0.53%
Decker School District	1,392	8	0.61%	1,469	6	0.72%
Decker County	1,389	9	0.61%	1,317	7	0.65%
Decker Technical College	1,388	10	0.61%	1,251	8	0.61%
Loopers Power Systems	—	—	—	1,600	4	0.78%
	<u>22,183</u>		<u>9.77%</u>	<u>17,082</u>		<u>8.36%</u>

Source: State Department of Workforce Development.

This schedule should include the ten largest employers, unless fewer are required to reach 50 percent of total employment.

Exhibit B-14

Schedule 14
 Decker County
 Full-time Equivalent County Government Employees by Function,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	Full-time Equivalent Employees as of December 31									
	20W5	20W6	20W7	20W8	20W9	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4
Justice and law enforcement	453	456	464	457	460	464	470	468	474	492
Health and human services	418	427	426	422	425	419	425	428	425	430
Environment, parks, and education	149	151	152	153	155	151	152	152	154	153
Public works	166	166	168	168	169	170	170	167	164	163
General government	131	124	127	129	129	130	133	132	129	128
Total	1,317	1,324	1,337	1,329	1,338	1,334	1,350	1,347	1,346	1,366

Source: County Budget Office.

Note: A full-time employee is scheduled to work 261 days per year (365 minus two days off per week). At eight hours per day, 2,088 hours are scheduled per year (including vacation and sick leave). Full-time-equivalent employment is calculated by dividing total labor hours by 2,088.

Governments should present the number of persons they employ by functional or programmatic categories consistent with the level of detail required for expenses by Statement 34, as amended. Professional judgment should be used to determine if additional detail is warranted based on the individual circumstances of a government and the needs of the users of its financial report. Governments may categorize the information differently if they cannot report it on a functional or programmatic basis or if it would be more meaningful to do so. See paragraph 36.

Exhibit B-15

Schedule 15
Decker County
Operating Indicators by Function,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	20W5	20W6	20W7	20W8	20W9	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4
Justice and Law Enforcement										
Jail bookings	7,833	8,110	9,022	8,622	8,875	8,709	8,738	8,499	9,337	10,869
Average daily population	411	470	497	517	551	575	559	601	595	557
Health Services										
Economic services/support										
Program—unduplicated cases	*	*	4,277	4,221	4,499	5,189	5,758	6,752	8,009	8,901
Mental health center days of care	5,382	6,024	6,208	5,761	6,201	6,030	7,315	7,127	8,055	6,527
Parks and Land Use										
Daily entrance stickers	62,677	55,400	56,056	58,026	63,030	64,000	75,960	76,234	67,897	65,282
Annual stickers	4,847	4,545	4,815	5,405	6,750	6,100	5,835	5,839	5,643	7,311
Annual boat launch stickers	*	428	428	415	506	500	455	454	486	495
Daily boat launches	*	20,835	20,835	18,888	17,460	17,500	16,237	15,783	15,795	16,223
Public Works										
Centerline miles of road maintained:										
County	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	387	390	390
State	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	241	245	245
Airport										
Based aircraft	171	179	187	191	202	215	225	225	225	225
Takeoffs and landings	72,364	75,310	95,792	98,360	105,776	95,519	105,635	102,891	101,418	98,804

* Information not available.

Sources: County budget division and individual county departments.

Governments should present this information by functional or programmatic categories consistent with the level of detail required for expenses by Statement 34, as amended. See paragraphs 36 and 37. Professional judgment should be used to determine if additional detail is warranted based on the individual circumstances of a government and the needs of the users of its financial report. Governments may categorize the information differently if they cannot report it on a functional or programmatic basis or if it would be more meaningful to do so.

Exhibit B-16

Schedule 16
Decker County
Capital Asset Statistics by Function,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	20W5	20W6	20W7	20W8	20W9	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4
Justice and Law Enforcement										
Correction facility capacities	588	512	568	568	568	568	568	568	568	568
Parks and Land Use										
Number of county parks	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8
Park acreage:										
Developed	2,774	2,774	2,774	2,774	2,947	2,910	2,910	2,910	3,160	4,683
Undeveloped	2,922	2,966	3,241	3,241	3,504	3,021	4,005	4,450	4,534	4,683
County golf courses	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ice arenas	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nature center	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exposition center	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Works										
Centerline miles of county roads	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	387	390	390
Traffic signals	28	28	34	38	43	54	58	63	74	78
Bridges	46	47	48	49	50	51	51	52	52	53
Active vehicles in vehicle replacement plan	*	*	*	361	363	365	364	370	367	384
Airport: Number of runways	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

* Information not available.

Sources: County budget division and individual county departments.

Governments should present this information by functional or programmatic categories consistent with the level of detail required for expenses by Statement 34, as amended. See paragraphs 36 and 38. Professional judgment should be used to determine if additional detail is warranted based on the individual circumstances of a government and the needs of the users of its financial report. Governments may categorize the information differently if they cannot report it on a functional or programmatic basis or if it would be more meaningful to do so.

[Completely Superseded]

[Completely Superseded]

***County Government Illustrations:
Alternative Formats***

Exhibit B-17

Schedule 6
Decker County
Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates,
Last Ten Years
(rate per \$1,000 of assessed value)

	Year Taxes Are Payable									
	20W5	20W6	20W7	20W8	20W9	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4
County Direct Rates										
General	\$ 2.89	\$ 2.81	\$ 2.74	\$ 2.68	\$ 2.58	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.31	\$ 2.21	\$ 2.11
Library	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.24
Total direct rate	3.15	3.07	3.01	2.95	2.85	2.73	2.69	2.57	2.47	2.35
City Rates										
Acadia	26.3	25.6	24.6	21.6	22.4	22.4	24.5	19.1	19.9	20.4
Asticou	29.2	29.1	26.9	23.8	24.0	24.2	23.5	25.0	21.0	21.0
Gilley	30.0	31.1	20.7	21.4	21.9	22.2	21.5	22.7	22.6	17.5
Jordan Pond	29.0	30.0	27.1	28.1	20.3	21.7	24.0	19.8	20.5	21.8
Mansell	33.1	32.5	26.3	23.5	24.8	24.5	24.2	22.0	22.2	22.9
Parkman	25.1	25.2	21.7	20.7	19.8	21.0	21.0	19.0	20.6	21.9
Seawall	23.1	24.0	21.7	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.3	26.4	15.5	16.7
Town Rates	24.0-40.5	19.9-31.4	17.1-23.4	14.4-24.2	15.6-24.7	16.1-39.9	14.7-40.5	15.6-35.7	15.5-62.9	15.3-95.4
Village Rates	22.7-38.8	20.4-31.3	19.4-30.8	20.0-32.9	20.0-32.2	18.1-32.3	17.2-35.5	18.8-25.5	17.8-23.9	18.1-24.2
School Districts	15.3-34.9	11-31.0	10.7-27.8	12.4-30.7	12.4-31.8	12.5-32.0	12.4-35.1	13.0-23.0	13.6-22.6	14.0-23.6

Source: State Department of Revenue, Bureau of Property Tax.

In many cases, a county government will have a large number of overlapping local governments and school districts within its borders. If presenting all of those overlapping governments would result in a schedule that is difficult to read, a county may wish to use a condensed presentation such as this. (See Exhibit B-6 for an example of a schedule showing all overlapping governments individually.)

[Completely Superseded]

Illustrations: General Purpose State Government

Assumptions: The illustrations depict a state government with the following characteristics that affect the information presented in the statistical section:

1. The statistical section is from the state's fiscal year 20X9 annual financial report.
2. The state implemented Statement 34 in fiscal year 20X7. The net assets and changes in net assets schedules retroactively include information dating back to 20X7.
3. Because of changes in its fund structure, and because information is required that the state did not previously present, it retroactively reports just the most recent three fiscal years for governmental funds information.
4. The state presents revenue capacity information for two own-source revenues—its personal income tax and sales tax.
5. The state has a single direct sales tax rate, which is presented with the revenue base information. Therefore, a separate schedule of rate information is not presented.
6. As a state-level government, the state is not required to present overlapping rate or overlapping debt information.
7. The state first prepared a statistical section in 20X2; its ratios of outstanding debt schedule dates back to that year.
8. The state presents an option schedule of other long-term liabilities.
9. The state has no general bonded debt. Therefore, a general bonded debt schedule is not presented.
10. The state did not previously present a pledged-revenue coverage schedule and decided to implement retroactively only for the most recent three years.
11. The debt limitation imposed upon the state government is not in the form of a mathematical calculation or a flat amount, and therefore it does not present a schedule of legal debt margin information.
12. The state presents an optional schedule of school enrollment.

Illustrations

- C-1: Net assets by component, last three fiscal years
- C-2: Changes in net assets, last three fiscal years
- C-3: Fund balances, governmental funds, last three fiscal years
- C-4: Changes in fund balances, governmental funds, last three fiscal years
- C-5: Taxable sales by industry, last ten fiscal years
- C-6: Sales tax revenue payers by industry, fiscal years 20X0 and 20X8. This illustration demonstrates how alternative information about concentrations among payers of an own-source revenue can be presented when information about individual payers or remitters is not available.
- C-7: Personal income by industry, last ten fiscal years
- C-8: Personal income tax rates, last ten fiscal years. This illustration shows one way in which rate information may be presented for a government with a complex rate structure.
- C-9: Personal income tax filers and liability by income level, fiscal years 20X0 and 20X8. Governments may be legally prohibited from identifying individual taxpayers. This illustration demonstrates an approach to presenting information about concentrations among payers when individuals cannot be identified.
- C-10: Ratios of outstanding debt by type, last eight fiscal years
- C-11: Pledged-revenue coverage, last three fiscal years
- C-12: Other long-term liabilities, last three fiscal years (not required)
- C-13: Demographic and economic statistics, last ten calendar years
- C-14: Principal employers, current year and nine years ago
- C-15: School enrollment, last ten fiscal years (not required)
- C-16: State employees by function, last ten fiscal years
- C-17: Operating indicators by function, last ten fiscal years
- C-18: Capital asset statistics by function, last ten fiscal years

[Completely Superseded]

Alternative Formats

C-19: Changes in net assets, last three fiscal years

C-20: Personal income tax rates, last ten calendar years. This illustration is an alternative approach for governments with complex rate structures. *Note that this is not the same illustrative state government as in the other schedules.*

Schedule 1
State of Accountancy
Net Assets by Component,
Last Three Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

This parenthetical text is an example of a narrative explanation that may assist users in understanding the nature of the information presented and how it relates to other information, such as the governmental funds information in Exhibit C-3.

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Governmental activities			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 3,498,136	\$ 3,616,846	\$ 3,755,781
Restricted	1,006,345	1,044,145	1,230,262
Unrestricted ^a	<u>399,800</u>	<u>287,082</u>	<u>406,316</u>
Total governmental activities net assets	<u>\$ 4,904,281</u>	<u>\$ 4,948,073</u>	<u>\$ 5,392,359</u>
Business-type activities			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 392,000	\$ 418,441	\$ 411,561
Restricted	601,700	572,682	556,540
Unrestricted ^b	<u>109,460</u>	<u>114,929</u>	<u>165,164</u>
Total business-type activities net assets	<u>\$ 1,103,160</u>	<u>\$ 1,106,052</u>	<u>\$ 1,133,265</u>
Primary government			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 3,890,136	\$ 4,035,287	\$ 4,167,342
Restricted	1,608,045	1,616,827	1,786,803
Unrestricted	<u>509,260</u>	<u>402,012</u>	<u>571,480</u>
Total primary government net assets	<u>\$ 6,007,441</u>	<u>\$ 6,054,126</u>	<u>\$ 6,525,625</u>

Notes: The state did not begin reporting government-wide statements until it implemented GASB Statement 34 in 20X7.

^a In 20X8, the governmental activities unrestricted net assets decreased primarily as a result of the recession and the need to utilize cash reserves to help meet the state's current-year obligations.

^b In 20X9, the business-type activities unrestricted net assets increased primarily due to increases in federal and private grants.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34. Ultimately, this schedule will contain information for the last ten years.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 2
State of Accountancy
Changes in Net Assets, Last Three Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Expenses			
Governmental activities:			
General government	\$ 486,899	\$ 458,686	\$ 504,757
Public safety and correction	239,436	238,050	241,450
Health and human services	1,242,766	1,347,997	1,507,965
Education	1,244,230	1,252,020	1,287,979
Economic development	577,468	587,152	600,341
Natural resources	215,538	170,761	186,694
Interest expense	16,652	18,911	16,656
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>4,022,989</u>	<u>4,073,577</u>	<u>4,345,842</u>
Business-type activities:			
College and university	665,500	667,000	699,674
Unemployment compensation	182,300	179,400	164,950
Loan	1,360	1,000	913
Nonmajor enterprise funds	142,500	150,000	166,428
Total business-type activities expenses	<u>991,660</u>	<u>997,400</u>	<u>1,031,965</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 5,014,649</u>	<u>\$ 5,070,977</u>	<u>\$ 5,377,807</u>
Program Revenues			
Governmental activities:			
Charges for services:			
General government	\$ 218,800	\$ 250,065	\$ 288,592
Public safety and correction	19,979	21,494	23,412
Health and human services	57,702	71,930	71,403
Education	8,205	9,550	9,288
Economic development	198,500	197,041	198,643
Natural resources	115,550	122,034	123,614
Operating grants and contributions	1,230,063	1,461,507	1,784,116
Capital grants and contributions	3,464	1,882	3,284
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>1,852,263</u>	<u>2,135,503</u>	<u>2,502,352</u>
Business-type activities:			
Charges for services:			
College and university ^a	192,388	243,292	250,417
Unemployment compensation	153,000	124,379	130,789
Loan	6,000	7,067	6,077
Nonmajor enterprise funds	169,300	181,033	199,856
Operating grants and contributions	174,500	198,007	222,013
Capital grants and contributions	42,500	22,515	23,833
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>737,688</u>	<u>776,293</u>	<u>832,985</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 2,589,951</u>	<u>\$ 2,911,796</u>	<u>\$ 3,335,337</u>

The Statement requires that governments present government-wide changes in net assets information. (See paragraph 10.) As long as the information requirements are met, governments can use alternative formats for the schedule, such as presenting the information in a single or multiple schedules. See the alternative presentation of this schedule in Exhibit C-19.

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Net (Expense)/Revenue			
Governmental activities	\$(2,170,726)	\$(1,938,074)	\$(1,843,490)
Business-type activities	(253,972)	(221,107)	(198,981)
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$(2,424,698)</u>	<u>\$(2,159,181)</u>	<u>\$(2,042,471)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets			
Governmental activities:			
Taxes			
Sales taxes ^b	\$ 799,110	\$ 860,927	\$ 1,039,746
Individual and corporate taxes	887,594	922,990	991,490
Fuel taxes	237,288	223,785	215,096
Other taxes	138,329	160,935	182,606
Tobacco settlement	27,602	23,772	23,004
Unrestricted grants and contributions	—	—	50,007
Investment earnings	31,007	13,457	12,020
Transfers	(271,104)	(223,999)	(226,193)
Total governmental activities	<u>1,849,826</u>	<u>1,981,867</u>	<u>2,287,776</u>
Business-type activities:			
Transfers	271,104	223,999	226,193
Total primary government	<u>2,120,930</u>	<u>2,205,866</u>	<u>2,513,969</u>
Change in Net Assets			
Governmental activities	(320,900)	43,793	444,286
Business-type activities	17,132	2,892	27,213
Total primary government	<u>\$(303,768)</u>	<u>\$46,685</u>	<u>\$471,499</u>

Notes: The state did not begin reporting government-wide statements until it implemented GASB Statement 34 in 20X7.

^a There was a significant increase in student tuition and fees at state institutions in 20X8.

^b In 20X8, there was a temporary one-cent sales tax increase, which remains in effect.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34. Ultimately, this schedule will contain information for the last ten years.

[Completely Superseded]

Exhibit C-3

Schedule 3
State of Accountancy
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds,
Last Three Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
General Fund			
Reserved	\$ 40,311	\$ 16,248	\$ 33,012
Unreserved	324,500	205,540	337,570
Total general fund	<u>\$ 364,811</u>	<u>\$ 221,788</u>	<u>\$ 370,582</u>
All Other Governmental Funds			
Reserved	\$ 717,327	\$ 780,802	\$ 887,083
Unreserved, reported in:			
Special revenue funds	265,163	258,666	282,960
Permanent funds	15,586	11,496	28,421
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 998,076</u>	<u>\$ 1,050,964</u>	<u>\$ 1,198,464</u>

Note: Due to changes in the state's fund structure initiated when GASB Statement 34 was implemented, the fund balance information is available only beginning in 20X7.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively if the information is readily available. Similarly, if a government prepared such a schedule prior to implementation, it is *encouraged but not required to restate* prior years. If a government does not restate prior years, it should explain on the face of the schedule what governmental funds were not included in the prior years.

Schedule 4
State of Accountancy
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds,
Last Three Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Revenues			
Sales tax ^a	\$ 778,429	\$ 864,420	\$ 1,040,092
Individual and corporate taxes	889,746	904,180	997,918
Other taxes	362,546	387,845	398,153
Licenses, permits, and fees	212,733	230,555	239,847
Sale of goods and services	173,219	181,013	252,212
Grants and contributions	1,330,474	1,447,457	1,715,788
Investment income ^b	(52,315)	49,680	136,419
Other income	73,243	102,770	70,581
Total revenues	<u>3,768,075</u>	<u>4,167,920</u>	<u>4,851,000</u>
Expenditures			
General government	128,367	104,488	123,292
Public safety and correction	217,633	213,912	218,718
Health and human services	1,207,405	1,314,433	1,469,110
Education	1,217,995	1,240,367	1,279,890
Economic development	327,461	347,032	307,006
Natural resources	161,939	147,968	163,994
Capital outlay	353,046	401,441	436,143
Debt service			
Principal	4,500	6,500	8,000
Interest	11,500	12,500	8,000
Intergovernmental revenue sharing	343,354	314,559	385,857
Total expenditures	<u>3,973,200</u>	<u>4,103,200</u>	<u>4,400,000</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(205,125)</u>	<u>64,720</u>	<u>451,000</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Bonds and notes issued	16,440	64,000	65,000
Discount on bonds issued	—	—	(900)
Sale of capital assets	—	—	7,000
Transfers in	547,700	525,400	553,000
Transfers out	(776,300)	(744,000)	(779,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(212,160)</u>	<u>(155,000)</u>	<u>(154,900)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ (417,285)</u>	<u>\$ (90,280)</u>	<u>\$ 296,100</u>
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	<1%	<1%	<1%

If, prior to implementation of this Statement, a government did not include all governmental funds in this schedule, it is *encouraged but not required* to restate the years before implementation. If a government does not restate the prior years, it should note the year of implementation and provide an explanation on the face of the schedule regarding what governmental funds are not included prior to that year.

The Statement requires that governments present change in fund balances information for governmental funds. (See paragraph 12b.) As long as the information requirements are met, governments can use alternative formats for the schedule, such as presenting the information in a single or multiple schedules. An example of a multiple-schedule presentation can be found in Exhibits D-5 to D-7. The excess of revenues over (under) expenditures line is not required.

Paragraph 12b requires that the interest and principal components of debt service expenditures be shown separately and that total debt service be shown as a percentage of total noncapital expenditures. Noncapital expenditures are total expenditures less capital outlay (to the extent capitalized for the government-wide statement of net assets) and expenditures for capitalized assets included within the functional expenditure categories.

Notes: Due to changes in the state's fund structure initiated when GASB Statement 34 was implemented, the changes in fund balance information is available only beginning in 20X7.

^a There was a temporary one-cent sales tax increase in 20X8, which remains in effect.

^b In 20X7, the decrease in fair value in investments for the permanent funds created a negative revenue.

Exhibit C-5

Schedule 5
 State of Accountancy
 Taxable Sales by Industry,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands of dollars)

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Taxable Sales by Industry										
Commercial farms	\$ 5,114	\$ 5,400	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,075	\$ 6,224	\$ 5,450	\$ 8,020	\$ 7,674	\$ 7,265	\$ 8,687
Agricultural/forestry, fishing, and other	40,000	45,338	46,922	50,756	61,284	58,662	70,264	73,489	75,997	85,183
Mining	30,433	27,479	27,931	32,006	32,947	32,138	35,884	39,280	47,589	53,412
Construction	240,014	267,512	251,953	260,828	281,400	273,933	327,244	322,652	315,977	410,845
Manufacturing	889,195	826,601	829,235	1,060,137	969,768	994,325	1,063,164	1,150,728	1,012,159	1,026,590
Transportation and public utilities	165,501	166,948	152,729	170,342	202,097	224,342	247,881	176,603	226,260	253,306
Wholesale trade	767,246	779,745	803,414	822,386	929,375	874,526	948,927	1,004,481	1,063,094	1,246,743
Retail trade	8,092,250	8,477,316	8,886,968	9,605,074	10,165,734	9,567,159	11,020,633	11,386,198	11,968,266	12,769,055
Finance, insurance, and real estate	80,177	91,596	118,542	163,235	191,574	171,804	133,104	123,765	116,476	117,091
Services	1,348,639	1,408,369	1,495,083	1,546,511	1,664,407	1,615,100	1,873,524	1,858,090	1,855,726	1,884,819
State and local government	314,704	338,547	352,376	378,660	407,500	394,094	1,720,162	523,861	620,550	671,249
Total	\$ 11,973,273	\$ 12,434,851	\$ 12,970,353	\$ 14,095,010	\$ 14,912,310	\$ 14,211,533	\$ 17,448,807	\$ 16,666,821	\$ 17,309,359	\$ 18,526,980
Direct sales tax rate	5%	6%	6%							

Source: State Tax Commission.

Note: Retail sales information is available only on a calendar-year basis.

State-level governments are not required to present the rates of overlapping governments. They are required, however, to present a schedule containing their own rates. Since this illustrative government imposes only a single direct sales tax rate, it is not necessary to present an additional schedule duplicating the information presented in the bottom row here.

The Statement requires that governments present revenue capacity information about their most significant own-source revenue. This illustrative government has chosen to report revenue capacity information about two sources, sales tax and personal income tax.

Exhibit C-6

Schedule 6
 State of Accountancy
 Sales Tax Revenue Payers by Industry,
 Fiscal Years 20X0 and 20X8
 (dollars are in millions)

	Fiscal Year 20X0			Fiscal Year 20X8		
	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability
Retail trade	26,871	46.98%	\$ 481.4	27,812	46.39%	\$ 720.8
Services	17,981	31.43	77.0	18,968	31.63	110.9
Manufacturing	4,193	7.33	43.8	3,677	6.14	60.0
Wholesale trade	1,968	3.44	41.8	1,982	3.31	64.1
Government	339	0.59	19.0	575	0.96	31.9
Construction	3,148	5.50	11.7	3,637	6.09	18.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	593	1.04	8.1	627	1.05	6.8
Transportation and utilities	861	1.51	7.6	1,205	2.01	12.1
Agricultural	819	1.43	2.6	1,004	1.68	4.7
Mining	128	0.22	1.5	125	0.21	2.9
Farm earnings	303	0.53	0.3	319	0.53	0.4
Total	57,204	100.00%	\$ 694.8	59,931	100.00%	\$ 1,033.1

Source: State Tax Commission.

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the state's revenue. Fiscal year 20X8 is the most recent year for which data are available.

This illustrative government does not have information about individual payers or remitters of the sales tax revenue. Instead, it presents information about the number of filers and their related tax liabilities by industry to convey to the reader a sense of the degree of concentration in this own-source revenue.

Exhibit C-7

Schedule 7
State of Accountancy
Personal Income by Industry,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Farm earnings	\$ 947	\$ 779	\$ 959	\$ 1,046	\$ 867	\$ 1,049	\$ 1,002	\$ 977	\$ 982	\$ 1,081
Agricultural/forestry, fishing, and other	218	239	N/A	292	311	383	396	406	430	442
Mining	207	204	N/A	188	194	116	112	124	136	153
Construction/utilities	1,474	1,496	1,548	1,709	1,770	2,017	1,977	2,052	2,297	2,537
Manufacturing	3,230	3,350	3,435	3,811	4,410	3,453	3,383	3,427	3,610	3,748
Transportation and public utilities	1,236	1,246	1,324	1,392	1,483	1,026	1,106	1,093	1,161	1,222
Wholesale trade	971	1,022	1,091	1,206	1,299	1,121	1,119	1,137	1,235	1,339
Retail trade	1,792	1,872	1,989	2,162	2,323	2,037	2,091	2,190	2,323	2,446
Finance, insurance, and real estate	900	947	1,066	1,203	1,310	1,383	1,448	1,586	1,747	1,846
Services	3,767	4,045	4,420	4,761	5,322	7,497	7,820	8,178	8,872	9,329
Federal, civilian	694	714	744	761	818	841	877	911	939	967
Military	253	278	289	300	310	328	370	408	526	545
State and local government	2,442	2,553	2,703	2,891	3,037	3,240	3,452	3,567	3,780	3,974
Other ^a	6,229	6,622	7,201	7,346	7,836	8,599	8,810	8,898	9,837	10,097
Total personal income	\$ 24,360	\$ 25,367	\$ 26,769	\$ 29,068	\$ 31,290	\$ 33,090	\$ 33,963	\$ 34,954	\$ 37,875	\$ 39,726
Average effective rate ^b	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%

N/A = not available.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and State Division of Financial Management.

Notes:

^a Includes dividends, interest, rental income, residence adjustment, government transfers to individuals, and deductions for social insurance.

^b The total direct rate for personal income is not available. Average effective rate equals tax collections divided by income.

The Statement requires that governments present revenue capacity information about their most significant own-source revenue. This illustrative government has chosen to report revenue capacity information about two sources, sales tax and personal income tax.

Exhibit C-8

Schedule 8
State of Accountancy
Personal Income Tax Rates,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Personal Income Tax Revenue ^a (in millions)	\$771	\$831	\$915	\$989	\$1,113	\$1,200	\$1,034	\$1,033	\$1,097	\$1,241
Personal Income (in millions)	\$24,360	\$25,367	\$26,769	\$29,068	\$31,290	\$33,090	\$33,963	\$34,954	\$37,875	\$39,726
Average Effective Rate ^b	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%

	Tax Rates on the Portion of Taxable Income in Ranges ^c									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Tax Years 20X0–20X3										
Tax Rate	2.0%	4.0%	4.5%	5.5%	6.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.8%	8.2%	
Income Bracket (in thousands)	\$0–1	\$1–2	\$2–3	\$3–4	\$4–5	\$5–6	\$6–7.5	\$7.5–20	\$20 +	
Tax Year 20X4										
Tax Rate	1.9%	3.9%	4.4%	5.4%	6.4%	7.4%	7.7%		8.1%	
Income Bracket (in thousands)	\$0–1	\$1–2	\$2.0–3.1	\$3.1–4.1	\$4.1–5.1	\$5.1–7.7	\$7.7–20.4		\$20.4 +	
Tax Year 20X5										
Tax Rate	1.6%	3.6%	4.1%	5.1%	6.1%	7.1%	7.7%		7.8%	
Income Bracket (in thousands)	\$0–1.1	\$1.1–2.1	\$2.1–3.2	\$3.2–4.2	\$4.2–5.3	\$5.3–7.9	\$7.9–21.1		\$21.1 +	
Tax Year 20X6										
Tax Rate	1.6%	3.6%	4.1%	5.1%	6.1%	7.1%	7.7%		7.8%	
Income Bracket (in thousands)	\$0–1.1	\$1.1–2.2	\$2.2–3.3	\$3.3–4.3	\$4.3–5.4	\$5.4–8.1	\$8.1–21.7		\$21.7 +	
Tax Year 20X7										
Tax Rate	1.6%	3.6%	4.1%	5.1%	6.1%	7.1%	7.7%		7.8%	
Income Bracket (in thousands)	\$0–1.1	\$1.1–2.2	\$2.2–3.3	\$3.3–4.4	\$4.4–5.5	\$5.5–8.3	\$8.3–22.1		\$22.1 +	
Tax Years 20X8–20X9										
Tax Rate	1.6%	3.6%	4.1%	5.1%	6.1%	7.1%	7.7%		7.8%	
Income Bracket (in thousands)	\$0–1.1	\$1.1–2.3	\$2.3–3.4	\$3.4–4.5	\$4.5–5.6	\$5.6–8.5	\$8.5–22.6		\$22.6 +	

Governments with complex rate structures may not be able to present the information understandably in a single schedule. Question 42 discusses options for presenting rate information under such circumstances. This illustrative government has chosen to present rates based on income brackets for two particular filing statuses, and notes how different filing statuses affect the income brackets and rates. Exhibit C-20 illustrates an alternative format.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and State Division of Financial Management.

Notes: Personal income data for 20X8 and 20X9 income are estimates. The legislature can raise the sales or income tax rates by legislation; no vote of the populace is required. The state's personal income tax brackets are adjusted each year for inflation.

^aTax revenues are presented on a cash basis prior to 20X7.

^bAverage effective rate equals tax collections divided by income.

^cAmounts shown are for single and married filing separate returns. For all other filing status returns, double the income amounts in the columns.

Exhibit C-9

Schedule 9
 State of Accountancy
 Personal Income Tax Filers and Liability by Income Level,
 Fiscal Years 20X0 and 20X8
 (dollars, except income level, in millions)

Income Level	Fiscal Year 20X0			Fiscal Year 20X8		
	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Personal Income Tax Liability	Number of Filers	Percentage of Total	Personal Income Tax Liability
\$50,000 and under	483,685	91.41%	\$ 358.2	520,841	88.64%	\$ 430.6
\$50,001–\$100,000	34,464	6.51	164.7	50,543	8.60	278.9
\$100,001–\$250,000	8,369	1.58	90.6	12,745	2.17	156.5
\$250,001–\$1,000,000	2,306	0.44	73.0	3,112	0.53	114.6
\$1,000,001 and higher	290	0.05	55.2	374	0.06	73.7
Total	529,114	100.00%	\$ 741.7	587,615	100.00%	\$ 1,054.3

Source: State Tax Commission.

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the state's revenue. Fiscal year 20X8 is the most recent year for which data are available.

For certain revenues, such as a personal income tax, a government may be legally prohibited from disclosing individual payers. In such circumstances, governments should present alternative information that informs the issue of concentrations of sources from which the own-source revenue is derived. This exhibit is an illustration of one type of information that a government might present instead.

Exhibit C-10

Schedule 10
 State of Accountancy
 Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type,
 Last Eight Fiscal Years
 (in thousands of dollars)

	Fiscal Year							
	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Governmental Activities								
Revenue bonds	\$ 51,110	\$ 106,510	\$ 102,130	\$ 97,635	\$ 97,300	\$ 105,802	\$ 153,624	\$ 211,031
Capital leases	5,021	4,667	3,920	3,469	4,417	4,121	3,977	3,567
Total Governmental Activities	<u>56,131</u>	<u>111,177</u>	<u>106,050</u>	<u>101,104</u>	<u>101,717</u>	<u>109,923</u>	<u>157,601</u>	<u>214,598</u>
Business-type Activities								
Revenue bonds	126,850	160,008	188,356	195,222	193,352	262,314	262,517	318,137
Capital leases	5,787	7,328	6,754	8,759	10,473	11,078	6,464	5,928
Notes payable	8,841	8,164	8,708	8,152	7,747	12,594	12,392	11,841
Total Business-type Activities	<u>141,478</u>	<u>175,500</u>	<u>203,818</u>	<u>212,133</u>	<u>211,572</u>	<u>285,986</u>	<u>281,373</u>	<u>335,906</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 197,609</u>	<u>\$ 286,677</u>	<u>\$ 309,868</u>	<u>\$ 313,237</u>	<u>\$ 313,290</u>	<u>\$ 395,909</u>	<u>\$ 438,974</u>	<u>\$ 550,504</u>
Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%
Amount of Debt per Capita	\$158	\$225	\$239	\$237	\$233	\$290	\$316	\$389

Note: Details regarding the state's debt can be found in Note 11 of the financial statements. See Schedule 13 for personal income and population data.

This illustrative government has no general bonded debt and therefore does not need to present a separate schedule. The ratio of debt divided by property value is required only for general bonded debt. The government could obtain information dating back to 20X2, the year it first published a statistical section. Eventually, this schedule will contain information for ten years.

Schedule 11
State of Accountancy
Pledged Revenue Coverage,
Last Three Fiscal Years
(in thousands of dollars)

This illustrative government did not previously present this schedule, and implemented retroactively only back to 20X7.

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Revenue Bonds—State Building Authority			
Revenue—lease and rental payments	\$ 10,863	\$ 10,370	\$ 10,439
Less: Operating expenses	(217)	(312)	(271)
Net available revenue	<u>\$ 10,646</u>	<u>\$ 10,058</u>	<u>\$ 10,168</u>
Debt service			
Principal	\$ 6,615	\$ 5,810	\$ 5,795
Interest	\$ 4,536	\$ 5,521	\$ 7,259
Coverage ^a	1.0	0.9	0.8
Revenue Bonds—College and University			
Revenue			
Student fees ^b	\$ 36,855	\$ 36,578	\$ 120,060
Sale of goods and services ^b	29,343	31,288	63,650
Less: Operating expenses	N/A	N/A	(90,136)
Net available revenue	<u>\$ 66,198</u>	<u>\$ 67,866</u>	<u>\$ 93,574</u>
Debt service			
Principal	\$ 2,195	\$ 1,995	\$ 2,480
Interest	\$ 5,059	\$ 4,890	\$ 4,623
Coverage ^a	9.1	9.9	13.2
Revenue Bonds—Water Resources Board			
Revenue—sale of goods and services	\$ 727	\$ 862	\$ 905
Less: Operating expenses	(119)	(3)	(128)
Net available revenue	<u>\$ 608</u>	<u>\$ 859</u>	<u>\$ 777</u>
Debt service			
Principal	\$ 25	\$ 40	\$ 60
Interest	\$ 371	\$ 369	\$ 366
Coverage ^a	1.5	2.1	1.8

N/A = not available.

Notes: Details regarding the state's outstanding bonds can be found in Note 11 of the financial statements. The State Building Authority issued bonds in the amount of \$64 million in fiscal year 20X8 and \$16 million in 20X7, accounting for the increase in interest in debt service in 20X9. The State University issued new bonds in the amount of \$36 million in 20X9; the university refunded two series 20W4 issues in 20X8, and four issues were partially refunded in 20X9. Operating expenses do not include interest or depreciation expense.

^a Coverage equals net available revenue divided by debt service.

^b Pledged revenue increased in 20X9 due to a change in the reporting of pledged revenue. The universities are in the process of consolidating all outstanding bonds into a single bond system. The bond covenant was amended to require that fees and charges be established in amounts sufficient to produce pledged revenues each year equal to 120 percent of the debt service for such fiscal year on all bonds outstanding.

The Statement requires that this schedule present all non-general obligation long-term debt backed by pledged revenues. This should include special assessment debt, which previously was reported in a separate schedule. The coverage calculations presented in this schedule may differ from those required by specific bond indentures. If the nature of the revenue pledged to repay each type of debt is not sufficiently clear from the column headings, governments should provide an explanation on the face of the schedule.

Schedule 12
State of Accountancy
Other Long-term Liabilities,
Last Three Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Governmental Activities			
Compensated absences	\$ 40,635	\$ 40,113	\$ 41,206
Policy claim liabilities	40,645	39,429	35,174
Claims and judgments	49,845	43,468	44,129
Net pension obligation	19	124	375
Total governmental activities	<u>131,144</u>	<u>123,134</u>	<u>120,884</u>
Business-type Activities			
Compensated absences	21,432	20,210	19,507
Claims and judgments	<u>1,726</u>	<u>1,843</u>	<u>1,872</u>
Total business-type activities	<u>23,158</u>	<u>22,053</u>	<u>21,379</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 154,302</u>	<u>\$ 145,187</u>	<u>\$ 142,263</u>

Note: Details regarding the liabilities listed above can be found in Note 11 of the financial statements.

This schedule is not required. Governments are required to present debt capacity information about long-term debt instruments; other long-term obligations may be presented voluntarily if a government believes it will help to meet the objectives set forth in paragraph 6 of the Statement.

Exhibit C-13

Schedule 13
State of Accountancy
Demographic and Economic Statistics,
Last Ten Calendar Years

Percentage change ratios and comparative information can be useful complements to the information in statistical section schedules, but they are not required.

	Calendar Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Population										
State (in thousands)	1,203	1,228	1,252	1,276	1,299	1,321	1,342	1,366	1,391	1,415
Percentage change	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%
National (in thousands)	270,115	273,300	276,500	279,700	282,795	285,721	288,599	291,388	294,098	296,793
Percentage change	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Total Personal Income										
State (in millions)	\$24,360	\$25,367	\$27,287	\$29,068	\$31,290	\$33,054	\$34,381	\$35,409	\$37,874	\$40,322
Percentage change	6.5%	4.1%	7.6%	6.5%	7.6%	5.6%	4.0%	3.0%	7.0%	6.5%
National (in billions)	\$6,521	\$6,915	\$7,423	\$7,802	\$8,430	\$8,724	\$8,879	\$9,162	\$9,690	\$10,319
Percentage change	6.0%	6.0%	7.3%	5.1%	8.0%	3.5%	1.8%	3.2%	5.8%	6.5%
Per Capita Personal Income										
State	\$20,246	\$20,649	\$21,788	\$22,784	\$24,084	\$25,029	\$25,620	\$25,931	\$27,226	\$28,495
Percentage change	4.2%	2.0%	5.5%	4.6%	5.7%	3.9%	2.4%	1.2%	5.0%	4.7%
National	\$24,139	\$25,295	\$26,840	\$27,891	\$29,807	\$30,534	\$30,765	\$31,441	\$32,945	\$34,769
Percentage change	4.8%	4.8%	6.1%	3.9%	6.9%	2.4%	0.8%	2.2%	4.8%	5.5%
Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment										
Civilian labor force	619,304	633,600	653,056	655,300	657,712	682,228	684,749	692,543	703,067	733,998
Employed	586,874	599,800	620,217	621,400	625,798	648,392	645,066	655,103	669,728	705,065
Unemployed	32,430	33,800	32,839	33,900	31,914	33,836	39,683	37,440	33,339	28,933
Unemployment rate	5.2%	5.3%	5.0%	5.2%	4.9%	5.0%	5.8%	5.4%	4.7%	3.9%

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers										
Goods-producing industries										
Mining	3,067	3,068	2,902	2,579	2,425	2,036	1,758	1,788	1,800	2,000
Logging	2,870	2,703	2,512	2,438	2,307	2,091	2,021	1,838	2,400	2,500
Construction	30,615	31,870	32,228	34,881	36,432	37,251	36,480	36,713	41,800	47,900
Manufacturing—durable goods	41,193	42,864	44,659	44,699	45,609	44,181	40,312	38,120	39,100	40,200
Manufacturing—nondurable goods	28,831	29,012	28,941	28,984	29,253	29,006	24,484	23,947	23,200	23,200
Subtotal goods-producing industries	106,576	109,517	111,242	113,581	116,026	114,565	105,055	102,406	108,300	115,800
Service-producing industries										
Transportation, communications, and utilities	23,409	24,271	25,497	26,896	27,943	28,134	27,829	27,841	28,900	31,350
Trade	125,199	129,197	132,620	136,266	141,103	140,955	97,328	97,103	100,000	101,550
Finance, insurance, and real estate	25,183	25,430	22,930	23,558	23,495	24,086	25,822	26,946	27,900	29,100
Service	116,019	122,515	128,782	135,782	145,038	150,366	200,002	204,911	217,700	225,200
State and local government	82,582	84,983	87,715	90,249	92,223	96,906	98,482	99,419	101,300	101,900
Federal government	12,895	12,901	12,796	12,836	13,428	13,287	13,559	13,627	13,200	14,000
Subtotal service-producing industries	385,287	399,297	410,340	425,587	443,230	453,734	463,022	469,847	489,000	503,100
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	491,863	508,814	521,582	539,168	559,256	568,299	568,077	572,253	597,300	618,900

Sources: Division of Financial Management, State Department of Commerce and Labor, and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Note: Total personal income is composed of earned income, dividends, interest and rents, and government transfer payments. Per capita personal income is calculated by dividing total personal income by population; amounts may not be exact due to rounding.

The Statement requires that general purpose governments present, at a minimum, population, total and per capita personal income, and unemployment rate. Governments may add other demographic and economic statistics that are useful and relevant to the user of their financial reports, either in this or in additional schedules.

Schedule 14
State of Accountancy
Principal Employers,
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	20X0			20X9		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total State Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total State Employment
State of Accountancy ^a	16,000–16,500	1	2.77%	17,500–18,000	1	2.65%
Federal Government	12,500–13,000	2	2.17	13,000–13,500	2	1.98
Kaylee Technology, Inc.	6,500–7,000	3	1.15	9,000–10,000	3	1.42
Mal Reynolds Associates, Inc.	—		—	6,000–6,500	4	0.93
Jayne-Cobb	—		—	5,000–5,500	5	0.78
Zoe's Stores	5,000–5,500	5	0.89	4,500–5,000	6	0.71
Simon Tam Medical Center	2,000–2,500	10	0.38	4,000–4,500	7	0.63
Shepherd Book	4,000–4,500	7	0.72	3,500–4,000	8	0.56
Inara School District	3,000–3,500	8	0.55	3,500–4,000	9	0.56
Big City School District	—		—	3,500–4,000	10	0.56
Firefly Systems	5,500–6,000	4	0.98	—		—
Wash 'n' Fly	4,500–5,000	6	0.85	—		—
River Academics	3,000–3,500	9	0.55	—		—
Total	62,000–67,000		11.01%	69,500–75,000		10.78%

Source: State Department of Commerce and Labor, except state employees, which is from the Office of the State Controller. All figures are based on a calendar-year average.

Notes: Percentage of total state employment is based on the midpoints in the ranges given. Firefly Systems operated the National Big Raygun Laboratory for the Department of Energy until 20X4, when Jayne-Cobb took over as the contractor.

^a Number of state employees includes only full-time personnel.

This schedule should include the ten largest employers, unless fewer are required to reach 50 percent of total employment.

Exhibit C-15

Schedule 15

State of Accountancy
School Enrollment,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Public School Enrollment, Grades K-12										
Elementary	129,570	129,525	130,080	131,018	131,348	131,835	132,406	133,501	135,216	137,920
Secondary	113,627	115,727	114,323	113,605	113,878	113,174	114,009	115,014	116,821	119,157
Total, all grades	243,197	245,252	244,403	244,623	245,226	245,009	246,415	248,515	252,037	257,077
Public Higher Education Enrollment										
State University	15,137	15,467	15,744	16,209	16,482	17,176	17,688	18,431	18,418	18,786
State College	12,139	11,870	12,232	12,650	13,037	13,663	13,352	13,625	13,803	14,079
University of Accountancy	11,133	11,027	11,437	11,305	11,635	12,067	12,423	12,894	12,824	13,080
Account State College	2,967	3,008	2,972	2,815	2,696	2,952	2,967	3,228	3,145	3,208
Eastern Technical College	374	540	601	653	595	598	702	860	788	804
Total, public colleges and universities	41,750	41,912	42,986	43,632	44,445	46,456	47,132	49,038	48,978	49,957

Sources: State Board of Education and State Department of Education.

Note: Total higher education headcount includes academic full-time, academic part-time, and vocational students. Starting in fiscal year 20X2, the reporting date for K-12 enrollment changed from the last Friday in September to the first Friday in November.

This schedule is not required. It is an example of the other demographic and economic statistics that a government may choose to present voluntarily.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 16
State of Accountancy
State Employees by Function,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Full-time Employees										
General Government										
Tax Commission	361	354	355	395	408	400	389	370	391	383
Department of Administration	151	152	153	159	153	158	167	162	153	157
All other	950	943	950	968	1,000	1,050	1,075	1,054	1,025	1,069
Public Safety and Correction										
Department of Correction	1,052	1,003	1,144	1,273	1,291	1,302	1,381	1,345	1,365	1,407
State Police	414	418	427	429	440	451	469	451	454	455
Department of Juvenile Corrections	201	209	212	252	265	267	320	320	327	328
All other	325	325	327	336	350	351	348	344	321	333
Health and Human Services										
Department of Health and Welfare ^a	3,331	3,260	3,200	3,260	3,289	2,806	2,814	2,658	2,657	2,687
Education										
Colleges and universities	4,904	4,955	5,044	5,216	5,368	5,658	5,973	5,857	5,723	5,776
All other	512	498	494	499	508	511	524	499	517	538
Economic Development										
Transportation Department	1,754	1,702	1,670	1,702	1,763	1,760	1,774	1,773	1,786	1,774
Department of Commerce and Labor	457	450	474	494	500	504	514	518	592	580
Department of Agriculture	314	303	323	348	340	320	309	296	305	281
All other	479	471	485	502	504	723	774	785	712	819
Natural Resources										
Department of Fish and Game	511	490	486	477	469	468	481	494	504	497
Department of Environmental Quality ^a	—	—	—	—	—	331	351	350	353	352
Department of Lands	239	238	211	217	218	214	206	218	221	231
Department of Parks and Recreation	126	123	125	131	133	139	136	141	137	147
All other	188	182	188	191	183	192	191	186	160	182
State Total	16,269	16,076	16,268	16,849	17,182	17,605	18,196	17,821	17,703	17,996
Part-time and Temporary Employees										
General government	306	289	284	330	354	359	357	364	346	356
Public safety and correction	153	182	157	194	203	207	183	188	187	186
Health and human services ^a	772	784	805	860	979	660	710	614	671	589
Education	3,100	2,752	2,676	2,411	2,909	2,815	2,724	2,960	2,766	2,779
Economic development	662	733	684	672	739	924	947	886	970	984
Natural resources ^a	401	393	396	408	464	517	549	529	548	591
State Total	5,394	5,133	5,002	4,875	5,648	5,482	5,470	5,541	5,488	5,485

Source: State Controller's Office.

Notes: Part-time and temporary employees are those working less than full time, including board and commission members.

^a Legislative action created the Department of Environmental Quality in 20X5. It previously was part of the Department of Health and Welfare.

Governments should present the number of persons they employ by functional or programmatic categories consistent with the level of detail required for expenses by Statement 34, as amended. Professional judgment should be used to determine if additional detail is warranted based on the individual circumstances of a government and the needs of the user of its financial report. The additional detail below the functional level presented here is optional. Governments may categorize the information differently if they cannot report it on a functional or programmatic basis or if it would be more meaningful to do so. See paragraph 36.

Exhibit C-17

Schedule 17
State of Accountancy
Operating Indicators by Function,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	<u>20X0</u>	<u>20X1</u>	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X3</u>	<u>20X4</u>	<u>20X5</u>	<u>20X6</u>	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
<u>General Government</u>										
<u>Tax Commission</u>										
Percentage of data managed electronically	10%	15%	20%	30%	45%	55%	65%	75%	85%	95%
Number of returns filed electronically	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68,522	98,085	130,855	156,400	211,400	256,958
<u>Department of Administration</u>										
Construction projects administered	110	105	106	94	85	291	276	250	200	143
Employees covered by benefit plans	16,724	16,883	16,693	16,908	17,455	17,825	18,270	18,850	18,453	18,329
<u>Public Safety and Correction</u>										
<u>Department of Correction</u>										
Incarcerated offenders	3,535	3,662	3,959	4,004	4,454	5,017	5,444	5,802	5,825	6,312
Supervised offenders	6,104	6,329	6,895	7,260	7,292	7,356	7,945	8,473	9,346	9,995
<u>State Police</u>										
Emergency call response rate ^a	N/A	N/A	60%	65%	62%	46%	50%	54%	54%	54%
Per capita drug crime rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.9	8.4	8.7	9.1
<u>Department of Juvenile Corrections</u>										
Number of juveniles in the system	901	936	1,213	1,346	795	843	848	804	726	676
Rate of recidivism to DJC custody	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%	6%	8%	11%
<u>Health and Human Services</u>										
<u>Department of Health and Welfare</u>										
Medical card recipients	86,253	84,339	82,491	79,012	79,549	108,176	133,745	146,956	156,965	165,909
Percentage of population	7.4%	7.0%	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%	8.6%	10.3%	11.1%	11.7%	12.1%
Food stamp recipients	N/A	N/A	70,481	64,117	58,471	58,246	59,601	71,478	84,066	92,963
Percentage of population	N/A	N/A	5.4%	5.3%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	5.4%	6.3%	6.8%
<u>Education</u>										
<u>Colleges and Universities</u>										
Enrollment	41,750	41,912	42,986	43,632	44,445	46,456	47,132	49,038	48,978	49,958
Number of certificates and degrees awarded	6,392	6,597	6,670	6,835	6,980	6,695	7,138	9,985	7,298	7,343

Economic Development

Transportation Department

Percentage of pavement that is deficient
Vehicles weighed (in thousands)

26% 27% 23% 21% 20% 18% 18% 15% 16%
1,659 1,618 1,566 1,644 1,726 2,147 2,458 2,486 2,342

Department of Commerce and Labor

Individuals registered for employment (in thousands)
Percentage of registered individuals placed in jobs

N/A N/A 148 173 159 160 166 174 192
N/A N/A 19.0% 14.7% 17.0% 15.8% 13.5% 13.2% 8.9%

Department of Agriculture

Disease surveillance conducted (in thousands)
Inspections of dairy and egg farms

1,755 1,777 1,989 1,971 1,992 2,140 2,342 2,146 2,124
4,645 4,811 4,670 4,996 5,055 5,420 4,244 3,834 3,851

Natural Resources

Department of Fish and Game

Hatchery fish raised (in thousands)
Hunting and fishing licenses sold (in thousands)

31,100 32,100 35,000 25,000 35,000 46,000 35,000 30,000 31,000
1,112 1,092 1,157 1,080 1,351 1,340 1,202 1,300 1,300

Department of Environmental Quality^b

Air quality sites monitored
Water sites monitored
Public drinking water systems in compliance

N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A 55 64 70
N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A 267 510 436
N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A 97.7% 98.0% 97.8%

Department of Lands

Forest products sold (in million board-feet)
Fires responded to on department land

195 201 214 199 180 193 192 200 170
310 361 264 356 406 310 410 319 362

Department of Parks and Recreation

Park visitation (in thousands)^c
Recreational registrations (in thousands)^c

2,409 2,439 2,262 2,354 2,284 2,637 2,415 2,582 2,489
131 138 145 154 169 184 192 188 216

N/A = not available.

Sources: State Division of Financial Management; State Tax Commission; and the state departments of Administration, Health and Welfare, Correction, Lands, and Parks and Recreation.

Notes:

^a Emergency call response rate is based on officer arriving safely within 15 minutes.

^b Legislative action created the Department of Environmental Quality in 20X5; it previously was part of the Department of Health and Welfare.

^c Park visitation is counted in visitor-days. Recreational registrations include boats, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, and Park 'N' Ski permits.

Governments should present this information by functional or programmatic categories consistent with the level of detail required for expenses by Statement 34, as amended. See paragraphs 36 and 37. Professional judgment should be used to determine if additional detail is warranted based on the individual circumstances of a government and the needs of the user of its financial report. Governments may categorize the information differently if they cannot report it on a functional or programmatic basis or if it would be more meaningful to do so.

Schedule 18
State of Accountancy
Capital Asset Statistics by Function,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	<u>20X0</u>	<u>20X1</u>	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X3</u>	<u>20X4</u>	<u>20X5</u>	<u>20X6</u>	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
General Government										
Department of Administration										
Buildings	38	39	40	43	46	47	47	47	63	64
Public Safety and Correction										
Department of Correction										
Buildings	108	114	123	124	128	129	134	135	142	149
Vehicles	84	102	134	175	204	257	285	301	330	334
State Police										
Vehicles	33	61	106	159	199	280	360	403	454	425
Machinery and equipment	93	223	354	426	530	626	699	720	807	812
Department of Juvenile Corrections										
Buildings	24	24	25	26	28	29	32	34	34	34
Vehicles	6	6	9	21	29	32	39	41	46	53
Economic Development										
Transportation Department										
Highway lane miles	11,703	11,843	11,806	11,760	11,756	11,779	11,831	11,819	11,852	11,852
Vehicles	114	114	109	98	98	95	95	109	112	97
Heavy equipment	526	520	519	522	522	530	530	551	545	552
Department of Agriculture										
Scientific and laboratory equipment	104	111	115	133	137	142	159	170	184	190
Vehicles	33	34	43	67	90	108	134	140	158	166
Natural Resources										
Department of Fish and Game										
Hatcheries	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Vehicles	207	239	261	287	346	429	517	665	781	825
Boats	202	210	215	226	241	256	274	288	302	302
Wildlife management areas	33	33	33	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Department of Environmental Quality										
Air-monitoring instruments	94	118	123	148	150	172	192	199	125	126
Water sampling/quality equipment	148	168	197	203	213	224	271	276	82	88
Department of Lands										
Acres of land (in thousands)	2,351	2,348	2,346	2,348	2,310	2,400	2,461	2,464	2,462	2,462
Vehicles	149	169	195	214	223	251	297	332	361	341
Department of Parks and Recreation										
State parks	27	27	28	31	31	31	31	31	34	34
Acres of state park land (in thousands)	51	51	51	56	56	56	56	57	57	57
Buildings	176	186	217	225	237	253	258	261	275	282
Vehicles	101	107	127	148	169	192	208	223	232	240

Sources: State Controller's Office and state departments of Corrections, Transportation, Fish and Game, Lands, and Parks and Recreation.

Note: State Tax Commission, Department of Health and Welfare, and Department of Commerce and Labor are not capital asset-intensive.

Governments should present this information by functional or programmatic categories consistent with the level of detail required for expenses by Statement 34, as amended. See paragraphs 36 and 38. Professional judgment should be used to determine if additional detail is warranted based on the individual circumstances of a government and the needs of the user of its financial report. Governments may categorize the information differently if they cannot report it on a functional or programmatic basis or if it would be more meaningful to do so.

[Completely Superseded]

***State Government Illustrations:
Alternative Formats***

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 2

State of Accountancy

Changes in Net Assets, Last Three Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>			
Expenses			
General government	\$ 486,899	\$ 458,686	\$ 504,757
Public safety and correction	239,436	238,050	241,450
Health and human services	1,242,766	1,347,997	1,507,965
Education	1,244,230	1,252,020	1,287,979
Economic development	577,468	587,152	600,341
Natural resources	215,538	170,761	186,694
Interest expense	16,652	18,911	16,656
Total expenses	<u>4,022,989</u>	<u>4,073,577</u>	<u>4,345,842</u>
Program Revenues			
Charges for services:			
General government	218,800	250,065	288,592
Public safety and correction	19,979	21,494	23,412
Health and human services	57,702	71,930	71,403
Education	8,205	9,550	9,288
Economic development	198,500	197,041	198,643
Natural resources	115,550	122,034	123,614
Operating grants and contributions	1,230,063	1,461,507	1,784,116
Capital grants and contributions	3,464	1,882	3,284
Total program revenues	<u>1,852,263</u>	<u>2,135,503</u>	<u>2,502,352</u>
Total Governmental Activities Net Program Expense	<u>(2,170,726)</u>	<u>(1,938,074)</u>	<u>(1,843,490)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets			
Taxes			
Sales tax ^a	\$ 799,110	860,927	1,039,746
Individual and corporate taxes	887,594	922,990	991,490
Fuel tax	237,288	223,785	215,096
Other taxes	138,329	160,935	182,606
Tobacco settlement	27,602	23,772	23,004
Unrestricted grants and contributions	—	—	50,007
Unrestricted investment earnings	31,007	13,457	12,020
Transfers	(271,104)	(223,999)	(226,193)
Total general revenues and other changes in net assets	<u>1,849,826</u>	<u>1,981,867</u>	<u>2,287,776</u>
Total Governmental Activities Change in Net Assets	<u>\$ (320,900)</u>	<u>\$ 43,793</u>	<u>\$ 444,286</u>

[Completely Superseded]

Exhibit C-19

This exhibit illustrates an alternative arrangement of the changes in net assets information found in Exhibit C-2.

	Fiscal Year		
	20X7	20X8	20X9
Business-type Activities:			
Expenses			
College and university	\$ 665,500	\$ 667,000	\$ 699,674
Unemployment compensation	182,300	179,400	164,950
Loan	1,360	1,000	913
Other	142,500	150,000	166,428
Total expenses	991,660	997,400	1,031,965
Revenues			
Charges for services:			
College and university ^b	192,388	243,292	250,417
Unemployment compensation	153,000	124,379	130,789
Loan	6,000	7,067	6,077
Other	169,300	181,033	199,856
Operating grants and contributions	174,500	198,007	222,013
Capital grants and contributions	42,500	22,515	23,833
Total revenues	737,688	776,293	832,984
Total Business-type Activities Net Program Expense	(253,972)	(221,107)	(198,981)
Other Changes in Net Assets			
Transfers	271,104	223,999	226,193
Total Business-type Activities Change in Net Assets	\$ 17,132	\$ 2,892	\$ 27,213
Total Primary Government Change in Net Assets	\$ (303,768)	\$ 46,685	\$ 471,499

Notes: The state did not begin reporting government-wide statements until it implemented GASB Statement 34 in 20X7.

^a In 20X8, there was a temporary one-cent sales tax increase, which remains in effect.

^b There was a significant increase in student tuition and fees at state institutions in 20X8.

State of Geometrical
Personal Income Tax Rates,
Last Ten Calendar Years

Note that this is not the same illustrative government portrayed in Exhibits C-1 through C-19.

Year	Top Rate	Top Income Tax Rate Is Applied to Taxable Income in Excess of			Average Effective Rate ^a
		Single	Married Filing Jointly	Head of Household	
20W9	7.875%	\$ 13,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 17,000	3.64%
20X0	7.875	13,000	26,000	17,000	3.68
20X1	7.875	13,000	26,000	17,000	3.55
20X2	7.875	13,000	26,000	17,000	3.50
20X3	7.594	12,500	25,000	19,000	3.69
20X4	7.125	13,000	26,000	17,000	3.44
20X5	6.850	20,000	40,000	30,000	3.31
20X6	6.850	20,000	40,000	30,000	3.33
20X7	6.850	20,000	40,000	30,000	3.53
20X8	6.850	20,000	40,000	30,000	3.76

Source: State Department of Revenue and Taxation.

Note:

^a Fiscal year personal income tax collections divided by prior-year personal income.

This exhibit illustrates how a government that relies most heavily on a personal income tax, such as some states, might meet the objectives of providing revenue rate information. State governments may prepare a schedule of direct rates like this, rather than a schedule of direct and overlapping rates.

The specific details of a government's personal income tax may be too complex to show all rates and all income levels to which they are applicable. A government might instead show ranges of rates, or just the top rate (as in this illustration). Professional judgment should be used to decide what information is most informative. (See Exhibit C-8.)

[Completely Superseded]

Illustrations: School District

Assumptions: The illustrations depict a public school district with the following characteristics that affect the information presented in the statistical section:

1. The statistical section is from the district's fiscal year 20X9 annual financial report.
2. The district implemented Statement 34 in fiscal year 20X7. The net assets and changes in net assets schedules retroactively include information dating back to 20X7.
3. The district has no business-type activities.
4. The district retroactively reports all ten years for fund balance information.
5. The district assesses property at its actual market value; consequently, there are not separate assessed value and estimated actual value amounts in the revenue base schedule.
6. The district has no general bonded debt. Therefore, it does not present a schedule of general bonded debt.
7. The district presents an optional schedule of teacher salaries.

Illustrations

- D-1: Net assets by component, last three fiscal years
- D-2: Expenses, program revenues, and net (expense) revenue, last three fiscal years
- D-3: General revenues and total change in net assets, last three fiscal years
- D-4: Fund balances, governmental funds, last ten fiscal years
- D-5: Governmental funds revenues, last ten fiscal years
- D-6: Governmental funds expenditures, last ten fiscal years
- D-7: Other financing sources and uses and net change in fund balances, governmental funds, last ten fiscal years
- D-8: Assessed value and actual value of taxable property, last ten fiscal years
- D-9: Direct and overlapping property tax rates, last ten fiscal years
- D-10: Principal property tax payers, current year and nine years ago
- D-11: Property tax levies and collections, last ten fiscal years
- D-12: Outstanding debt by type, last ten fiscal years
- D-13: Direct and overlapping governmental activities debt, as of June 30, 20X9
- D-14: Legal debt margin information, last ten fiscal years
- D-15: Pledged-revenue coverage, last ten fiscal years
- D-16: Demographic and economic statistics, last ten calendar years
- D-17: Principal employers, current year and nine years ago
- D-18: Full-time-equivalent district employees by function, last ten fiscal years
- D-19: Operating statistics, last ten fiscal years
- D-20: Teacher base salaries, last ten fiscal years (not required)
- D-21: School building information, last ten fiscal years

Alternative Formats

- D-22: Capital asset information, last ten fiscal years. This exhibit illustrates a summarized presentation of the school building information, together with other capital asset information.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 1
Wootton School District
Net Assets by Component,
Last Three Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

This parenthetical text is an example of a narrative explanation that may assist users in understanding the nature of the information presented and how it relates to other information, such as the governmental funds information in Exhibit D-4.

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Governmental activities			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 305,566,714	\$ 338,457,486	\$ 378,703,842
Restricted	61,001,050	53,559,156	53,373,292
Unrestricted	(5,031,991)	23,020,976	31,779,519
Total primary government net assets	<u>\$ 361,535,773</u>	<u>\$ 415,037,618</u>	<u>\$ 463,856,653</u>

Note: The district began to report accrual information when it implemented GASB Statement 34 in 20X7.

This illustrative school district does not have any business-type activities.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34. Ultimately, this schedule will contain information for the last ten years.

Schedule 2
Wootton School District
Expenses, Program Revenues, and Net (Expense)/Revenue
Last Three Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Expenses			
Governmental activities:			
Instruction ^a	\$ 166,273,830	\$ 181,083,738	\$ 207,730,199
Pupil personnel services	15,608,950	16,451,426	20,723,261
Instructional media services	4,718,925	5,309,259	5,976,778
Instruction and curriculum development services	3,873,236	3,896,628	3,478,065
Instructional staff training services	2,973,270	2,463,932	3,557,832
Board of Education	1,178,788	1,555,003	922,043
General administration	1,655,083	2,286,528	2,981,360
School administration	11,020,173	12,058,633	13,499,658
Fiscal services	1,534,523	1,527,119	1,654,038
Food services	11,815,223	12,261,858	13,002,571
Central services	6,845,395	7,716,625	8,683,906
Pupil transportation services	12,505,590	13,920,782	15,256,247
Operation of plant	34,818,179	35,367,696	40,667,110
Maintenance of plant	18,170,360	17,855,656	22,218,946
Community services	2,229,683	1,745,450	1,632,683
Interest on long-term debt	4,557,196	4,308,690	2,826,348
Total primary government expenses	<u>299,778,404</u>	<u>319,809,023</u>	<u>364,811,045</u>
Program Revenues			
Governmental activities:			
Charges for services			
Instruction	1,593,774	1,772,266	2,030,539
Food services	5,995,628	6,667,097	7,458,783
Operating grants and contributions	11,798,797	12,374,826	12,582,433
Capital grants and contributions	8,017,129	6,217,310	15,083,451 ^b
Total primary government program revenues	<u>27,405,328</u>	<u>27,031,499</u>	<u>37,155,206</u>
Net (Expense)/Revenue			
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$ (272,373,076)</u>	<u>\$ (292,777,524)</u>	<u>\$ (327,655,839)</u>

Notes: The district began to report accrual information when it implemented GASB Statement 34 in 20X7.

^a The district's expenses, particularly for instruction, have increased significantly in the last two years as a result of the state's class size reduction law.

^b in conjunction with the state's class size reduction law, the district received additional funding for school construction and expansion.

The Statement requires that governments present government-wide changes in net assets information. (See paragraph 10.) As long as the information requirements are met, governments can use alternative formats for the schedule, such as presenting the information in a single or multiple schedules. This illustrative school district presents the general revenues and total change in net assets in a separate schedule.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34. Ultimately, this schedule will contain information for the last ten years.

Schedule 3
Wootton School District
General Revenues and Total Change in Net Assets,
Last Three Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Net (Expense)/Revenue			
Total primary government net expense	\$ (272,373,076)	\$ (292,777,524)	\$ (327,655,839)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets			
Governmental activities:			
Taxes			
Property taxes levied for general purposes ^a	165,329,600	221,025,180	223,682,403
Property taxes levied for capital projects	50,964,874	47,549,085	65,855,565
Sales tax	12,211,625	12,590,838	13,835,823
Unrestricted grants and contributions	54,863,464	57,300,663	66,853,738
Miscellaneous	9,358,802	5,309,955	4,346,074
Investment earnings	2,717,249	2,503,648	1,901,271
Total primary government	<u>295,445,614</u>	<u>346,279,369</u>	<u>376,474,874</u>
Change in Net Assets			
Total primary government	<u>\$ 23,072,538</u>	<u>\$ 53,501,845</u>	<u>\$ 48,819,035</u>

Notes: The district began to report accrual information when it implemented GASB Statement 34 in 20X7.

^a Changes in property tax revenues are a product of underlying changes in property values and tax rates. See Schedules 8–11.

Exhibit D-4

Schedule 4
 Wootton School District
 Fund Balances, Governmental Funds,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (modified accrual basis of accounting)

[Completely Superseded]

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
General Fund										
Reserved	\$ 2,689,645	\$ 4,621,056	\$ 3,379,506	\$ 3,225,800	\$ 2,799,844	\$ 4,885,508	\$ 3,546,161	\$ 3,654,584	\$ 3,412,221	\$ 5,080,282
Unreserved ^a	23,702,621	19,990,633	19,570,142	19,821,485	15,793,135	13,365,520	22,217,861	27,226,585	53,117,465	61,004,090
Total general fund	\$ 26,392,266	\$ 24,611,689	\$ 22,949,648	\$ 23,047,285	\$ 18,592,979	\$ 18,251,028	\$ 25,764,022	\$ 30,881,169	\$ 56,529,686	\$ 66,084,372
All Other Governmental Funds										
Reserved	\$ 8,467,032	\$ 20,998,199	\$ 9,692,528	\$ 22,072,197	\$ 45,129,734	\$ 55,844,793	\$ 18,594,008	\$ 37,223,064	\$ 38,695,533	\$ 51,888,182
Unreserved, reported in:										
Capital projects funds ^b	29,990,860	7,815,331	18,391,508	28,345,615	6,341,176	6,651,841	23,403,795	22,004,491	13,488,917	(8,660,757)
Special revenue funds	1,010,007	1,661,722	1,738,881	1,825,012	1,518,987	1,218,066	1,280,174	1,135,255	1,055,375	925,495
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 39,467,899	\$ 30,475,252	\$ 29,822,917	\$ 52,242,824	\$ 52,989,897	\$ 63,714,700	\$ 43,277,977	\$ 60,362,810	\$ 53,239,825	\$ 44,152,920

Notes:

- ^a Unreserved general fund balance and reserved capital projects fund balance have grown over the last two years as the district has accumulated resources to build new schools and expand existing schools to comply with the state class size reduction law.
- ^b The district is awaiting receipt of state school construction funding to cover construction contracts already initiated, resulting in a deficit fund balance in one of the district's capital projects funds. This issue is discussed more fully in management's discussion and analysis and Note 13.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are encouraged to report retroactively if the information is readily available. Similarly, if a government prepared such a schedule prior to implementation, it is encouraged but not required to restate prior years. If a government does not restate prior years, it should explain on the face of the schedule what governmental funds were not included in the prior years.

Schedule 5
Wootton School District
Governmental Funds Revenues,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Federal sources:										
Federal grants	\$ 6,226,024	\$ 7,413,454	\$ 8,595,339	\$ 8,607,783	\$ 9,849,677	\$ 11,175,372	\$ 12,519,733	\$ 16,435,445	\$ 18,794,016	\$ 18,944,852
Food services	3,427,162	3,640,205	3,868,748	4,097,653	4,546,122	4,203,200	4,817,543	5,101,488	5,442,515	6,812,883
Total federal sources	9,653,186	11,053,659	12,464,087	12,705,436	14,395,799	15,378,572	17,337,276	21,536,913	24,236,531	25,757,735
State sources:										
State education finance program ^a	23,838,370	20,693,224	27,803,057	23,025,746	19,216,809	24,883,205	26,482,584	13,889,965	13,915,022	16,697,408
Public education capital outlay	8,147,678	4,741,615	3,679,260	4,774,190	3,335,730	6,472,812	5,692,486	6,447,060	-	3,709,656
Food services	175,490	163,131	148,416	159,597	154,235	147,848	144,057	154,932	150,726	136,663
State grants and other ^b	18,832,762	20,393,615	22,502,655	35,052,261	37,070,862	68,679,563	33,980,759	32,650,520	37,590,519	48,218,160
Total state sources	50,994,300	45,991,585	54,133,388	63,011,794	59,777,636	100,183,428	66,299,886	53,142,477	51,656,267	68,761,887
Local sources:										
Ad valorem taxes	150,080,076	157,269,446	159,896,492	165,834,013	181,499,522	180,864,551	196,718,110	216,294,473	268,574,266	289,537,968
Food service sales	3,913,014	4,281,204	4,578,363	5,055,550	5,596,964	6,109,566	6,416,529	6,693,637	6,883,554	7,476,537
Interest and other income	5,048,429	3,951,216	4,165,158	5,102,400	5,491,783	5,984,342	6,213,900	2,714,581	2,299,872	1,739,793
Other revenues	26,037,692	13,269,588	13,112,208	14,768,149	15,382,678	20,592,121	18,812,749	21,276,666	18,769,996	19,891,034
Total local sources	185,079,211	178,771,454	181,752,221	190,760,112	207,970,947	213,550,580	228,161,288	246,979,357	296,527,688	318,645,332
Total revenues	\$ 245,726,697	\$ 235,816,698	\$ 248,349,696	\$ 266,477,342	\$ 282,144,382	\$ 329,112,580	\$ 311,798,450	\$ 321,658,747	\$ 372,420,486	\$ 413,164,954

Notes:

^a State budget difficulties have led to significant reductions in operating aid since 20X7.

^b Larger than normal amounts of school construction aid were received from the state in 20X5 and 20X9.

If, prior to implementation of this Statement, a district did not include all governmental funds in this schedule, it is *encouraged but not required* to restate the years before implementation. If a district does not restate the prior years, it should note the year of implementation and provide an explanation on the face of the schedule regarding what governmental funds are not included prior to that year.

The Statement requires that districts present change in fund balances information for governmental funds. (See paragraph 12b.) As long as the information requirements are met, districts can use alternative formats for the schedule, such as presenting the information in a single or multiple schedules. Examples of single-schedule presentations can be found in Exhibits A-6, B-4, and C-4.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 6
Wootton School District
Governmental Funds Expenditures and Debt Service Ratio,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Instruction ^a	\$ 103,515,427	\$ 109,824,982	\$ 122,496,816	\$ 128,438,848	\$ 139,899,526	\$ 140,761,021	\$ 143,372,747	\$ 152,144,480	\$ 165,718,380	\$ 191,944,926
Pupil personnel services	6,978,196	7,254,679	12,073,001	12,563,658	13,648,095	14,317,643	14,634,352	15,380,529	16,210,280	20,597,947
Instructional media services	3,244,606	2,497,081	3,281,057	3,622,991	3,602,837	4,454,124	5,097,916	5,068,176	5,256,899	5,916,203
Instruction and curriculum development services	4,765,425	5,322,467	4,258,128	4,204,152	4,154,503	3,764,912	4,451,254	3,907,397	3,881,192	3,466,155
Instructional staff training	1,613,177	1,996,924	2,722,814	2,248,800	2,070,386	2,842,513	2,296,884	2,923,055	2,347,592	3,435,650
Board of education	647,165	628,403	710,543	692,472	724,883	1,275,689	799,745	1,168,325	1,546,841	916,050
General administration	1,524,988	1,808,871	1,171,430	988,066	1,154,988	1,396,579	1,378,738	1,514,794	2,160,679	2,833,368
School administration	11,549,675	11,524,180	9,263,557	9,322,827	10,104,662	10,669,026	10,868,528	11,009,163	12,050,448	13,503,541
Fiscal services	1,615,236	1,145,292	1,100,141	1,176,080	1,326,570	1,295,089	1,337,084	1,506,808	1,494,363	1,628,731
Food services	6,984,188	7,433,997	8,189,202	8,880,560	9,982,350	10,413,108	10,959,493	11,618,092	12,015,804	12,896,708
Central services	5,321,916	5,656,356	5,259,934	4,791,459	5,189,967	6,043,010	6,212,295	6,242,805	6,793,407	7,841,414
Pupil transportation services	10,688,853	9,784,662	9,793,981	9,606,805	9,983,250	10,371,528	10,886,424	11,100,539	12,278,635	13,414,943
Operation of plant	27,525,860	28,166,692	27,750,014	27,883,509	30,175,722	30,835,079	31,538,374	34,849,297	35,588,206	40,514,201
Maintenance of plant	12,457,322	12,868,858	13,526,306	14,204,079	15,227,996	16,276,623	16,942,405	17,349,601	16,834,739	20,900,795
Community services	1,453,868	1,496,768	1,685,172	1,736,923	1,877,272	1,827,291	2,022,327	2,090,671	1,735,000	1,626,000
Capital outlay										
Facilities acquisition/construction ^a	11,843,443	20,791,984	10,192,646	2,920,359	25,278,225	42,885,840	46,433,314	11,585,434	41,494,523	57,729,958
Other capital outlay	5,175,994	6,867,147	6,858,114	8,234,392	2,476,268	9,824,213	3,449,579	2,401,885	2,747,398	3,800,894
Debt service										
Principal	5,867,089	5,957,449	5,985,645	6,217,083	6,632,949	6,920,048	7,110,000	7,445,000	7,800,000	8,841,951
Interest	5,788,330	5,563,130	5,315,571	5,067,235	5,258,136	5,109,513	4,944,649	4,620,216	5,306,427	2,450,366
Total expenditures	\$ 228,560,758	\$ 246,589,922	\$ 251,634,072	\$ 252,800,298	\$ 288,768,585	\$ 321,282,849	\$ 324,736,108	\$ 303,926,267	\$ 353,260,813	\$ 414,259,801
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	5.9%	5.6%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	3.4%

Note: ^a Expenditures for instruction and facilities acquisition/construction have risen in conjunction with the state class size reduction law.

Paragraph 12b requires that the interest and principal components of debt service expenditures be shown separately and that total debt service be shown as a percentage of total noncapital expenditures. Noncapital expenditures are total expenditures less capital outlay (to the extent capitalized for the government-wide statement of net assets) and expenditures for capitalized assets included within the functional expenditure categories.

If, prior to implementation of this Statement, a district did not include all governmental funds in this schedule, it is *encouraged but not required* to restate the years before implementation. If a district does not restate the prior years, it should note the year of implementation and provide an explanation on the face of the schedule regarding what governmental funds are not included prior to that year.

The Statement requires that districts present change in fund balances information for governmental funds. (See paragraph 12b.) As long as the information requirements are met, districts can use alternative formats for the schedule, such as presenting the information in a single or multiple schedules. Examples of single-schedule presentations can be found in Exhibits A-6, B-4, and C-4.

Schedule 7
 Wootton School District
 Other Financing Sources and Uses and Net Change in Fund Balances,
 Governmental Funds,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ 17,165,939	\$ (10,773,224)	\$ (3,284,376)	\$ 13,677,044	\$ (6,624,203)	\$ 7,829,731	\$ (12,937,658)	\$ 17,732,480	\$ 19,159,673	\$ (1,094,847)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
General long-term debt issued	71,831	—	—	9,850,000	2,991,850	2,947,804	569,929	—	914,703	2,005,934
Sale of capital assets	133,333	—	—	—	650,670	350,000	—	1,225,500	—	86,000
Transfers in	20,147,708	20,042,310	24,997,313	22,056,287	23,203,336	24,076,514	24,999,353	28,352,984	25,323,251	25,024,054
Transfers out	(20,147,708)	(20,042,310)	(24,027,313)	(23,065,787)	(23,928,886)	(24,821,197)	(25,555,353)	(25,108,984)	(26,872,095)	(25,553,360)
Total other financing sources (uses)	205,164	—	970,000	8,840,500	2,916,970	2,553,121	13,929	4,469,500	(634,141)	1,562,628
Net change in fund balances	\$ 17,371,103	\$ (10,773,224)	\$ (2,314,376)	\$ 22,517,544	\$ (3,707,233)	\$ 10,382,852	\$ (12,923,729)	\$ 22,201,980	\$ 18,525,532	\$ 467,781

The Statement requires that districts present change in fund balances information for governmental funds. (See paragraph 12b.) As long as the information requirements are met, districts can use alternative formats for the schedule, such as presenting the information in a single or multiple schedules. The excess of revenues over (under) expenditures line is not required.

Schedule 8
Wootton School District
Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Actual Value		Less: Exemptions	Total Taxable Value	Total Direct Rate ^a
	Residential Property	Personal Property			
20X0	\$ 17,589,885	\$ 2,320,410	\$ 3,623,014	\$ 16,287,281	\$ 9.555
20X1	18,767,392	2,344,519	3,960,475	17,151,436	9.463
20X2	19,925,932	2,403,847	4,167,260	18,162,519	9.094
20X3	21,101,553	2,376,028	4,330,777	19,146,804	8.947
20X4	22,772,359	2,510,190	4,927,998	20,354,551	9.229
20X5	24,851,893	2,599,624	5,541,230	21,910,287	8.537
20X6	27,089,803	2,739,810	6,014,830	23,814,783	8.544
20X7	30,329,859	2,871,128	6,816,629	26,384,358	8.488
20X8	35,502,248	2,855,384	8,458,202	29,899,430	9.287
20X9	42,080,925	3,081,984	11,040,724	34,122,185	8.793

Source: County Property Appraiser.

Notes: Property is assessed at full market value. Properties are reassessed once every three years.

^a Per \$1,000 of assessed value.

This illustrative government assesses property at actual value. Otherwise, it would have been required to show a column with estimated actual value of taxable property and to explain how actual value is estimated. An example of such a schedule can be found in Exhibit A-8.

The Statement requires that the information in this schedule be shown for each "period for which levied" and should be consistent with the periods shown in the schedule of direct and overlapping revenue rates and schedule of property tax levies and collections. In the case of this illustrative government, the period for which levied coincides with the fiscal year.

Schedule 9
 Wootton School District
 Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (rate per \$1,000 of assessed value)

Fiscal Year	District Direct Rates			Overlapping Rates ^a				
	General Purposes	Capital Purposes	Total	Wootton County	City of Decker	City of Jersey	Shore Township	Pike Township
20X0	\$ 7.602	\$ 1.953	\$ 9.555	\$ 2.100	\$ 2.100	\$ 2.100	\$ 0.110	\$ 4.320
20X1	7.464	1.999	9.463	2.250	2.250	2.250	0.110	4.360
20X2	7.598	1.496	9.094	2.310	2.310	2.310	0.110	4.420
20X3	7.447	1.500	8.947	2.330	2.330	2.330	0.110	4.480
20X4	7.566	1.663	9.229	2.350	2.350	2.350	0.110	4.560
20X5	7.218	1.319	8.537	2.350	2.350	2.350	0.130	4.610
20X6	6.813	1.731	8.544	2.390	2.390	2.390	0.130	4.650
20X7	6.488	2.000	8.488	2.370	2.370	2.370	0.130	4.600
20X8	7.643	1.644	9.287	2.450	2.450	2.450	0.130	4.520
20X9	6.793	2.000	8.793	2.450	2.450	2.450	0.130	4.230

Source: County Property Appraiser.

This should be the same as the column shown in the schedule of taxable assessed value of property (D-8).

Note:
^a Includes levies for operating and debt service costs.

The Statement requires that the information in this schedule be shown for each period in which taxes are payable and should be consistent with the periods shown in the schedule of taxable assessed value of property and schedule of property tax levies and collections.

Schedule 10
 School District
 Principal Property Tax Payers,
 Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Taxpayer	20X9			20X0		
	Taxable Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Value
Telephone Co.	\$ 326,935,645	1	0.96%	\$ 242,602,284	1	1.49%
Power & Light Co.	237,664,546	2	0.70	202,618,146	2	1.24
Recovery Hospital	91,056,859	3	0.27	—	—	—
Fancy Schmancy Hotel Co.	63,712,204	4	0.19	—	—	—
Paul Mall	58,198,067	5	0.17	82,400,000	4	0.51
Wombat Industries	56,672,077	6	0.17	—	—	—
North Door Plaza, LLC	56,204,420	7	0.16	—	—	—
Fuzzy Cable	44,847,298	8	0.13	91,000,000	3	0.56
NID Inc.	44,617,812	9	0.13	33,807,304	5	0.21
Privates Markets	38,279,569	10	0.11	28,988,594	6	0.18
County Utilities Inc.	—	—	—	26,451,789	7	0.16
Erinburg Capital Corp.	—	—	—	24,917,042	8	0.15
Hovlow Funds, Ltd.	—	—	—	24,874,205	9	0.15
Pvyzyz Investments	—	—	—	23,720,620	10	0.15
	<u>\$ 1,018,188,497</u>		<u>2.99%</u>	<u>\$ 781,379,984</u>		<u>4.80%</u>

Source: County Property Appraiser.

This schedule should include the ten largest payers, unless fewer are required to reach 50 percent of the revenue base. The columns identifying rank are not required.

Schedule 11
 Wootton School District
 Property Tax Levies and Collections,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
20X0	\$ 155,624,970	\$ 149,341,521	95.96%	\$ 451,008	\$ 149,792,529	96.25%
20X1	162,304,039	156,664,158	96.53	604,317	157,268,475	96.90
20X2	165,169,948	159,465,237	96.55	605,288	160,070,525	96.91
20X3	171,306,455	165,402,758	96.55	431,255	165,834,013	96.81
20X4	187,852,151	181,078,416	96.39	421,106	181,499,522	96.62
20X5	187,048,120	180,327,166	96.41	537,385	180,864,551	96.69
20X6	203,473,506	196,273,871	96.46	444,239	196,718,110	96.68
20X7	223,950,431	215,914,172	96.41	380,301	216,294,473	96.58
20X8	277,676,006	268,263,729	96.61	310,537	268,574,266	96.72
20X9	300,036,372	289,537,968	96.52	—	289,537,968	96.50

Source: County Property Appraiser and district records.

The Statement requires that the information in this schedule be shown for each "period for which levied" as defined in Statement 33, and should be consistent with the periods shown in the schedule of taxable assessed value of property and schedule of direct and overlapping property tax rates. In the case of this illustrative district, the period for which levied coincides with the fiscal year.

Schedule 12

Wootton School District
Outstanding Debt by Type,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

(dollars in thousands, except per capita)

Governmental Activities								
Fiscal Year	Lease Revenue Bonds	State Board of Education Bonds	Certificates of Participation	Race Track Revenue Bonds	Capital Leases	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income ^a	Per Capita ^a
20X0	\$ 107,705	\$ 7,190	\$ —	\$ 4,755	\$ 166	\$ 119,816	1.29%	\$ 405
20X1	102,530	6,460	—	4,595	110	113,695	1.17	377
20X2	97,155	5,891	—	4,430	66	107,542	1.04	352
20X3	91,555	15,151	—	4,255	39	111,000	0.99	357
20X4	85,725	14,381	—	4,070	—	104,176	0.87	330
20X5	79,635	19,506	—	3,875	—	103,016	0.82	321
20X6	73,265	18,766	—	3,670	570	96,271	0.79	295
20X7	66,595	15,409	—	3,455	478	85,937	0.63	257
20X8	—	17,152	60,421	3,175	373	81,121	0.56	239
20X9	—	14,300	52,569	3,175	840	70,884	N/A	203

Notes: N/A = not available. The lease revenue bonds were repaid with the proceeds of certificates of participation in 20X8. Details of the district's outstanding debt can be found in Note 8 in the notes to the financial statements.

^a See Schedule 16 for personal income and population data. These ratios are calculated using personal income and population for the prior calendar year.

If a government does not present personal income or population data in its demographic and economic schedules, it should present the figures in a separate column(s) in this schedule.

Schedule 13
Wootton School District
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt
As of June 30, 20X9
(dollars in thousands)

<u>Governmental Unit</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage Applicable^a</u>	<u>Estimated Share of Direct and Overlapping Debt</u>
Wootton County	\$ 210,004	45.313%	\$ 95,159
City of Decker	101,393	100.000%	101,393
City of Jersey	57,456	8.154%	4,685
Shore Township	31,648	57.386%	18,162
Pike Township	14,675	32.456%	4,763
Subtotal, overlapping debt			224,162
District direct debt			<u>70,884</u>
Total direct and overlapping debt			<u>\$ 295,046</u>

Districts should report all governmental activities debt in this schedule. Districts are not required to include the debt of state-level governmental entities.

Sources: Taxable value data used to estimate applicable percentages provided by the County Property Appraiser. Debt outstanding data provided by each governmental unit.

Notes: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the district. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of the district. This process recognizes that, when considering the district's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.

^a The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of another governmental unit's taxable value that is within the district's boundaries and dividing it by each unit's total taxable value.

The basic approach to estimating the applicable percentage of overlapping debt, as described in the Statement, is to divide the value of the revenue base within the overlapping geographic area by the total revenue base of the overlapping government, and multiply this ratio by the overlapping government's outstanding debt.

Exhibit D-14

Schedule 14
 Wootton School District
 Legal Debt Margin Information,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (dollars in thousands)

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 20X9
 Assessed value \$ 34,122,185
 Debt limit (10% of assessed value) 3,412,219
 Debt applicable to limit 70,884
 Legal debt margin \$ 3,341,335

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Debt limit	\$ 1,628,728	\$ 1,715,144	\$ 1,816,252	\$ 1,914,680	\$ 2,035,455	\$ 2,191,029	\$ 2,381,478	\$ 2,638,436	\$ 2,989,943	\$ 3,412,219
Total net debt applicable to limit	119,816	113,695	107,542	111,000	104,176	103,016	96,271	85,937	81,120	70,884
Legal debt margin	\$ 1,508,912	\$ 1,601,449	\$ 1,708,710	\$ 1,803,680	\$ 1,931,279	\$ 2,088,013	\$ 2,285,207	\$ 2,552,499	\$ 2,908,823	\$ 3,341,335
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	7.36%	6.63%	5.92%	5.80%	5.12%	4.70%	4.04%	3.26%	2.71%	2.08%

Districts are encouraged, but not required, to retroactively report prior years at the time of implementation. Some districts may be able to combine this schedule with the schedule of general bonded debt; see Exhibit A-26 for an example.

A district may present either (1) the legal debt margin as a percentage of the debt limit or (2) the net debt applicable to the debt limit as a percentage of the debt limit. The former is illustrated in Exhibit A-26.

[Completely Superseded]

Exhibit D-15

Schedule 15
Wootton School District
Pledged-Revenue Coverage,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage
		Principal	Interest	
20X0	\$ 9,172	\$ 1,300	\$ 6,963	1.11
20X1	9,088	1,400	6,862	1.10
20X2	7,757	1,530	6,722	0.94
20X3	7,829	1,690	6,595	0.95
20X4	7,996	1,880	6,363	0.97
20X5	7,531	2,100	6,131	0.92
20X6	8,444	2,350	5,888	1.03
20X7	8,568	2,630	5,648	1.04
20X8	8,688	2,940	5,334	1.05
20X9	8,625	3,280	4,971	1.05

Notes: Details regarding the district's outstanding debt can be found in Note 8 of the notes to the financial statements.

^a These bonds are backed by a surcharge on parimutuel winnings at the Wootton County Race Track.



If the nature of the revenue pledged to repay each type of debt is not sufficiently clear from the column headings, governments should provide an explanation on the face of the schedule.

The Statement requires that this schedule present all non-general obligation long-term debt backed by pledged revenues. This should include special assessment debt, which previously was reported in a separate schedule. The coverage calculations presented in this schedule may differ from those required by specific bond indentures.

Schedule 16
Wootton School District
Demographic and Economic Statistics,
Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Population ^a	Personal Income ^b (thousands of dollars)	Per Capita Personal Income	Unemployment Rate ^c
20W9	296,002	\$ 9,292,983	\$ 31,395	4.60%
20X0	301,528	9,738,148	32,296	3.70
20X1	305,848	10,352,955	33,850	3.60
20X2	311,043	11,200,658	36,010	2.80
20X3	316,023	11,974,427	37,891	2.50
20X4	321,044	12,499,527	38,934	2.30
20X5	325,957	12,200,571	37,430	2.10
20X6	334,023	13,564,006	40,608	2.30
20X7	339,684	14,411,094	42,425	3.20
20X8	348,761	N/A	N/A	3.30

Notes: N/A = not available.

^a Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

^b U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

^c State Agency for Workforce Innovation, Office of Workforce Information Services, Labor Market Statistics.

Governments should present the personal income and population data either in the ratios of the outstanding debt schedule (Exhibit D-12) or here with the other demographic and economic indicators. In the latter instance, the debt outstanding schedule should reference the demographic and economic schedule.

Schedule 17
 Wootton School District
 Principal Employers,
 Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	20X9			20X0		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Employment
District School Board	4,973	1	2.63%	3,551	1	2.78%
Memorial Hospital	3,700	2	1.20	2,750	3	2.16
Privates Markets	3,300	3	1.01	2,575	4	2.02
County Government	2,600	4	0.81	2,928	2	2.30
Bonne Chance Hospital	1,550	5	0.74	1,490	5	1.17
DIY Industries	1,564	6	0.51	—		—
Mal-Wart	963	7	0.42	—		—
Fancy Schmancy Hotels Co.	950	8	0.23	—		—
Bartok Studios	866	9	0.15	—		—
Recovery Hospital	690	10	0.14	—		—
Lose Yankee Stores	—		—	1,229	6	0.96
Honorarium Hospital	—		—	1,148	7	0.90
City Government	—		—	767	8	0.60
Vinyl Seat Covers	—		—	712	9	0.56
Herald Tribune Monitor Dispatch	—		—	625	10	0.49
	<u>21,156</u>		<u>7.84%</u>	<u>17,775</u>		<u>13.94%</u>

Source: Wootton County Chamber of Commerce.

This schedule should include the ten largest employers, unless fewer are required to reach 50 percent of total employment. The columns showing the rankings are not required.

Schedule 18

Wootton School District

Full-time-Equivalent District Employees by Type,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Full-time-Equivalent Employees as of June 30										Percentage Change 20X0-20X9
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9	
Supervisory											
Instructional administrators	8	16	12	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	62.5%
Noninstructional administrators	20	22	22	15	18	18	19	23	24	29	45.0
Consultants/supervisors of instruction	10	4	4	5	4	5	6	4	5	5	(50.0)
Principals	35	33	32	32	32	33	33	35	36	37	5.7
Assistant principals	35	39	42	44	45	48	45	46	50	53	51.4
Total supervisory	108	114	112	107	110	118	115	120	127	137	26.9
Instruction											
Elementary classroom teachers	641	712	802	824	872	898	835	843	886	985	53.7
Secondary classroom teachers	602	621	686	715	739	740	718	750	809	899	49.3
ESE teachers	420	380	377	375	403	404	376	407	428	479	14.0
Other teachers (adult)	11	9	9	18	18	19	21	19	21	45	309.1
Other professionals (instructional)	40	65	80	89	84	92	88	87	91	118	195.0
Aides	322	345	383	403	486	517	515	515	522	562	74.5
Total instruction	2,036	2,132	2,337	2,424	2,602	2,670	2,553	2,621	2,757	3,088	51.7
Student Services											
Guidance counselors	48	43	39	42	44	50	49	51	54	66	37.5
Visiting teachers/social workers	12	11	10	9	9	8	9	9	9	10	(16.7)
Psychologists	11	12	10	12	13	13	13	15	15	18	63.6
Librarians	17	15	14	16	16	15	13	16	15	18	5.9
Other professionals (noninstructional)	116	114	123	126	127	132	139	136	137	151	30.2
Technicians	54	36	39	36	36	38	49	52	55	43	(20.4)
Total student services	258	231	235	241	245	256	272	279	285	306	18.6
Support and Administration											
Clerical/secretarial	305	275	349	364	346	318	305	304	331	355	16.4
Service workers	752	797	843	860	864	857	870	877	900	932	23.9
Skilled crafts	71	102	112	116	118	115	117	120	120	127	78.9
Unskilled laborers	21	21	21	21	21	22	25	27	28	28	33.3
Total support and administration	1,149	1,195	1,325	1,361	1,349	1,312	1,317	1,328	1,379	1,442	25.5
Total	3,551	3,672	4,009	4,133	4,306	4,356	4,257	4,348	4,548	4,973	40.0%

Source: State Department of Education.

Notes: Information presented above excludes charter schools. Full-time instructional employees of the district are employed for all 180 scheduled school days, at seven hours per day or 1,260 hours per year. Total work hours by instructional employees are divided by 1,260 to obtain full-time-equivalent employment. Full-time-equivalent employment for all other positions is determined based on 1,820 hours per year (52 weeks times five days times seven hours).

Districts should present the number of persons they employ by functional or programmatic categories consistent with the level of detail required for expenses by Statement 34, as amended. Professional judgment should be used to determine if additional detail is warranted based on the individual circumstances of a district and the needs of the user of its financial report. Districts may categorize the information differently if they cannot report it on a functional or programmatic basis or if it would be more meaningful to do so. For instance, this district reports employees by type, rather than according to the functions found in Exhibit D-2 or D-6. See paragraph 36.

Exhibit D-19

Schedule 19
Wootton School District
Operating Statistics,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Enrollment	Operating Expenditures	Cost per Pupil		Percentage Change	Expenses	Cost per Pupil	Percentage Change	Teaching Staff	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Percentage of Students Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Meals
			Operating Expenditures	Cost per Pupil							
20X0	30,431	\$ 186,025,902	\$ 6,113	N/A	3.10%	N/A	N/A	1,674	18.2	24.0%	
20X1	31,035	193,550,212	6,237	N/A	2.02	N/A	N/A	1,722	18.0	24.3	
20X2	31,951	208,432,096	6,523	N/A	4.59	N/A	N/A	1,874	17.0	24.5	
20X3	33,159	215,511,229	6,499	N/A	(0.37)	N/A	N/A	1,932	17.2	24.4	
20X4	33,615	231,303,007	6,881	N/A	5.88	N/A	N/A	2,032	16.5	24.8	
20X5	34,576	237,733,235	6,876	N/A	(0.07)	N/A	N/A	2,061	16.8	25.1	
20X6	35,499	243,988,566	6,873	N/A	(0.04)	N/A	N/A	1,950	18.2	25.0	
20X7	37,048	257,083,732	6,939	\$ 299,778,404	0.96	\$ 8,092	\$ 8,092	2,019	18.3	25.1	
20X8	38,026	276,112,465	7,261	319,809,023	4.64	8,410	8,410	2,144	17.7	25.4	
20X9	39,519	317,676,632	8,039	364,811,045	10.71	9,231	9,231	2,408	16.4	25.5	

Source: Nonfinancial information from district records.

Notes: N/A = not available. Operating expenditures are total expenditures less debt service and capital outlays.

Districts are not required to present these specific indicators. However, they are indicative of what districts present and are utilized by the user of their financial reports.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 20
Wootton School District
Teacher Base Salaries,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Minimum Salary ^a	Maximum Salary ^a	County Average Salary ^b	Statewide Average Salary ^b
20X0	\$ 23,562	\$ 41,849	\$ 36,272	\$ 32,600
20X1	23,915	42,476	36,962	33,330
20X2	24,513	43,538	36,777	33,885
20X3	25,126	44,627	37,632	34,473
20X4	25,754	45,742	39,480	35,749
20X5	26,269	46,657	40,551	36,524
20X6	26,795	47,590	41,538	38,299
20X7	26,795	47,590	42,098	39,275
20X8	27,599	49,018	42,879	40,275
20X9	30,233	51,101	43,980	40,598

Sources:
^a District records.
^b State Department of Education.

Note: Amounts do not include additional salary steps based on experience or academic credentials, nor fringe benefits such as pension, health insurance, disability, and so on.

Districts are not required to present this schedule. However, it is indicative of the type of operating information a district might present.

Schedule 21
Wootton School District
School Building Information,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

School	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Elementary										
Adams (1997)										
Square feet	57,295	91,196	91,196	91,196	91,196	91,196	91,196	91,196	91,196	95,116
Capacity	650	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	820	1,110
Enrollment	551	628	636	876	884	872	814	755	632	686
Arthur (1976)										
Square feet	98,720	100,575	100,575	100,575	119,233	119,233	119,233	119,233	123,208	129,480
Capacity	980	980	980	980	1,383	1,383	1,383	1,383	1,324	1,682
Enrollment	924	996	997	1,113	1,145	1,212	1,276	1,283	1,281	1,313
Buchanan (1926)										
Square feet	50,702	50,702	50,702	50,702	50,782	50,782	50,782	50,782	68,454	68,454
Capacity	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	581	641
Enrollment	587	576	576	580	574	582	580	576	576	530
Bush (1989)										
Square feet	111,281	111,281	112,035	112,035	112,583	112,583	112,583	112,583	112,583	118,071
Capacity	900	900	1,297	1,297	1,309	1,309	1,309	1,309	948	1,335
Enrollment	837	812	815	867	785	700	648	617	599	646
Carter (1955)										
Square feet	110,363	110,363	110,363	110,363	110,363	110,363	110,363	110,363	110,363	141,631
Capacity	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	987	1,534
Enrollment	1,026	1,029	1,043	1,055	1,016	1,053	1,028	999	930	954
Cleveland (2003)										
Square feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110,113	110,113
Capacity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	753	983
Enrollment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	585
Clinton (1958)										
Square feet	84,859	85,690	85,690	85,690	85,690	85,690	85,690	85,690	102,436	104,788
Capacity	915	915	915	915	915	915	915	915	655	873
Enrollment	658	612	605	638	645	607	599	574	543	531
Coolidge (1941)										
Square feet	78,994	79,825	79,825	79,825	79,825	79,825	79,825	79,825	86,169	117,480
Capacity	769	862	862	862	862	862	862	862	701	1,329
Enrollment	709	707	776	856	865	828	826	799	804	771
Eisenhower (1973)										
Square feet	85,606	87,186	87,186	87,186	87,638	87,638	87,638	87,638	87,638	87,638
Capacity	769	791	791	791	783	783	783	783	716	1,016
Enrollment	695	724	771	740	697	657	677	635	610	623

Filmore (1984)	70,385	76,922	80,844	83,164	98,275	98,275	98,275	98,275	98,275	99,568	113,680
Square feet	700	700	700	1,019	1,291	1,291	1,291	1,291	1,291	1,028	1,697
Capacity	634	661	661	719	818	864	919	954	988	988	1,093
Enrollment											
Ford (1966/1993)	107,858	107,858	107,858	112,712	113,512	113,512	113,512	113,512	113,512	116,692	121,396
Square feet	851	851	851	851	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	925	1,279
Capacity	752	734	798	786	883	828	891	904	962	962	916
Enrollment											
Garfield (1964)	132,212	132,212	132,212	132,212	132,212	132,212	132,212	132,212	132,212	132,212	132,212
Square feet	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	882	1,190
Capacity	901	912	910	875	863	860	850	904	944	944	964
Enrollment											
Grant (1986)	74,098	74,098	78,048	81,284	81,284	81,284	81,284	81,284	81,284	81,284	85,988
Square feet	750	750	750	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	827	1,106
Capacity	715	757	817	863	881	920	930	924	851	851	831
Enrollment											
Harding (1953)	82,593	82,593	82,593	82,593	82,593	82,593	82,593	82,593	82,593	82,593	82,593
Square feet	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	617	806
Capacity	600	574	584	550	545	543	588	553	507	507	486
Enrollment											
Harrison (1926)	74,984	74,984	75,166	75,166	75,936	75,936	75,936	75,936	75,936	75,936	75,936
Square feet	576	576	576	576	576	576	576	576	576	540	601
Capacity	699	702	741	780	740	791	785	748	769	769	743
Enrollment											
Hayes (1989)	82,450	82,450	82,450	85,779	100,890	100,890	100,890	100,890	100,890	100,890	105,594
Square feet	724	724	724	724	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,078	887	1,264
Capacity	655	689	748	750	757	846	840	847	834	834	867
Enrollment											
Hoover (1992)	112,805	112,805	112,805	120,072	129,172	129,172	129,172	129,172	129,172	129,172	129,172
Square feet	650	650	650	1,197	1,423	1,423	1,423	1,423	1,423	849	1,577
Capacity	499	588	652	788	839	944	1,092	1,308	1,483	1,483	1,044
Enrollment											
Jackson (1999)	—	—	—	—	118,555	118,555	118,555	118,555	118,555	120,847	121,631
Square feet	—	—	—	—	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	1,072	877	1,201
Capacity	—	—	—	—	762	810	796	827	812	812	880
Enrollment											
Jefferson (1952)	95,512	95,512	95,512	97,939	97,939	97,939	97,939	97,939	97,939	97,939	97,939
Square feet	755	755	755	959	959	959	959	959	959	777	1,033
Capacity	657	621	622	662	683	711	650	602	588	588	624
Enrollment											
Johnson (1967)	86,202	86,992	87,568	87,808	87,808	87,808	87,808	87,808	87,808	88,180	103,860
Square feet	864	864	864	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,093	882	1,166
Capacity	816	895	1,000	1,003	957	985	912	897	776	776	783
Enrollment											

Exhibit D-21
(continued)

School	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Middle										
Kennedy (1988)	180,888	180,888	180,888	180,888	180,888	180,888	180,888	180,888	180,888	212,196
Square feet	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,647	1,413	2,195
Capacity	1,126	1,141	1,137	1,155	1,208	1,170	1,094	1,064	1,140	1,264
Enrollment										
Lincoln (2000)	216	216	216	216	193,266	193,266	193,266	193,266	193,366	207,312
Square feet	—	—	—	—	1,529	1,529	1,529	1,529	1,251	1,723
Capacity	—	—	—	—	828	846	1,087	1,387	1,352	1,263
Enrollment										
Madison (2004)	7,472	11,454	13,034	15,461	15,461	15,461	15,461	209,449	231,009	231,009
Square feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,227	2,157
Capacity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,167	1,328	1,431
Enrollment										
McKinley (1961)	196,296	196,296	197,416	199,749	214,842	214,842	214,842	214,842	214,842	214,842
Square feet	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,184	1,616	1,616	1,616	1,616	1,555	1,492
Capacity	1,093	1,087	1,134	1,160	1,163	1,220	1,257	1,281	1,112	1,054
Enrollment										
Monroe (1992)	188,921	188,921	188,921	189,730	189,730	189,730	189,730	189,730	189,830	189,830
Square feet	1,328	1,328	1,328	1,527	1,527	1,527	1,527	1,527	1,277	1,882
Capacity	1,393	1,391	1,421	1,447	1,506	1,519	1,411	1,361	1,325	1,342
Enrollment										
Nixon (1984)	155,677	155,677	155,677	155,677	155,677	155,677	155,677	155,677	155,677	160,381
Square feet	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	1,835	987	1,458
Capacity	1,256	1,286	1,296	1,312	1,329	1,423	1,483	648	705	739
Enrollment										
High										
Pierce (1953)	377,318	377,318	377,318	377,318	377,318	377,318	377,318	377,318	377,318	383,590
Square feet	2,134	2,134	2,134	2,134	2,134	2,134	2,134	2,134	1,790	2,276
Capacity	1,249	1,266	1,371	1,439	1,463	1,504	1,496	1,514	1,575	1,597
Enrollment										
Polk (1993)	38,288	38,288	38,288	38,288	38,288	38,288	38,288	38,288	38,288	38,680
Square feet	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	286	345
Capacity	164	177	150	170	176	157	172	174	179	149
Enrollment										
Reagan (2002)	10,573	10,573	12,943	13,752	341,713	341,862	341,862	341,862	341,862	341,862
Square feet	—	—	—	—	—	1,872	1,872	1,872	1,615	1,781
Capacity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	651	1,017	1,516
Enrollment										

Roosevelt (1957)										
Square feet	259,621	260,072	261,652	266,857	267,405	302,649	302,649	302,649	308,040	312,744
Capacity	2,161	2,161	2,161	2,761	2,761	2,832	2,832	2,832	2,799	3,202
Enrollment	1,995	2,173	2,453	2,601	2,471	2,501	2,509	2,576	2,559	2,582
Taft (1996)										
Square feet	—	414,688	414,688	414,688	414,688	414,688	414,688	414,688	414,688	414,688
Capacity	—	2,718	2,718	2,718	2,718	2,718	2,718	2,718	2,713	2,878
Enrollment	—	2,045	1,987	1,937	1,990	2,240	2,442	2,513	2,655	2,638
Taylor (1955)										
Square feet	331,376	331,376	331,376	336,230	336,600	338,471	338,471	338,471	338,471	338,471
Capacity	2,173	2,173	2,173	2,344	2,344	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,367	2,716
Enrollment	1,799	2,009	2,119	2,256	2,358	2,503	2,700	2,322	2,225	2,157
Other										
Truman (1991)										
Square feet	188,009	190,463	192,047	197,710	212,821	212,821	212,821	212,821	215,206	219,910
Capacity	1,671	1,671	1,671	1,671	2,016	2,016	2,016	2,016	1,780	2,414
Enrollment	1,268	1,374	1,382	1,432	1,509	1,610	1,676	1,694	1,723	1,785
Tyler (1993)										
Square feet	132,640	137,877	137,877	138,117	138,117	138,117	138,117	138,117	143,903	145,471
Capacity	337	337	337	479	479	479	479	479	479	580
Enrollment	306	302	268	272	281	300	341	350	362	378
Van Buren (1993)										
Square feet	173,279	173,279	173,279	173,279	173,730	173,730	173,730	173,730	174,742	206,050
Capacity	1,584	1,584	1,584	1,584	1,584	1,584	1,584	1,584	1,448	1,998
Enrollment	1,559	1,676	1,502	1,428	1,436	1,427	1,515	1,591	1,675	1,799

Source: District records.

Notes: Capacity information reported for fiscal year ended 20X8 reflects adjustments due to the state class size reduction law. Renovated/rebuilt schools include information only after renovations/rebuilding.

The Statement does not specify the particular information that school districts should present about the volume, usage, or nature of their capital assets. However, this type of schedule commonly has been presented by school districts for many years and is valued by financial report users. In addition to this schedule, or in lieu of it, a school district may choose to report information about school buildings and administrative facilities in the aggregate, as well as information about other capital assets, such as school buses, athletic facilities, and equipment. (See Exhibit D-22, for example.)

[Completely Superseded]

[Completely Superseded]

***School District Illustrations:
Alternative Formats***

Schedule 21
Wootton School District
Capital Asset Information,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

This exhibit illustrates how a summarized version of Exhibit D-21 may be presented, along with other capital asset information.

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Schools										
Elementary										
Buildings	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	20	20
Square feet	1,596,919	1,643,244	1,652,628	1,676,301	1,855,486	1,855,486	1,855,486	1,855,858	2,017,473	2,142,772
Capacity	14,604	15,096	15,493	17,053	19,533	19,533	19,533	19,533	16,576	23,423
Enrollment	12,915	13,217	13,752	14,501	15,339	15,613	15,701	15,706	15,489	15,870
Middle										
Buildings	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6
Square feet	729,470	733,452	736,152	741,721	949,864	949,864	949,864	1,143,852	1,165,612	1,215,570
Capacity	5,994	5,994	5,994	6,193	8,154	8,154	8,154	8,154	7,710	10,907
Enrollment	4,868	4,905	4,988	5,074	6,034	6,178	6,332	6,908	6,962	7,093
High										
Buildings	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Square feet	1,017,176	1,432,315	1,436,265	1,447,133	1,776,012	1,813,276	1,813,276	1,813,276	1,818,667	1,830,035
Capacity	6,741	9,459	9,459	10,230	10,230	12,534	12,534	12,534	11,570	13,198
Enrollment	5,207	7,670	8,080	8,403	8,458	8,905	9,319	9,750	10,210	10,639
Other										
Buildings	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Square feet	493,928	501,619	503,203	509,106	524,668	524,668	524,668	524,668	533,851	571,431
Capacity	3,592	3,592	3,592	3,734	4,079	4,079	4,079	4,079	3,707	4,992
Enrollment	3,133	3,352	3,152	3,132	3,226	3,337	3,532	3,635	3,760	3,962
Administrative										
Buildings	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Square feet ^a	186,500	186,500	186,500	186,500	186,500	225,500	225,500	225,500	225,500	225,500
Transportation										
Garages	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Buses	249	278	285	296	315	324	332	343	347	358
Athletics										
Football fields	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6
Soccer fields	33	36	36	36	39	39	39	42	45	45
Running tracks	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	12	12
Baseball/softball	25	27	27	27	29	29	29	32	34	34
Swimming pools	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Playgrounds	22	22	22	22	24	24	24	25	26	26

Source: District records.

Notes: Capacity information reported for fiscal year ended 20X8 reflects adjustments due to the state class size reduction law.
^a The central board headquarters were expanded and renovated in 20X5.

[Completely Superseded]

Illustrations: Government Engaged Only in Business-type Activities (University)

Assumptions: The illustrations depict a public university with the following characteristics that affect the information presented in the statistical section:

1. The statistical section is from the university's fiscal year 20X5 annual financial report.
2. The university implemented Statement 34 in fiscal year 20X1. The net assets and changes in net assets schedules retroactively include information dating back to 20X1.
3. Governments engaged only in business-type activities do not report government funds, and therefore those schedules are not presented.
4. The university presents enrollment information in its operating indicators schedules, which meets the requirements to present revenue base information. A separate revenue base schedule is not presented.
5. As a state-level government, the university is not required to present overlapping rate or overlapping debt information.
6. The university's rates—tuition and fees—are applied relatively uniformly to the units of its revenue base—students. Consequently, it does not have any principal payers and does not present that schedule.
7. The university presents a combined schedule of general bonded debt and total outstanding debt ratios.
8. The university did not previously present a schedule of principal employers and elected to implement prospectively.

Illustrations

- E-1: Schedule of net assets by component, fiscal years 20X1 to 20X5
- E-2: Schedule of expenses by identifiable activity, fiscal years 20X1 to 20X5
- E-3: Schedule of expenses by use, fiscal years 20X1 to 20X5
- E-4: Schedule of revenues by source, fiscal years 20X1 to 20X5
- E-5: Schedule of other changes in net assets, fiscal years 20X1 to 20X5
- E-6: Undergraduate average annual tuition and fees at comparable doctor-level public institutions, last ten academic years. This revenue rate schedule presents optional comparative information. A presentation of rates for the university alone can be found in Exhibit E-14.
- E-7: Ratios of outstanding debt by type, last ten fiscal years
- E-8: Schedule of bond coverage, last ten fiscal years
- E-9: Schedule of demographic and economic statistics, last ten calendar years
- E-10: Principal employers, current year
- E-11: Faculty, staff, and administrators statistics, last ten fiscal years. This schedule contains information that helps to meet the requirements for information about government employees and operating indicators.
- E-12: Admissions, enrollment, and degree statistics, last ten academic years. This schedule contains information that helps to meet the requirements for information about revenue base and operating indicators.
- E-13: Schedule of capital asset information, last three fiscal years

Alternative Formats

- E-14: Schedule of changes in net assets, fiscal years 20X1 to 20X5. This is a single-page alternative to the multiple-schedule presentation in Exhibits E-2, E-4, and E-5.
- E-15: Tuition and fees, last ten academic years. This exhibit illustrates a revenue rate schedule without comparative information, as presented in Exhibit E-6.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 1
Bartok State University
Schedule of Net Assets by Component,
Fiscal Years 20X1 to 20X5
(amounts expressed in thousands)

	For the Year Ended June 30,				
	<u>20X5</u>	<u>20X4</u>	<u>20X3</u>	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X1</u>
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 268,145	\$ 249,604	\$ 257,258	\$ 253,576	\$ 222,983
Restricted—expendable	144,659	122,791	109,161	101,223	97,345
Restricted—nonexpendable	21,651	16,347	9,228	9,223	9,201
Unrestricted	<u>75,527</u>	<u>68,091</u>	<u>52,570</u>	<u>43,670</u>	<u>39,704</u>
Total primary government net assets	\$ 509,982	\$ 456,833	\$ 428,217	\$ 407,692	\$ 369,233

Note: Due to reporting format and definition changes prescribed by GASB Statement 34, only fiscal years 20X1–20X5 are available.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34. Ultimately, this schedule will contain information for the last ten years.

Exhibit E-2

Schedule 2
Bartok State University
Schedule of Expenses by Identifiable Activity,
Fiscal Years 20X1 to 20X5

	For the Year Ended June 30						(percentage of total)				
	20X5	20X4	20X3	20X2	20X1						
	(amounts expressed in thousands)										
Instruction	\$ 131,830	\$ 121,968	\$ 119,546	\$ 114,357	\$ 107,677		26.4%	25.3%	24.9%	25.6%	25.1%
Research	104,580	104,510	101,788	93,953	87,659		20.9%	21.6%	21.2%	21.0%	20.4%
Public services	52,772	51,496	57,502	56,508	56,571		10.6%	10.7%	12.0%	12.6%	13.2%
Academic support	34,469	28,484	31,367	28,811	22,749		6.9%	5.9%	6.5%	6.5%	5.3%
Student services	19,208	18,868	17,842	17,614	15,757		3.8%	3.9%	3.7%	3.9%	3.7%
Institutional support	20,721	18,843	18,074	17,287	17,983		4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%
Operation and maintenance of plant	33,709	36,211	35,880	28,167	28,529		6.7%	7.5%	7.5%	6.3%	6.6%
Scholarships and fellowships	7,727	9,626	9,871	8,682	8,894		1.5%	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%
Auxiliary enterprises	63,046	61,362	58,269	56,286	59,644		12.6%	12.7%	12.2%	12.6%	13.9%
Depreciation	24,474	23,323	22,359	19,158	18,694		4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.3%	4.3%
Total Operating Expenses	492,536	474,691	472,498	440,823	424,157		98.5%	98.3%	98.6%	98.6%	98.7%
Interest on capital debt	6,743	6,794	5,321	4,300	3,979		1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%
Loss on disposal of capital assets	553	1,205	1,094	1,396	1,226		0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Refunds to grantors	256	100	335	289	340		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total Nonoperating Expenses	7,552	8,099	6,750	5,985	5,545		1.5%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Total Expenses	\$ 500,088	\$ 482,790	\$ 479,248	\$ 446,808	\$ 429,702		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Due to reporting format and definition changes prescribed by GASB Statement 34, only fiscal years 20X1–20X5 are available.

As long as the required information is presented, governments may choose to present it in the format they believe will be most effective. This illustrative university has divided the expenses, revenues, and other changes in net assets among three schedules. Exhibit E-14 presents an alternative single-schedule format.

Percentage distribution ratios can be a useful complement to the information in statistical section schedules, but they are not required.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are encouraged to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34. Ultimately, this schedule will contain information for the last ten fiscal years.

Schedule 3
 Bartok State University
 Schedule of Expenses by Use,
 Fiscal Years 20X1 to 20X5

	For the Year Ended June 30									
	<i>(amounts expressed in thousands)</i>					<i>(percentage of total)</i>				
	20X5	20X4	20X3	20X2	20X1	20X5	20X4	20X3	20X2	20X1
Compensation and employee benefits	\$ 314,270	\$ 298,717	\$ 304,259	\$ 292,247	\$ 271,332	62.9%	61.9%	63.5%	65.4%	63.1%
Services and supplies	133,645	130,586	124,100	108,322	113,665	26.7%	27.0%	25.9%	24.2%	26.5%
Utilities	12,032	12,103	11,542	12,006	11,198	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%
Depreciation	24,474	23,323	22,359	19,158	18,694	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.3%	4.4%
Scholarships and fellowships	8,115	9,962	10,238	9,090	9,268	1.6%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%
Total operating expenses	492,536	474,691	472,498	440,823	424,157	98.5%	98.3%	98.6%	98.6%	98.7%
Interest on capital asset--related debt	6,743	6,794	5,321	4,300	3,979	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%
Loss on disposal of capital assets	553	1,205	1,094	1,396	1,226	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Refunds to grantors	256	100	335	289	340	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total nonoperating expenses	7,552	8,099	6,750	5,985	5,545	1.5%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Total expenses	\$ 500,088	\$ 482,790	\$ 479,248	\$ 446,808	\$ 429,702	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Due to reporting format and definition changes prescribed by GASB Statement 34, only fiscal years 20X1-20X5 are available.

This schedule is not required. It is an example of additional detail or an alternative presentation of required information that a government might include to help meet the objectives of financial trends information.

Exhibit E-4

Schedule 4
Bartok State University
Schedule of Revenues by Source,
Fiscal Years 20X1 to 20X5

	For the Year Ended June 30						(percentage of total)					
	(amounts expressed in thousands)											
	20X5	20X4	20X3	20X2	20X1		20X5	20X4	20X3	20X2	20X1	
Student tuition and fees (net of scholarship allowances)	\$ 149,405	\$ 131,049	\$ 111,346	\$ 97,269	\$ 85,753		28.1%	26.2%	23.0%	20.7%	18.8%	
Federal contracts	11,698	12,688	12,537	10,244	8,757		2.2%	2.5%	2.6%	2.2%	1.9%	
State contracts	35,052	31,451	29,158	19,885	20,090		6.6%	6.3%	6.0%	4.2%	4.4%	
Local contracts	1,678	1,136	1,319	1,103	837		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	
Nongovernmental contracts	9,800	9,742	10,140	8,656	7,100		1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	
Sales and services of educational and other activities	13,646	11,596	9,675	9,481	7,757		2.5%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises (net of scholarship allowances)	65,443	63,585	60,049	58,158	59,647		12.3%	12.7%	12.5%	12.3%	13.0%	
Other operating revenues	14,496	14,263	13,204	12,156	11,310		2.7%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	
Total operating revenues	301,218	275,510	247,428	216,952	201,251		56.7%	55.1%	51.2%	46.0%	44.1%	
State appropriations	126,589	126,020	139,615	155,453	165,918		23.8%	25.2%	28.9%	33.0%	36.3%	
Federal grants and appropriations	57,776	61,089	61,642	50,750	51,286		10.9%	12.2%	12.7%	10.8%	11.2%	
Gifts	28,686	24,295	23,232	26,892	30,318		5.4%	4.9%	4.8%	5.7%	6.6%	
Interest income	5,102	4,916	7,587	7,405	8,048		1.0%	1.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	
Endowment income	6,252	6,769	2,563	(1,788)	(439)		1.2%	1.4%	0.5%	-0.4%	-0.1%	
Other nonoperating revenues	657	991	1,490	1,423	519		0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	
Gains on the sale of land	5,029	—	—	14,016	—		0.9%	—	—	3.0%	—	
Total nonoperating revenues	230,091	224,080	236,129	254,151	255,650		43.3%	44.9%	48.8%	54.0%	55.9%	
Total revenues	\$ 531,309	\$ 499,590	\$ 483,557	\$ 471,103	\$ 456,901		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Note: Due to reporting format and definition changes prescribed by GASB Statement 34, only fiscal years 20X1–20X5 are available.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are encouraged to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34. Ultimately, this schedule will contain information for the last ten fiscal years.

Schedule 5
Bartok State University
Schedule of Other Changes in Net Assets,
Fiscal Years 20X1 to 20X5

	For the Year Ended June 30,				
	<u>20X5</u>	<u>20X4</u>	<u>20X3</u>	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X1</u>
Income before other changes in net assets	<u>\$ 31,221</u>	<u>\$ 16,800</u>	<u>\$ 4,309</u>	<u>\$ 24,295</u>	<u>\$ 27,199</u>
State capital grants and appropriations	11,965	4,089	13,396	11,478	15,233
Federal capital grants and appropriations ^a	3,991	4,022	3,349	2,869	3,808
Permanent endowment additions ^b	6,170	4,004	20	235	79
Transfers to state general fund	<u>(198)</u>	<u>(299)</u>	<u>(549)</u>	<u>(418)</u>	<u>(359)</u>
Total change in net assets	<u><u>\$ 53,149</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 28,616</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 20,525</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 38,459</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 45,960</u></u>

Notes: Due to reporting format and definition changes prescribed by GASB Statement 34, only fiscal years 20X1–20X5 are available.

^a Capital grants and appropriations were down significantly in 20X4 because of the state's fiscal difficulties.

^b The growth in additions to the university's endowments is the result of the special capital campaign initiated in 20X4.

Schedule 6
 Bartok State University
 Undergraduate Average Annual Tuition and Fees
 At Comparable Doctoral-Level Public Institutions,
 Last Ten Academic Years

Comparisons of information with similar entities are not required, but can be a valuable enhancement to statistical section schedules. An alternative format for this schedule can be found in Exhibit E-15.

Resident	Academic Year Beginning in Fall										Percentage Change 20W5-20X4
	20X4	20X3	20X2	20X1	20X0	20W9	20W8	20W7	20W6	20W5	
Bartok University	\$ 7,840	\$ 6,934	\$ 5,834	\$ 4,490	\$ 3,590	\$ 3,470	\$ 3,344	\$ 3,252	\$ 3,112	\$ 3,112	151.9%
University of Beethoven-Bonn	7,557	6,438	4,630	4,595	4,072	4,034	4,153	4,332	4,262	4,174	81.0
Mozart State University	7,000	6,703	5,022	4,632	4,256	4,120	4,032	3,944	3,834	3,725	87.9
Puccini University	6,092	5,860	5,580	4,164	3,872	3,724	3,564	3,352	3,208	3,056	99.3
Copland A&M—Main Campus	5,955	5,051	3,949	3,127	2,809	2,640	2,419	2,337	1,977	2,011	196.1
Vivaldi Polytechnic and State Univ.	5,838	5,095	3,936	3,664	3,640	3,620	4,305	4,147	4,131	4,087	42.8
Ives State University	5,426	5,028	4,110	3,442	3,132	3,004	2,874	2,766	2,666	2,574	110.8
Poulenc University	4,828	4,426	3,784	3,260	3,050	2,895	2,760	2,565	2,355	2,250	114.6
Mahler Tech	4,278	4,076	3,616	3,454	3,308	3,108	2,991	2,901	2,685	2,457	74.1
State University of Chopin	4,260	3,970	3,827	3,302	2,814	2,414	2,364	2,200	2,200	1,732	146.0
Prokofiev State University	3,874	3,874	3,874	3,586	3,117	3,017	3,017	2,731	2,631	2,591	49.5
Nonresident											
University of Beethoven-Bonn	\$ 24,513	\$ 20,648	\$ 17,009	\$ 15,669	\$ 14,686	\$ 14,208	\$ 13,727	\$ 13,316	\$ 12,656	\$ 11,873	106.5%
Puccini University	18,700	17,640	16,260	13,872	12,904	12,348	11,784	11,184	10,636	10,128	84.6
Mozart State University	17,845	16,663	12,276	11,310	10,388	10,042	9,806	9,596	9,486	9,209	93.8
Mahler Tech	17,558	16,002	13,986	12,350	10,826	10,350	9,921	9,621	8,946	7,638	129.9
Vivaldi Polytechnic and State Univ.	16,581	15,029	13,552	12,488	12,128	11,844	11,521	11,111	10,783	10,739	54.4
Bartok University	16,404	14,532	12,932	11,284	9,784	9,456	9,100	8,676	8,316	8,316	97.3
State University of Chopin	16,157	15,818	15,111	13,294	11,980	11,580	11,530	10,732	10,732	9,848	64.1
Ives State University	15,128	14,370	12,802	10,776	9,974	9,564	9,152	8,808	8,480	8,192	84.7
Poulenc University	14,048	12,886	11,084	9,780	9,150	8,685	8,280	7,695	7,065	6,750	108.1
Copland A&M—Main Campus	13,695	12,131	9,181	8,191	7,969	7,824	7,531	7,473	7,113	6,619	106.9
Prokofiev State University	8,780	8,780	8,780	8,125	7,065	6,119	6,119	5,551	5,451	5,411	62.3

Sources: Telephone and mail surveys conducted by the university, and from university websites.

Note: These amounts are for undergraduate first-time, full-time students with an academic year of 24 semester-hours or 36 quarter-hours. Enrollment for these years can be found in Schedule 12.

Percentage change ratios can be a useful complement to the information in statistical section schedules, but they are not required.

Exhibit E-7

Schedule 7
 Bartok State University
 Schedule of Ratios of Outstanding Debt,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (dollars in thousands, except for per capita and per student)

If a government does not present personal income or population data in its demographic and economic schedules, it should present the figures in a separate column(s) in this schedule.

	For the Year Ended June 30									
	20X5	20X4	20X3	20X2	20X1	20X0	20W9	20W8	20W7	20W6
General Bonded Debt										
General obligation bonds	\$ 46,605	\$ 49,460	\$ 42,465	\$ 9,915	\$ 10,900	\$ 11,775	\$ 12,610	\$ 13,400	\$ 13,765	\$ 14,860
Notes	842	1,048	706	155	202	176	310	245	456	581
Total general bonded debt	\$ 47,447	\$ 50,508	\$ 43,171	\$ 10,070	\$ 11,102	\$ 11,951	\$ 12,920	\$ 13,645	\$ 14,221	\$ 15,441
Per capita	\$ 11.36	\$ 12.18	\$ 10.52	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.76	\$ 3.01	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.54	\$ 3.75	\$ 4.12
Per student	\$ 2,975.11	\$ 3,200.77	\$ 2,763.81	\$ 637.34	\$ 691.57	\$ 761.93	\$ 846.77	\$ 904.42	\$ 949.46	\$ 1,040.01
As a percentage of personal income	0.04%	0.05%	0.04%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Other Debt										
Plant improvement bonds	\$ 4,435	\$ 5,070	\$ 5,685	\$ 6,275	\$ 6,845	\$ 7,360	\$ 7,845	\$ 8,235	\$ 8,605	\$ 8,950
Revenue bonds	60,605	63,210	38,475	40,910	43,355	45,695	48,035	50,360	—	—
Athletic facilities bonds	23,840	24,935	25,975	19,960	20,985	—	—	—	—	—
Capital lease obligations	4,401	5,355	6,369	7,323	8,205	9,360	10,570	11,837	13,143	14,485
Total outstanding debt	\$ 140,728	\$ 149,078	\$ 119,675	\$ 84,538	\$ 90,492	\$ 74,366	\$ 79,370	\$ 84,077	\$ 35,969	\$ 38,876
Per capita	\$ 33.69	\$ 35.95	\$ 29.16	\$ 20.82	\$ 22.49	\$ 18.71	\$ 20.25	\$ 21.78	\$ 9.47	\$ 10.37
Per student	\$ 8,824.18	\$ 9,447.28	\$ 7,661.64	\$ 5,350.52	\$ 5,637.05	\$ 4,741.19	\$ 5,201.84	\$ 5,572.79	\$ 2,401.44	\$ 2,618.42
As a percentage of personal income	0.12%	0.14%	0.12%	0.08%	0.09%	0.08%	0.09%	0.10%	0.05%	0.05%

Notes: Ratios calculated using population and personal income from prior calendar year; see Schedule 9. Debt per student calculated using full-time-equivalent enrollment; see Schedule 12.

The basic requirement of the Statement is to compare total debt to personal income and population. However, governments are allowed to use alternative indicators for calculating the ratios that are more relevant to their circumstances. For instance, a university might wish to calculate debt per student rather than per local resident. Such a university need not calculate both debt per capita and debt per student, as is done in this illustration.

This illustrative university has combined the required ratios of general bonded debt and total outstanding debt into a single schedule, presenting the required ratios separately. Either because statewide property values are not available or because the university does not levy a property tax, it reports a ratio of general bonded debt to personal income instead.

Exhibit E-8

Schedule 8

**Bartok State University
Schedule of Bond Coverage,
Last Ten Fiscal Years**
(amounts in thousands)

The Statement sets forth a basic formula for coverage, which may differ from those stipulated in specific bond covenants. Governmental entities may calculate coverage using the formulas from their bond deals as long as the formula and its components are clearly described.

		<u>Plant Improvement Bonds</u>				<u>Revenue Bonds</u>					
Fiscal Year	Special Student Fee	Debt Service Requirements		Coverage Ratio	Fiscal Year	Revenues ^a	Operating Expenses	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements		Coverage Ratio
		Principal	Interest						Principal	Interest	
20X5	\$ 1,005	\$ 635	\$ 216	1.18	20X5	\$ 43,847	\$ 30,677	\$ 13,170	\$ 2,605	\$ 3,126	2.30
20X4	1,003	615	242	1.17	20X4	42,602	30,737	11,865	2,555	3,048	2.12
20X3	1,002	590	266	1.17	20X3	40,233	28,092	12,141	2,435	2,157	2.64
20X2	1,177	570	292	1.37	20X2	38,966	28,206	10,760	2,445	2,290	2.27
20X1	1,204	515	324	1.44	20X1	39,963	30,847	9,116	2,340	2,398	1.92
20X0	1,114	485	354	1.33	20X0	37,520	29,083	8,437	2,340	1,235	2.36
20W9	1,160	390	428	1.42	20W9	35,510	28,662	6,848	2,325	1,339	1.87
20W8	1,134	370	327	1.63	20W8	33,517	26,125	7,392	1,395	467	3.97
20W7	1,108	345	571	1.21							
20W6	1,099	330	591	1.19							

Athletic Facilities Revenue Bonds

Fiscal Year	Net Athletic Revenues		Debt Service Requirements		Coverage Ratio	
	Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Ratio	Ratio
20X5	\$ 3,761	\$ 1,095	\$ 1,059	\$ 2,154	1.75	
20X4	4,497	1,040	1,105	2,145	2.10	
20X3	4,299	985	871	1,856	2.32	
20X2	3,360	1,025	823	1,848	1.82	
20X1	1,859	970	340	1,310	0.00	

Notes: Athletic facilities bonds were first issued in 20X1. Revenue bonds were first issued in 20W8.

^a The revenue bonds are secured by revenues from five sources: dining services, vending operations, the university bookstore, student housing, and parking.

If the revenue source is not clear from the column heading, a government should describe it in a note.

Schedule 9
 Bartok State University
 Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics,
 Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Statewide Population	Statewide Personal Income ^a (thousands of dollars)	Statewide Personal Income per Capita	Statewide Unemployment Rate	Statewide Secondary and Elementary Enrollment	High School Diploma Recipients
20X4	4,177,230	\$ 113,988,229	\$ 27,288	b	729,541	b
20X3	4,147,152	107,660,339	25,960	6.1%	725,638	b
20X2	4,103,770	104,045,129	25,354	6.2	723,313	30,680
20X1	4,059,818	101,468,025	24,993	5.9	714,427	30,182
20X0	4,023,725	98,270,171	24,423	4.1	716,721	30,829
20W9	3,974,682	91,715,570	23,075	4.4	720,855	31,373
20W8	3,919,235	86,854,395	22,161	4.2	718,969	31,495
20W7	3,859,696	81,004,483	20,987	3.6	708,751	31,617
20W6	3,796,200	76,143,713	20,058	5.8	699,058	30,026
20W5	3,748,582	71,687,649	19,124	5.5	701,140	31,302

Sources: Population from U.S. Bureau of the Census. Personal income from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Unemployment rate from State Employment Security Commission. School enrollment from State Department of Education. Diploma recipients from National Center for Education Statistics.

Notes:

- ^a Personal income amounts for 20X2–20X4 are preliminary.
- ^b Not yet available.

Governments should present the personal income data either in the ratios of outstanding debt schedule (Exhibit E-7) or here with the other demographic and economic indicators. In the latter instance, the debt outstanding schedule should reference the demographic and economic schedule.

If the required indicators are not applicable to a special-purpose government, it should provide alternative indicators that are more relevant. In all cases, governments should identify the sources of the information in this schedule, as well as any assumptions or methods employed to produce it.

Schedule 10
Bartok State University
Schedule of Principal Employers,
Current Year

<u>Employer</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Employment</u>
State government	25,126	1.21%
Military	20,000–24,999	1.09
Boing Corp.	15,000–19,999	0.84
Federal government	15,000–19,999	0.84
Guzzler Motor Co.	12,500–14,999	0.66
St. Elsewhere Regional Hospital	7,500–9,999	0.42
Borgnine County government	7,915	0.38
University of Bartok	5,000–7,499	0.30
DeForest-Kelley Inc.	5,000–7,499	0.30
Midsouthwest Telephone	5,000–7,499	0.30
Mark Lenard College	5,000–7,499	0.30
Bartok State University	4,328	0.21
James Doohan Center	3,500–4,999	0.21
Shatner Academies	3,500–4,999	0.21
St. Louise Medical Center	3,500–4,999	0.21
Total	137,869–172,357	7.49%

Source: State Employment Security Commission.

Note: Percentages are calculated using the midpoints of the ranges.

This schedule should include the ten largest employers, unless fewer are required to reach 50 percent of total employment. This illustrative university previously did not present this schedule and chose to implement prospectively.

Exhibit E-11

Schedule 11
 Bartok State University
 Faculty, Staff, and Administrator Statistics,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

This schedule presents information that helps to meet the requirements for government employees and operating indicators information. See Exhibit E-12 for additional operating indicators.

	Fiscal Year									
	20X5	20X4	20X3	20X2	20X1	20X0	20W9	20W8	20W7	20W6
Faculty										
Part-time	159	156	178	161	184	147	230	181	174	148
Full-time	1,099	1,095	1,088	1,087	1,057	1,055	1,026	1,038	1,061	1,073
Percentage tenured	44.8%	44.2%	44.9%	46.9%	48.5%	52.5%	51.4%	53.5%	53.1%	53.0%
Staff and Administrators with Faculty Rank										
Part-time	227	201	210	206	224	242	260	232	242	263
Full-time	2,843	2,817	2,916	2,954	2,944	2,832	2,889	2,837	2,800	2,792
Total Employees										
Part-time	386	357	388	367	408	389	490	413	416	411
Full-time	3,942	3,912	4,004	4,041	4,001	3,887	3,915	3,875	3,861	3,865
Students per Full-Time Faculty	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.7	16.5	16.1	16.3	15.8	15.6	15.2
Students per Full-Time Staff Member	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8
Average Annual Faculty Salary	\$71,652	\$67,446	\$66,262	\$64,118	\$60,048	\$60,282	\$56,188	\$54,595	\$53,075	\$51,272

Notes: Faculty and staff data are annual averages. Tenure data as of fiscal year-end.

Public colleges and universities should, at a minimum, organize operating information by the identifiable activities presented in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets. Public colleges and universities may organize the information differently if it is not available by identifiable activity or if it would be more meaningful to do so. This illustrative university has chosen to organize the information differently.

Public colleges and universities are not required to present these specific indicators. However, they are indicative of the information presented by colleges and universities and are utilized by the users of their financial reports.

Exhibit E-12

Schedule 12
Bartok State University
Admissions, Enrollment, and Degree Statistics,
Last Ten Academic Years

	Academic Year Beginning in Fall									
	20X4	20X3	20X2	20X1	20X0	20W9	20W8	20W7	20W6	20W5
Admissions—Freshman										
Applications	10,620	11,419	11,315	11,432	10,472	9,501	9,359	8,358	7,956	7,792
Applications accepted	7,287	6,945	5,864	5,976	6,685	6,484	6,458	6,149	6,174	6,217
Accepted as a percentage of applications	68.6%	60.8%	51.8%	52.3%	63.8%	68.2%	69.0%	73.6%	77.6%	79.8%
Students enrolled	3,019	2,767	2,474	2,543	3,034	2,891	2,709	2,589	2,544	2,565
Enrolled as a percentage of accepted	41.4%	39.8%	42.2%	42.6%	45.4%	44.6%	41.9%	42.1%	41.2%	41.3%
SAT scores—total	1,203	1,204	1,205	1,191	1,172	1,158	1,145	1,140	1,128	1,042
Verbal	589	587	587	584	575	569	564	577	557	483
Math	614	617	618	607	597	589	581	563	571	559
State average SAT score—total	986	989	981	974	966	954	951	955	954	844
Enrollment										
Undergraduate and graduate FTE	15,948	15,780	15,620	15,800	16,053	15,685	15,258	15,087	14,978	14,847
Undergraduate and graduate headcount	17,110	17,016	16,876	17,101	17,465	16,982	16,685	16,396	16,526	16,318
Percentage of men	54.8%	54.8%	54.6%	54.6%	53.8%	54.1%	53.2%	53.0%	53.6%	53.8%
Percentage of women	45.2%	45.2%	45.4%	45.4%	46.2%	45.9%	46.8%	47.0%	46.4%	46.2%
Percentage of African-American	6.7%	7.1%	7.1%	7.4%	7.1%	7.3%	6.9%	7.5%	7.6%	7.7%
Percentage of white	78.4%	85.0%	85.0%	85.0%	85.8%	85.5%	86.2%	86.0%	85.9%	86.1%
Percentage of other	14.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.6%	7.1%	7.2%	6.9%	6.5%	6.5%	6.0%
Degrees Granted										
Bachelor's	2,941	3,073	2,973	2,823	2,725	2,565	2,531	2,463	2,530	2,513
Master's	914	805	808	764	887	795	896	910	926	989
Doctoral	122	120	121	121	100	114	116	110	90	125

Comparisons of information with similar entities are not required but can be a valuable enhancement to statistical section schedules.

Public colleges and universities are not required to present these specific indicators. However, they are commonly presented by colleges and universities and are widely utilized by the users of their financial reports.

Source: State SAT scores provided by State Department of Education.

Schedule 13
 Bartok State University
 Schedule of Capital Asset Information,
 Last Three Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>20X5</u>	<u>20X4</u>	<u>20X3</u>
Academic buildings	21	21	21
Net assignable square feet (in thousands)	1,050	636	636
Laboratories (NASF, in thousands)	740	740	740
Libraries	7	7	7
Number of volumes (in thousands)	2,507	N/A	N/A
Administrative and support buildings			
Net assignable square feet (in thousands)	675	675	675
Dormitories ^a	30	29	29
Number of beds	11,925	11,480	11,480
Dining facilities ^a	12	11	11
Average daily customers	37,816	35,988	35,754
Athletic facilities:			
Stadiums and arenas ^b	5	5	5
Practice and intramural fields	45	45	45
Pools	6	6	6
Gymnasiums	3	3	3
Fitness centers ^a	23	22	22
Tennis courts ^c	25	25	30
Racquetball and squash courts	18	18	18
Bowling lanes	24	24	24
Transportation			
Buses	33	N/A	N/A
Other vehicles	175	N/A	N/A
Garages	2	2	2
Parking capacity ^a	8,106	7,856	N/A

N/A = not available.

Notes:

^a The Wealthy Donor Dormitory and dining hall opened in 20X5.

^b Includes Crussem Field (football, soccer, lacrosse, and field hockey), Carr Park (baseball), Carat Diamond (softball), Dinky Rink (hockey), and Anera Arena (basketball).

^c The new dormitory was constructed on land that included five courts.

Public colleges and universities are not *required* to present these specific indicators. They are examples of capital assets commonly owned by colleges and universities.

This illustrative university previously did not present a schedule of capital asset indicators and chose to implement retroactively for the last three years. Governments are *encouraged, but not required*, to implement retroactively. Ultimately, this schedule will include ten years.

[Completely Superseded]

[Completely Superseded]

***Public University Illustrations:
Alternative Formats***

Schedule 2

Bartok State University
Schedules of Changes in Net Assets,
Fiscal Years 20X1 to 20X5
(amounts expressed in thousands)

This presentation of the required changes in net assets information more closely resembles a traditional income statement than the multiple-schedule presentation in Exhibits E-2 through E-5.

	For the Year Ended June 30				
	<u>20X5</u>	<u>20X4</u>	<u>20X3</u>	<u>20X2</u>	<u>20X1</u>
Operating Revenues					
Student tuition and fees (net of scholarship allowances)	\$ 149,405	\$ 131,049	\$ 111,346	\$ 97,269	\$ 85,753
Federal contracts	11,698	12,688	12,537	10,244	8,757
State contracts	35,052	31,451	29,158	19,885	20,090
Local contracts	1,678	1,136	1,319	1,103	837
Nongovernmental contracts	9,800	9,742	10,140	8,656	7,100
Sales and services of educational and other activities	13,646	11,596	9,675	9,481	7,757
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises (net of scholarship allowances)	65,443	63,585	60,049	58,158	59,647
Other operating revenues	14,496	14,263	13,204	12,156	11,310
Total operating revenues	<u>301,218</u>	<u>275,510</u>	<u>247,428</u>	<u>216,952</u>	<u>201,251</u>
Operating Expenses					
Instruction	131,830	121,968	119,546	114,357	107,677
Research	104,580	104,510	101,788	93,953	87,659
Public services	52,772	51,496	57,502	56,508	56,571
Academic support	34,469	28,484	31,367	28,811	22,749
Student services	19,208	18,868	17,842	17,614	15,757
Institutional support	20,721	18,843	18,074	17,287	17,983
Operation and maintenance of plant	33,709	36,211	35,880	28,167	28,529
Scholarships and fellowships	7,727	9,626	9,871	8,682	8,894
Auxiliary enterprises	63,046	61,362	58,269	56,286	59,644
Depreciation	24,474	23,323	22,359	19,158	18,694
Total operating expenses	<u>492,536</u>	<u>474,691</u>	<u>472,498</u>	<u>440,823</u>	<u>424,157</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(191,318)</u>	<u>(199,181)</u>	<u>(225,070)</u>	<u>(223,871)</u>	<u>(222,906)</u>
Nonoperating Revenues/(Expenses)					
State appropriations	126,589	126,020	139,615	155,453	165,918
Federal grants and appropriations	57,776	61,089	61,642	50,750	51,286
Gifts	28,686	24,295	23,232	26,892	30,318
Interest income	5,102	4,916	7,587	7,405	8,048
Endowment income	6,252	6,769	2,563	(1,788)	(439)
Interest on capital debt	(6,743)	(6,794)	(5,321)	(4,300)	(3,979)
Other nonoperating revenues	657	991	1,490	1,423	519
Gains on the sale of land	5,029	—	—	14,016	—
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(553)	(1,205)	(1,094)	(1,396)	(1,226)
Refunds to grantors	(256)	(100)	(335)	(289)	(340)
Total nonoperating revenues/(expenses)	<u>222,539</u>	<u>215,981</u>	<u>229,379</u>	<u>248,166</u>	<u>250,105</u>
Income before other changes in net assets	31,221	16,800	4,309	24,295	27,199
Capital grants and appropriations	15,956	8,111	16,745	14,347	19,041
Permanent endowment additions	6,170	4,004	20	235	79
Transfers to state general fund	(198)	(299)	(549)	(418)	(359)
Total change in net assets	<u>\$ 53,149</u>	<u>\$ 28,616</u>	<u>\$ 20,525</u>	<u>\$ 38,459</u>	<u>\$ 45,960</u>

Note: Due to reporting format and definition changes prescribed by GASB Statement 34, only fiscal years 20X1–20X5 are available.

Schedule 6
 Bartok State University
 Tuition and Fees,
 Last Ten Academic Years

Academic Year Beginning in Fall	Undergraduate ^a		Graduate ^b	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
20X4	\$ 7,840	\$ 16,040	\$ 359	\$ 735
20X3	6,934	14,532	318	666
20X2	5,834	12,932	267	593
20X1	4,490	11,284	206	517
20X0	3,590	9,784	165	448
20W9	3,470	9,456	159	433
20W8	3,344	9,100	153	417
20W7	3,252	8,676	149	398
20W6	3,112	8,316	143	381
20W5	3,112	8,316	143	381

Notes:

^a These amounts are averages for undergraduate first-time, full-time students with an academic year of 24 semester-hours.

^b Per credit-hour.

This exhibit illustrates a revenue rate schedule without comparative information, as presented in Exhibit E-6.

[Completely Superseded]

[Completely Superseded]

Illustrations: Government Engaged Only in Business-type Activities (Airport)

Assumptions: The illustrations depict an airport authority with the following characteristics that affect the information presented in the statistical section:

1. The statistical section is from the authority's fiscal year 20N6 annual financial report.
2. The authority implemented Statement 34 in fiscal year 20N2, but retroactively presents the net assets and changes in net assets schedules to include information dating back a full ten years to 20M7.
3. Governments engaged only in business-type activities do not report government funds, and therefore those schedules are not presented.
4. The authority presents landed weights, square footage, and loading bridge information in its operating indicators schedules, which meets the requirements to present revenue base information. A separate revenue base schedule is not presented.
5. The authority's operating indicators schedules present information about the share of key revenue bases accounted for by its airlines. Consequently, separate schedules of principal payers are not presented.
6. The authority did not begin to issue debt on its own until 20M9. Prior to that year, a county government issued and repaid airport-related debt. As a result, the debt capacity schedules contain information for only the last eight years.
7. The authority does not have general bonded debt and does not present that schedule.
8. As a county-level government, the authority is not required to present overlapping debt information. The authority does, however, present overlapping debt information about the airport-related debt issued by the county government.
9. The authority does not have any overlapping governments that apply rates to its own-source revenue base, and therefore it does not present overlapping rate information.
10. Special-purpose governments have the option of presenting other, more relevant demographic and economic indicators than those specifically required by the Statement. In addition to population, the authority presents information about local colleges and universities.
11. The authority implements the principal employers and capital asset information schedules prospectively. The government employees schedule is implemented retroactively for the last three years.
12. The authority presents optional schedules of revenues per enplaned passenger, cash flows, and higher education enrollment.

Illustrations

- F-1: Net assets and changes in net assets, last ten fiscal years
- F-2: Principal revenue sources and revenues per enplaned passenger, last ten fiscal years (not required)
- F-3: Changes in cash and cash equivalents, last ten fiscal years (not required)
- F-4: Revenue rates, last ten fiscal years
- F-5: Ratios of outstanding debt, debt service, and debt limits, last eight fiscal years. This exhibit combines the outstanding debt and debt limit schedules with optional information about debt service.
- F-6: Pledged revenue coverage, last eight fiscal years
- F-7: Population in the air trade area, calendar years 20L0, 20M0, 20N0, and 20N5
- F-8: Principal employers in the primary air trade area, calendar year 20N5
- F-9: Registered students at colleges and universities in the primary trade area, as of fall 20N5 (not required)
- F-10: Authority employees, last three fiscal years
- F-11: Enplaned passengers, last ten fiscal years
- F-12: Takeoff and landing operations summary, last ten fiscal years
- F-13: Takeoff and landing operations by airline, last ten fiscal years
- F-14: Airline landed weights, last ten fiscal years
- F-15: Primary origin and destination passenger markets, fiscal years 20N5 and 20N6
- F-16: Capital asset information, as of December 20N6

[Completely Superseded]

Exhibit F-1

Schedule 1
Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Net Assets and Changes in Net Assets,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	20M7	20M8	20M9	20N0	20N1	20N2	20N3	20N4	20N5	20N6
Operating revenues										
Airfield	\$ 3,720	\$ 4,606	\$ 4,242	\$ 4,750	\$ 5,670	\$ 5,133	\$ 6,747	\$ 7,019	\$ 8,280	\$ 8,394
Terminal	2,127	2,346	3,297	4,427	5,303	5,042	5,554	6,784	7,297	7,236
Concessions	2,356	2,473	2,618	3,196	3,396	4,233	4,121	4,071	4,008	4,576
Ground transportation	3,260	2,999	3,479	3,913	5,188	7,263	8,798	8,563	9,048	10,223
Other	155	276	538	593	1,367	2,082	2,577	2,682	3,168	3,653
Total operating revenues	11,618	12,700	14,174	16,879	20,924	23,753	27,797	29,119	31,801	34,082
Nonoperating revenues										
Interest income	658	778	3,266	2,613	2,650	2,590	1,746	522	366	375
Passenger facility charges	—	—	10,477	3,093	3,260	4,729	4,514	4,125	3,872	4,379
Improvement charges	—	—	102	46	0	23	276	276	276	276
Total nonoperating revenues	658	778	13,845	5,752	5,910	7,342	6,536	4,923	4,514	5,030
Total Revenues	12,276	13,478	28,019	22,631	26,834	31,095	34,333	34,042	36,315	39,112
Operating expenses										
Salaries and benefits	3,979	4,073	4,314	5,148	6,284	8,208	9,221	9,451	9,938	10,247
Services and supplies	5,519	5,933	5,630	6,082	7,412	8,333	9,558	9,980	11,368	12,346
Depreciation	2,468	3,510	3,553	5,301	8,595	8,873	9,204	10,084	10,618	11,210
Total operating expenses	11,966	13,516	13,497	16,531	22,291	25,414	27,983	29,515	31,924	33,803
Nonoperating expenses										
Capital asset retirement	—	—	—	1,654	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest expense	1,473	1,549	5,091	5,588	7,573	7,493	8,092	7,733	7,780	7,675
Amortization of bond issuance costs	62	61	65	73	100	49	84	83	91	118
Total nonoperating expenses	1,535	1,610	5,156	7,315	7,673	7,542	8,176	7,816	7,871	7,793
Total Expenses	13,501	15,126	18,653	23,846	29,964	32,956	36,159	37,331	39,795	41,596
Capital contributions	5,676	5,687	17,128	38,433	13,253	4,812	5,090	4,202	16,891	7,524
Increase in Net Assets	\$ 4,451	\$ 4,039	\$ 26,493	\$ 37,218	\$ 10,123	\$ 2,951	\$ 3,265	\$ 913	\$ 13,411	\$ 5,040
Net Assets at Year-End										
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 53,103	\$ 57,560	\$ 71,576	\$ 105,310	\$ 114,611	\$ 116,778	\$ 120,973	\$ 120,973	\$ 132,220	\$ 135,120
Restricted	—	—	11,168	13,925	14,485	15,734	15,936	16,302	17,270	17,886
Unrestricted	2,587	2,169	3,478	4,205	4,467	4,001	2,869	3,416	4,611	6,135
Total Net Assets	\$ 55,690	\$ 59,729	\$ 86,222	\$ 123,440	\$ 133,563	\$ 136,513	\$ 139,778	\$ 140,691	\$ 154,101	\$ 159,141

	Fiscal Year									
	20M7	20M8	20M9	20N0	20N1	20N2	20N3	20N4	20N5	20N6
Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority										
Principal Revenue Sources and Revenues per Enplaned Passenger,										
Last Ten Fiscal Years										
<i>(dollars in thousands, except amounts per enplaned passenger)</i>										
Airline revenues	\$ 2,842	\$ 3,311	\$ 3,031	\$ 3,388	\$ 3,529	\$ 2,779	\$ 3,852	\$ 4,421	\$ 5,044	\$ 5,518
Landing fees	187	187	187	175	174	174	175	173	172	173
Landing fee surcharge	—	—	—	358	654	775	791	678	783	805
Apron fees	1,564	1,903	2,836	4,127	4,877	4,440	4,993	5,447	6,035	6,059
Terminal rents	257	261	261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terminal renovations surcharge	93	93	93	190	285	367	328	349	414	377
Loading bridge rentals	4,943	5,755	6,408	8,238	9,519	8,535	10,138	11,068	12,447	12,932
Total airline revenues	40.3%	42.7%	22.9%	36.4%	35.5%	27.5%	29.5%	32.5%	34.3%	33.0%
Percentage of total revenues										
Nonairline revenues										
Parking	3,142	2,886	3,380	3,728	5,006	7,043	8,586	8,343	8,711	10,039
Rental car	1,903	1,981	2,052	2,360	2,412	3,024	2,854	2,768	2,672	2,938
Other	1,630	2,078	2,332	2,553	3,986	5,150	6,220	6,939	7,971	8,173
Total nonairline revenues	6,675	6,945	7,765	8,641	11,405	15,217	17,660	18,050	19,354	21,150
Percentage of total revenues	54.4%	51.5%	27.7%	38.2%	42.5%	48.9%	51.5%	53.0%	53.3%	54.1%
Nonoperating revenues										
Passenger facility charges	—	—	10,477	3,093	3,260	4,729	4,514	4,125	3,872	4,379
Interest	658	778	3,266	2,613	2,650	2,590	1,746	522	366	375
Other	—	—	102	46	0	23	276	276	276	276
Total nonoperating revenues	658	778	13,846	5,752	5,910	7,343	6,535	4,923	4,514	5,030
Percentage of total revenues	5.3%	5.8%	49.4%	25.4%	22.0%	23.6%	19.0%	14.5%	12.4%	12.9%
Total revenues	\$ 12,276	\$ 13,478	\$ 28,018	\$ 22,631	\$ 26,835	\$ 31,095	\$ 34,334	\$ 34,042	\$ 36,315	\$ 39,112
Enplaned passengers (excluding charters)										
	1,034,789	1,013,391	1,065,512	1,137,706	1,175,891	1,442,867	1,517,858	1,476,988	1,435,848	1,556,796
Total revenue per enplaned passenger	\$11.86	\$13.30	\$26.30	\$19.89	\$22.82	\$21.55	\$22.62	\$23.05	\$25.29	\$25.12
Airline revenue per enplaned passenger	\$4.78	\$5.68	\$6.01	\$7.24	\$8.10	\$5.92	\$6.68	\$7.49	\$8.67	\$8.31

This schedule is not required. However, governmental entities may present greater detail when such information helps to meet the objectives set forth in paragraph 6 of the Statement. The ratios of revenue divided by enplaned passengers are indicators reported by some airports.

Schedule 3

**Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents,
Last Ten Fiscal Years**
(dollars in thousands)

This schedule is not required. However, governmental entities may present additional information if it helps to meet the objectives set forth in paragraph 6 of the Statement. Cash flows information is particularly important for business-type activities.

	Fiscal Year									
	20M7	20M8	20M9	20N0	20N1	20N2	20N3	20N4	20N5	20N6
Cash Flows from Operating Activities										
Cash received from providing services	\$ 11,598	\$ 12,200	\$ 14,302	\$ 16,900	\$ 20,728	\$ 24,043	\$ 27,398	\$ 28,907	\$ 30,031	\$ 34,323
Cash paid to suppliers	(9,024)	(8,266)	(8,895)	(11,780)	(12,035)	(14,567)	(17,785)	(18,016)	(20,796)	(21,670)
Cash paid to employees	(614)	(635)	(665)	(731)	(696)	(832)	(953)	(1,053)	(827)	(986)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	1,960	3,299	4,742	4,389	7,996	8,644	8,660	9,838	8,408	11,667
Cash Flows from Investing Activities										
Interest received	596	839	3,009	2,697	2,671	2,611	1,881	524	366	375
Purchase of investments	—	—	(10,319)	—	(1,418)	(4,000)	—	—	(237)	—
Sale of investments	—	—	—	1,996	5,947	3,352	4,000	—	—	237
Interest on passenger facility charges	183	335	198	117	235	325	240	110	68	67
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	779	1,174	(7,112)	4,810	7,435	2,288	6,121	634	197	679
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities										
Purchase of capital assets	(13,431)	(21,861)	(44,262)	(74,916)	(32,881)	(28,471)	(25,242)	(16,700)	(22,846)	(10,963)
Principal payments on bonds	(1,182)	(1,128)	(23,476)	(1,101)	(3,103)	(3,704)	(4,229)	(4,437)	(4,692)	(5,349)
Interest paid	(981)	(1,503)	(5,777)	(5,423)	(7,657)	(7,454)	(8,175)	(7,879)	(7,862)	(7,824)
Proceeds from debt issuance	10,821	11,489	96,305	35,690	2,900	16,875	—	—	8,885	388
Less: Cost of issuance	—	—	(1,322)	(396)	(59)	(306)	—	—	178	(5)
Less: Original issue discount	—	—	(814)	(129)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due from county	2,809	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noise abatement trust funds	—	4	32	22	24	(33)	33	23	25	32
Concession improvement trust funds	—	—	—	—	68	61	71	71	74	83
Improvement charges	—	—	102	46	0	23	276	276	276	276
Capital contributions	3,967	6,008	5,666	49,041	11,690	9,215	6,343	4,044	16,324	8,473
Passenger facility charges	2,607	2,778	2,609	3,124	2,974	3,780	4,129	4,055	3,810	4,039
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	4,610	(3,928)	29,063	5,958	(26,044)	(10,014)	(26,794)	(20,547)	(5,828)	(10,850)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	7,349	545	26,693	15,157	(10,613)	918	(12,013)	(10,075)	2,777	1,496
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	5,819	13,168	13,713	40,406	55,563	44,950	45,868	33,855	23,780	26,557
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 13,168	\$ 13,713	\$ 40,406	\$ 55,563	\$ 44,950	\$ 45,868	\$ 33,855	\$ 23,780	\$ 26,557	\$ 28,053

Exhibit F-4

Schedule 4
Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Revenue Rates,¹
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	<u>20M7</u>	<u>20M8</u>	<u>20M9</u>	<u>20N0</u>	<u>20N1</u>	<u>20N2</u>	<u>20N3</u>	<u>20N4</u>	<u>20N5</u>	<u>20N6</u>
Landing fee (per 1,000 lbs. MGLW)	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.97	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.62	\$ 2.53
Landing fee surcharge (per 1,000 lbs. MGLW)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08
Apron fees (per sq. foot) ²	NAP	NAP	NAP	\$ 0.72	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.18	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.99	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.02
Annual terminal rental rates (per sq. foot)	\$ 29.21	\$ 34.00	\$ 52.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 68.00	\$ 78.99	\$ 75.31	\$ 68.35	\$ 73.58	\$ 78.10
Terminal renovations surcharge (per enplanement) ³	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24	NAP						
Annual loading bridge rental (per bridge) ²	NAP	NAP	NAP	\$ 14,920	\$ 26,588	\$ 28,245	\$ 25,196	\$ 26,824	\$ 34,523	\$ 26,936

Notes: The authority negotiated a new ten-year airline agreement that governed the calculation of rates and fees charged to signatory airlines effective January 1, 20M8. The rates and charges for the first four years are at rates fixed within the agreement. For the last six years, rates and charges are calculated pursuant to formulas set forth in the agreement. NAP = not applicable. MGLW = maximum gross landed weight.

¹ The revenue bases to which these rates are applied and their principal payers can be found in Schedules 11, 13, and 14.

² Fee became effective June 20N0.

³ Temporary surcharge ended in 20M9.

This is an example of a governmental entity applying rates to a revenue base that no overlapping government applies rates to. Consequently, only direct rates are presented. Furthermore, as a regional government, it is encouraged, but not required, to present overlapping rates if they exist.

The illustrative airport applies a variety of fees that together produce the airline revenues presented in Exhibit F-2. Technically, this entity could have reported revenue capacity information only for the most significant of the individual revenue sources; however, presenting all of them likely would be valuable to the users of airport financial reports.

Schedule 5
Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Ratios of Outstanding Debt, Debt Service, and Debt Limits,
Last Eight Fiscal Years¹

If a government does not present personal income or population data in its demographic and economic schedules, it should present the figures in a separate column(s) in this schedule.

	Fiscal Year							
	20M9	20N0	20N1	20N2	20N3	20N4	20N5	20N6
Outstanding Debt per Enplaned Passenger								
Outstanding debt by type (in thousands):								
Revenue bonds	\$ 94,373	\$ 129,344	\$ 122,360	\$ 134,315	\$ 131,719	\$ 128,938	\$ 134,616	\$ 130,949
State facilities authority bonds	—	—	7,837	9,854	9,342	8,817	8,292	8,101
Total outstanding debt	\$ 94,373	\$ 129,344	\$ 130,197	\$ 144,169	\$ 141,061	\$ 137,755	\$ 142,908	\$ 139,050
Outstanding debt per enplaned passenger	\$ 89	\$ 114	\$ 111	\$ 100	\$ 93	\$ 93	\$ 100	\$ 89
County debt issued for airport ²	\$ 16,414	\$ 15,323	\$ 14,209	\$ 13,101	\$ 11,981	\$ 10,806	\$ 9,668	\$ 8,560
Total outstanding debt per enplaned passenger	\$ 104	\$ 127	\$ 123	\$ 109	\$ 101	\$ 101	\$ 106	\$ 95
Debt Service (in thousands)								
Principal	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,030	\$ 2,648	\$ 3,167	\$ 3,364	\$ 3,620	\$ 4,305
Interest ³	4,070	5,432	6,832	6,793	7,487	7,296	7,361	7,385
Total debt service	\$ 4,070	\$ 5,432	\$ 8,862	\$ 9,441	\$ 10,654	\$ 10,660	\$ 10,981	\$ 11,690
Ratio of debt service to total expenses	21.82%	22.78%	29.58%	28.65%	29.46%	28.55%	27.59%	28.10%
Net Debt Service per Enplaned Passenger								
Net debt service ⁴ (in thousands)	\$ 770	\$ 2,422	\$ 6,006	\$ 6,233	\$ 6,551	\$ 6,291	\$ 6,817	\$ 7,812
Net debt service per enplaned passenger	\$ 0.72	\$ 2.13	\$ 5.11	\$ 4.32	\$ 4.32	\$ 4.26	\$ 4.75	\$ 5.02
Debt Limit Information								
Debt limit ⁵ (in thousands)	\$ 175,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 285,000
Debt applicable to the limit (in thousands)	94,373	129,344	130,197	144,169	141,061	137,755	142,908	139,050
Debt margin (in thousands)	\$ 80,627	\$ 45,656	\$ 44,803	\$ 30,831	\$ 33,939	\$ 37,245	\$ 32,092	\$ 145,950
Debt margin as a percentage of the debt limit	46.1%	26.1%	25.6%	17.6%	19.4%	21.3%	18.3%	51.2%
Debt limit per enplaned passenger	\$ 164	\$ 154	\$ 149	\$ 121	\$ 115	\$ 118	\$ 122	\$ 183

Notes: No debt-to-personal-income ratio is shown because personal income information is not available for the airport's trade area.

¹ The airport was established as an authority and issued revenue bonds for the first time in 20M9. Previously, the county issued and repaid debt on behalf of the airport.

² The county, not the authority, repays these bonds.

³ Interest does not include capitalized interest or interest paid from bond proceeds.

⁴ Total debt service, less interest paid from bond proceeds and the portion of debt service subsidized by the State Facilities Authority.

⁵ The debt limit imposed by the state law creating the authority was increased in 20N6. The limit is a flat amount, rather than the result of a required calculation.

This schedule combines multiple requirements of the Statement (ratios of outstanding debt and debt limitation information) with related, but optional, information. This illustrative entity elects to use the option to compute per capita debt with a denominator other than resident population.

Exhibit F-6

Schedule 6
Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Pledged Revenue Coverage,
Last Eight Fiscal Years¹
(dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Year							
	20M9	20N0	20N1	20N2	20N3	20N4	20N5	20N6
Net Revenues								
Operating revenues	\$ 14,174	\$ 16,880	\$ 20,923	\$ 23,753	\$ 27,797	\$ 29,119	\$ 31,801	\$ 34,092
Interest income	3,266	2,613	2,650	2,590	1,746	522	366	375
Improvement charges	102	46	0	23	276	276	276	276
State facilities authority subsidy	—	—	2,875	3,317	4,420	4,671	4,453	4,147
Gross revenues	17,542	19,539	26,448	29,683	34,239	34,588	36,896	38,890
Less: Operating expenses, less depreciation	(9,944)	(11,230)	(13,695)	(16,541)	(18,779)	(19,431)	(21,306)	(22,593)
Net Revenues	\$ 7,598	\$ 8,309	\$ 12,753	\$ 13,142	\$ 15,460	\$ 15,157	\$ 15,590	\$ 16,297
Debt Service								
Principal	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,030	\$ 2,648	\$ 3,167	\$ 3,364	\$ 3,620	\$ 4,305
Interest ²	4,070	5,432	6,832	6,793	7,487	7,296	7,361	7,385
Total Debt Service	\$ 4,070	\$ 5,432	\$ 8,862	\$ 9,441	\$ 10,654	\$ 10,660	\$ 10,981	\$ 11,690
Debt Service Coverage³	1.87	1.53	1.44	1.39	1.45	1.42	1.42	1.39

Notes:

¹ The airport was established as an authority and issued revenue bonds for the first time in 20M9. Previously, the county issued and repaid debt on behalf of the airport.

² Interest does not include capitalized interest or interest paid from bond proceeds.

³ Does not include amounts held in bond reserve accounts as follows: \$ 8,293 \$ 10,740 \$ 11,260 \$ 12,424 \$ 12,424 \$ 12,424 \$ 12,424 \$ 12,938 \$ 12,977

The Statement requires that this schedule present all non-general obligation long-term debt backed by pledged revenues. The coverage calculations presented in this schedule may differ from those required by specific bond indentures.

If the nature of the revenue pledged to repay each type of debt is not sufficiently clear from the column headings, governments should provide an explanation on the face of the schedule.

[Completely Superseded]

Exhibit F-7

Schedule 7

**Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Population in the Air Trade Area,
Calendar Years 20L0, 20M0, 20N0, and 20N5**

For a regional entity spanning multiple jurisdictions, it may not be possible or practical to present the required demographic and economic information. This schedule illustrates one of the required statistics—population—for each of the covered jurisdictions, but not for each of the last ten years. The illustrative entity presents the most recent year available and the last three decennial censuses.

	20L0	20M0	20N0	20N5	Percentage Change		
					20L0– 20M0	20M0– 20N0	20N0– 20N5
PRIMARY TRADE AREA							
State of Accountancy							
Assessment County	53,439	51,981	49,708	49,371	(2.7)%	(4.4)%	(0.7)%
Authoritative County	285,909	292,594	294,565	297,845	2.4	0.7	1.1
Compensation County	59,487	62,982	63,094	63,405	5.9	0.2	0.5
Deposit County	55,153	54,191	55,073	55,206	(1.7)	1.6	0.2
Depreciation County	153,759	181,276	200,635	209,818	17.9	10.7	4.6
Entity County	54,795	59,330	61,042	61,872	8.3	2.9	1.4
Leases County	54,854	59,209	63,303	64,715	7.9	6.9	2.2
Pension County	40,861	44,739	48,195	48,865	9.5	7.7	1.4
Refunding County	151,966	154,429	152,538	154,007	1.6	(1.2)	1.0
Risk Pool County	29,710	31,859	31,582	31,685	7.2	(0.9)	0.3
Trust County	149,946	149,285	146,555	147,289	(0.4)	(1.8)	0.5
State of Reporting							
Postclosure County	145,170	139,352	134,953	133,310	(4.0)	(3.2)	(1.2)
State of Auditing							
Omnibus County	33,470	35,845	36,994	37,178	7.1	3.2	0.5
PRIMARY TRADE AREA	1,268,519	1,317,072	1,338,237	1,354,566	3.8	1.6	1.2
SECONDARY TRADE AREA							
State of Accountancy							
Benefit County	36,176	37,152	38,851	38,992	2.7	4.6	0.4
Deferral County	5,034	5,279	5,379	5,278	4.9	1.9	(1.9)
Disclosure County	158,158	165,304	177,749	181,111	4.5	7.5	1.9
Escheat County	46,824	47,225	48,055	47,226	0.9	1.8	(1.7)
Exchange County	59,075	60,517	61,676	62,196	2.4	1.9	0.8
Lending County	245,055	259,462	280,150	290,885	5.9	8.0	3.8
Nonexchange County	66,174	65,797	64,427	63,704	(0.6)	(2.1)	(1.1)
State of Reporting							
Component County	156,769	174,092	182,193	187,801	11.1	4.7	3.1
State of Auditing							
Impairment County	443,018	456,310	456,228	461,190	3.0	0.0	1.1
Investment County	64,317	70,092	71,535	72,204	9.0	2.1	0.9
Statistical County	138,813	146,568	152,251	155,101	5.6	3.9	1.9
State of Actuary							
Healthcare County	36,933	41,588	44,216	44,379	12.6	6.3	0.4
Opeb County	29,406	32,953	35,974	36,835	12.1	9.2	2.4
Postemployment County	58,347	62,142	63,400	63,504	6.5	2.0	0.2
Termination County	51,030	54,055	57,418	57,895	5.9	6.2	0.8
SECONDARY TRADE AREA	1,595,129	1,678,536	1,739,502	1,829,600	5.2	3.6	5.2
TOTAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TRADE AREA POPULATION							
	2,863,648	2,995,608	3,077,739	3,184,166	4.6%	2.7%	3.5%
State of Accountancy	17,558,165	17,990,445	18,976,457	19,212,425	2.5%	5.5%	1.2%
United States	22,654,200	248,709,873	281,421,906	290,788,976	9.8%	13.2%	3.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Schedule 8

Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Principal Employers in the Primary Air Trade Area,
Calendar Year 20N5

<u>Employer</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Full-time Employment</u>		<u>Product or Service</u>
		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Employment</u>	
State of Accountancy	Authoritative	30,762	4.8%	State Government
Specific Power	Trust	9,000	1.4	Turbines, Industrial Machinery
Federal Government	Authoritative	8,092	1.3	U.S. Government Offices
Authoritative Medical Center	Authoritative	5,269	0.8	Healthcare
St. Bill's Health Services	Authoritative	3,076	0.5	Healthcare
Good Communications	Authoritative	3,000	0.5	Telecommunications Services
Authoritative County	Authoritative	2,995	0.5	County Government
Subs to Go	Trust	2,650	0.4	Naval Nuclear Propulsion
Gollum Corporation	Trust	2,473	0.4	Retail Grocery
Southeast-Northwest Health	Refunding	2,460	0.4	Healthcare
Hilton Sisters	Refunding	2,100	0.3	Retail Food & Drugs
Trips Falls Hospital	Leases	1,934	0.3	Healthcare
Depreciation School District	Depreciation	1,750	0.3	K-12 Education
Refunding Polytechnic Institute	Refunding	1,708	0.3	Research University
The Money Place	Authoritative	1,700	0.3	Bank
Authoritative School District	Authoritative	1,696	0.3	K-12 Education
Accountancy Green Buckler	Authoritative	1,668	0.3	Healthcare
City of Trust School District	Trust	1,600	0.3	K-12 Education
Refunding County	Refunding	1,600	0.3	County Government
Mullett Power Corp.	Authoritative	1,575	0.2	Electric and Gas Utility
Trust County	Trust	1,500	0.2	County Government
North School District	Authoritative	1,500	0.2	K-12 Education
City of Authoritative	Authoritative	1,493	0.2	City Government
Unfrozen Ice Cream Co., Inc.	Depreciation	1,468	0.2	Dairy Products
Willis Hospital	Trust	1,237	0.2	Healthcare
City of Depreciation School District	Depreciation	1,200	0.2	K-12 Education
Central School District	Authoritative	1,138	0.2	K-12 Education
Slow Financial Group Inc.	Authoritative	1,101	0.2	Financial Services
South School District	Authoritative	1,100	0.2	K-12 Education
Depreciation County	Depreciation	1,100	0.2	County Government
City of Shoulder School District	Refunding	1,100	0.2	K-12 Education
County Field Insurance Co.	Depreciation	1,060	0.2	Insurance
Sniffles Health Systems	Refunding	1,055	0.2	Healthcare

Source: District Business Review and Book of Lists, June 20N6.

Provisions of the Statement that require information not previously presented may be implemented prospectively, although retroactive implementation is *encouraged*. This schedule should include the ten largest employers, unless fewer are required to reach 50 percent of total employment; however, more may be presented at the government's discretion.

Schedule 9
Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Registered Students at Colleges and Universities
In the Primary Trade Area,
As of Fall 20N5

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Registered Students</u>	<u>Status</u>
Expostfacto College	Authoritative	22,863	Private
University of Authoritative	Authoritative	17,318	Public
Accountancy State College	Authoritative	16,441	Public
Howgreenismy Valley Comm. College	Refunding	11,500	Public
Refunding Polytechnic Institute	Refunding	6,456	Private
College of Saint Bill	Authoritative	4,643	Private
Trust Comm. College	Trust	3,889	Public
Himalayas Comm. College	Leases	3,560	Public
Fancy College	Authoritative	3,383	Private
Parsley College	Refunding	2,749	Private
Slipless College	Depreciation	2,466	Private
Confederate College	Trust	2,147	Private
Bills College	Postclosure, Reporting	2,080	Private
Deposit-Assessment Comm. College	Deposit/Assessment	2,010	Public
Compensation-Pension Comm. College	Compensation/Pension	1,850	Public
Reporting College of Liberal Arts	Postclosure, Reporting	1,400	Public
Joey College	Authoritative	975	Private
Authoritative College of Retail	Authoritative	888	Private
Authoritative Law School	Authoritative	821	Private
Parker Brothers College for Gaming	Authoritative	738	Private
Authoritative Medical College	Authoritative	675	Private
Omnibus College	Omnibus, Auditing	621	Private
College of Postclosure	Postclosure, Reporting	360	Private
South Auditing College	Omnibus, Auditing	500	Public
Big Business Institute	Authoritative	441	Private
Stern School of Radio and Television	Authoritative	200	Private
Hospital School of Nursing	Authoritative	111	Private

Source: State Department of Higher Education.

This schedule is not required. It is an example of the kind of alternative demographic and economic information that a governmental entity might provide.

[Completely Superseded]

Exhibit F-10

**Schedule 10
Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Authority Employees,
Last Three Fiscal Years**

	Full-time-Equivalent Employees as of Fiscal Year-End		
	<u>20N6</u>	<u>20N5</u>	<u>20N4</u>
Airfield	29.0	27.0	29.0
Control tower	2.0	2.0	2.0
Terminal	12.0	12.0	11.0
Loading bridges	2.0	2.0	3.0
Janitorial	33.5	33.5	32.0
Parking	37.5	39.5	43.0
Shuttle buses	14.0	14.0	15.0
Landside operations	1.0	1.0	^b
Aircraft rescues and firefighting	20.0	20.0	20.0
Airport operations	17.0	15.0	15.0
Vehicles and equipment	11.0	10.0	11.0
Administration	<u>35.0</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>35.0</u>
Total Employees	<u>214.0</u>	<u>210.0</u>	<u>216.0</u>

Notes:

^a A full-time employee is scheduled to work 2,088 hours per year (including vacation and sick leave). Full-time-equivalent employment is calculated by dividing total labor hours by 2,088.

^b Previously under airfield.

Governments are *encouraged, but not required*, to implement new information retroactively. This government chose to do so for three years and will implement the remainder of the ten-year trend prospectively.

Schedule 11
Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Enplaned Passengers,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Airports are not required to present these specific indicators. However, they are indicative of what airports present and are utilized by the users of their financial reports.

Airline	Fiscal Year									
	20M6	20M5	20M4	20M3	20M2	20M1	20M0	20M9	20M8	20M7
			Share of Total 20M5							
	Share of Total 20M6									
Southwest Airlines	350,941	349,981	24.3%	317,734	204,699	—	—	—	—	—
US Airways	276,933	279,497	19.4	405,904	396,524	375,130	375,719	341,797	322,653	368,283
Delta Airlines	226,913	183,102	12.7	185,306	237,359	238,417	196,601	174,645	150,998	118,846
Northwest Airlines	108,287	112,686	7.8	112,747	110,270	86,383	79,966	83,480	80,778	75,624
Continental Connection (Commutair)	95,545	85,493	5.9	71,212	1,984	—	—	—	—	—
Continental	93,692	82,988	5.8	77,487	67,436	62,245	67,575	56,815	55,458	47,095
United Airlines	75,655	94,965	6.6	70,086	84,309	80,417	86,276	78,203	76,618	85,348
American Eagle	68,899	61,590	4.3	41,778	41,495	48,696	35,454	39,110	35,063	33,360
United Express (Air Wisconsin)	43,991	7,675	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Express (Trans States)	38,461	1,158	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Express (Pinnacle)	37,576	23,521	1.6	2,311	—	—	—	—	—	—
US Airways Express (Colgan Air)	27,361	23,261	1.6	10,153	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independence Air	26,522	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Express (Atlantic Coast)	26,423	58,409	4.1	59,872	50,901	28,224	19,875	13,739	12,318	11,683
US Airways Express (Mesa)	11,675	703	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Express (Chautaugua)	11,545	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comair	10,799	22,583	1.6	18,023	10,243	—	—	—	—	8,736
US Airways Express (Trans States)	9,692	4,526	0.3	2,912	—	—	—	—	—	—
US Airways Express (PSA)	7,275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Air Canada	6,598	6,322	0.4	9,514	9,475	5,868	—	—	—	—
US Airways Express (Piedmont)	1,004	3,241	0.2	4,852	18,771	2,430	—	—	—	—
US Airways Express (Chautaugua)	939	8,431	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US Airways Express (Allegheny)	70	20,573	1.4	58,815	77,097	76,214	72,134	75,762	76,284	51,654
US Airways Express (Midway)	—	2,939	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delta Connection (Atlantic Coast)	—	2,204	0.2	7,210	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Airlines	—	—	—	83,724	98,423	93,034	97,378	89,274	85,196	106,584
US Airways Express (Potomac)	—	—	—	5,177	—	—	—	—	—	—
US Airways Express (Commutair)	—	—	—	—	39,600	53,715	58,977	56,760	58,692	70,724
Trans States Airlines	—	—	—	—	1,912	13,896	7,679	—	—	—
Shuttle America	—	—	—	—	3,882	10,241	—	—	—	—
Business Express	—	—	—	—	—	8,774	21,129	20,867	29,723	40,386
AirTran Airways	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,866	35,060	29,288	16,409
Trans International Express	—	—	—	—	—	595	77	—	—	—
Downcast Express	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	342	107
Subtotal	1,556,796	1,435,848	99.9	1,476,988	1,517,858	1,175,981	1,137,706	1,065,512	1,013,391	1,034,789
Charters	1,860	1,539	0.1	2,353	3,186	2,623	4,652	7,394	5,645	5,675
Total	1,558,656	1,437,387	100.0%	1,479,341	1,521,044	1,178,604	1,142,358	1,072,906	1,019,036	1,040,464

Percentage distribution ratios can be a useful complement to the information in statistical section schedules, but they are not required.

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 12
Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Takeoff and Landing Operations Summary,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Majors/ Nationals	Regionals/ Commuters	General Aviation	Cargo	Air Taxi	Military	Total
20M7	21,165	53,926	47,554	3,096	8,283	6,842	140,866
20M8	22,306	48,759	41,581	3,264	12,899	5,336	134,145
20M9	22,936	44,394	44,245	2,802	12,753	4,452	131,582
20N0	22,309	44,972	54,139	8,104	12,587	5,080	147,191
20N1	22,830	45,542	59,263	10,442	13,345	5,142	156,564
20N2	26,750	40,054	56,356	9,906	14,858	5,220	153,144
20N3	25,481	53,712	47,752	11,930	12,474	5,319	156,668
20N4	24,606	53,794	45,815	9,922	11,461	4,869	150,467
20N5	25,527	49,552	42,800	9,152	11,851	4,771	143,653
20N6	26,884	54,852	34,006	9,394	9,021	5,818	139,975

Average							
Annual							
Change	1.03%	1.00%	(3.66)%	13.13%	0.95%	(1.79%)	(0.07%)

Airports are not required to present these specific indicators. However, they are indicative of what airports present and are utilized by the users of their financial reports.

Exhibit F-13

Schedule 13
Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Takeoff and Landing Operations by Airline or Cargo Carrier,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Airports are not required to present these specific indicators. However, they are indicative of what airports present and are utilized by the users of their financial reports.

Airline	Fiscal Year												
	20N6	20N5	20N4	20N3	20N2	20N1	20N0	20M9	20M8	20M7			
		Share of Total 20N6	Share of Total 20N5										
Continental Connection (Commutair)	29,094	31.9%	28,152	33.4%	26,864	20,186	1,138	—	—	—	—	—	—
US Airways	7,296	8.0	6,806	8.1	7,836	9,560	9,838	10,230	9,754	9,418	9,456	10,836	—
Southwest Airlines	7,018	7.7	6,922	8.2	6,938	6,872	4,566	—	—	—	—	—	—
US Airways Express (Colgan)	6,356	7.0	5,976	7.1	2,628	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continental	4,940	5.4	4,440	5.3	4,820	4,896	4,526	4,756	5,584	5,668	5,880	4,598	—
Delta Airlines	4,504	4.9	3,488	4.1	3,558	3,560	4,762	5,652	5,628	5,726	5,700	5,032	—
American Eagle	3,434	3.8	3,425	4.1	3,274	4,812	7,026	5,894	3,550	3,664	3,671	3,806	—
Northwest Airlines	2,842	3.1	2,848	3.4	2,846	3,080	3,318	2,672	2,494	2,660	2,718	2,656	—
United Express (Trans States)	2,408	2.6	62	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independence Air	2,162	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Airlink (Pinnacle)	2,142	2.4	1,190	1.4	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Express (Air Wisconsin)	1,788	2.0	410	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Airlines	1,712	1.9	1,988	2.4	1,512	2,012	2,078	2,102	2,154	2,130	2,166	2,430	—
Air Canada	1,568	1.7	1,472	1.7	2,350	2,440	1,384	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Express (Atlantic Coast)	1,380	1.5	3,632	4.3	3,568	4,156	4,076	3,218	2,752	2,510	2,516	2,564	—
US Airways Express (Mesa)	784	0.9	32	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US Airways Express (Trans States)	530	0.6	224	0.3	—	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Express (Chautauqua)	524	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US Airways Express (PSA)	494	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comair	374	0.4	768	0.9	732	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	592
US Airways Express (Chautauqua)	210	0.2	444	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US Airways Express (Piedmont)	88	0.1	316	0.4	530	1,494	214	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charters	78	0.1	50	0.1	100	69	66	58	93	88	42	55	—
US Airways Express (Allegheny)	10	0.0	2,156	2.6	8,344	12,252	9,278	8,510	8,938	9,774	9,790	6,206	—
Delta Connection (Atlantic Coast)	—	—	188	0.2	554	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US Airways Express (Midway)	—	—	90	0.1	1,816	2,304	2,122	2,116	2,186	2,188	2,220	2,686	—
American Airlines	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US Airways Express (Potomac)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US Airways Express (Commutair)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shuttle America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trans States Airlines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business Express	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trans International Express	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AirTran Airways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downeast Express	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	81,736	89.7	75,079	89.2	78,400	79,193	66,804	68,372	67,281	67,330	71,065	75,091	—

Schedule 15
Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Primary Origin and Destination Passenger Markets,
Fiscal Years 20N5 and 20N6

20N6				20N5			
Rank	Market	Trip Length ¹	Total O&D Passengers	Rank	Market	Trip Length ¹	Total O&D Passengers
1	Orlando	MH	241,641	1	Orlando	MH	223,180
2	Baltimore	SH	217,990	2	Baltimore	SH	216,260
3	Southeast Florida ²	MH	167,470	3	Southeast Florida ²	MH	162,340
4	Southwest Florida ³	MH	128,900	4	Chicago	MH	117,480
5	Chicago	MH	117,460	5	Southwest Florida ³	MH	118,440
6	Las Vegas	LH	100,390	6	Las Vegas	LH	100,920
7	Atlanta	MH	86,270	7	Atlanta	MH	75,030
8	Washington, DC ⁴	SH	85,090	8	Los Angeles	LH	74,330
9	Los Angeles	LH	73,330	9	Washington, DC ⁴	SH	70,120
10	Phoenix	LH	60,820	10	Buffalo	SH	63,890
11	Raleigh/Durham	SH	57,060	11	Phoenix	LH	62,220
12	Denver	MH	53,030	12	Raleigh/Durham	SH	55,130
13	San Diego	LH	46,670	13	San Diego	LH	46,190
14	Buffalo	SH	43,760	14	Denver	MH	45,600
15	Minneapolis	MH	40,580	15	Buffalo	SH	44,020
16	Seattle/Tacoma	LH	40,150	16	Pittsburgh	SH	38,110
17	Houston	MH	39,960	17	Seattle/Tacoma	LH	37,710
18	Dallas/Fort Worth	MH	35,460	18	Dallas/Fort Worth	MH	37,370
19	Detroit	SH	35,270	19	Houston	SH	37,070
20	Jacksonville	MH	34,380	20	Minneapolis	MH	34,920

Source: O&D Passenger Survey of Airline Passenger Traffic, U.S. Department of Transportation, Databank 12.

Notes:

¹ SH = Short Haul = 0 to 600 miles. MH = Medium Haul = 601 to 1,800 miles. LH = Long Haul = over 1,800 miles.

² Includes Fort Lauderdale, Miami, and West Palm Beach.

³ Includes Fort Myers and Tampa.

⁴ Includes National and Dulles.

Airports are not required to present these specific indicators. However, they are indicative of what airports present and are utilized by the users of their financial reports.

Schedule 16
Aire O'Plaine Airport Authority
Capital Asset Information
As of December 20N6

Location:	7 miles northwest of downtown Authoritative City, the capital of the State of Accountancy		
Area:	1,043 acres		
Elevation:	285 ft.		
Airport Code:	AOP		
Runways:	1/19	North/South	7,200 × 150 ft. ILS / VOR / GPS
	10/28	East/West	7,200 × 130 ft. VOR / GPS
Terminal:	Airlines	90,205	sq. ft.
	Tenants	46,491	sq. ft.
	Public/common	99,240	sq. ft.
	Mechanical	<u>49,391</u>	sq. ft.
	Total	285,327	sq. ft.
	Number of passenger gates	21	
	Number of loading bridges	15	
	Number of concessionaires in terminal	7	
	Number of rental car agencies in terminal	5	
Apron:	Commercial Airlines	792,315	sq. ft.
	Cargo Airlines	181,730	sq. ft.
	FBO	640,000	sq. ft.
Parking:	Spaces assigned:	Garage	1,907
		Short-term	316
		Long-term	819
		Economy	2,400
		Rental cars	307
		Employees	<u>514</u>
		Total	6,263
Cargo:	Air Cargo Building	50,500	sq. ft.
	U.S. Post Office	5,595	sq. ft.
International:	Customs / Immigration Federal Inspection Service Facility		
Tower:	TRACON 24 / 7 - 365		
FBOs:	Aircraft Service International Group (ASIG) and U.S. Airports		

FBO = fixed base operator.

Provisions of the Statement that require information not previously presented may be implemented prospectively, although retroactive implementation is *encouraged*. This illustrative airport authority has chosen to implement this schedule prospectively.

[Completely Superseded]

[Completely Superseded]

Illustrations: Government Engaged Only in Business-type Activities (Water and Sewer)

Assumptions: The illustrations depict a water and sewer authority with the following characteristics that affect the information presented in the statistical section:

1. The statistical section is from the authority's fiscal year 20Y4 annual financial report.
2. The authority implemented Statement 34 in fiscal year 20Y1. However, the net assets and changes in net assets schedules retroactively include information for a full ten years.
3. The authority presents an optional schedule of capital contributions by source.
4. Governments engaged only in business-type activities do not report government funds, and therefore those schedules are not presented.
5. The authority presents information in its revenue base schedules that also meets the requirements to present operating indicators. These indicators are not repeated in a separate schedule.
6. The authority does not have any overlapping governments that apply rates to its revenue base, and therefore it does not present an overlapping rate schedule.
7. As a county-level government, the authority is encouraged, but not required, to present overlapping debt information. It does not present this schedule.
8. The authority does not have general bonded debt and does not present that schedule.

Illustrations

- G-1: Net assets by component, last ten fiscal years
- G-2: Changes in net assets, last ten fiscal years
- G-3: Operating revenues by source, last ten fiscal years
- G-4: Operating expenses, last ten fiscal years
- G-5: Nonoperating revenues and expenses, last ten fiscal years
- G-6: Annual capital contributions by source, last ten fiscal years (not required)
- G-7: Water produced and consumed and wastewater treated, last ten fiscal years
- G-8: Annual tap sales, last ten fiscal years
- G-9: Number of water and sewer customers by type, last ten fiscal years
- G-10: Water and sewer rates, last ten fiscal years
- G-11: Ten largest customers, current year and nine years ago
- G-12: Ratios of outstanding debt by type, last ten fiscal years
- G-13: Pledged-revenue coverage, last ten fiscal years
- G-14: Demographic and economic statistics, last ten calendar years
- G-15: Construction permits and value of new construction, last ten calendar years
- G-16: Principal employers, current year and nine years ago
- G-17: Number of employees, last ten fiscal years
- G-18: Operating and capital indicators, last ten fiscal years

[Completely Superseded]

Exhibit G-1

Schedule 1
 Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
 Net Assets by Component,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year				
	<u>20X5</u>	<u>20X6</u>	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>
Primary government					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 51,313,841	\$ 57,015,379	\$ 63,350,421	\$ 70,389,356	\$ 78,210,396
Restricted	12,551,246	9,933,913	8,005,202	5,799,881	4,500,000
Unrestricted	8,255,912	7,862,773	7,488,355	8,320,394	9,244,882
Total primary government net assets	<u>\$ 72,120,998</u>	<u>\$ 74,812,065</u>	<u>\$ 78,843,978</u>	<u>\$ 84,509,631</u>	<u>\$ 91,955,278</u>
	Fiscal Year				
	<u>20Y0</u>	<u>20Y1</u>	<u>20Y2</u>	<u>20Y3</u>	<u>20Y4</u>
Primary government					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 89,119,795	\$ 99,144,136	\$ 115,165,297	\$ 131,070,498	\$ 153,291,397
Restricted	3,652,038	1,902,840	2,339,485	6,410,509	7,966,331
Unrestricted	9,914,529	10,003,307	7,495,472	4,654,430	5,839,642
Total primary government net assets	<u>\$ 102,686,362</u>	<u>\$ 111,050,283</u>	<u>\$ 125,000,254</u>	<u>\$ 142,135,437</u>	<u>\$ 167,097,370</u>

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34.

Exhibit G-2

Schedule 2
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Changes in Net Assets,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Income	Total		Income/(Loss) before Capital Contributions	Capital Contributions ^a	Change in Net Assets
				Nonoperating Revenues/(Expenses)	Operating Income			
20X5	\$ 12,402,668	\$ 10,164,703	\$ 2,237,965	\$ (1,177,266)	\$	\$ 1,060,699	\$ 3,049,953	\$ 4,110,652
20X6	11,213,256	10,459,191	754,065	(1,153,721)		(399,656)	3,090,722	2,691,066
20X7	12,484,359	10,396,442	2,087,917	(1,201,292)		886,625	3,145,288	4,031,913
20X8	14,012,179	11,287,077	2,725,102	(1,225,809)		1,499,293	4,166,360	5,665,653
20X9	15,201,826	12,745,623	2,456,203	(1,250,825)		1,205,378	6,250,269	7,455,647
20Y0	17,157,059	15,118,749	2,038,310	(1,306,099)		732,211	9,998,873	10,731,084
20Y1	17,401,352	17,019,698	381,654	(1,908,443)		(1,526,789)	9,890,710	8,363,921
20Y2	18,204,610	16,713,461	1,491,149	(2,954,158)		(1,463,009)	15,412,980	13,949,971
20Y3	19,077,271	18,412,273	664,998	(2,354,539)		(1,689,541)	18,824,724	17,135,183
20Y4	21,289,809	20,000,395	1,289,414	(2,265,934)		(976,520)	25,938,453	24,961,933

Note: ^a Rapid growth in construction activity accounts for the increases in contributed infrastructure in the last three years. See Schedules 6 and 15.

As long as the required information is presented, governments may choose to present it in the format they believe will be most effective. This illustrative government has summarized the changes in net assets here, and presents detailed expenses, revenues, and contributions in Exhibits G-3 to G-5. *This schedule alone would not be sufficient to meet the level of detail requirements of paragraph 10a.* Alternative formats can be found in Exhibits A-3, D-2, D-3, and F-1.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are encouraged to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34.

Exhibit G-3

Schedule 3
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Operating Revenues by Source,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Water Revenue	Sewer Revenue	Stormwater Revenue ^a	Penalties & Fees ^b	Recreational Complex	Miscellaneous ^c	Total
20X5	\$ 9,075,575	\$ 2,819,080	\$ —	\$ 392,772	\$ 19,555	\$ 95,686	\$ 12,402,668
20X6	8,430,648	2,340,068	—	368,528	25,986	48,026	11,213,256
20X7	9,196,227	2,780,978	—	431,727	17,479	57,948	12,484,359
20X8	10,289,273	3,143,993	—	490,094	18,103	70,716	14,012,179
20X9	11,228,757	3,363,616	—	497,645	19,384	92,424	15,201,826
20Y0	12,543,185	3,915,421	—	594,480	20,392	83,581	17,157,059
20Y1	12,300,875	4,365,071	—	607,107	18,432	109,867	17,401,352
20Y2	12,093,726	4,717,403	—	722,841	20,687	649,953	18,204,610
20Y3	12,773,027	4,854,968	132,105	781,117	16,267	519,787	19,077,271
20Y4	13,718,501	5,516,765	532,494	851,265	18,147	652,637	21,289,809

Notes: Water and sewer tap fees are shown in Schedule 5.

^a Stormwater includes soil and erosion control fees, fines, and management fees, which were implemented in mid-20Y3.

^b Penalties and fees include inspection fees, cut-off charges, and penalties.

^c Miscellaneous income includes sales of material and supplies and miscellaneous revenues. The increase in 20Y2 reflects the authority's expanded efforts to market materials and supplies to customers.

This schedule, together with the schedules in Exhibits G-2, G-4, and G-5, meets the requirements to present changes in net assets information for a government engaging only in business-type activities.

Exhibit G-4

Schedule 4
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Operating Expenses,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Employment Costs ^a		Repairs and Maintenance	Supplies and Materials ^b	Utilities	Water/Sewer Services Purchases ^c	Administration Cost	Subtotal, Expenses before Depreciation	Depreciation	Total Operating Expenses
	Water	Sewer								
20X5	\$ 2,581,123	\$ 1,037,950	\$ 948,826	\$ 287,728	\$ 962,087	\$ 240,442	\$ 836,338	\$ 6,894,494	\$ 3,270,209	\$ 10,164,703
20X6	2,712,275	1,090,690	832,043	286,622	883,936	751,139	790,981	7,347,686	3,111,505	10,459,191
20X7	2,873,777	1,155,636	820,571	302,918	923,317	133,447	756,478	6,966,144	3,430,298	10,396,442
20X8	2,888,569	1,161,584	850,214	326,434	1,028,089	506,068	929,007	7,689,965	3,597,112	11,287,077
20X9	3,307,528	1,330,061	978,369	344,184	1,095,731	823,091	1,035,975	8,914,939	3,830,684	12,745,623
20Y0	4,310,176	1,733,256	1,090,621	371,327	1,185,302	1,089,547	1,236,860	11,017,089	4,101,660	15,118,749
20Y1	4,727,230	1,900,967	1,153,474	427,768	1,339,945	431,458	1,468,088	11,448,930	5,570,768	17,019,698
20Y2	4,764,618	1,916,002	1,084,148	372,616	1,307,059	32,015	1,251,599	10,728,057	5,985,404	16,713,461
20Y3	5,101,094	2,051,309	1,298,777	451,116	1,399,003	41,243	1,526,833	11,869,375	6,542,898	18,412,273
20Y4	5,614,388	2,257,721	1,322,172	506,134	1,490,914	29,089	1,566,883	12,787,301	7,213,094	20,000,395

Notes:

^a Total employment cost net of capitalized salaries.

^b Supplies and materials include chemicals.

^c These costs relate primarily to the use of neighboring systems for additional sewage treatment capacity, which was no longer needed following the construction of the authority's new plant.

This schedule, together with the schedules in Exhibits G-2, G-3, and G-5, meets the requirements to present changes in net assets information for a government engaging only in business-type activities.

Schedule 5
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Interest and Fiscal Charges ^a	Interest Revenue	Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	Other Expenses	Total Nonoperating Expenses
20X5	\$ (1,262,854)	\$ 509,579	\$ (145,678)	\$ (278,312)	\$ (1,177,266)
20X6	(1,189,970)	752,043	(423,456)	(292,338)	(1,153,721)
20X7	(1,191,276)	636,973	(404,657)	(242,332)	(1,201,292)
20X8	(1,112,464)	707,748	(498,765)	(322,328)	(1,225,809)
20X9	(2,280,234)	1,379,472	(102,987)	(247,076)	(1,250,825)
20Y0	(2,533,617)	1,567,590	—	(340,072)	(1,306,099)
20Y1	(2,573,109)	1,011,772	(15,421)	(331,685)	(1,908,443)
20Y2	(2,526,450)	330,134	(430,200)	(327,642)	(2,954,158)
20Y3	(2,437,050)	438,196	(31,811)	(323,874)	(2,354,539)
20Y4	(2,380,909)	854,987	(387,891)	(352,121)	(2,265,934)

Note: ^a Net of capitalized amounts.

This schedule, together with the schedules in Exhibits G-2 to G-4, meets the requirements to present changes in net assets information for a government engaging only in business-type activities.

Schedule 6
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Annual Capital Contributions by Source,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Water Tap Fees	Sewer Tap Fees	Developer Lines^a	Miscellaneous^b	Total
20X5	\$ 587,223	\$ 757,800	\$ 1,645,891	\$ 59,039	\$ 3,049,953
20X6	564,748	726,150	1,261,046	538,778	3,090,722
20X7	679,471	846,940	1,618,877	—	3,145,288
20X8	733,725	972,024	2,460,611	—	4,166,360
20X9	983,176	1,196,850	4,070,243	—	6,250,269
20Y0	1,360,577	1,599,775	7,038,521	—	9,998,873
20Y1	1,401,125	1,635,000	6,854,585	—	9,890,710
20Y2	1,744,700	2,295,491	11,372,789	—	15,412,980
20Y3	2,019,275	3,522,085	13,283,364	—	18,824,724
20Y4	2,376,950	5,472,200	17,339,949	749,356	25,938,455

Notes:
^a Contributed infrastructure from the city, county, and developers.
^b Includes contributed capital from the State Department of Transportation in 20X6 and 20Y4.

This schedule is not required. However, governments may present greater detail when such information helps to meet the objectives set forth in paragraph 6 of the Statement.

Schedule 7
 Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
 Water Produced and Consumed and Wastewater Treated,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Gallons of Water Produced	Gallons of Water Consumed	Gallons of Water Unbilled	Average Percent Unbilled	Gallons of Wastewater Treated	Total Direct Rate		
						Water		Sewer
						Base Rate ^c	Usage Rate ^d	
20X5	2,853	2,362	490	17.19%	1,302	\$ 7.03	\$ 2.41	\$ 3.08
20X6	3,053	2,559	495	16.20%	1,343	7.04	2.41	3.13
20X7	3,006	2,489	517	17.19%	1,314	7.04	2.41	3.23
20X8 ^a	3,389	2,762	628	18.51%	1,441	7.21	2.47	3.35
20X9 ^a	3,904	3,327	577	14.78%	1,335	7.21	2.47	3.35
20Y0 ^a	4,063	3,564	499	12.28%	1,458	7.21	2.47	3.99
20Y1 ^a	3,999	3,581	417	10.43%	1,368	7.39	2.53	4.01
20Y2	3,676	3,093	583	15.85%	1,428	7.64	2.62	4.07
20Y3	3,812	3,185	626	16.44%	1,633	8.14	2.79	4.34
20Y4 ^b	4,042	3,190	852	21.08%	1,635	8.37	2.87	4.46

Notes: Gallons are presented in millions.

^a During the period 20X8 through 20Y1, the unusual growth in water produced and water consumed was the result of a five-year contract to sell water to Gurgle County, during which time 1.8 million gallons were sold.

^b In 20Y4, the authority's engineering department verified that the number of gallons produced was overestimated as a result of a meter failure. The flow meter at the water treatment plant was out of service most of the year. During the same time, gallons were underestimated as a result of missing information in reported consumption during software conversion.

^c Rate shown is for 5/8" meters. See Schedule 10 for the rates for other meter sizes.

^d Per 1,000 gallons.

This schedule actually presents information about two own-source revenues—water revenues and sewer revenues. Consequently, it presents a total direct rate for each. This illustrative entity has multiple water rates for various sizes of water meters and cannot easily calculate a weighted-average rate to present as the total direct rate; instead, it presents the rate for the most common size of meter.

This schedule, and those in Exhibits G-8 and G-9, presents information about this illustrative governmental entity's revenue base.

[Completely Superseded]

Exhibit G-8

**Schedule 8
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Annual Tap Sales,
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Year	Water Meter Taps Sold	Sewer Taps Sold	Total Taps
20X5	687	314	1,001
20X6	722	330	1,052
20X7	773	340	1,113
20X8	818	392	1,210
20X9	822	381	1,203
20Y0	1,058	626	1,684
20Y1	1,211	755	1,966
20Y2	1,472	963	2,435
20Y3	2,012	1,489	3,501
20Y4	2,302	1,759	4,061

Note: Recent growth in construction activity explains the steady increase in tap sales. See Schedule 15.

This schedule, and those in Exhibits G-7 and G-9, presents information about this illustrative governmental entity's revenue base.

Exhibit G-9

Schedule 9
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Number of Water and Sewer Customers by Type,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Water			Sewer			Total	
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial/Other	Residential	Commercial	Industrial/Other	Water	Sewer
20X5	23,522	702	24 238	5,520	409	9 89	24,486	6,027
20X6	24,186	772	27 249	5,846	452	10 93	25,234	6,401
20X7	24,928	841	30 263	6,165	491	11 98	26,062	6,765
20X8	25,584	934	32 281	6,477	547	12 102	26,831	7,138
20X9	26,173	1,089	34 295	6,737	651	13 107	27,591	7,508
20Y0	27,093	1,263	39 306	7,280	755	15 110	28,701	8,160
20Y1	28,110	1,401	43 320	7,934	841	18 116	29,874	8,909
20Y2	29,319	1,576	45 337	8,723	941	19 124	31,277	9,807
20Y3	31,195	1,594	43 351	10,095	959	17 126	33,183	11,197
20Y4	33,274	2,063	42 323	11,637	1,167	16 110	35,702	12,930

Notes: Information is from customer billing records from June 30 of every year. "Commercial" includes apartments and multiple business malls. "Other" includes government buildings, schools, and churches.

This schedule, and those in Exhibits G-7 and G-8, presents information about this illustrative governmental entity's revenue base.

Schedule 10
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Water and Sewer Rates,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	<u>20X5</u>	<u>20X6</u>	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>	<u>20Y0</u>	<u>20Y1</u>	<u>20Y2</u>	<u>20Y3</u>	<u>20Y4</u>
Water Rates										
Base rate (meter size)										
5/8"	\$ 7.03	\$ 7.04	\$ 7.04	\$ 7.21	\$ 7.21	\$ 7.21	\$ 7.39	\$ 7.64	\$ 8.14	\$ 8.37
3/4"	7.03	7.04	7.04	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.39	7.64	8.14	8.37
1"	9.37	9.38	9.38	9.61	9.61	9.61	9.85	10.18	10.85	11.16
1.5"	15.23	15.25	15.25	15.62	15.62	15.62	16.01	16.55	17.63	18.13
2"	23.41	23.44	23.44	24.01	24.01	24.01	24.61	25.44	27.11	27.87
2.5"	32.77	32.81	32.81	33.61	33.61	33.61	34.45	35.61	37.94	39.01
3"	42.14	42.20	42.20	43.22	43.22	43.22	44.30	45.80	48.80	50.18
4"	64.39	64.48	64.48	66.03	66.03	66.03	67.68	69.97	74.55	76.66
6"	128.77	128.95	128.95	132.06	132.06	132.06	135.36	139.94	149.10	153.31
8"	199.01	199.29	199.29	204.10	204.10	204.10	209.20	216.27	230.43	236.94
10"	304.36	304.79	304.79	312.15	312.15	312.15	319.95	330.77	352.42	362.38
12"	438.99	439.61	439.61	450.23	450.23	450.23	461.47	477.08	508.30	522.66
Usage rate (per 1,000 gallons)										
	\$ 2.41	\$ 2.41	\$ 2.41	\$ 2.47	\$ 2.47	\$ 2.47	\$ 2.53	\$ 2.62	\$ 2.79	\$ 2.87
Sewer Rates (per 1,000 gallons)										
	\$ 3.08	\$ 3.13	\$ 3.23	\$ 3.35	\$ 3.35	\$ 3.99	\$ 4.01	\$ 4.07	\$ 4.34	\$ 4.46

Note: Increases in water and sewer rates must be approved by the State Utilities Board.

← Governments are required to disclose any external limitations on their ability to change rates.

This is an example of a governmental entity's applying rates to a revenue base to which no overlapping government applies rates. Consequently, only direct rates are presented.

Schedule 11
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Ten Largest Customers,
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Customer	Fiscal Year 20Y4			
	Water Revenue		Sewer Revenue	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Beachview Terraces	\$ 122,048	0.89%	\$ 102,130	1.85%
Treehouse Apartments	96,922	0.71	80,871	1.47
Gurgle County Jail	90,054	0.66	74,474	1.35
Fairwind Properties	87,922	0.64	76,170	1.38
Servodyne Inc.	78,953	0.57	62,460	1.13
Gold Mine Products	74,626	0.54	53,692	0.96
Fountain Mall	72,179	0.53	50,109	0.91
Platinum Estates	49,569	0.36	43,008	0.78
Castle West Northway	46,146	0.34	35,457	0.64
Cucumber Village	40,753	0.29	35,552	0.64
Subtotal (10 largest)	759,172	5.53	613,923	11.13
Balance from other customers	12,959,329	94.47	4,902,842	88.87
Grand totals	\$ 13,718,501	100.00%	\$ 5,516,765	100.00%

The schedule should include the ten largest payers, unless fewer are required to reach 50 percent of the revenue base.

Customer	Fiscal Year 20X5			
	Water Revenue		Sewer Revenue	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Beachview Terraces	\$ 67,504	0.74%	\$ 38,989	1.38%
Treehouse Apartments	65,519	0.72	37,734	1.34
Servodyne Inc.	53,372	0.59	29,143	1.03
Gurgle County Jail	49,808	0.55	28,431	1.01
Fairwind Properties	48,629	0.54	29,078	1.03
Fountain Mall	39,922	0.44	19,129	0.68
Gold Mine Products	36,689	0.40	18,220	0.65
Platinum Estates	33,509	0.37	20,067	0.71
Hovel North Westway	25,523	0.28	13,536	0.48
Cabbage Towne	22,540	0.25	13,572	0.48
Subtotal (10 largest)	443,014	4.88	247,900	8.79
Balance from other customers	8,632,561	95.12	2,571,180	91.21
Grand totals	\$ 9,075,575	100.00%	\$ 2,819,080	100.00%

Note: Dollar values reflected include base rate charges, as well as multiple meters on various accounts.

Schedule 12
 Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
 Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Revenue Bonds	Notes	Revolving Fund Loan	Total		
				Amount	Per Capita	As a Share of Personal Income
20X5	\$ 31,169,451	\$ 4,346,889	\$ 1,093,826	\$ 36,610,166	\$ 459.84	2.62%
20X6	30,558,285	4,139,894	1,072,379	35,770,558	438.46	2.37%
20X7	29,959,103	3,912,944	1,051,352	34,923,399	415.24	2.13%
20X8	57,991,670	3,670,679	1,030,737	62,693,086	725.49	3.53%
20X9	56,854,578	3,414,585	—	60,269,163	676.09	3.17%
20Y0	55,554,545	3,147,771	—	58,702,316	645.40	2.86%
20Y1	54,172,851	2,875,581	—	57,048,432	615.45	2.57%
20Y2	52,720,594	2,597,906	—	55,318,500	578.16	2.29%
20Y3 ^a	51,187,740	2,314,636	—	53,502,376	557.28	2.22%
20Y4 ^a	49,574,246	2,025,658	—	51,599,904	523.06	2.14%

Notes: The authority's bond covenants stipulate that it may issue debt as long as certain conditions are met. The major criterion is that the net earnings of the system must be at least 1.2 times the highest combined debt service requirement.

^a Because personal income data are not available for 20Y3 and 20Y4, these percentages use the personal income amount for 20Y2. See Schedule 14.

If a government does not present personal income or population data in its demographic and economic schedules, it should present the figures in a separate column(s) in this schedule.

Exhibit G-13

Schedule 13
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Pledged-Revenue Coverage,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues	Tap Fees	Gross Revenues	Less: Operating Expenses ^a (excluding depreciation)	Net Available Revenues	Debt Service		Coverage Ratio
						Principal	Interest	
20X5	\$ 12,402,668	\$ 3,049,953	\$ 15,452,621	\$ 6,894,494	\$ 8,558,127	\$ 839,608	\$ 1,418,938	3.79
20X6	11,213,256	3,090,722	14,303,978	7,347,686	6,956,292	862,610	1,337,045	3.16
20X7	12,484,359	3,145,288	15,629,647	6,966,144	8,663,503	847,160	1,338,513	3.96
20X8	14,012,179	4,166,360	18,178,539	7,689,965	10,488,574	850,313	1,249,959	4.99
20X9	15,201,826	6,250,269	21,452,095	8,914,939	12,537,156	2,304,343	2,562,061	2.58
20Y0	17,157,059	9,998,873	27,155,932	11,017,089	16,138,843	1,636,813	2,541,063	3.86
20Y1	17,401,352	9,890,710	27,292,062	11,448,930	15,843,132	1,722,190	2,918,098	3.41
20Y2	18,204,610	15,412,980	33,617,590	10,728,057	22,889,533	1,797,675	2,842,403	4.93
20Y3	19,077,271	18,824,724	37,901,995	11,869,375	26,032,620	1,883,269	2,761,648	5.60
20Y4	21,289,809	25,938,455	47,228,264	12,787,301	34,440,963	1,968,978	2,675,179	7.42

Note: ^a See Schedule 4.

The Statement requires that this schedule present all non-general obligation long-term debt backed by pledged revenues. This should include special assessment debt, which previously was reported in a separate schedule. The coverage calculations presented in this schedule may differ from those required by specific bond indentures.

If the nature of the revenue pledged to repay each type of debt is not sufficiently clear from the column headings, governments should provide an explanation on the face of the schedule.

Schedule 14
 Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
 Demographic and Economic Statistics,
 Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Population	Personal Income <i>(thousands of dollars)</i>	Per Capita Personal Income	Unemployment Rate		Labor Force	Total Housing Units
				County	State		
20X5	79,615	\$ 1,396,890	\$ 17,546	4.0%	5.2%	44,253	29,630
20X6	81,583	1,511,115	18,522	3.6%	4.9%	44,813	30,344
20X7	84,104	1,637,474	19,470	3.2%	4.6%	47,106	31,512
20X8	86,415	1,776,938	20,563	3.1%	4.5%	49,519	32,720
20X9	89,144	1,903,354	21,351	3.0%	4.2%	51,863	33,861
20Y0	90,955	2,055,991	22,604	2.9%	4.0%	52,811	34,795
20Y1	92,694	2,220,681	23,957	2.8%	3.7%	51,479	36,263
20Y2	95,680	2,414,049	25,230	2.9%	4.0%	51,893	37,499
20Y3	96,006	N/A	N/A	4.9%	5.1%	53,023	38,704
20Y4	98,650	N/A	N/A	4.6%	4.7%	54,360	39,977

N/A = not available.

Source: State data compendium, www.dm.st.us/compendium.

Comparisons of information with other entities are not required but can be a valuable enhancement to statistical section schedules.

The Statement requires that general purpose governments present, at a minimum, population, total and per capita personal income, and unemployment rate. Governments may add other demographic and economic statistics that are useful and relevant to the users of their financial reports, either in this or in additional schedules. Special-purpose governments may present different statistics if the four required indicators are not meaningful.

Schedule 15
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Construction Permits and Value of New Construction,
Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Total New Construction		Single-Family Residences	
	Total Number of Permits	Value	Number of Units	Value
20X5	575	\$ 34,857,692	436	\$ 24,217,210
20X6	565	40,169,878	494	25,821,120
20X7	648	86,372,316	691	38,479,270
20X8	686	53,293,978	546	30,425,570
20X9	661	82,814,052	509	30,832,410
20Y0	783	75,146,645	761	52,864,520
20Y1	820	75,932,891	679	39,075,690
20Y2	1,001	73,407,737	834	49,092,180
20Y3	1,294	105,722,989	1,108	66,344,800
20Y4	1,833	140,706,749	1,677	103,980,810

Source: County Department of Business Services.

This schedule is not required. Governments may add other demographic and economic statistics that are useful and relevant to the users of their financial reports; this is an example of providing such information in a separate schedule.

Schedule 16
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Principal Employers,
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

<u>Employer</u>	<u>20Y4</u>			<u>20X5</u>		
	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>	<u>Rank</u>
County School System	2,500	4.60%	1	2,350	5.31%	1
Mithril Inc.	1,500	2.76	2	2,215	5.01	2
Big Hardware Store	911	1.68	3	—	—	
County Government	781	1.44	4	654	1.48	4
Lorien Health Centers	549	1.01	5	1,045	2.36	3
Isengard Fabrication ^a	493	0.91	6	455	1.03	6
Shire Logistics	370	0.68	7	330	0.75	9
Hobbiton Supermarkets	355	0.65	8	—	—	
Rohan Farms	350	0.64	9	—	—	
Mirkwood Paper	324	0.60	10	484	1.09	5
Grey Havens Home	—	—		376	0.85	7
Gondor Power	—	—		334	0.75	8
Numenorean Shipyards	—	—		295	0.67	10
Total	8,133	14.97%		8,538	19.30%	

Source: Development Authority of the county.

Note: ^a Known as Fangorn-Forest until acquired by Saruman Holdings in 20Y1.

This schedule should include the ten largest employers, unless fewer are required to reach 50 percent of total employment. The columns showing rankings are optional.

Schedule 17
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Number of Employees by Identifiable Activity,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>Full-time-Equivalent Employees as of June 30,</u>									
	<u>20X5</u>	<u>20X6</u>	<u>20X7</u>	<u>20X8</u>	<u>20X9</u>	<u>20Y0</u>	<u>20Y1</u>	<u>20Y2</u>	<u>20Y3</u>	<u>20Y4</u>
Water:										
Water Plant Operations	18	18	16	16	17	12	12	14	12	13
Water Plant Maintenance ^a	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	6	5	5
Water Systems Maintenance	20	18	22	21	22	22	24	25	24	23
Reservoir Staff	4	4	4	5	2	4	4	2	2	2
Sewer:										
Sewer Plant Operations	19	21	20	17	18	17	19	19	18	19
Sewer Plant Maintenance ^a	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	3	3
Sewer Systems Maintenance	17	11	11	12	10	13	15	16	17	14
Engineering/Inspection/ Construction:										
Engineering	4	4	4	3	6	7	7	8	8	9
Inspections	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	3	4	4
Construction	3	5	5	4	8	7	9	10	7	6
Stormwater ^b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
Administration:										
Billing/Customer Service	9	12	11	14	12	15	15	14	14	14
Meter Reading	8	8	8	10	9	9	10	9	7	7
Human Resources	5	8	9	6	10	11	10	9	9	8
Finance and Accounting	7	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7
MIS	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Executive Administrator	5	5	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Total Employees:	<u>125</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>147</u>

Notes: All managers or directors are included with their divisions. A full-time employee is scheduled to work 2,088 hours per year (including vacation and sick leave). Full-time-equivalent employment is calculated by dividing total labor hours by 2,088.

^a Plant maintenance was established as a separate department in 20Y0. Previously budgeted with plant operations.

^b Stormwater department was not in operation until 20Y3.

Governments engaged only in business-type activities should present the number of persons they employ by identifiable activity categories consistent with the level of detail required for expenses by Statement 34, as amended. Professional judgment should be used to determine if additional detail is warranted based on the individual circumstances of a government and the needs of the user of its financial report. The additional detail below the activity level presented above is optional. Governments may categorize the information differently if they cannot report it on an identifiable-activity basis or if it would be more meaningful to do so. See paragraph 36.

Exhibit G-18

Schedule 18
Gurgle Water and Sewer Authority
Operating and Capital Indicators,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9	20Y0	20Y1	20Y2	20Y3	20Y4
Drinking water										
Size of watershed (square miles drained)	847	847	847	847	847	847	847	847	847	847
Water storage capacity (MGD)	11,775	11,775	11,775	11,775	11,775	11,775	11,775	11,775	11,775	11,775
Miles of water mains	614	630	646	662	679	697	715	733	752	771
Number of pumping stations	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Wastewater treatment										
Miles of sewers	205	210	215	221	226	232	238	244	251	257
Number of treatment plants	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
Treatment capacity (MGD)	6.99	6.99	6.99	6.99	6.99	7.49	7.49	7.49	7.49	7.49
Annual engineering maximum plant capacity (millions of gallons)	2,551	2,551	2,551	2,551	2,551	2,734	2,734	2,734	2,734	2,734
Amount treated annually (millions of gallons)	1,302	1,343	1,314	1,441	1,335	1,458	1,368	1,428	1,633	1,635
Unused capacity (millions of gallons)	1,249	1,208	1,237	1,110	1,216	1,276	1,366	1,306	1,101	1,099
Percentage of capacity utilized	51.04%	52.65%	51.51%	56.49%	52.33%	53.33%	50.04%	52.23%	59.73%	59.80%
Engineering/inspection/construction inspections conducted	2,115	2,186	2,106	2,003	2,115	2,590	2,468	2,157	2,348	2,487

Notes: MGD = millions of gallons per day. Additional operating indicators can be found in Schedules 7-9.

The information that this illustrative governmental entity presents in its revenue-base schedules (Exhibits G-7 through G-9) also could be considered operating indicators.

[Completely Superseded]

Illustrations: Government Engaged Only in Fiduciary Activities (Retirement System)

Assumptions: The illustrations depict a public employee retirement system with the following characteristics that affect the information presented in the statistical section:

1. The statistical section is from the system's fiscal year 20X9 annual financial report.
2. All schedules requiring information for ten years are implemented retroactively.
3. Governments engaged only in fiduciary activities do not report government funds, and therefore those schedules are not presented.
4. Governments engaged only in fiduciary activities are not required to present revenue capacity schedules. The system does, however, present an optional schedule of employer and employee contribution rates.
5. The system has no long-term debt and therefore does not present those schedules.
6. Governments engaged only in fiduciary activities are not required to present demographic and economic statistics schedules. The system does, however, present an optional schedule of member characteristics.

Illustrations

H-1: Changes in net assets, last ten fiscal years

H-2: Benefit and refund deductions from net assets by type, last ten fiscal years

H-3: Employer and employee contribution rates, last ten fiscal years (not required)

H-4: Demographics of retired and active members, fiscal year 20X9 (not required)

H-5: Retired members by type of benefit, as of June 30, 20X9

H-6: Average benefit payments, last ten years

H-7: Principal participating employers, current year and nine years ago. *Note that this is not the same illustrative retirement system as in the other schedules.*

[Completely Superseded]

Exhibit H-1

Schedule 1
Etcetera County Retirement System
Changes in Net Assets,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

This schedule is required for separately issued financial reports and should be prepared for each pension and OPEB plan. Government employers are not required to present this schedule unless they are engaged entirely or primarily in fiduciary activities.

	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Additions										
Member contributions	\$ 8,373	\$ 9,171	\$ 9,514	\$ 10,342	\$ 10,707	\$ 12,076	\$ 14,677	\$ 22,681 ^a	\$ 25,855	\$ 22,754
Employer contributions	76,100	81,415	83,917	88,973	495,507 ^b	72,577	60,014	48,667	42,673	58,572
Investment income (net of expenses)	86,532	127,029	53,742	196,625	264,454	392,258	403,633	383,758	323,296	(119,106)
Total additions to plan net assets	171,005	217,615	147,173	295,940	770,668	476,911	478,324	455,106	391,824	(37,780)
Deductions (See Schedule 2)										
Benefit payments	51,591	55,407	58,357	58,563	63,991	73,209	80,683	88,713	100,987	112,671
Refunds	4,858	4,920	6,547	6,675	7,648	7,109	7,901	7,868	8,715	10,081
Administrative expenses	1,516	1,585	1,432	1,699	1,967	2,094	2,168	2,595	2,829	3,022
Other expenses	365	363	749	988	1,128	772	1,418	1,131	1,166	1,264
Total deductions from plan net assets	58,330	62,275	67,085	67,925	74,734	83,184	92,170	100,307	113,697	127,038
Change in net assets	\$ 112,675	\$ 155,340	\$ 80,088	\$ 228,015	\$ 695,934	\$ 393,727	\$ 386,154	\$ 354,799	\$ 278,127	\$ (164,818)

Notes:

^a Plan members were allowed to elect to increase their contributions beginning in 20X7.

^b During fiscal year 20X4, the county issued pension obligation bonds to finance its unfunded actuarial liability. Net proceeds of \$413 million were contributed to the plan.

Additions and deductions may be shown in separate schedules. Plans also could combine this schedule with the schedule of benefit and refund deductions from net assets by type.

Exhibit H-2

Schedule 2
 Etcetera County Retirement System
 Benefit and Refund Deductions from Net Assets by Type,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (dollars in thousands)

This schedule is required for separately issued financial reports and should be prepared for each pension and OPEB plan. Government employers are not required to present this schedule unless they are engaged entirely or primarily in fiduciary activities.

Type of Benefit	Fiscal Year									
	20X0	20X1	20X2	20X3	20X4	20X5	20X6	20X7	20X8	20X9
Age and service benefits:										
Retirees	\$ 38,330	\$ 40,520	\$ 42,798	\$ 42,865	\$ 46,385	\$ 52,750	\$ 57,533	\$ 60,971	\$ 71,446	\$ 80,234
Survivors	3,417	3,622	3,750	3,751	4,149	4,679	5,079	7,097	5,237	5,881
Death in service benefits	188	104	279	298	337	138	175	192	227	255
Disability benefits:										
Retirees—duty	5,795	7,039	7,385	7,555	8,920	10,726	12,317	14,081	16,111	18,130
Retirees—nonduty	3,071	3,206	3,216	3,157	3,123	3,594	4,127	4,838	5,138	5,266
Survivors	790	916	929	937	1,077	1,322	1,452	1,534	2,828	2,905
Total benefits	\$ 51,591	\$ 55,407	\$ 58,357	\$ 58,563	\$ 63,991	\$ 73,209	\$ 80,683	\$ 88,713	\$ 100,987	\$ 112,671
Type of Refund										
Death	\$ 312	\$ 136	\$ 385	\$ 445	\$ 370	\$ 287	\$ 309	\$ 207	\$ 477	\$ 597
Separation	4,546	4,784	6,162	6,230	7,278	6,822	7,592	7,661	8,238	9,484
Total refunds	\$ 4,858	\$ 4,920	\$ 6,547	\$ 6,675	\$ 7,648	\$ 7,109	\$ 7,901	\$ 7,868	\$ 8,715	\$ 10,081

The benefit types shown here are illustrative. Each plan should list the types of benefits it provides.

**Schedule 3
Etcetera County Retirement System
Employer and Employee Contribution Rates,
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Employee Rate (percentage)</u>	<u>Employer Rate (percentage)</u>
20X0	6.0	11.7 ^c
20X1	6.0/7.0 ^a	11.5 ^c
20X2	6.0/7.0 ^a	8.0
20X3	8.0 ^b	8.0
20X4	8.0	2.9 ^d
20X5	8.0	2.9
20X6	8.0	2.9
20X7	8.0	3.9
20X8	8.0	5.0
20X9	8.0	6.5

Notes:

- ^a The contribution rate for employees hired after June 30, 20X0, was increased to 7.0 percent.
- ^b The contribution rate was increased for all employees on July 1, 20X2.
- ^c The basic contribution rate for employers was 8 percent; the remainder represents the rate for the 20W8 early-retirement incentive.
- ^d The contribution rate was reduced after the county issued pension obligation bonds.

This schedule is not required. It is an example of an additional schedule that some pension and other postemployment benefit plans present.

Schedule 4
 Etcetera County Retirement System
 Demographics of Retired and Active Members,
 Fiscal Year 20X9

Retired Members

Ages	Retirees			Surviving Spouses			Beneficiaries		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 55	47	13	60	1	9	10	3	8	11
55 to 59	210	331	541	2	20	22	1	3	4
60 to 64	293	631	924	6	35	41	1	3	4
65 to 69	394	779	1,173	16	65	81	1	3	4
70 to 74	377	723	1,100	30	111	141	1	2	3
75 to 79	348	642	990	48	166	214	—	2	2
80 to 84	248	490	738	56	196	252	1	3	4
85 to 89	119	273	392	33	151	184	—	2	2
90 to 94	42	101	143	16	70	86	—	1	1
95 to 100	6	24	30	2	17	19	—	—	—
101 and over	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total	2,084	4,009	6,093	210	842	1,052	8	27	35

Active Members

Ages	Active Members			Percentage Distribution		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 20	40	63	103	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
20 to 29	1,337	1,824	3,161	4.4%	6.0%	10.4%
30 to 39	2,234	3,198	5,432	7.3%	10.5%	17.8%
40 to 49	3,417	6,619	10,036	11.2%	21.7%	32.9%
50 to 54	1,707	3,234	4,941	5.6%	10.6%	16.2%
55 to 59	1,248	2,374	3,622	4.1%	7.8%	11.9%
60 to 69	1,104	1,634	2,738	3.6%	5.4%	9.0%
70 and over	231	202	433	0.8%	0.7%	1.5%
Total	11,318	19,148	30,466	37.1%	62.9%	100.0%

This schedule is not required. It is an example of an additional schedule that some pension and other postemployment benefit plans present.

Exhibit H-5

Schedule 5
 Etcetera County Retirement System
 Retired Members by Type of Benefit,
 As of June 30, 20X9

This schedule is required for separately issued financial reports and should be prepared for each pension and OPEB plan. Government employers are not required to present this schedule unless they are engaged entirely or primarily in fiduciary activities.

Amount of Monthly Benefit	Number of Retired Members	Type of Retirement ^a							Option Selected ^b								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Unmod.	1	2	3					
Deferred	1,023																
\$ 1 – \$ 250	297	160	30	55	14	3	34	1	283	6	5	3					
251 – 500	544	280	38	113	45	6	58	4	516	19	8	1					
501 – 750	662	369	73	81	44	17	71	7	645	10	3	4					
751 – 1,000	650	392	69	64	22	36	49	18	631	9	8	2					
1,001 – 1,250	573	331	72	44	12	54	52	8	564	—	6	3					
1,251 – 1,500	473	298	46	18	12	55	41	3	460	7	5	1					
1,501 – 1,750	388	235	46	20	11	42	28	6	380	3	3	2					
1,751 – 2,000	288	195	30	12	8	26	15	2	285	—	2	1					
Over 2,000	1,193	881	175	23	8	61	41	4	1,176	4	5	8					
Total	6,091	3,141	579	430	176	300	389	53	4,940	58	45	25					

Notes:

^a Type of retirement:

- 1—Normal retirement for age and service
- 2—Early retirement
- 3—Beneficiary payment, normal or early retirement
- 4—Beneficiary payment, death in service
- 5—Duty disability retirement
- 6—Nonduty disability retirement
- 7—Beneficiary payment, disability retirement

^b Option selected:

- Unmodified plan: beneficiary receives 60 percent continuance.
- The following options reduce the retired member's monthly benefit:
 - Option 1—Beneficiary receives lump sum or member's unused contributions
 - Option 2—Beneficiary receives 100 percent of member's reduced monthly benefit
 - Option 3—Beneficiary receives 50 percent of member's reduced monthly benefit

The retirement types and options shown here are illustrative. Each plan should list the types of retirement and options it provides.

**Schedule 6
Etcetera County Retirement System
Average Benefit Payments,
Last Ten Years**

This schedule is required for separately issued financial reports and should be prepared for each pension and OPEB plan. Government employers are not required to present this schedule unless they are engaged entirely or primarily in fiduciary activities.

Retirement Effective Dates	Years Credited Service						
	<u>0-5</u>	<u>5-10</u>	<u>10-15</u>	<u>15-20</u>	<u>20-25</u>	<u>25-30</u>	<u>30+</u>
Period 7/1/W9 to 6/30/X0							
Average monthly benefit	\$ 525	\$ 1,261	\$ 1,133	\$ 1,610	\$ 2,554	\$ 3,444	\$ 3,849
Average final average salary	\$ 4,422	\$ 3,415	\$ 3,242	\$ 3,228	\$ 3,810	\$ 4,271	\$ 4,150
Number of retired members	15	42	49	43	45	19	18
Period 7/1/X0 to 6/30/X1							
Average monthly benefit	\$ 311	\$ 1,213	\$ 1,198	\$ 1,425	\$ 2,075	\$ 3,347	\$ 3,874
Average final average salary	\$ 3,369	\$ 3,810	\$ 3,452	\$ 3,277	\$ 3,435	\$ 4,436	\$ 4,211
Number of retired members	9	35	48	46	38	32	27
Period 7/1/X1 to 6/30/X2							
Average monthly benefit	\$ 941	\$ 1,064	\$ 1,170	\$ 1,654	\$ 2,184	\$ 2,921	\$ 4,727
Average final average salary	\$ 3,493	\$ 3,575	\$ 3,479	\$ 3,737	\$ 3,561	\$ 4,322	\$ 4,935
Number of retired members	7	37	54	36	35	22	15
Period 7/1/X2 to 6/30/X3							
Average monthly benefit	\$ 541	\$ 920	\$ 1,421	\$ 1,767	\$ 2,517	\$ 3,446	\$ 5,398
Average final average salary	\$ 4,146	\$ 3,537	\$ 4,308	\$ 3,818	\$ 4,286	\$ 4,671	\$ 5,774
Number of retired members	12	50	70	52	45	38	63
Period 7/1/X3 to 6/30/X4							
Average monthly benefit	\$ 260	\$ 895	\$ 1,261	\$ 1,891	\$ 2,516	\$ 3,821	\$ 4,808
Average final average salary	\$ 4,459	\$ 4,530	\$ 3,820	\$ 4,260	\$ 4,741	\$ 5,352	\$ 5,294
Number of retired members	16	44	74	52	65	39	50
Period 7/1/X4 to 6/30/X5							
Average monthly benefit	\$ 1,256	\$ 932	\$ 1,343	\$ 2,449	\$ 2,326	\$ 3,986	\$ 5,055
Average final average salary	\$ 4,434	\$ 3,853	\$ 4,039	\$ 4,322	\$ 4,327	\$ 5,103	\$ 5,597
Number of retired members	16	40	76	53	61	47	54
Period 7/1/X5 to 6/30/X6							
Average monthly benefit	\$ 1,035	\$ 1,170	\$ 1,287	\$ 1,819	\$ 2,402	\$ 3,213	\$ 5,200
Average final average salary	\$ 3,842	\$ 3,933	\$ 3,827	\$ 4,111	\$ 3,917	\$ 4,754	\$ 5,429
Number of retired members	8	41	59	40	39	24	17
Period 7/1/X6 to 6/30/X7							
Average monthly benefit	\$ 595	\$ 1,012	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,944	\$ 2,769	\$ 3,791	\$ 5,938
Average final average salary	\$ 4,561	\$ 3,891	\$ 4,739	\$ 4,200	\$ 4,715	\$ 5,138	\$ 6,351
Number of retired members	13	55	77	57	50	42	69
Period 7/1/X7 to 6/30/X8							
Average monthly benefit	\$ 286	\$ 985	\$ 1,387	\$ 2,080	\$ 2,768	\$ 4,203	\$ 5,289
Average final average salary	\$ 4,905	\$ 4,983	\$ 4,202	\$ 4,686	\$ 5,215	\$ 5,887	\$ 5,823
Number of retired members	18	48	81	57	72	43	55
Period 7/1/X8 to 6/30/X9							
Average monthly benefit	\$ 1,382	\$ 1,025	\$ 1,477	\$ 2,694	\$ 2,559	\$ 4,385	\$ 5,561
Average final average salary	\$ 4,877	\$ 4,238	\$ 4,443	\$ 4,754	\$ 4,760	\$ 5,613	\$ 6,157
Number of retired members	18	44	84	58	67	52	59

**Defacto State Retirement System
Principal Participating Employers,
Current Year and Nine Years Ago**

Note that this is not the same illustrative pension system portrayed in Exhibits H-1 through H-6.

<u>Participating Government</u>	20X9			20X0		
	<u>Covered Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total System</u>	<u>Covered Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total System</u>
State of Defacto	74,275	1	17.61%	66,848	1	18.23%
County of Ibad	12,456	2	2.95	11,210	2	3.06
City of Etcetera	9,654	3	2.29	8,689	3	2.37
City of Quidproquo	6,234	4	1.48	5,611	4	1.53
Ibad Board of Education	4,789	5	1.14	4,310	5	1.17
Deminimus School District	3,124	6	0.74	2,812	6	0.77
Defacto State University	2,461	7	0.58	2,111	8	0.58
City of Sinequanon	2,345	8	0.56	2,215	7	0.60
Seriatim United School Board	2,154	9	0.51	1,939	9	0.53
Operandi County	1,784	10	0.42	1,606	10	0.43
All other ^a	302,549		71.72	259,439		70.73
Total (443 governments)	421,825		100.00%	366,790		100.00%

^a In 20X9, "all other" consisted of:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Counties	57	49,160
Municipalities	124	66,214
School districts	183	149,404
Higher education	8	4,903
Other	61	32,868
Total	433	302,549

This schedule is required for separately issued financial reports and should be prepared for each pension and OPEB plan. Government employers are not required to present this schedule unless they are engaged entirely or primarily in fiduciary activities.

[Completely Superseded]

[Completely Superseded]

Illustrations: Library District

Assumptions: The illustrations depict a county-level public library district with the following characteristics that affect the information presented in the statistical section:

1. The statistical section is from the district's fiscal year 20R4 annual financial report.
2. The district implemented Statement 34 in fiscal year 20R2. The net assets and changes in net assets schedules retroactively include information dating back to 20R2.
3. The district retroactively reports all ten years for fund balance information.
4. The district has only one type of outstanding debt—certificates of participation—and presents a combined schedule of total outstanding debt and general bonded debt ratios.
5. The district has no debt backed by pledged revenue and therefore does not present a schedule of pledged-revenue coverage.
6. The district presents the debt service ratios information in a separate schedule, rather than with the changes in governmental fund balance information.
7. The district presents employees information retroactively back to 20R0.

Illustrations

- I-1: Government-wide net assets by component, last three fiscal years
- I-2: Government-wide expenses, program revenues, and net expense, last three fiscal years
- I-3: Government-wide general revenues and other changes in net assets, last three fiscal years
- I-4: Fund balances, governmental funds, last ten fiscal years
- I-5: Summary of changes in total governmental fund balances, last ten fiscal years
- I-6: Governmental funds revenues, last ten fiscal years
- I-7: Governmental funds expenditures, last ten fiscal years
- I-8: Assessed and estimated actual value of taxable property, last ten tax years
- I-9: Property tax rates—direct and overlapping, last ten fiscal years
- I-10: Principal property tax payers, current year and nine years ago
- I-11: Property tax levies and collections, last ten fiscal years
- I-12: Ratios of outstanding debt, last ten fiscal years
- I-13: Direct and overlapping governmental activities debt, as of December 31, 20R4
- I-14: Debt limit information, last ten fiscal years
- I-15: Debt service information, last ten fiscal years
- I-16: Demographic and economic information, last ten calendar years
- I-17: Principal employers, current year and nine years ago
- I-18: District employees by function, last five fiscal years
- I-19: Library materials purchased and circulated, last ten fiscal years
- I-20: Circulation by location, last ten fiscal years
- I-21: Service location information, last ten fiscal years

[Completely Superseded]

Schedule 1
 Bookworm Library District
 Government-wide Net Assets by Component,
 Last Three Fiscal Years
 (accrual basis)

Governmental Activities

Fiscal Year	Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
20R2	\$ 9,218,503	\$ 495,612	\$ 9,643,914	\$ 19,358,029
20R3	10,211,423	501,264	8,079,791	18,792,478
20R4	10,763,503	523,926	11,163,439	22,450,868

Business-type Activities

Fiscal Year	Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
20R2	—	—	\$ 458,781	\$ 458,781
20R3	—	—	433,499	433,499
20R4	—	—	379,991	379,991

Total Primary Government

Fiscal Year	Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total
20R2	\$ 9,218,503	\$ 495,612	\$ 10,102,695	\$ 19,816,810
20R3	10,211,423	501,264	8,513,290	19,225,977
20R4	10,763,503	523,926	11,543,430	22,830,859

Note: In 20R2 the district implemented GASB Statement 34 and began the annual process of calculating government-wide data.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34. Ultimately, this schedule will contain information for the last ten years.

Schedule 2
Bookworm Library District
Government-wide Expenses, Program Revenues, and Net Expense,
Last Three Fiscal Years
(accrual basis)

Fiscal Year	EXPENSES										Total Primary Government
	Governmental Activities					Business-type Activities					
	Public Services	Administration	Computer Services	Bibliographic Services	Collections and Acquisitions	Interest Expense	Total	Building Authority	Total	Primary Government	
20R2	\$ 8,826,281	\$ 2,698,811	\$ 804,858	\$ 780,687	\$ 437,638	\$ 979,323	\$ 14,527,598	\$ 1,014,433	\$ 15,542,031		
20R3	10,869,550	2,872,350	949,588	780,813	441,120	942,205	16,855,626	967,671	17,823,297		
20R4	10,805,692	3,050,820	955,535	793,570	485,642	894,965	16,986,224	954,717	17,940,941		

PROGRAM REVENUES

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities					Business-type Activities				
	Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions	Charges for Services		Total		
	Public Services	Administration	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Total	Building Authority	Total	Primary Government		
20R2	\$ 173,914	\$ 280,353	\$ 183,180	\$ 637,447	\$ 974,521	\$ 1,611,968				
20R3	207,356	228,089	132,194	567,639	942,092	1,509,731				
20R4	230,545	205,471	193,383	629,399	897,671	1,527,070				

The Statement requires that governments present government-wide changes in net assets information. (See paragraph 10.) As long as the information requirements are met, governments can use alternative formats for the schedule, such as presenting the information in a single or multiple schedules. This illustrative school district presents the general revenues and total change in net assets in a separate schedule.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are encouraged to report retroactively back to the year they implemented Statement 34. Ultimately, this schedule will contain information for the last ten years.

TOTAL NET EXPENSE

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government
20R2	\$ (13,890,151)	\$ (39,912)	\$ (13,930,063)
20R3	(16,287,987)	(25,579)	(16,313,566)
20R4	(16,356,825)	(57,046)	(16,413,871)

Notes: In 20R2, the district implemented GASB Statement 34 and began the annual process of calculating government-wide data. Charges for services revenues are from fines for governmental activities and leases for business-type activities.

Exhibit I-3

Schedule 3
 Bookworm Library District
 Government-wide General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets,
 Last Three Fiscal Years
 (accrual basis)

Fiscal Year	GENERAL REVENUES								Total Primary Government
	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		Miscellaneous	Total	Investment Earnings	
	Property Tax	Specific Ownership Tax	Investment Earnings	Investment Earnings	Investment Earnings				
20R2	\$ 13,602,824	\$ 1,435,229	\$ 234,566	\$ 127,054	\$ 15,399,673	\$ —	\$ 15,399,673	\$ 15,399,673	
20R3	13,693,993	1,546,486	353,720	128,237	15,722,436	297	15,722,733	15,722,733	
20R4	17,869,309	1,723,059	212,165	210,682	20,015,215	3,538	20,018,753	20,018,753	

TOTAL CHANGE IN NET ASSETS

Fiscal Year	TOTAL CHANGE IN NET ASSETS		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government
20R2	\$ 1,509,522	\$ (39,912)	\$ 1,469,610
20R3	(565,551)	(25,282)	(590,833)
20R4	3,658,390	(53,508)	3,604,882

Note: In 20R2 the district implemented GASB Statement 34 and began the annual process of calculating government-wide data.

Schedule 4
Bookworm Library District
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis)

General Fund

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Reserved</u>	<u>Unreserved</u>	<u>Total</u>
20Q5	\$ 104,175	\$ 973,948	\$ 1,078,122
20Q6	213,538	1,888,239	2,101,777
20Q7	337,317	3,070,327	3,407,644
20Q8	340,364	2,784,652	3,125,015
20Q9	449,062	3,595,815	4,044,877
20R0	663,833	5,605,802	6,269,635
20R1	718,332	5,715,808	6,434,140
20R2	734,571	5,867,630	6,602,201
20R3	643,695	6,018,013	6,661,708
20R4	943,045	8,648,825	9,591,870

Other Governmental Funds (Capital Projects)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Reserved</u>	<u>Unreserved</u>	<u>Total</u>
20Q5	\$ —	\$ 484,055	\$ 484,055
20Q6	42,316	549,902	592,218
20Q7	2,136	565,232	567,368
20Q8	112,654	768,869	881,523
20Q9	—	1,086,594	1,086,594
20R0	52,316	1,032,227	1,084,543
20R1	15,476,281	2,337,776	17,814,057
20R2	7,813,479	2,400,577	10,214,056
20R3	507,854	706,202	1,214,056
20R4	445,921	935,997	1,381,918

Note: The increase in reserved fund balance in the capital projects fund was due to the issuance of certificates of participation. See Schedules 5 and 12.

Governments may begin this schedule prospectively and are not required to retroactively report years prior to the implementation date of the Statement. However, governments are *encouraged* to report retroactively if the information is readily available. Similarly, if a government prepared such a schedule prior to implementation, it is *encouraged but not required to restate* prior years. If a government does not restate prior years, it should explain on the face of the schedule what governmental funds were not included in the prior years.

[Completely Superseded]

Exhibit I-5

Schedule 5

Bookworm Library District

Summary of Changes in Total Governmental Fund Balances,

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis)

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Expenditures	Bonds Issued	Net Change in Fund Balance
20Q5	\$ 6,110,140	\$ 6,330,429	\$ —	\$ (220,289)
20Q6	9,748,020	8,616,203	—	1,131,817
20Q7	10,219,271	8,938,254	—	1,281,017
20Q8	11,395,361	11,363,835	—	31,526
20Q9	11,703,614	10,578,682	—	1,124,932
20R0	13,844,521	11,621,814	—	2,222,707
20R1	14,373,701	13,809,682	16,330,000	16,894,019
20R2	16,010,216	23,442,156	—	(7,431,940)
20R3	16,075,428	25,015,920	—	(8,940,492)
20R4	20,661,974	17,563,950	—	3,098,024

Note: The borrowing in 20R1 and increased expenditures in 20R1 through 20R3 are related to the construction of the expansion of the Beckett Branch Library, the new Dickens Branch Library, and the new central support services building. See Schedules 6 and 7 for revenue and expenditure details.

The Statement requires that districts present change in fund balances information for governmental funds. (See paragraph 12b.) As long as the information requirements are met, districts can use alternative formats for the schedule, such as presenting the information in a single or multiple schedules. This schedule, together with Exhibits I-6 and I-7, meets those requirements. Examples of single-schedule presentations can be found in Exhibits A-6, B-4, and C-4.

Exhibit I-6

Schedule 6
Bookworm Library District
Governmental Funds Revenues,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis)

Fiscal Year	Property Taxes	Specific				Fines	Other	Total
		Ownership Taxes	Interest Earnings	Foundation Contributions	Contracts and Grants			
20Q5	\$ 4,871,502	\$ 454,505	\$ 365,297	\$ 95,768	\$ 138,519	\$ 109,360	\$ 75,189	\$ 6,110,140
20Q6 ^a	7,910,720	766,317	459,267	117,813	286,574 ^b	113,978	93,351	9,748,020
20Q7	8,185,093	851,228	524,026	151,005	277,667 ^b	126,585	103,667	10,219,271
20Q8	9,106,613	961,345	642,133	274,403	196,276	111,288	103,303	11,395,361
20Q9	9,383,046	1,044,192	545,189	302,227	188,558	137,310	103,092	11,703,614
20R0	11,318,433	1,241,475	731,835	161,156	152,282	136,356	102,984	13,844,521
20R1	11,639,314	1,361,472	511,754	337,745	249,260	162,478	111,678	14,373,701
20R2	13,602,825	1,435,228	225,230	171,742	280,353	173,914	120,924	16,010,216
20R3 ^c	13,693,993	1,546,485	124,082	154,301	228,089	207,356	121,122	16,075,428
20R4	17,869,309	1,723,059	198,340	251,442	205,471	230,545	183,808	20,661,974

Notes:

^a In 20Q5 a revenue increase in property taxes of \$2.4 million per year was approved by county voters, effective with 20Q6 tax collections.

^b Includes receipt of a grant for Internet provision in the libraries.

^c In 20R3 a mill levy increase of 1.2 mills was approved by county voters.

If, prior to implementation of the Statement, a district did not include all governmental funds in the changes in governmental fund balances schedules, it is *encouraged but not required* to restate the years before implementation. If a district does not restate the prior years, it should note the year of implementation and provide an explanation on the face of the schedule regarding what governmental funds are not included prior to that year.

Exhibit I-7

Schedule 7
Bookworm Library District
Governmental Funds Expenditures,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis)

Fiscal Year	Materials/ Collections	Program Services	Salaries	Benefits	Facilities and Operations	Bibliographical and Computer	Administration	Capital Outlay	Debt Service	Total
20Q5	\$ 781,434	\$ 142,205	\$ 3,232,708	\$ 552,380	\$ 449,039	\$ 128,840	\$ 301,127	\$ 111,651	\$ 631,045	\$ 6,330,429
20Q6	949,203	161,957	3,791,052	666,342	758,147	171,902	395,365	1,045,511	676,724	8,616,203
20Q7	970,081	207,532	4,194,731	764,502	620,984	247,565	392,338	891,046	649,475	8,938,254
20Q8	1,276,436	262,815	4,589,885	882,441	768,003	308,641	540,012	2,084,567	651,035	11,363,835
20Q9	1,368,607	266,586	5,057,304	1,028,308	841,781	342,209	586,123	436,469	651,295	10,578,682
20R0	1,480,734	227,589	5,777,925	1,241,756	861,716	427,867	604,968	349,687	649,572	11,621,814
20R1	1,570,116	266,929	6,650,063	1,522,518	964,176	428,854	726,769	1,021,812	658,445	13,809,682
20R2	1,570,779	234,958	7,562,964	1,773,980	1,014,350	660,707	758,493	7,941,602	1,924,323	23,442,156
20R3	1,703,108	340,756	8,360,726	2,004,683	1,142,080	589,888	615,825	8,331,649	1,927,205	25,015,920
20R4	1,750,892	330,534	8,639,975	2,240,771	1,180,138	588,477	600,318	312,880	1,919,965	17,563,950

Note: Debt service ratios can be found in Schedule 15.

Statement 44 requires that debt service be presented in its separate principal and interest components, and that a ratio of debt-service-to-noncapital-expenditures be calculated. Generally, this information should be presented with the governmental funds expenditures information, but governments may continue to present it in a separate schedule. (See Exhibit I-15.)

Exhibit I-8

Schedule 8
Bookworm Library District
Assessed and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property,
Last Ten Tax Years

Tax Year ^a	Taxable Real Property		Taxable Personal Property		Total Taxable Property		Percentage of Taxable	
	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	Assessed Value to Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Total Direct Tax Rate ^b
20Q4	\$ 1,626,597,068	\$ 11,030,052,426	\$ 213,767,552	\$ 650,786,246	\$ 1,840,364,620	\$ 11,680,838,672	15.76%	\$ 4.338
20Q5	1,681,761,037	12,217,069,073	239,502,833	737,132,958	1,921,263,870	12,954,202,031	14.83	4.292
20Q6	1,967,526,372	13,340,755,721	260,775,998	825,871,890	2,228,302,370	14,166,627,611	15.73	4.117
20Q7	2,057,079,790	14,827,266,861	280,510,880	899,225,083	2,337,590,670	15,726,491,944	14.86	4.050
20Q8	2,608,383,555	13,447,486,322	378,851,745	858,350,191	2,987,235,300	14,305,836,513	20.88	3.837
20Q9	2,675,435,586	18,504,648,946	454,621,654	1,306,385,326	3,130,057,240	19,811,034,272	15.80	3.808
20R0	3,378,352,970	24,304,801,844	402,881,350	1,389,233,367	3,781,234,320	25,694,035,211	14.72	3.682
20R1	3,498,227,380	25,358,360,397	316,256,100	1,090,522,977	3,814,483,480	26,448,883,374	14.42	3.695
20R2	3,397,897,560	28,285,659,530	275,167,560	948,838,597	3,673,065,120	29,234,498,127	12.56	4.916
20R3	3,440,775,780	28,933,093,818	252,061,830	869,162,569	3,692,837,610	29,802,256,387	12.39	4.900

Source: Bookman County Abstract of Assessments and Levies.

Notes:

^a Assessed values for a given fiscal year are from the prior calendar year's tax roll.

^b Per \$1,000 of assessed value.

The Statement requires that the information in this schedule be shown for each "period for which levied" and should be consistent with the periods shown in the schedule of direct and overlapping revenue rates and schedule of property tax levies and collections. In the case of this illustrative government, the property taxes for each fiscal year are levied against the assessed values of the preceding calendar year.

Schedule 9
Bookworm Library District
Property Tax Rates—Direct and Overlapping,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(per \$1,000 of assessed value)

The rates in this row should be the same as the column shown in the schedule of taxable assessed value of property (I-8).

	20Q5	20Q6	20Q7	20Q8	20Q9	20R0	20R1	20R2	20R3	20R4
Direct	\$ 4.338	\$ 4.292	\$ 4.117	\$ 4.050	\$ 3.837	\$ 3.808	\$ 3.682	\$ 3.695	\$ 4.916	\$ 4.900
Bookworm Library District	16.973	16.973	15.960	15.549	13.706	14.013	14.028	14.594	15.140	15.454
Overlapping Governments										
Bookman County	9.313	9.313	8.726	12.635	11.594	12.203	9.517	9.567	10.086	10.403
Cities	20.307	20.307	20.307	20.307	16.287	17.104	13.615	13.999	15.004	15.900
Faulkner	4.982	4.982	4.789	4.789	4.225	4.450	3.910	30.541	27.232	28.056
Twain	11.353	10.172	8.420	8.420	8.420	8.420	8.420	8.420	8.420	14.920
O'Connor	3.302	3.302	2.932	2.932	2.932	2.932	2.932	2.932	2.932	2.392
Salinger	7.633	7.687	6.307	6.444	5.536	5.824	5.453	5.453	7.896	7.966
Vonnegut	15.670	14.751	14.644	14.601	14.697	14.644	14.688	14.667	14.632	14.622
Bradbury	40.311-68.172	40.308-67.595	40.217-61.203	39.287-61.059	39.373-53.799	37.461-56.502	33.689-52.441	34.187-52.821	33.121-51.676	33.000-51.136
Fitzgerald	3.774-15.670	3.774-14.751	3.774-14.644	2.786-14.601	3.443-14.697	6.095-14.644	6.095-14.688	3.753-14.667	6.257-14.632	6.257-14.626
School Districts	0.984-9.610	0.984-9.610	0.875-10.000	0.861-10.000	0.704-8.950	0.717-8.950	0.637-7.830	0.676-9.981	0.748-18.016	0.793-15.016
Fire Districts	0.650-2.833	0.660-2.833	0.555-2.818	0.540-2.833	0.469-2.384	0.502-2.753	0.455-2.321	0.485-2.405	0.509-2.409	0.544-2.476
Parks and Recreation Districts	0.434-39.000	0.434-45.280	0.412-41.485	0.676-39.479	0.644-34.500	0.644-34.500	0.455-25.506	0.651-25.546	0.688-25.832	0.703-25.832
Sanitation Districts	0.549-39.000	0.547-34.627	0.451-19.757	0.462-16.471	0.409-15.000	0.402-15.000	0.337-15.000	0.332-14.000	0.337-14.000	0.350-14.000
Water Districts										
Water and Sanitation Districts										

[Completely Superseded]

Source: Bookman County Abstract of Assessments and Levies.

Note: District tax rates may be raised only when approved by a majority of the voters.

Governments are required to disclose any external limitations on their ability to change rates.

In many cases, a county-level government will have a large number of overlapping local governments within its borders. If presenting all of those overlapping governments would result in a schedule that is difficult to read, a county-level government may wish to use a condensed presentation, as this district does here. (See Exhibit B-6 for an example of a full presentation by a county-level government.)

The Statement requires that the information in this schedule be shown for each period in which taxes are payable and should be consistent with the periods shown in the schedule of taxable assessed value of property and schedule of property tax levies and collections.

Exhibit I-10

Schedule 10
 Bookworm Library District
 Principal Property Taxpayers,
 Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Principal Taxpayer	Type of Business	Fiscal Year 20R4		Fiscal Year 20Q5	
		Assessed Value ^a	Percentage of Total Assessed Value	Assessed Value ^a	Percentage of Total Assessed Value
Blake Corporation	Telecommunications	\$ 35,321,800	0.96%	\$ 18,718,808	1.02%
Wordsworth Energy	Utility	35,187,460	0.95	17,351,418	0.94
Shelley Property Corporation	Property Investment	29,000,000	0.79	13,547,544	0.74
Property Keats One	Property Investment	17,400,010	0.47	8,228,531	0.45
Media Byron	Telecommunications	14,681,790	0.40	8,364,965	0.45
Frost Acquisition Incorporated	Property Investment	12,614,990	0.34	5,328,177	0.29
Longfellow Realty Investors	Property Investment	11,455,000	0.31	6,746,280	0.37
Tennyson LLC	Property Investment	10,730,000	0.29	5,082,591	0.28
Pound Tower LLC	Property Investment	10,150,010	0.27	5,021,645	0.27
WC Williams LLC	Property Investment	10,150,000	0.27	—	—
Hughes Estates Inc.	Property Investment	—	—	6,125,439	0.33
Total Top Ten Principal Taxpayers		\$ 186,691,060	5.05%	\$ 94,515,398	5.14%
Total Assessed Valuation		\$ 3,692,837,610	100.00%	\$ 1,840,364,620	100.00%

Source: Bookman County Abstract of Assessments and Levies.

Note: ^a Assessed values for fiscal years 20R4 and 20Q5 are from the tax rolls of calendar years 20R3 and 20Q4, respectively.

This schedule should include the ten largest payers, unless fewer are required to reach 50 percent of the revenue base.

Schedule 11
 Bookworm Library District
 Property Tax Levies and Collections,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Levy	Collected within the Levy Year		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of the Levy		Amount	Percentage of the Levy
20Q5	\$ 4,842,969	\$ 4,789,016	98.9%	\$ 50,953	\$ 4,839,969	99.9%
20Q6	7,983,502	7,921,784	99.2	57,718	7,979,502	99.9
20Q7	8,246,065	8,199,543	99.4	41,522	8,241,065	99.9
20Q8	9,173,921	9,103,725	99.2	64,196	9,167,921	99.9
20Q9	9,467,243	9,402,261	99.3	58,982	9,461,243	99.9
20R0	11,462,022	11,328,716	98.8	127,306	11,456,022	99.9
20R1	11,919,258	11,757,722	98.6	151,536	11,909,258	99.9
20R2	13,922,504	13,650,301	98.0	232,203	13,882,504	99.7
20R3	14,094,516	13,764,948	97.7	279,568	14,044,516	99.6
20R4	18,056,811	17,891,338	99.1	—	17,891,338	99.1

Source: Bookman County Abstract of Assessments and Levies.

Note: The levy for any given fiscal year is based on the assessed values from the tax rolls of the preceding calendar year.

The Statement requires that the information in this schedule be shown for each "period for which levied," as defined in Statement 33, and should be consistent with the periods shown in the schedule of taxable assessed value of property and schedule of direct and overlapping property tax rates. In the case of this illustrative district, the property taxes for each fiscal year are levied against the assessed values of the preceding calendar year.

Exhibit I-12

Schedule 12
Bookworm Library District
Ratios of Outstanding Debt,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

This district combines the required information for total outstanding debt ratios and general bonded debt ratios in a single schedule. An example of separate schedules can be found in Exhibits A-15 and A-16.

Fiscal Year	Certificates of Participation	Population	Debt per Capita	Personal Income	Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income	Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property	Debt as a Percentage of Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property
20Q5	\$ 6,534,547	155,740	\$ 41.96	\$ 4,643,543,840	0.14%	\$ 11,680,838,672	0.06%
20Q6	6,250,000	168,707	37.05	5,376,860,797	0.12	12,954,202,031	0.05
20Q7	5,930,000	175,949	33.70	5,816,522,042	0.10	14,166,627,611	0.04
20Q8	5,595,000	184,218	30.37	6,539,739,000	0.09	15,726,491,944	0.04
20Q9	5,245,000	191,736	27.36	7,339,078,872	0.07	14,305,836,513	0.04
20R0	4,880,000	191,949	25.42	8,221,559,568	0.06	19,811,034,272	0.02
20R1	20,855,000	192,043	108.60	8,411,291,357	0.25	25,694,035,211	0.08
20R2	19,910,000	195,734	101.72	8,437,897,006	0.24	26,448,883,374	0.08
20R3	18,925,000	194,550	97.28	*	*	29,234,498,127	0.06
20R4	17,900,000	198,973	89.96	*	*	29,802,256,387	0.06

* Not yet available.

Note: Personal income and population from Schedule 16.

If a government does not present personal income or population data in its demographic and economic schedules, it should present the figures in a separate column(s) in this schedule.

Schedule 13
Bookworm Library District
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt,
As of December 31, 20R4

County-level governments are not required to present information about overlapping debt. This district has presented condensed information because it has a large number of overlapping governments.

	<u>Governmental Activities Debt</u>	<u>Percentage Applicable to Bookworm Library District</u>	<u>Amount Applicable to Bookworm Library District</u>
Direct			
Bookworm Library District	\$ 17,900,000	100.00%	\$ 17,900,000
Overlapping			
Bookman County	37,568,942	100.00	37,568,942
Cities and towns	4,962,000	90.62	4,496,564
School districts	589,518,233	45.20	266,462,241
Special districts	<u>410,612,788</u>	76.75	<u>315,145,315</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,060,561,963</u>		<u>\$ 641,573,062</u>

Source: Individual mailing to each entity in the county, requesting information.

Note: Overlapping debt is the proportionate share of the debts of local jurisdictions located wholly or in part within the limits of Bookworm Library District. This schedule is intended to demonstrate the total debt that Bookworm Library District property tax payers will be expected to repay. The amount of debt applicable to Bookworm Library District is computed by (a) determining what portion of total assessed value of the overlapping jurisdiction lies within the limits of the district and (b) applying this percentage to the total governmental activities debt of the overlapping jurisdiction.

Districts should report all governmental activities debt in this schedule. Districts are not required to include the debt of state-level governmental entities.

The basic approach to estimating the applicable percentage of overlapping debt, as described in the Statement, is to divide the value of the revenue base within the overlapping geographic area by the total revenue base of the overlapping government and multiply this ratio by the overlapping government's outstanding debt.

Exhibit I-14

Schedule 14
Bookworm Library District
Debt Limit Information,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

If a government presents optional information in this schedule, as this district does, it should keep the optional information separate from the required calculation of the legal debt margin and ratio.

	Fiscal Year									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Assessed valuation	\$ 1,840,365	\$ 1,921,264	\$ 2,228,302	\$ 2,337,591	\$ 2,987,235	\$ 3,130,057	\$ 3,781,234	\$ 3,814,483	\$ 3,673,065	\$ 3,692,838
Debt limit—1.5% of total assessed value	27,605	28,819	33,425	35,064	44,809	46,951	56,719	57,217	55,096	55,393
Debt outstanding applicable to the limit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legal debt margin	\$ 27,605	\$ 28,819	\$ 33,425	\$ 35,064	\$ 44,809	\$ 46,951	\$ 56,719	\$ 57,217	\$ 55,096	\$ 55,393
Legal debt margin as a percentage of debt limit	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Certificates of participation (COP)	\$ 6,535	\$ 6,250	\$ 5,930	\$ 5,595	\$ 5,245	\$ 4,880	\$ 20,855	\$ 19,910	\$ 18,925	\$ 17,900
Legal debt limit less COP debt	\$ 21,070	\$ 22,569	\$ 27,495	\$ 29,469	\$ 39,564	\$ 42,071	\$ 35,864	\$ 37,307	\$ 36,171	\$ 37,493
Legal debt limit less COP debt as a percentage of debt limit	76.33%	78.31%	82.26%	84.04%	88.29%	89.61%	63.23%	65.20%	65.65%	67.69%

Note: Certificates of participation generally are not included as debt for purposes of calculating legal debt limits under State Revised Statute 22-42-104. However, they are included here to present the most conservative analysis of debt allowable that remains available.

Districts are encouraged, but not required, to retroactively report prior years at the time of implementation. Some districts may be able to combine this schedule with the schedule of general bonded debt, see Exhibit A-26 for an example.

A district may present either (1) the legal debt margin as a percentage of the debt limit or (2) the net debt applicable to the debt limit as a percentage of the debt limit. The former is illustrated in Exhibit A-26.

Schedule 15
 Bookworm Library District
 Debt Service Information,
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Debt Service Expenditures			Noncapital Governmental Funds Expenditures (See Schedule 7)	Ratio of Total Debt Service to Noncapital Expenditures
	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total		
20Q5	\$ 200,000	\$ 431,045	\$ 631,045	\$ 6,218,778	10.15%
20Q6	284,547	392,177	676,724	7,570,692	8.94
20Q7	320,000	329,475	649,475	8,047,208	8.07
20Q8	335,000	316,035	651,035	9,279,268	7.02
20Q9	350,000	301,295	651,295	10,142,213	6.42
20R0	365,000	284,572	649,572	11,272,127	5.76
20R1	385,000	273,445	658,445	12,787,870	5.15
20R2 ^a	945,000	979,323	1,924,323	15,500,554	12.41
20R3	985,000	942,205	1,927,205	16,684,271	11.55
20R4	1,025,000	894,965	1,919,965	17,251,070	11.13

Note: ^a In April 20R1, \$16,330,000 in certificates of participation were issued, resulting in the increase seen here for principal and interest payments.

Statement 44 eliminated the requirement to present a separate schedule of debt service ratio information, instead placing the pertinent information with the changes in governmental fund balances information. However, governments may continue to present a separate schedule if they choose.

Exhibit I-16

Schedule 16
Bookworm Library District
Demographic and Economic Information,
Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Population	Personal Income	Per Capita Personal Income	Unemployment Rate	Households		Median Age	School Enrollment ^a
					Total	Average Size		
20Q5	155,740	\$ 4,643,543,840	\$ 29,816	3.2%	55,488	2.49	34.3	79,689
20Q6	168,707	5,376,860,797	31,871	3.2	59,903	2.50	34.5	88,875
20Q7	175,949	5,816,522,042	33,058	2.4	63,623	2.46	34.7	98,190
20Q8	184,218	6,539,739,000	35,500	2.7	68,110	2.41	34.9	100,342
20Q9	191,736	7,339,078,872	38,277	2.6	73,770	2.40	35.1	103,517
20R0	191,949	8,221,559,568	42,832	2.3	70,280 ^b	2.60	35.2	106,548
20R1	192,043	8,411,291,357	43,799	4.9	70,759	2.52	35.2	107,842
20R2	195,734	8,437,897,006	43,109	5.3	74,541	2.53	34.5	107,983
20R3	194,550	*	*	5.7	74,530	2.53	34.5	109,354
20R4	198,973	*	*	5.1	74,472	2.67	34.5	110,986

* Not yet available.

Sources: Population, households, and median age from Costanza Regional Council of Governments. School enrollment from State Department of Education. Personal income from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Unemployment from State Department of Labor.

Notes:

^a Includes both public and private enrollment.

^b Source of information changed from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis to Constanza Regional Council of Governments, and therefore the amounts prior to 20R0 are not comparable. Total household count is believed to be more accurate in 20R0 than it was in previous years, but did not actually decrease from 20Q9.

The Statement requires that governments present, at a minimum, population, total and per capita personal income, and unemployment rate. Governments may add other demographic and economic statistics that are useful and relevant to the user of their financial reports, either in this or in additional schedules. Three other statistics in this illustration—households, median age, and school enrollment—are indicative of additional indicators that might be relevant to a library district.

Schedule 17
 Bookworm Library District
 Principal Employers,
 Current Year and Nine Years Ago

<u>Employer</u>	<u>20R4</u>		<u>20Q5</u>	
	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Employment</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Employment</u>
Forester School Board	4,973	2.63%	3,551	2.78%
Kent Memorial Hospital	3,700	1.20	2,750	2.16
Pope Markets	3,300	1.01	2,575	2.02
Bookman County Government	2,600	0.81	2,928	2.30
O'Brian Hospital	1,550	0.74	1,490	1.17
Aubrey Industries	1,564	0.51	—	—
Maturin Mart	963	0.42	—	—
Hornblower Hotels Co.	950	0.23	—	—
Maturin Studios	866	0.15	—	—
Sophie Recovery Hospital	690	0.14	—	—
Ramage Stores	—	—	1,229	0.96
Nelson Hospital	—	—	1,148	0.90
Bronte City Government	—	—	767	0.60
Vinyl Seat Covers	—	—	712	0.56
Journal Courier Times	—	—	625	0.49
	<u>21,156</u>	<u>7.84%</u>	<u>17,775</u>	<u>13.94%</u>

Source: Bookman County Chamber of Commerce.

This schedule should include the ten largest employers, unless fewer are required to reach 50 percent of total employment.

**Schedule 18
Bookworm Library District
District Employees by Function,
Last Five Fiscal Years**

	Full-time-Equivalent Employees				
	20R0	20R1	20R2	20R3	20R4
Public Services					
■ Beckett Branch Library ^a	14.15	15.52	16.93	34.69	42.56
■ Bellow Branch Library	4.59	4.73	4.88	4.65	4.42
■ Dickens Branch Library	17.80	18.35	18.92	18.01	17.16
■ Dumas Branch Library	12.37	12.75	13.14	12.52	11.92
■ Gordimer Main Library	48.06	49.55	51.08	48.65	46.33
■ Outreach Services ^b	15.91	16.40	18.78	22.18	21.60
■ Rushdie Branch Library	5.40	5.57	5.74	5.47	5.21
■ Steinbeck Branch Library	19.08	19.67	20.28	19.31	18.39
■ Tolstoy Branch Library	2.61	2.69	2.77	2.64	2.51
Administrative Services	33.26	34.29	35.35	33.67	32.07
Bibliographic Services	13.35	13.76	14.19	13.51	12.87
Collections & Acquisitions	10.22	10.53	10.86	10.34	9.85
Computer Services	9.34	9.62	9.92	9.45	9.00
Total	206.14	213.43	222.84	235.09	233.89

Notes: A full-time employee is scheduled to work 2,088 hours per year (including vacation and sick leave). Full-time-equivalent employment is calculated by dividing total labor hours by 2,088.

^a A new facility five times larger than the original was completed in 2003, requiring greater staffing.

^b All outreach services have increased substantially. See Schedule 20.

Governments should present the number of persons they employ by functional or programmatic categories consistent with the level of detail required for expenses by Statement 34, as amended. Professional judgment should be used to determine if additional detail is warranted based on the individual circumstances of a government and the needs of the users of its financial report. The additional detail below the functional level presented above (the breakout by branch) is optional. Governments may categorize the information differently if they cannot report it on a functional or programmatic basis or if it would be more meaningful to do so. See paragraph 36.

Exhibit I-19

Schedule 19
Bookworm Library District
Library Materials Purchased and Circulated,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Exhibits I-19 to I-21 together fulfill the requirements to present operating indicators and capital asset information.

Fiscal Year	Number of Volumes Owned		Number of AV Items Owned		Total Items Owned	Acquisition Cost of Collections	Cost of New Acquisitions	Net Book Value of Collections ^a	Number of Items Circulated	Turnover Rate ^b
	Owned	Number of AV Items Owned	Owned	Number of AV Items Owned						
20Q5	307,942	36,729	344,671	\$	4,138,140	\$	179,140	N/A	1,688,185	4.90
20Q6	303,562	38,073	341,635		4,374,289		236,149	N/A	1,827,906	5.35
20Q7	303,616	39,646	343,262		4,522,957		148,668	N/A	2,017,004	5.88
20Q8	300,471	62,064	362,535		4,998,342		475,385	N/A	2,110,415	5.82
20Q9	309,134	74,474	383,608		5,375,519		377,177	N/A	2,324,268	6.06
20R0	315,868	82,715	398,583		5,828,511		452,992	N/A	2,534,656	6.36
20R1	331,660	94,502	426,162		6,207,723		379,212	N/A	2,825,875	6.63
20R2	399,196	131,509	530,705		6,642,249	\$	434,526	3,593,730	3,130,822	5.90
20R3	403,082	132,789	535,871		7,295,932		653,683	3,876,284	3,864,199	7.21
20R4	472,822	127,605	600,427		7,806,658		510,726	4,112,388	4,297,103	7.16

N/A = not available.

Notes:

^a GASB Statement 34, implemented in 20R2, requires that capital assets be depreciated. The districts collection of books and audiovisual materials is considered a capital asset. Net book value represents total acquisition cost of circulating materials less accumulated depreciation to date.

^b Turnover rate is the number of times an item is checked out. This is an average of all publicly circulating items in the total collection.

Exhibit I-20

Schedule 20
Bookworm Library District
Circulation by Location,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Exhibits I-19 to I-21 together fulfill the requirements to present operating indicators and capital asset information.

Fiscal Year	Beckett ^a		Bellow		Dickens ^b		Dumas		Gordimer		Rushdie		Steinbeck		Tolstoy		Outreach Services				Total
	Branch Library	Branch Library	Branch Library	Branch Library	Branch Library	Branch Library	Branch Library	Branch Library	Main Library	Branch Library	Homebound Program	Interlibrary Loans ^d	Detention Center ^e								
20Q5	168,839	53,998	317,794	55,648	813,138	54,072	138,948	26,281	11,874	1,931	5,748	39,914	1,688,185								
20Q6	207,809	57,238	328,512	71,259	826,498	55,749	165,986	27,391	12,190	2,434	6,133	66,707	1,827,906								
20Q7	304,888	66,388	337,825	88,969	844,376	61,191	190,487	29,951	12,949	2,901	4,424	72,655	2,017,004								
20Q8	349,619	62,406	333,675	91,468	885,719	60,232	197,440	28,792	15,916	2,877	3,467	78,804	2,110,415								
20Q9	426,809	65,660	332,970	115,421	915,334	60,785	264,138	31,012	24,303	3,021	6,516	78,299	2,324,268								
20R0	505,805	77,510	352,070	130,165	941,610	61,231	301,018	33,946	23,795	4,090	15,081	88,335	2,534,656								
20R1	576,363	88,312	380,799	161,681	1,012,111	73,922	353,737	41,192	23,794	6,584	23,178	84,202	2,825,875								
20R2	677,033	106,440	312,252	204,594	1,113,057	98,749	419,317	49,921	49,843	6,261	17,949	75,406	3,130,822								
20R3	929,660	120,513	555,278	257,139	1,185,273	115,216	465,259	56,954	53,789	6,205	22,509	96,404	3,864,199								
20R4	1,150,181	122,760	635,573	302,114	1,242,084	121,144	480,357	65,802	52,947	7,366	19,952	96,823	4,297,103								

Notes:

- ^a A new facility was completed in 20R3. At 42,726 square feet, it is five times larger than the leased facility. Circulation has increased as a result.
- ^b Dickens Branch Library underwent a renovation and expansion in 20R2, creating a new Xpress concept of library service. Circulation has increased as a result.
- ^c Additional bookmobile vehicles were purchased in 20Q8 and 20R2.
- ^d The library district changed its interlibrary loan policy in 20R0 to make more of its collection available to other libraries.
- ^e Circulation at the outreach services location in the County Detention Center has risen as inmate population has grown and the county sheriff has provided additional funding and administrative support.

Schedule 21
Bookworm Library District
Service Location Information,
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Exhibits I-19 to I-21 together fulfill the requirements to present operating indicators and capital asset information.

	Current Address	Current Status	Square Footage as of Fiscal Year-End																	
			20Q5	20Q6	20Q7	20Q8	20Q9	20R0	20R1	20R2	20R3	20R4								
LIBRARIES																				
Beckett Branch Library	5430 S. Austen Circle Bronte, ST 00000	O	8,720	8,720	8,720	8,720	8,720	8,720	8,720	8,720	8,720	8,720	8,720	8,720	8,720	42,726	42,726	42,726	42,726	42,726
Bellow Branch Library (combined school/public library)	3201 W. Chaucer Avenue Milton, ST 00000	—	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267	4,267
Dickens Branch Library	6739 S. Kipling Street Bronte, ST 00000	O	12,125	12,125	12,125	12,125	12,125	12,125	12,125	12,125	12,125	12,125	12,125	12,125	12,125	18,022	18,022	18,022	18,022	18,022
Dumas Branch Library	999 S. Wilde Street Thackeray, CO 00000	L	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
Gordimer Main Library	5955 S. Trollope Street Bronte, CO 00000	O	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491	45,491
Outreach Services ^a	5955 S. Woolf Street Bronte, CO 00000	O	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
Rushdie Branch Library	404 E. Munro Street Hardy, ST 00000	O	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840
Steinbeck Branch Library	7500 S. Tolkien Blvd. Bronte, CO 00000	L	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800
Tolstoy Branch Library (combined school/public library)	303 Lewis Avenue Hardy, ST 00000	—	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980
SUPPORT SERVICES																				
Administrative Services	12855 E. Kafka Circle Hardy, ST 00000	O	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	8,825	29,417
Bibliographic Services	12855 E. Kafka Circle Hardy, ST 00000	O	7,354	7,354	7,354	7,354	7,354	7,354	7,354	7,354	7,354	7,354	7,354	7,354	7,354	c	c	c	c	c
Collections & Acquisitions	12855 E. Kafka Circle Hardy, ST 00000	O	2,942	2,942	2,942	2,942	2,942	2,942	2,942	2,942	2,942	2,942	2,942	2,942	2,942	c	c	c	c	c
Computer Services	12855 E. Kafka Circle Hardy, ST 00000	O	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	2,059	c	c	c	c	c

O = Owned. L = Leased.

Notes: The branches located in public schools are neither owned nor leased.

^a Includes the outreach services location at the County Detention Facility.

^b Square footage for this location is included in the Gordimer Main Library square footage number.

^c Square footage for these locations is included in the administrative services square footage number.

[Completely Superseded]

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