

**City of Minnetonka
Hennepin County, Minnesota**

Communications Letter

December 31, 2022

**City of Minnetonka
Table of Contents**

Report on Matters Identified as a Result of the Audit of the Basic Financial Statements	1
Required Communication	3
Financial Analysis	8
Emerging Issues	21

Report on Matters Identified as a Result of the Audit of the Basic Financial Statements

Honorable Mayor and Members
of the City Council and Management
City of Minnetonka
Minnetonka, Minnesota

In planning and performing our audit of the basic financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Minnetonka, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. In addition, because of inherent limitations in internal control, including the possibility of management override of controls, misstatements due to error, or fraud may occur and not be detected by such controls.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's basic financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A reasonable possibility exists when the likelihood of an event occurring is either reasonably possible or probable as defined as follows:

- *Reasonably possible.* The chance of the future event or events occurring is more than remote but less than likely.
- *Probable.* The future event or events are likely to occur.

We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

The accompanying memorandum also includes financial analysis provided as a basis for discussion. The matters discussed herein were considered by us during our audit and they do not modify the opinion expressed in our Independent Auditor's Report dated June 15, 2023, on such statements.

This communication, which is an integral part of our audit, is intended solely for the information and use of the Members of the City Council and management and others within the City and state oversight agencies and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

BerganKDV, Ltd.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
June 15, 2023

City of Minnetonka Required Communication

We have audited the basic financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022. Professional standards require that we advise you of the following matters related to our audit.

Our Responsibility in Relation to the Financial Statement Audit

As communicated in our engagement letter, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to form and express opinions about whether the basic financial statements prepared by management with your oversight are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our audit of the basic financial statements does not relieve you or management of its respective responsibilities.

Our responsibility, as prescribed by professional standards, is to plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of the basic financial statements includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, as part of our audit, we considered the internal control of the City solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal control.

We are also responsible for communicating significant matters related to the audit that are, in our professional judgement, relevant to your responsibilities in overseeing the financial reporting process. However, we are not required to design procedures for the purpose of identifying other matters to communicate to you.

Generally accepted accounting principles provide for certain Required Supplementary Information (RSI) to supplement the basic financial statements. Our responsibility with respect to the RSI, which supplements the basic financial statements, is to apply certain limited procedures in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. However, the RSI was not audited and, because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

Our responsibility for the supplementary information accompanying the basic financial statements, as described by professional standards, is to evaluate the presentation of the supplementary information in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole and to report on whether the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Our Responsibility in Relation to *Government Auditing Standards*

As communicated in our engagement letter, part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of the City's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of basic financial statement amounts. However, the objective of our tests was not to provide an opinion on compliance with such provisions.

City of Minnetonka Required Communication

Planned Scope and Timing of the Audit

We conducted our audit consistent with the planned scope and timing we previously communicated to you.

Compliance with All Ethics Requirements Regarding Independence

The engagement team, others in our firm, as appropriate, our firm, and our network firms have complied with all relevant ethical requirements regarding independence.

Significant Risks Identified

We have identified the following significant risks of material misstatement:

- **Management Override of Controls** – Management override of internal control is considered a risk in substantially all engagements as management may be incentivized to produce better results.
- **Misappropriation of Assets** – If duties cannot be appropriately segregated, there is a risk of unauthorized disbursements being made by the City. In addition, generally this results in less review taking place as transactions are recorded in the financial statements.
- **Improper Revenue Recognition** – Revenue recognition is considered a fraud risk on substantially all engagements as it generally has a significant impact on the results of the government's operations. In addition, complexities exist surrounding the calculation and recording of various revenue sources.

Qualitative Aspects of the City's Significant Accounting Practices

Significant Accounting Policies

Management has the responsibility to select and use appropriate accounting policies. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the City is included in the notes to basic financial statements. There have been no initial selection of accounting policies and no changes to significant accounting policies or their application during 2022. No matters have come to our attention that would require us, under professional standards, to inform you about (1) the methods used to account for significant unusual transactions and (2) the effect of significant accounting policies in controversial or emerging areas for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

Significant Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the basic financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's current judgements. Those judgements are normally based on knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the basic financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ markedly from management's current judgements. The most sensitive estimates affecting the basic financial statements related to:

Depreciation and amortization – The City is currently depreciating and amortizing its capital assets over their estimated useful lives, as determined by management, using the straight-line method.

**City of Minnetonka
Required Communication**

Qualitative Aspects of the City's Significant Accounting Practices (Continued)

Significant Accounting Estimates (Continued)

Total Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) Liability, Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – These balances are based on an actuarial study using the estimates of future obligations of the City for post employment benefits.

Net Pension Liability, Deferred Outflows of Resources Relating to Pensions and Deferred Inflows of Resources relating to Pensions – These balances are based on an allocation by the pension plans using estimates based on contributions.

Expense Allocation – Certain expenses are allocated to programs based on an estimate of the benefit to that particular program.

We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the accounting estimates and determined that they are reasonable in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole and in relation to the applicable opinion unit.

Financial Statement Disclosures

Certain basic financial statement disclosures involve significant judgment and are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The basic financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Significant Difficulties Encountered during the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management relating to the performance of the audit.

Uncorrected and Corrected Misstatements

For the purposes of this communication, professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that we believe are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Further, professional standards require us to also communicate the effects of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods on the relevant classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures, and the basic financial statements taken as a whole and each applicable opinion unit. Management has corrected all such misstatements.

In addition, professional standards require us to communicate to you all material, corrected misstatements that were brought to the attention of management as a result of our audit procedures. None of the misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole.

City of Minnetonka Required Communication

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, concerning a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, which could be significant to the City's basic financial statements or the auditor's report. No such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Representations Requested from Management

We have requested certain written representations from management, which are included in the management representation letter.

Management's Consultations with Other Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters. Management has informed us that, and to our knowledge, there were no consultations with other accountants regarding auditing and accounting matters.

Other Significant Matters, Findings, or Issues

In the normal course of our professional association with the City, we generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, significant events or transactions that occurred during the year, operating and regulatory conditions affecting the City, and operational plans and strategies that may affect the risks of material misstatement. None of the matters discussed resulted in a condition to our retention as the City's auditor.

Other Information Included in Annual Reports

Pursuant to professional standards, our responsibility as auditors for other information, whether financial or nonfinancial, included in the City's annual reports, does not extend beyond the information identified in the audit report, and we are not required to perform any procedures to corroborate such other information.

We applied certain limited procedures to the RSI that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

With respect to the supplementary information accompanying the financial statements, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplementary information to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves.

**City of Minnetonka
Required Communication**

Other Information Included in Annual Reports (Continued)

Our responsibility also includes communicating to you any information which we believe is a material misstatement of fact. Nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that such information, or its manner of presentation, is materially inconsistent with the information, or manner of its presentation, appearing in the basic financial statements.

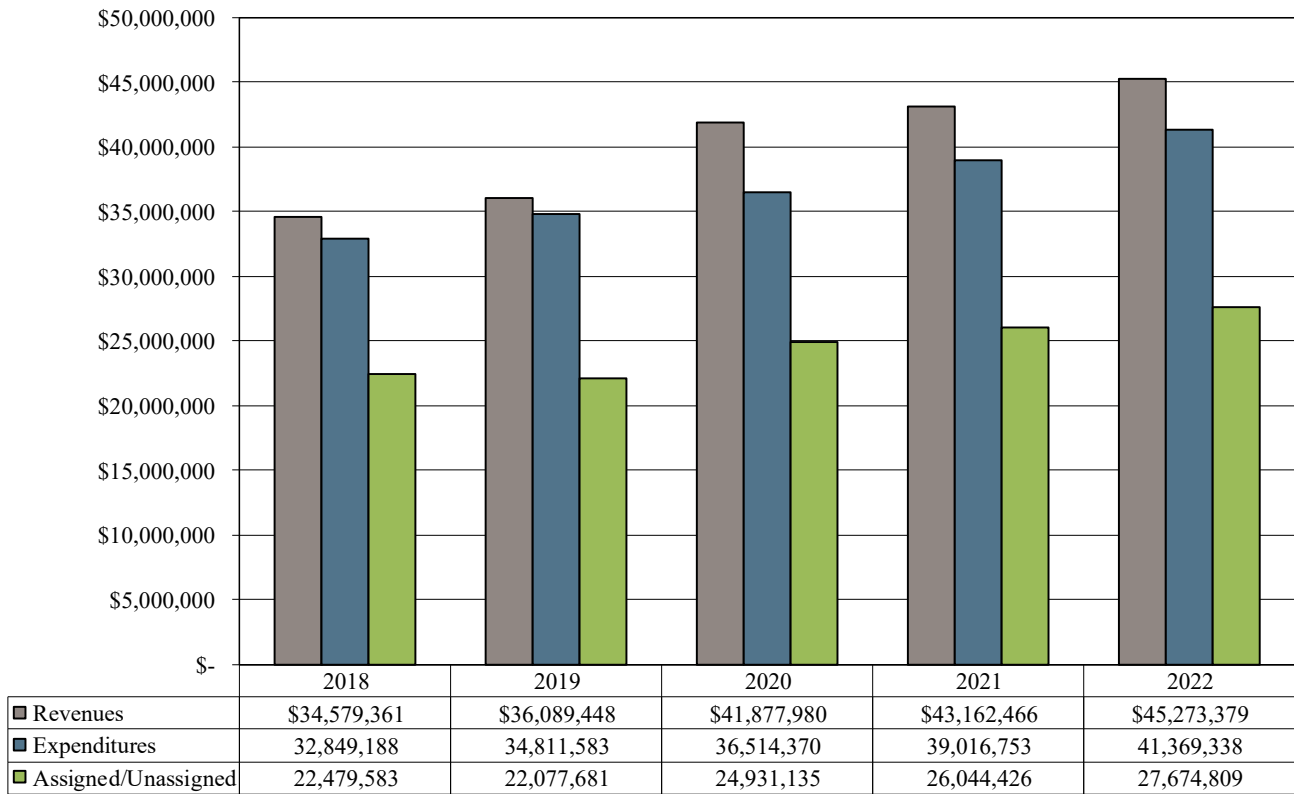
City of Minnetonka Financial Analysis

The following pages provide graphic representation of select data pertaining to the financial position and operations of the City for the past five years. Our analysis of each graph is presented to provide a basis for discussion of past performance and how implementing certain changes may enhance future performance.

General Fund

At December 31, 2022, the General Fund unassigned/assigned fund balance was \$27,674,809, an increase of 6.3%, or \$1,630,383, from the 2021 unassigned/assigned fund balance. The components of fund balance for the General Fund and fund balance as a percent of subsequent years' budget are depicted in the graphs below and on the following page.

General Fund



City of Minnetonka Financial Analysis

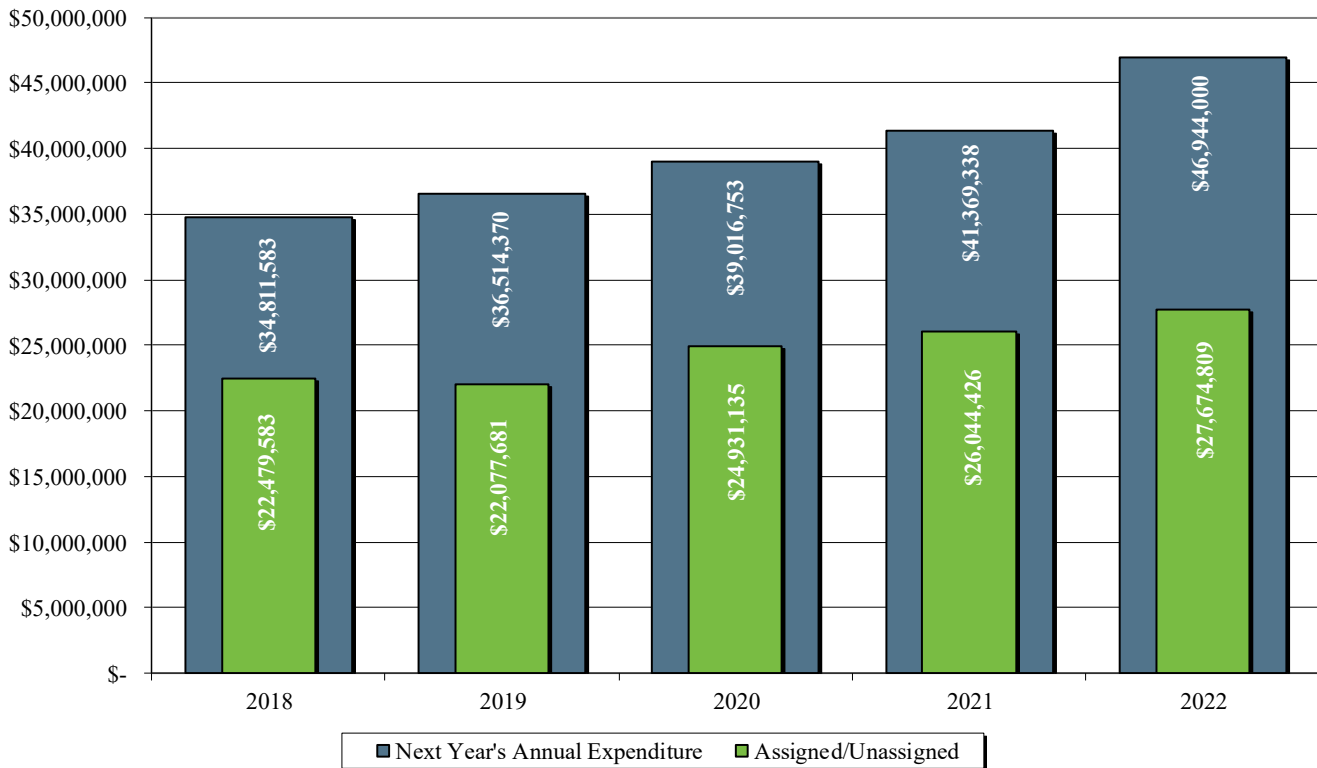
Fund Balance

The table and graph below shows the percentage of the next year's expenditures covered by the General Fund's unreserved fund balance for the past five years. (Note: The next year's annual expenditures for 2022 are based on budgeted expenditures for 2023.)

**Assigned and Unassigned General Fund Balance
Compared to Annual Expenditures**

Year Ended December 31,	Assigned and Unassigned Fund Balance	Next Year's Annual Expenditures	Percentage of Expenditures
2018	\$ 22,479,583	\$ 34,811,583	64.6%
2019	22,077,681	36,514,370	60.5%
2020	24,931,135	39,016,753	63.9%
2021	26,044,426	41,369,338	63.0%
2022	27,674,809	46,944,000	59.0%

**Unassigned/Assigned General Fund Balance
Compared to Annual Expenditures**



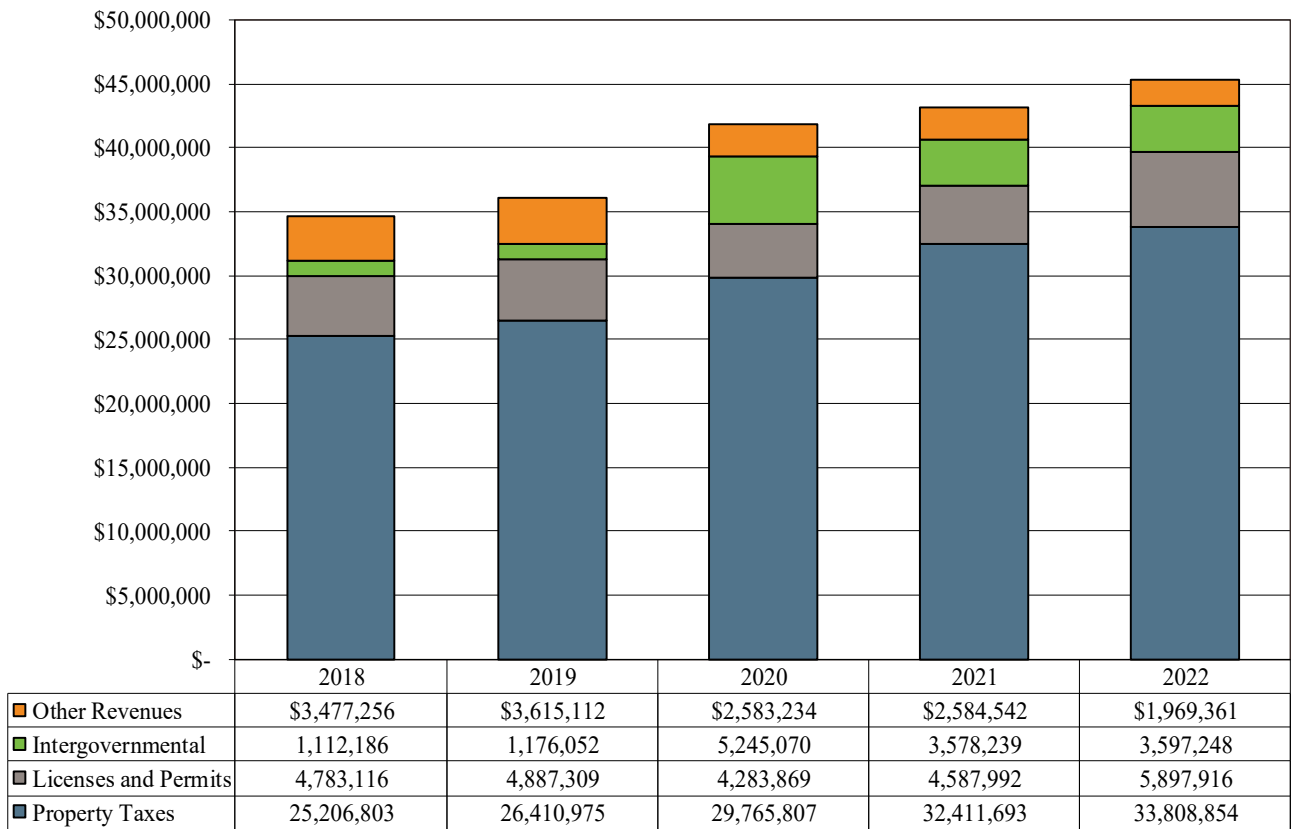
City of Minnetonka Financial Analysis

General Fund Revenues

The chart below depicts the General Fund revenues by source for the past five years. Overall, revenues increased \$2,110,913, or 4.9%, from the prior year, increasing from \$43,162,466 to \$45,273,379.

Property tax revenue increased by \$1,397,161 due primarily to an increase in the levy. Property taxes are the main source of revenue for the General Fund and with fluctuations in other sources; these funds are more heavily relied upon. Licenses and permits increased \$1,309,924 as a result of more building permits. Other revenue decreased \$615,181 due to a decrease in investment income due to the poor market conditions in 2022.

General Fund Revenues



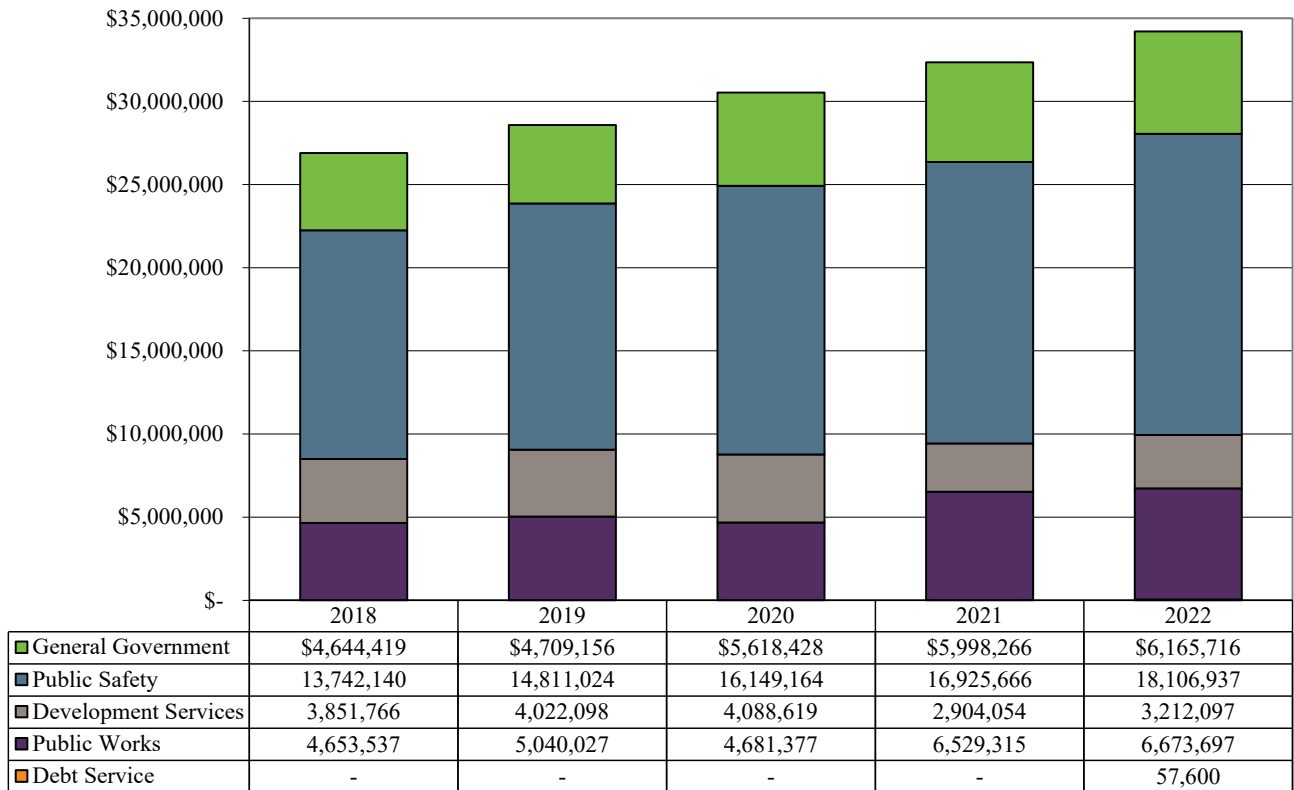
City of Minnetonka Financial Analysis

General Fund Expenditures

The chart below presents General Fund expenditures by function for the past five years. In the past year, General Fund expenditures increased by \$2,352,585, or 6.0%, from \$39,016,753 to \$41,369,338.

Public safety had the largest increase in expenditures of \$1,181,271, or 7.0%, as a result of having new 24-hour full-time fire positions. Parks and recreation increased \$493,839 due to filling open positions. Development services increased \$308,043 as a result of adding a new housing coordinator as well as more building activity during the current year.

General Fund Expenditures



**City of Minnetonka
Financial Analysis**

General Fund Budget to Actual

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the City budgeted for expenditures and transfers out from the General Fund to exceed revenues and transfers in by \$1,519,835. Actual revenues and transfers in exceeded expenditures and transfers out by \$2,025,880.

Revenues were greater than budgeted by \$1,133,779, or 2.6%. Licenses and permits revenue exceeded the budget by \$543,516 due to having more building permits than anticipated. Miscellaneous and investment income revenue exceeded the budget by \$378,237 as a result of conservative budgeting. All other sources of revenue were relatively consistent with the budget in 2022.

Overall, expenditures were \$2,415,797, or 5.5% under budget. General government expenditures were \$800,109 under budget due to vacant positions during the year. Public works expenditures were under budget by \$663,203 due to an open position and lower than anticipated fleet, inventory, and other contractual services. Public safety expenditures were under budget by \$533,863 as a result of a longer than anticipated timeline for the hiring process of the City's new 24-hour full-time fire positions. The other categories of expenditures were relatively consistent with the 2022 budget.

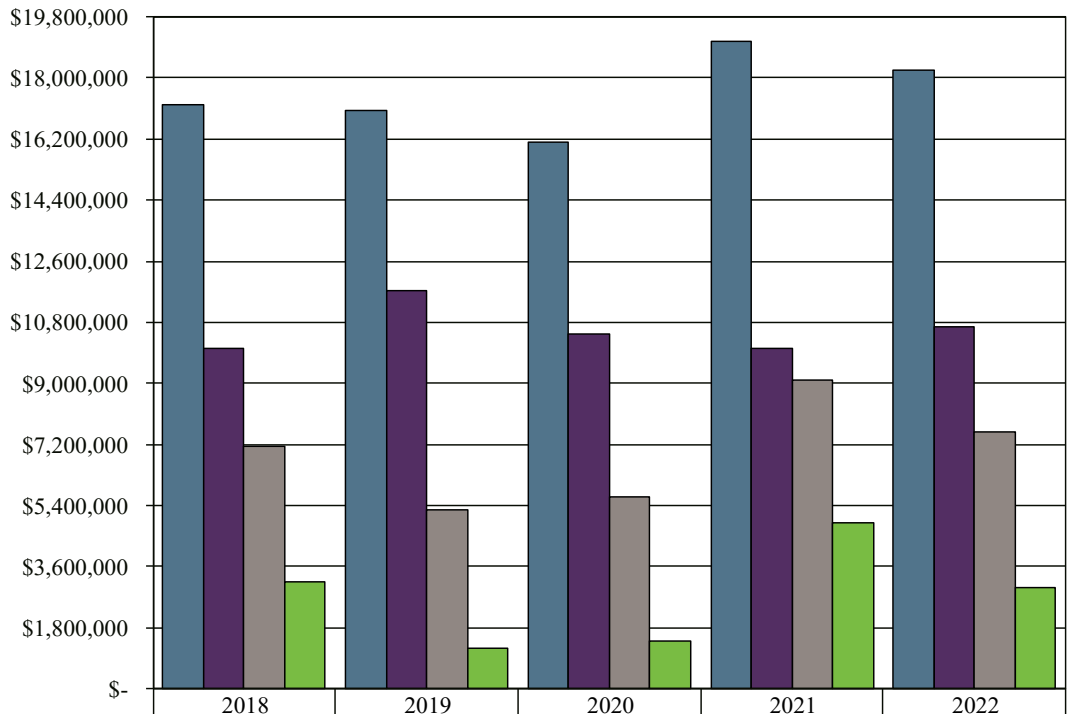
	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Over (Under) Budget	Budget Variance
Revenue				
Taxes and assessments	\$ 33,590,800	\$ 33,808,854	\$ 218,054	0.6%
Licenses and permits	5,354,400	5,897,916	543,516	10.2%
Intergovernmental	3,588,200	3,597,248	9,048	0.3%
Charges for services	1,815,500	1,790,595	(24,905)	-1.4%
Fines and forfeitures	120,000	129,829	9,829	8.2%
Miscellaneous and investment Income	(329,300)	48,937	378,237	-114.9%
Total revenue	44,139,600	45,273,379	1,133,779	2.6%
Expenditures				
General government	6,965,825	6,165,716	(800,109)	-11.5%
Development services	3,386,500	3,212,097	(174,403)	-5.1%
Public works	7,336,900	6,673,697	(663,203)	-9.0%
Public safety	18,640,800	18,106,937	(533,863)	-2.9%
Park and recreation	7,455,110	7,210,891	(244,219)	-3.3%
Total expenditures	43,785,135	41,369,338	(2,415,797)	-5.5%
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Net transfers in (out)	(1,874,300)	(1,878,161)	(3,861)	0.2%
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (1,519,835)</u>	<u>\$ 2,025,880</u>	<u>\$ 3,545,715</u>	<u>-233.3%</u>

City of Minnetonka Financial Analysis

Enterprise Funds

The following graphs show the performance of the Enterprise Funds for the last five years.

Water and Sewer Utility Operations

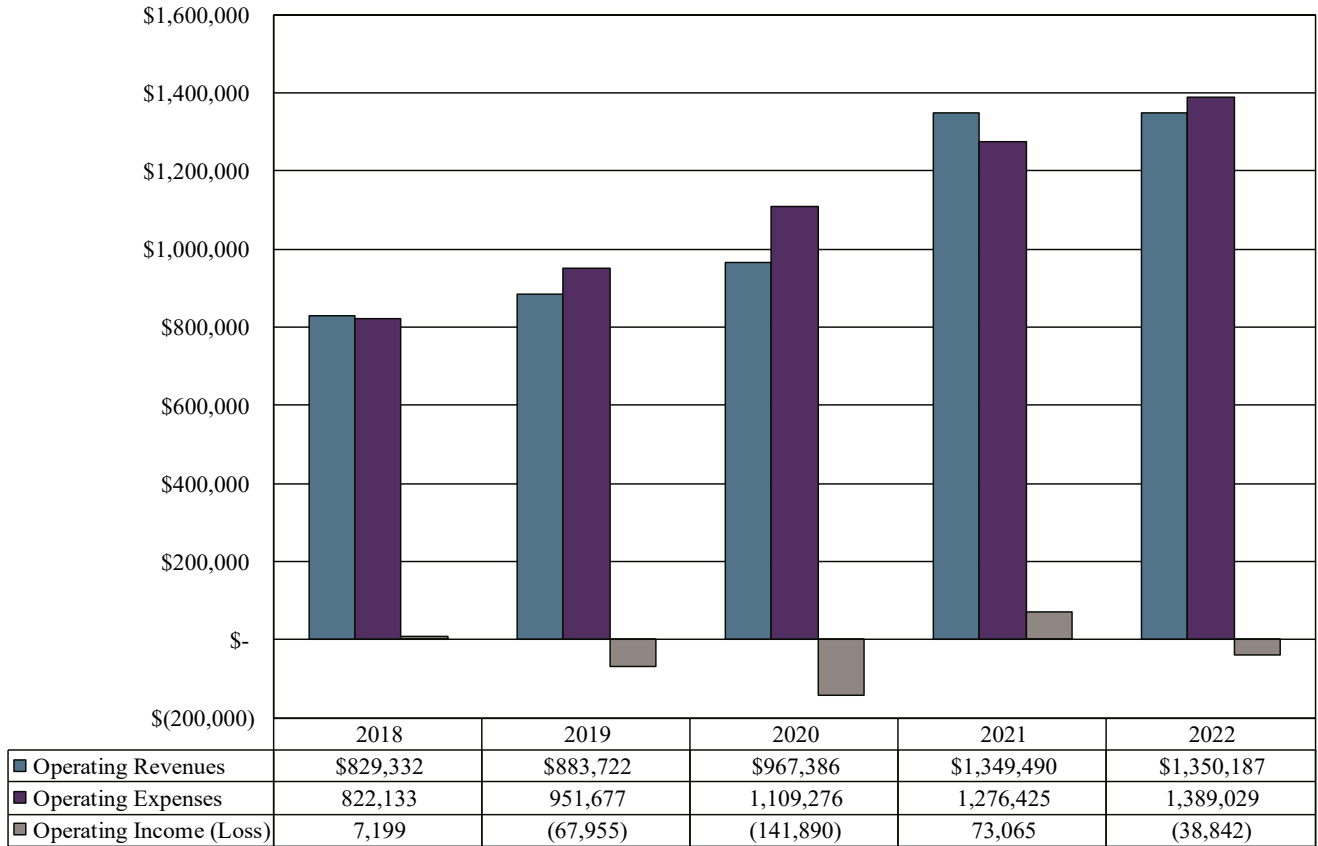


	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenue	\$17,196,532	\$17,023,790	\$16,105,103	\$19,096,446	\$18,209,775
Operating Expenses	10,036,771	11,748,484	10,462,467	10,017,600	10,653,585
Operating Income Before Depreciation	7,159,761	5,275,306	5,642,636	9,078,846	7,556,190
Operating Income (Loss)	3,161,422	1,181,784	1,411,469	4,870,770	2,995,202

**City of Minnetonka
Financial Analysis**

Enterprise Funds (Continued)

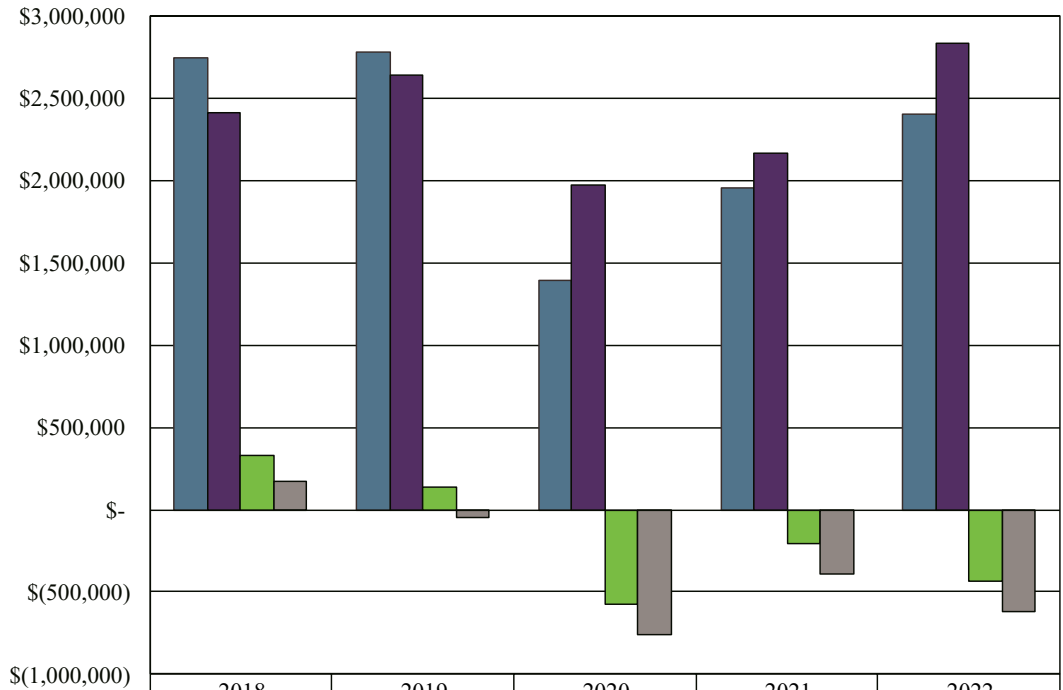
Environmental Fund Operations



**City of Minnetonka
Financial Analysis**

Enterprise Funds (Continued)

Williston Center Operations

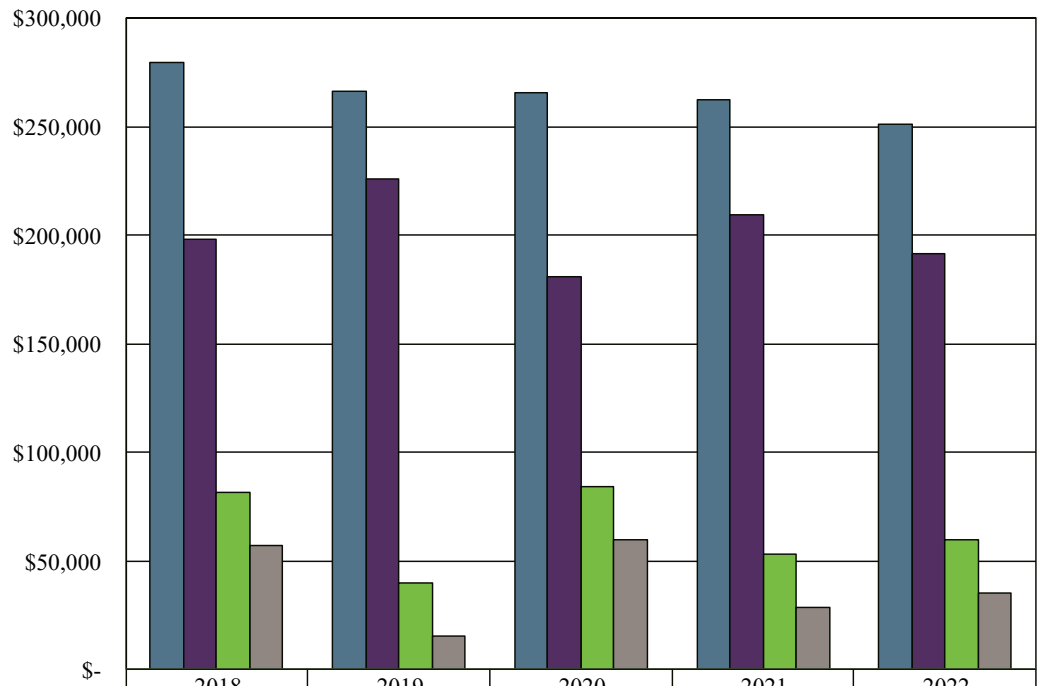


	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Operating Revenues	\$2,739,842	\$2,774,388	\$1,392,339	\$1,953,683	\$2,396,835
Operating Expenses	2,408,697	2,640,306	1,969,805	2,159,352	2,832,258
Operating Income Before Depreciation	331,145	134,082	(577,466)	(205,669)	(435,423)
Operating Income (Loss)	172,126	(46,883)	(755,421)	(387,150)	(616,905)

**City of Minnetonka
Financial Analysis**

Enterprise Funds (Continued)

Gray's Bay Marina Operations

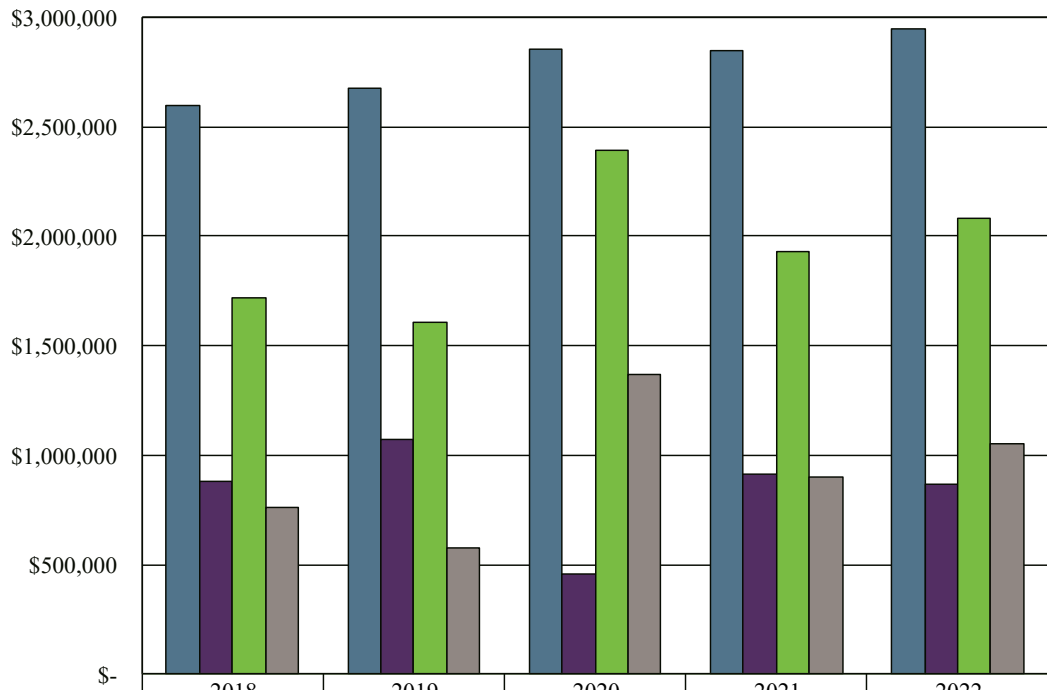


	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Operating Revenues	\$279,947	\$266,327	\$265,459	\$262,648	\$251,205
Operating Expenses	198,182	226,159	181,125	209,492	191,392
Operating Income Before Depreciation	81,765	40,168	84,334	53,156	59,813
Operating Income	57,114	15,517	59,616	28,505	35,162

**City of Minnetonka
Financial Analysis**

Enterprise Funds (Continued)

Storm Water Operations

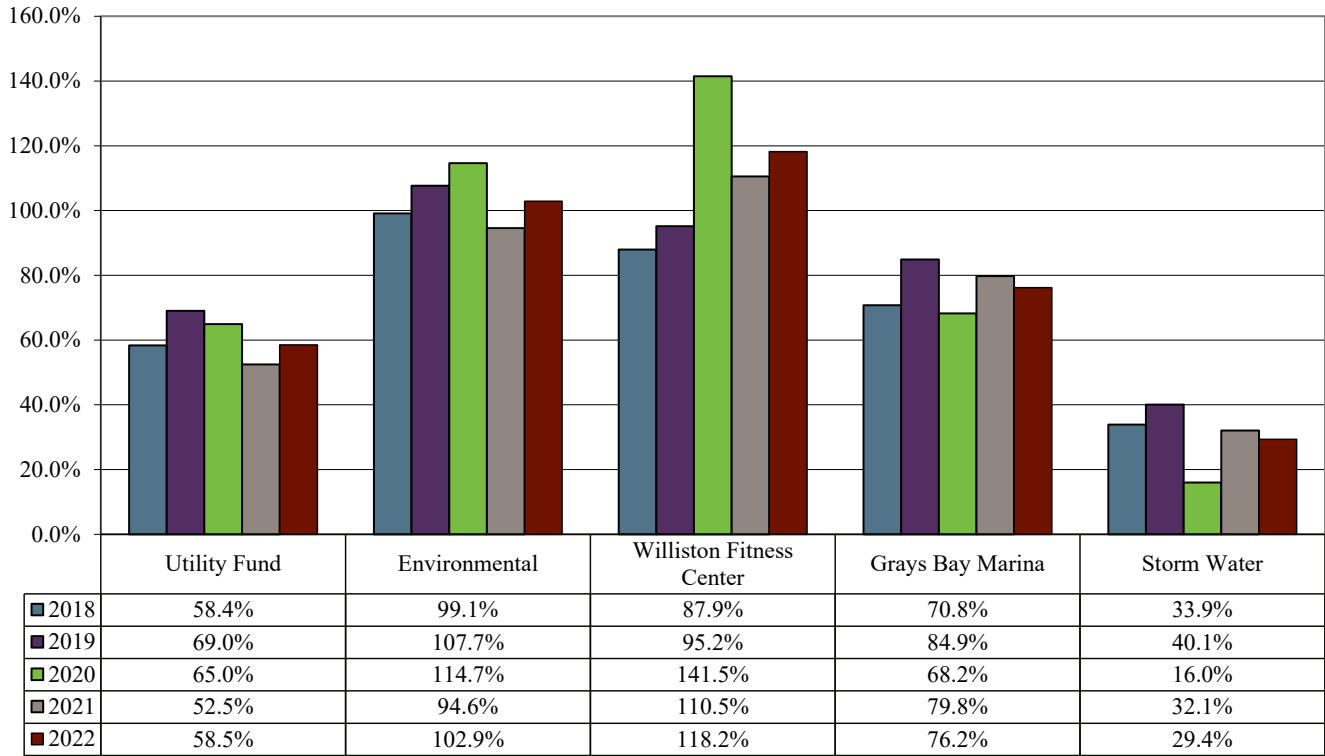


	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
■ Operating Revenues	\$2,599,644	\$2,678,482	\$2,852,912	\$2,845,185	\$2,946,274
■ Operating Expenses	880,116	1,073,596	457,116	912,124	865,004
■ Operating Income Before Depreciation	1,719,528	1,604,886	2,395,796	1,933,061	2,081,270
■ Operating Income	760,311	580,565	1,368,668	902,626	1,050,835

**City of Minnetonka
Financial Analysis**

Enterprise Funds (Continued)

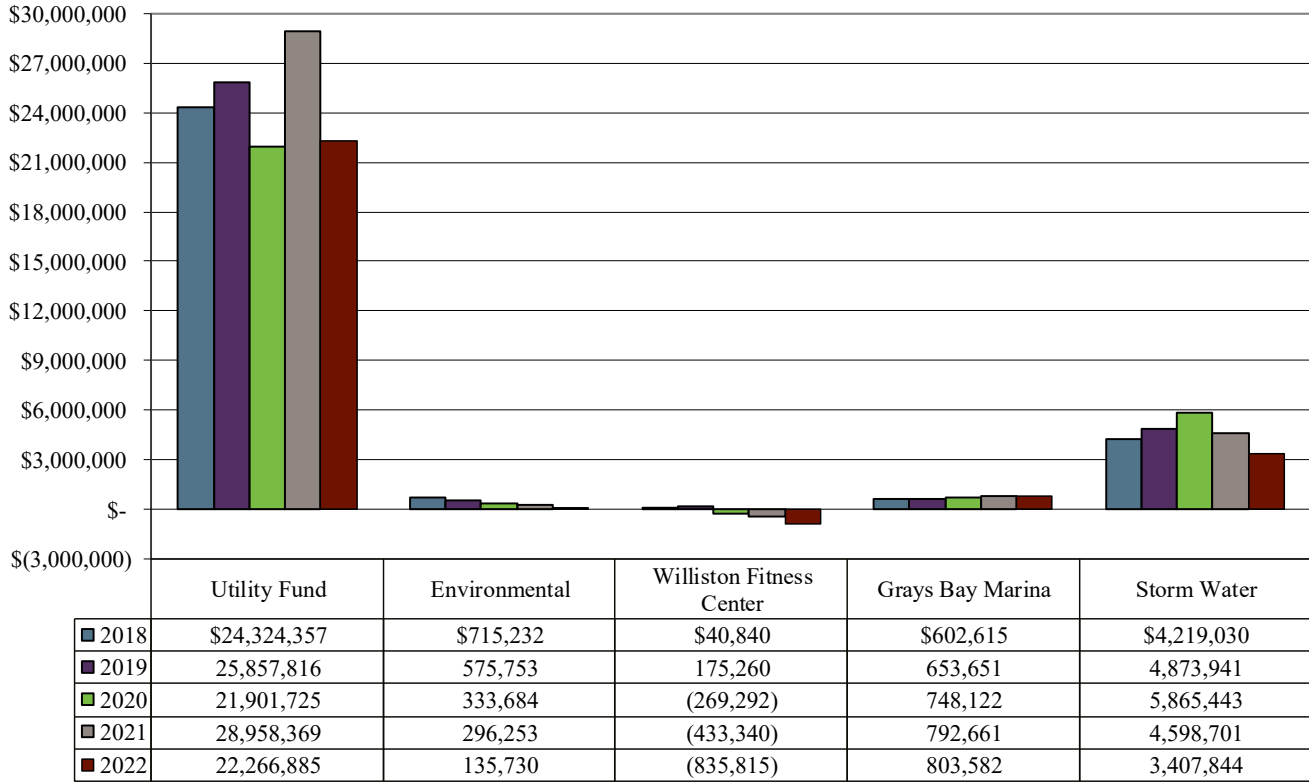
**Operating Ratios - Expenses as Percentage of Revenues
Enterprise Funds - Year Ended December 31, 2022**



City of Minnetonka Financial Analysis

Enterprise Funds (Continued)

Unrestricted Net Position



City of Minnetonka Financial Analysis

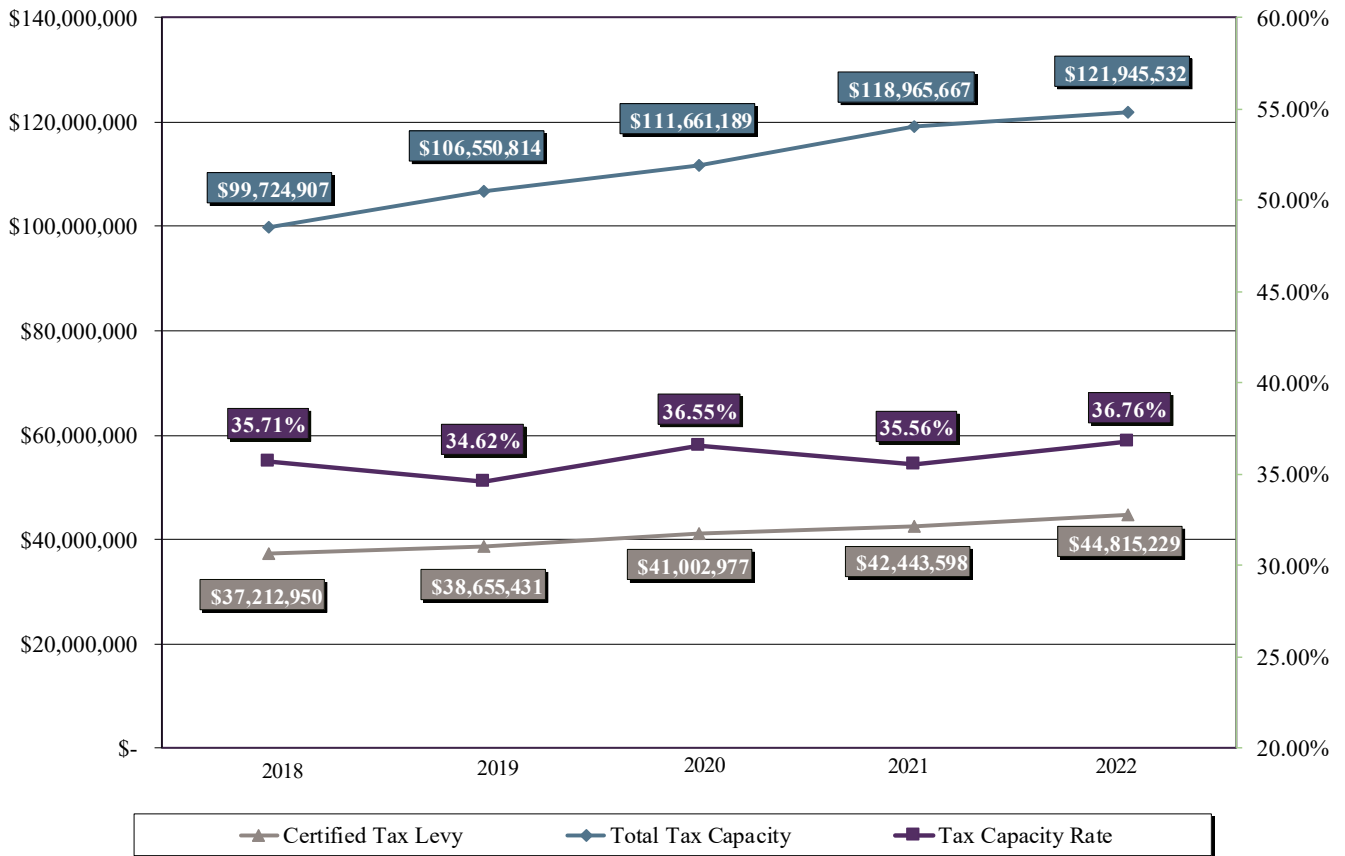
Tax Levy, Capacity, and Rates

The graph below presents information relating to the City's tax levy, tax capacity, and rates.

The levy for 2022 includes the General Fund levy of \$33,760,800 plus levy amounts for the Street Improvement Fund and Capital Replacement Fund of \$6,080,000 and \$1,517,100, respectively. Also included in the certified levy amounts below are levies for debt service and other funds.

As illustrated below, the taxable tax capacity of the City has experienced a steady increase over the last five years. While the City has increased the levy during this period, the tax capacity rate has only increased 1.05 percent due to the steady increase in market values and tax capacity.

Tax Capacity and Tax Levy



City of Minnetonka Emerging Issues

Executive Summary

The following is an executive summary of financial related updates to assist you in staying current on emerging issues in accounting and finance. This summary will give you a preview of the new standards that have been recently issued and what is on the horizon for the near future. The most recent and significant updates include:

- **Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 96 – Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements**
GASB has issued GASB Statement No. 96 relating to accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements. The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by establishing a definition for subscription-based information technology arrangements and providing uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition.
- **Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 100 – Accounting Changes and Error Corrections**
GASB has issued GASB Statement No. 100 relating to accounting and financial reporting for accounting changes and error corrections. The requirements of this Statement will improve the clarity of the accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections, which will result in greater consistency in application in practice. In turn, more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information will be provided to financial statement users for making decisions or assessing accountability.
- **Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 101 – Compensated Absences**
GASB has issued GASB Statement No. 101 relating to accounting and financial reporting for compensated absences. The unified recognition and measurement model in this Statement will result in a liability for compensated absences that more appropriately reflects when a government incurs an obligation. In addition, the model can be applied consistently to any type of compensated absence and will eliminate potential comparability issues between governments that offer different types of leave.

The following are extensive summaries of the current updates. As your continued business partner, we are committed to keeping you informed of new and emerging issues. We are happy to discuss these issues with you further and their applicability to your City.

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 96 – *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*

This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset – an intangible asset – and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended.

City of Minnetonka
Emerging Issues

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 96 – *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (Continued)*

A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

The subscription term includes the period during which a government has a noncancellable right to use the underlying IT assets. The subscription term also includes periods covered by an option to extend (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will exercise that option) or to terminate (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will not exercise that option).

Under this Statement, a government generally should recognize a right-to-use subscription asset – an intangible asset – and a corresponding subscription liability. A government should recognize the subscription liability at the commencement of the subscription term, – which is when the subscription asset is placed into service. The subscription liability should be initially measured at the present value of subscription payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Future subscription payments should be discounted using the interest rate the SBITA vendor charges the government, which may be implicit, or the government's incremental borrowing rate if the interest rate is not readily determinable. A government should recognize amortization of the discount on the subscription liability as an outflow of resources (for example, interest expense) in subsequent financial reporting periods.

The subscription asset should be initially measured as the sum of (1) the initial subscription liability amount, (2) payments made to the SBITA vendor before commencement of the subscription term, and (3) capitalizable implementation costs, less any incentives received from the SBITA vendor at or before the commencement of the subscription term. A government should recognize amortization of the subscription asset as an outflow of resources over the subscription term.

Activities associated with a SBITA, other than making subscription payments, should be grouped into the following three stages, and their costs should be accounted for accordingly:

- Preliminary Project Stage, including activities such as evaluating alternatives, determining needed technology, and selecting a SBITA vendor. Outlays in this stage should be expensed as incurred.
- Initial Implementation Stage, including all ancillary charges necessary to place the subscription asset into service. Outlays in this stage generally should be capitalized as an addition to the subscription asset.
- Operation and Additional Implementation Stage, including activities such as subsequent implementation activities, maintenance, and other activities for a government's ongoing operations related to a SBITA. Outlays in this stage should be expensed as incurred unless they meet specific capitalization criteria.

In classifying certain outlays into the appropriate stage, the nature of the activity should be the determining factor. Training costs should be expensed as incurred, regardless of the stage in which they are incurred.

City of Minnetonka
Emerging Issues

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 96 – *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (Continued)*

If a SBITA contract contains multiple components, a government should account for each component as a separate SBITA or nonsubscription component and allocate the contract price to the different components. If it is not practicable to determine a best estimate for price allocation for some or all components in the contract, a government should account for those components as a single SBITA.

This Statement provides an exception for short-term SBITAs. Short-term SBITAs have a maximum possible term under the SBITA contract of 12 months (or less), including any options to extend, regardless of their probability of being exercised. Subscription payments for short-term SBITAs should be recognized as outflows of resources.

This Statement requires a government to disclose descriptive information about its SBITAs other than short-term SBITAs, such as the amount of the subscription asset, accumulated amortization, other payments not included in the measurement of a subscription liability, principal and interest requirements for the subscription liability, and other essential information.

GASB Statement No. 96 is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. Earlier application is encouraged.

Information provided above was obtained from www.gasb.org.

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 100 – *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*

The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability.

This Statement defines accounting changes as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. As part of those descriptions, for (1) certain changes in accounting principles and (2) certain changes in accounting estimates that result from a change in measurement methodology, a new principle or methodology should be justified on the basis that it is preferable to the principle or methodology used before the change. That preferability should be based on the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting – understandability, reliability, relevance, timeliness, consistency, and comparability. This Statement also addresses corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements.

This Statement prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for (1) each type of accounting change and (2) error corrections. This Statement requires that (a) changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating prior periods, (b) changes to or within the financial reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period, and (c) changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. The requirements of this Statement for changes in accounting principles apply to the implementation of a new pronouncement in absence of specific transition provisions in the new pronouncement.

City of Minnetonka
Emerging Issues

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 100 – *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62 (Continued)*

This Statement also requires that the aggregate amount of adjustments to and restatements of beginning net position, fund balance, or fund net position, as applicable, be displayed by reporting unit in the financial statements.

This Statement requires disclosure in notes to financial statements of descriptive information about accounting changes and error corrections, such as their nature. In addition, information about the quantitative effects on beginning balances of each accounting change and error correction should be disclosed by reporting unit in a tabular format to reconcile beginning balances as previously reported to beginning balances as restated.

Furthermore, this Statement addresses how information that is affected by a change in accounting principle or error correction should be presented in required supplementary information (RSI) and supplementary information (SI). For periods that are earlier than those included in the basic financial statements, information presented in RSI or SI should be restated for error corrections, if practicable, but not for changes in accounting principles.

GASB Statement No. 100 is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023. Earlier application is encouraged.

Information provided above was obtained from www.gasb.org.

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 101 – *Compensated Absences*

The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures.

This Statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability should be recognized for leave that has not been used if (a) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (b) the leave accumulates, and (c) the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. Leave is attributable to services already rendered when an employee has performed the services required to earn the leave. Leave that accumulates is carried forward from the reporting period in which it is earned to a future reporting period during which it may be used for time off or otherwise paid or settled. In estimating the leave that is more likely than not to be used or otherwise paid or settled, a government should consider relevant factors such as employment policies related to compensated absences and historical information about the use or payment of compensated absences. However, leave that is more likely than not to be settled through conversion to defined benefit postemployment benefits should not be included in a liability for compensated absences.

City of Minnetonka
Emerging Issues

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 101 – *Compensated Absences* (Continued)

This Statement requires that a liability for certain types of compensated absences – including parental leave, military leave, and jury duty leave – not be recognized until the leave commences. This Statement also requires that a liability for specific types of compensated absences not be recognized until the leave is used.

This Statement also establishes guidance for measuring a liability for leave that has not been used, generally using an employee's pay rate as of the date of the financial statements. A liability for leave that has been used but not yet paid or settled should be measured at the amount of the cash payment or noncash settlement to be made. Certain salary-related payments that are directly and incrementally associated with payments for leave also should be included in the measurement of the liabilities.

With respect to financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, this Statement requires that expenditures be recognized for the amount that normally would be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

This Statement amends the existing requirement to disclose the gross increases and decreases in a liability for compensated absences to allow governments to disclose only the net change in the liability (as long as they identify it as a net change). In addition, governments are no longer required to disclose which governmental funds typically have been used to liquidate the liability for compensated absences.

GASB Statement No. 101 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023. Earlier application is encouraged.

Information provided above was obtained from www.gasb.org.