



Government Financial Reporting

DATA STANDARDS & THE
FINANCIAL DATA
TRANSPARENCY ACT (FDTA)

JANUARY 24, 2023

Topics

Financial Data Transparency Act (FDTA) and impact on local governments University of Michigan Involvement	Stephanie Leiser, Fiscal Health Project Lead, Center for Local, State and Urban Policy (CLOSUP), University of Michigan's Ford School of Public Policy
City of Flint, Michigan Pilot	Stephanie Leiser & Robert Widigan, Chief Financial Officer, City of Flint
CPE Questions	
Open data standards, the Annual Comprehensive Financial Reporting Taxonomy (ACFR) and how it will work for government entities	Campbell Pryde, President and CEO, XBRL US
Demonstrations	Marc Joffe, Policy Analyst, Cato Institute
CPE Questions	



Financial Data Transparency Act (FDTA)

- Signed into law Dec 23, 2022, as part of H.R. 7776, the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023
- Calls for use of data standards by member agencies of the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC): U.S. Treasury, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (CFPB), the Federal Reserve System, the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), and the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA).
- Section 5823 calls for Data transparency relating to municipal securities, to be implemented by the SEC



Financial Data Transparency Act (FDTA)

Data standards are defined as:

- Including common identifiers
- Open and nonproprietary
- Able to render data searchable and machine-readable
- Incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies
- Consistent with applicable accounting and reporting principles

Timing

- 18 months after enactment, heads of covered agencies shall jointly issue proposed rules for public comment to establish data standards
- 2 years after enactment, jointly promulgate final rules for data standards
- Data standards established shall take effect not later than 2 years after which final rules are promulgated



Impact on local governments

- Governments that have outstanding municipal securities will need to comply with the FDTA
- Other local governments *may* be affected because of the GREAT (Grants Reporting Efficiency and Transparency) Act
- There is no change in what governments are required to disclose. Governments will not be required to submit data in a standard template
- There *will* be a change in how data reported to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) Electronic Municipal Markets Authority (EMMA) is formatted

Zooming out: why did we get involved in developing data standards?

The problem from our perspective

The best sources of data on local government finances are typically provided as PDF documents

Using the data requires manual data extraction, which is:

- Labor-intensive (i.e. expensive)
- Duplicative
- Prone to human error

Severely limits the accessibility of data for *all* stakeholders

Stakeholders

Those who generate and report data:

- Governments
- CPAs and other professionals hired by governments

Data users:

- Government managers
- Government employees/retirees
- Policymakers and regulators
- Investors
- Research community
- Media
- General public

Our goal: A fully digital ACFR

Adopting open data standards for government financial reporting will:

- Enhance reliability and usability of data for all stakeholders
- Streamline reporting burdens for governments
- Improve understanding of government fiscal health

Our progress to date

Grants from the Mott Foundation and UM Center for Academic Innovation

Creation of open data standard in XBRL

- Government-wide, governmental funds, proprietary funds statements
- Footnotes on debt, capital assets, pension, OPEB
- Michigan-specific reporting elements

Pilot locations

- City of Flint – Workiva
- Ogemaw County – Iris Business Services
- Pine River Township – Iris Business Services

Participation in Michigan Department of Treasury Working Group to explore the feasibility of replacing existing reporting systems with XBRL-based reporting

FLINT
VEHICLE CITY

XBRL Reporting in the City of Flint Robert Widigan, CFO



CLOSUP

Center for Local, State, and Urban Policy

M Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy
University of Michigan

CPE Questions

What are Data Standards?

Means to improve efficiency of creating, reporting and using data through automation

Data standards *are not* accounting standards (e.g., GASB, FASB, IFRS)

Data standards can be created to adapt to all different types of governments, e.g., general purpose or special district, allowing them to report *as they do today*

Open data standards allow *many* options for report preparation because any accounting system or reporting software can be adapted to open (free) data standards

What are Data Standards?

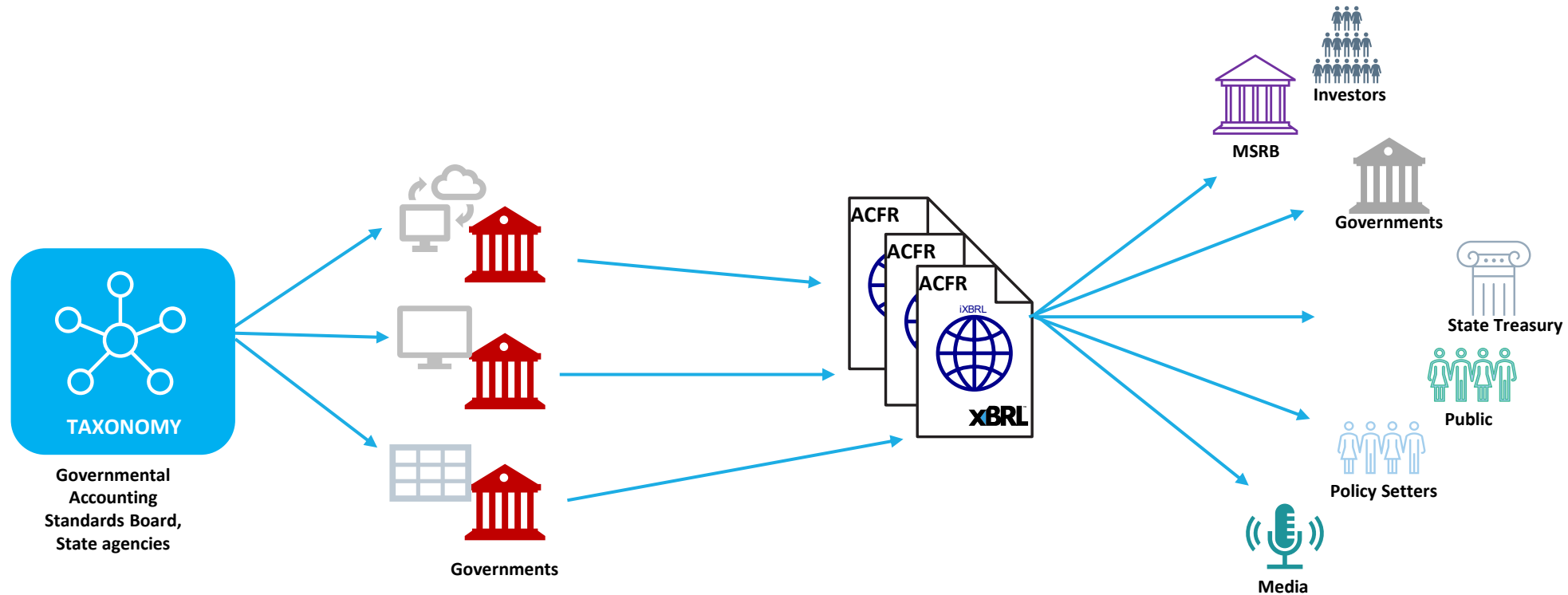
Standardized data is prepared and reported today by thousands of US entities (and over 210 programs worldwide):

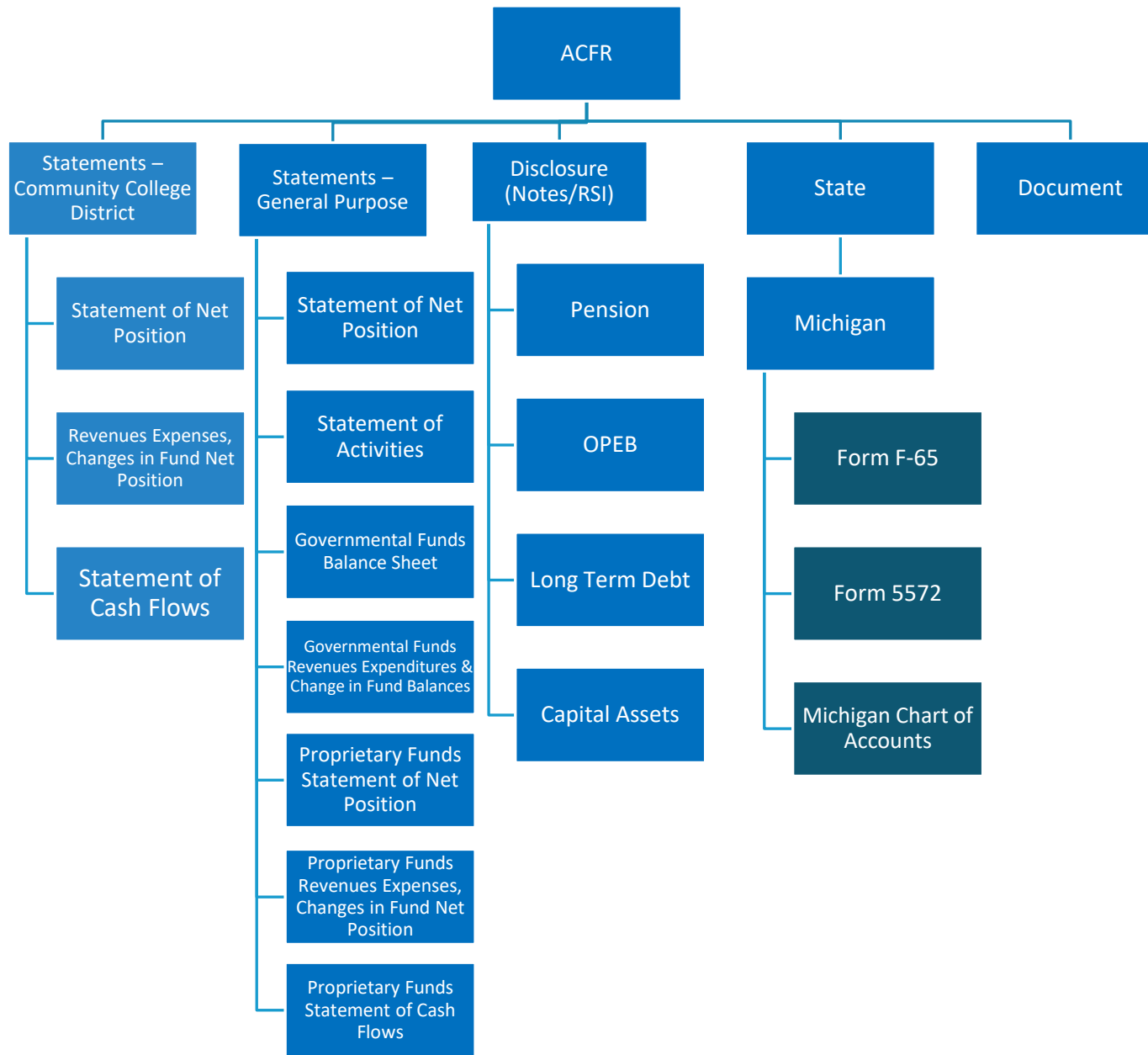
- Banks reporting to the FDIC
- Utilities reporting to the FERC
- Public companies and investment management companies reporting to the SEC

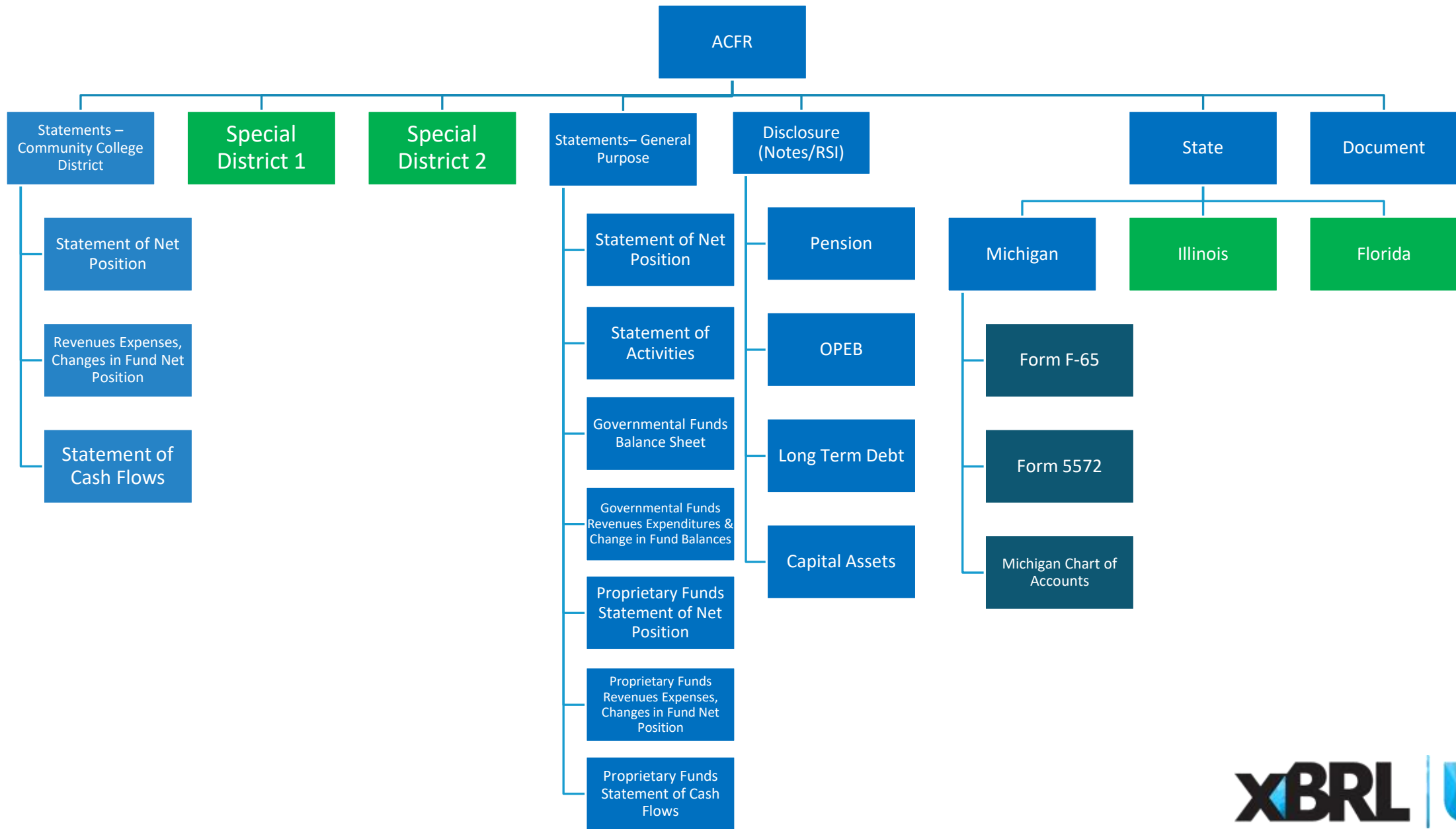
Examples of applications (organizations) that generate machine-readable XBRL financials:

Advanced Computer Solutions; Broadridge Financial Solutions; CaseWare/Lance, Soll & Lunghard, LLP; Certent; CompSci; CoreFiling Seahorse; DataTracks; Donnelley Financial Solutions (DFIN); EDGAR Agents; EZ-XBRL; HData; IRIS Business Services; M2 Compliance; Novaworks; RDG Filings; Semansys Technologies; Systrends; Toppan Merrill; Visma Connect; Workiva

How will governments prepare & use machine-readable financials?







CITY OF FLINT, MICHIGAN

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2022

Flint,
Michigan
XBRL Report

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Totals	
Cash and investments	\$ 142,774,529	\$ 54,416,999	\$ 197,191,528	\$ 169,033,296
Receivables, net	28,888,693	136,545,900	165,434,593	79,212,224
Internal balances	(2,558,565)	2,558,565		
Other assets	1,191,959			
Restricted cash and investments		7,721,016		
Investment in joint venture				
Capital assets not being depreciated	23,213,807	49,973,118		
Capital assets being depreciated, net	70,893,109	163,671,460		
Net OPEB asset				
Total assets	264,403,532	414,887,058		
Deferred outflows of resources				
Deferred charge on refunding	94,497			
Deferred pension amounts	19,150,646	3,566,609		
Deferred OPEB amounts				
Total deferred outflows of resources	19,245,143	3,566,609		
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18,291,636	18,238,006		
Unearned revenue	50,196,893			
Long-term debt:				
Due within one year	3,384,048	2,477,085		
Due in more than one year	26,767,178	103,038,801		
Net pension liability (due in more than one year)	329,910,486	61,442,404		
Net OPEB liability (due in more than one year)	129,182,182	66,815,666		

Attributes

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments

- Tag** acfr:CashAndCashEquivalentsAndInvestments
- Fact** 169,033,296
- Period** As of 06/30/2022
- Axis** ACFR Type Of Government Unit Axis
- Member** ACFR Component Unit Discretely Presented Member
- Explicit Member** acfr:ComponentUnitDiscretelyPresentedMember
- Measure** USD



ACFR Taxonomy

Flexibility to support different state requirements: state-specific references (Chart of Accounts) and concepts can be layered on top of GASB-specific line items. NOTE: states that do not follow GASB can have their own state-defined taxonomy concepts.

Flexibility to support different types of governments: general purpose, special district, etc.

Flexibility to support governments with unique line items: government entities can add custom line items that are not already in the taxonomy that roll up to parent concepts, e.g., Current Assets, Expenditures.

Structure of data can improve efficiency and consistency: Accounting calculations built in used to generate validation (business) rules so governments can catch (and correct) common errors.

Based on open, nonproprietary, widely used (XBRL) standard can be freely adopted.



Implication of data standards for government reporting entities

Open data standards mean any software application can freely adapt to the standard which leads to competition in reporting tools

What applications will governments be able to use?

- Full-service preparation and reporting applications
- Machine-readable data generation integrated into existing accounting system
- Spreadsheet-based applications that generate machine-readable data

There will be a range of costs to prepare financials in machine-readable format:

- Corporates with revenues <\$250 million average annual spend for 4 filings to the SEC was \$5,500
- Cost to governments could range from as low as \$500 to much more depending on service and features
- Will not require a change in existing accounting systems
- Can be prepared in CSV format with add-in



Demonstration

Analyzing Inline XBRL Disclosures

Menu Sections Search Facts Data Tags More Filters

COUNTY OF OGEMAW
West Branch, Michigan

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
September 30, 2020

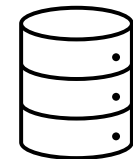
Primary Government

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 999,870	\$ 3,325,389	\$ -	\$ 1,562,554
Investments	\$ -	\$ 2,009,794	\$ 2,009,794	\$ 1,222,468
Receivables:				
Property Taxes	\$ 880,901	\$ -	\$ 880,901	\$ -
Delinquent Taxes	\$ -	\$ 1,539,985	\$ 1,539,985	\$ -
Special Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,949
Accounts, Net	\$ 223,373	\$ 21,060	\$ 244,433	\$ 52,695
Interest Receivable	\$ -	\$ 2,419	\$ 2,419	\$ -
Mortgages Receivable	\$ 56,312	\$ -	\$ 56,312	\$ -
Due from Local Units	\$ 32,520	\$ -	\$ 32,520	\$ -
Due from State	\$ 586,467	\$ 165,745	\$ 752,212	\$ 1,241,805
Due from Other Units of Government	\$ 95,331	\$ 49,545	\$ 144,876	\$ -
Internal Balances	\$ 658,846	\$ 658,846	\$ -	\$ -
Prepaid Items	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,337
Inventory	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500,587
Noncurrent Assets:				
Long-Term Mortgages Receivable	\$ 1,893,694	\$ -	\$ 1,893,694	\$ -
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	\$ 262,693	\$ -	\$ 262,693	\$ 25,318,152
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	\$ 5,714,097	\$ 575,987	\$ 6,290,084	\$ 10,602,904
Total Assets	\$ 10,086,412	\$ 8,348,770	\$ 18,435,182	\$ 40,540,451
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred Amounts Related to Pensions	\$ 1,092,009	\$ 59,558	\$ 1,151,567	\$ 1,739,288
Deferred Amounts Related to OPEB	\$ 39,308	\$ -	\$ 39,308	\$ 57,660
Deferred Charge on Refunding	\$ 451,319	\$ -	\$ 451,319	\$ -
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 1,582,636	\$ 59,558	\$ 1,642,194	\$ 1,796,948

Inline XBRL ACFR

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Statement	itemname	value	memberstring1	instant
2	Statement of Net Position	CashAndCashEquivalents	999,870	GovernmentalActivities	9/30/2020
3	Statement of Net Position	CashAndCashEquivalents	3,325,389	BusinessTypeActivities	9/30/2020
4	Statement of Net Position	CashAndCashEquivalents	1,562,554	ComponentUnitDiscretelyPresented	9/30/2020
5	Statement of Net Position	InvestmentsCurrent	2,009,794	BusinessTypeActivities	9/30/2020
6	Statement of Net Position	InvestmentsCurrent	1,222,468	ComponentUnitDiscretelyPresented	9/30/2020
7	Statement of Net Position	InvestmentsCurrent	2,009,794	PrimaryGovernmentActivities	9/30/2020

Python Parsing Script or
XBRL US API



Relational Databases

CPE Questions

Questions

- Marc Joffe, Policy Analyst, Cato Institute
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- Robert Widigan, Chief Financial Officer, City of Flint