



Chapter 4

Statements of Budgetary Resources and Financing

A. Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources

The Statement of Budgetary Resources and related disclosures provide information about how budgetary resources were made available and their status at the end of the period.

Budget execution information must be consistently reported in the following documents/reports:

- Statement of Budgetary Resources (SBR)
 - SF-133, *Report on Budget Execution and Budgetary Resources*
 - The Budget of the U.S. Government.
- Presentation of “major budget accounts” in a combining statement is required. Subtotals will be created in Hyperion Enterprise to facilitate in the preparation of the combining SBR.
- Any material differences between comparable information contained in these three documents/reports must be disclosed in the footnotes to this statement.
- Budget execution information for the entity’s major budget accounts will be presented as required supplementary information.

Beginning with FY2002, two additional enhancements are made to the SBR to facilitate the reconciliation of information between the SBR, SF-133 and actual information reported in the Budget of the U.S. Government.

Separate Column for Non-budgetary Credit Program Financing Accounts: This change allows for a clear distinction between budgetary and non-budgetary credit program financing account information. Non-budgetary credit financing accounts are reported separately from the budgetary totals in the Budget of the U.S. Government.

Offsetting Receipts Line: Offsetting receipts are **presented** as a new line in the SBR. Offsetting receipts offset budget authority and outlays at the agency level in the Budget of the U.S. Government, but are not reflected in the SF-133. Since the SBR is an agency-wide report, offsetting receipts must be included to reconcile to information in the Budget of the U.S. Government.

- A new Memo Account 8400 has been set up in Hyperion to facilitate reporting Offsetting Receipts data that is not obtained from the Trial Balance.



Offsetting receipts are collections that are credited to general fund, special fund or trust fund receipt accounts and that offset gross outlays. Offsetting receipts may be distributed or undistributed to agencies. Distributed offsetting receipts are composed of proprietary receipts from the public, receipts from intra-governmental transactions, and offsetting governmental receipts.

Line 16 on the Statement of Budgetary Resources should include all distributed offsetting receipts for your bureau. Undistributed offsetting receipts credited to government-wide outlay totals should not be included in the SBR. A listing of distributed offsetting receipt accounts can be found in the Treasury Annual Report Appendix Part 4, *Receipts by Department* (can be found on www.fms.treas.gov/annual_report). Bureaus should include in the SBR, the receipt accounts in Part 4 classified as:

- Proprietary Receipts from the Public
- Intra-budgetary Receipts Deducted by Agencies
- Offsetting Governmental Receipts

The amount of distributed offsetting receipts reported in this statement should be the aggregate of cash collected in these receipt accounts and reported to Treasury on a monthly basis (SF-224, Statement of Transactions; SF-1219 Statement of Accountability; and SF-1220, Statement of Transactions). The total of these amounts can be obtained by downloading the Receipt Account Ledger (6655) from Treasury's GOALS system.

B. Statement of Financing

The Statement of Financing is the bridge between an entity's budgetary and proprietary accounting. It articulates the relationship between net obligations derived from an entity's budgetary accounts and net cost of operations derived from the entity's proprietary accounts by identifying and explaining key differences between the two numbers.

Not all obligations or offsetting collections may result in expenses or exchange revenue (e.g., purchase of a building is capitalized on the balance sheet in the proprietary accounts but obligated and outlayed in the budgetary accounts), thus the SOF is used to reconcile Budgetary data with Proprietary data.

- The budgetary information used to calculate net obligations is presented on a combined basis, while the proprietary information is consolidated. However, the Statement of Financing will be referred to as a consolidated statement.
- Until a Department-wide crosswalk can be developed, each Bureau is responsible for providing a current copy of the SOF to PFM. PFM will summarize the individual bureau SOFs to develop the consolidated SOF. If changes to the Bureau



SOF are necessary as a result of adjustments or audit comments, the Bureau is responsible for promptly providing an updated SOF to PFM.

- ❑ Due to the consolidation process of the SOF, it is essential that each bureau present the SOF in identical format. Therefore, each bureau should use the crosswalk developed to reflect Treasury crosswalks in consultation with the auditors.

PFM in conjunction with the FSGT are working towards a standard Statement of Financing.