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The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds and agency funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures, other than interest on long-term debt which is recorded when due, are recorded when the liability is incurred, if measurable.

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept to intergovernmental revenues, the legal and contractual requirements of the numerous individual programs are used as guidance. There are, however, essentially two types of these revenues. In one, monies must be expended on the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid to the City; therefore, revenues are recognized based upon the expenditures recorded. In the other, monies are virtually unrestricted as to purpose of expenditure and are usually revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements. These resources are reflected as revenues at the time of receipt or earlier if the accrual criteria are met.

Real and personal property taxes are recorded as revenues and receivables when levied and billed, net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Property tax receivables not collected within 45 days after year-end are reflected as deferred revenues. Sales and utility taxes, which are collected by the State or utility companies by year end and subsequently remitted to the City, are recognized as revenues and receivables upon collection by the State or utility company, which is generally in the month preceding receipt by the City.

Licenses and permits, fines and forfeitures, charges for services and miscellaneous revenues (except interest on temporary investments) are recorded as revenues when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned since they are measurable and available.

The accrual basis of accounting is followed by the proprietary fund types and non-expendable trust funds. Accordingly, their revenues are recognized when earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred. Unbilled utility service receivables are recorded in the enterprise funds when earned. Claims incurred and not reported are not determinable, and accordingly, are not reflected in the Self-Insurance Fund (Internal Service Fund).