



GASB accounting standard update

Q1 & Q2 2026

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for state and local governments that follow Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Below is a list of recent and upcoming GASB accounting standards that may be applicable to you, along with links to related Plante Moran articles and webinars for your benefit.

To continue staying current with the upcoming changes, we welcome you to [subscribe](#) to our email distribution list, where you'll receive our most recent articles and invitations to our public sector webinars, such as [2025 GASB standards: Insights, updates, and implementation strategies](#). **If you have questions or need assistance, don't hesitate to reach out — we're here to help!**

GASB STATEMENTS IMPACTING UPCOMING ENGAGEMENTS

Statement	Description	Effective date (fiscal years ending)	Plante Moran articles & webinars
GASB 101: <i>Compensated Absences</i> Effective for fiscal years beginning after Dec. 15, 2023	<p>This Statement supersedes Statement 16, <i>Accounting for Compensated Absences</i>, which was issued in 1992. This Standard updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences by aligning the guidance under a unified model. This will result in a liability for compensated absences that more appropriately reflects when a government incurs an obligation and can be applied consistently to any type of leave.</p> <p>The general approach for measurement is to use an employee's pay rate as of the financial reporting date and to recognize if the leave was attributable to services already rendered, accumulates, and is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid or settled. However, there are some exceptions, such as parental leave and military leave, for which a liability wouldn't be recognized until the leave commences.</p> <p>This statement also amends the existing requirement to disclose the gross increases and decreases in a liability for compensated absences, and allows governments to disclose only the net change in the liability. In addition, governments will no longer be required to disclose which governmental funds typically have been used to liquidate the compensated absence liability.</p> <p>Action item: <i>The first step with the adoption of this standard is to identify all types of leave requiring analysis. For types of leave within the scope of the standard, gathering certain historical information may be required that previously may not have been necessary under the superseded standard. This historical information will be used in making "more likely than not" assessments, as that is the bar for accrual.</i></p>	Dec. 31, 2024 March 31, 2025 June 30, 2025 Sept. 30, 2025	<p>GASB 101, Compensated Absences: What's the big deal?</p> <p>Implementing GASB 96 & 101: Next steps for higher education</p> <p>GASB 101, Compensated Absences: Are you ready?</p> <p>Top 5 considerations for GASB 101 readiness</p>
GASB 102: <i>Certain Risk Disclosures</i> Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024	<p>This Statement supersedes the Statement by the National Council on Governmental Accounting (NCGA) Interpretation 6, <i>Notes to the Financial Statements Disclosure</i>, paragraph 5. This Standard establishes financial reporting requirements for risks related to vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. For concentrations and constraints meeting the definitions in the Standard, governments will disclose the concentrations or constraints, related events that could have a substantial impact, and actions taken to mitigate the risk.</p> <p>Action item: <i>Review the definitions of "concentrations" and "constraints" in the Statement, then begin assessing risks and identifying those that may require disclosure.</i></p>	June 30, 2025 Sept. 30, 2025 Dec. 31, 2025 March 31, 2026	<p>Understanding GASB 102: Certain Risk Disclosures</p>

Statement	Description	Effective date (fiscal years ending)	Plante Moran articles & webinars
GASB 103: <i>Financial Reporting Model Improvements</i> Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025	<p>The objective of this Standard is to make improvements to the financial reporting model, including Statement 34, <i>Basic Financial Statements — and Management’s Discussion and Analysis — for State and Local Governments</i>, and other reporting model-related pronouncements. A key change to this standard from the exposure draft is the removal related to the recognition in and the presentation of governmental funds. The standards scope includes MD&A; proprietary fund financial statement presentation, particularly the operating/nonoperating classification; budgetary comparisons; major component unit information; and the presentation of unusual or infrequent items.</p> <p>This Statement requires that MD&A be limited to the five topics noted in the standard and provides further guidance on how MD&A should be written. For proprietary fund financial reporting, the Statement defines operating and nonoperating revenue and expense. It also requires a new subtotal for “operating income (loss) and noncapital subsidies.” The Statement proscribes that budgetary comparison be RSI and notes what variance information to be included. Next, the Statement requires that major component unit information be presented separately in the statements of net position and activities, with a caveat for readability. Lastly, the Statement describes “unusual” and “infrequent” transactions and outlines how they should be presented separately.</p> <p>Action item: <i>Begin analyzing the changes required to your financial statements, including the MD&A and the changes to the proprietary fund financial statement presentation, based on the new guidance. Some of these changes, particularly related to the operating/nonoperating classifications within the proprietary fund statements, may require advanced lead time to perform an analysis.</i></p>	June 30, 2026 Sept. 30, 2026 Dec. 31, 2026 March 31, 2027	<p>Navigating GASB 103: Key changes and practical insights</p> <p>GASB 103 explained: Key changes to financial reporting</p>
GASB 104: <i>Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets</i> Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025	<p>GASB Statement No. 104 clarifies and expands disclosure requirements for specific classes of capital assets. This Statement mandates separate disclosures for lease assets under GASB Statement No. 87, intangible right-to-use assets under GASB Statement No. 94, subscription assets under GASB Statement No. 96, and other intangible assets by major class. Additionally, it defines capital assets held for sale and requires governments to disclose, by major class, the historical cost and accumulated depreciation of these held for sale assets, as well as the carrying amount of any debt the capital assets collateralize.</p> <p>Action item: <i>Determine if current recordkeeping practices are conducive for breaking out the specific categories of capital assets as required by Statement 104 by major class. Establish a process to track capital assets held-for-sale at the financial statement date.</i></p>	June 30, 2026 Sept. 30, 2026 Dec. 31, 2026 March 31, 2027	<p>Understanding GASB 104: Disclosure of certain capital assets</p>

Statement	Description	Effective date (fiscal years ending)	Plante Moran articles & webinars
GASB 105: <i>Subsequent Events</i> Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2026	<p>GASB 105 supersedes the existing subsequent events guidance in GASB Statement 56. The aim of this new standard is to enhance the consistency in the application of subsequent events guidance and better meet the information needs of financial statement users. GASB 105 identifies certain subsequent events which constitute recognized and nonrecognized events. The new standard defines the subsequent events date as the date the financial statements are available to be issued and provides for its definition, which effectively modifies the subsequent events time frame throughout GASB literature. The Statement also adds a disclosure requirement for the date through which subsequent events are evaluated.</p> <p>Action item: <i>The definition of nonrecognized events includes specific examples of transactions that require disclosure as a subsequent event. Additionally, the new disclosure requirement related to the subsequent event will require modification to existing financial statement disclosures.</i></p>	June 30, 2027 Sept. 30, 2027 Dec. 31, 2027 March 31, 2028	

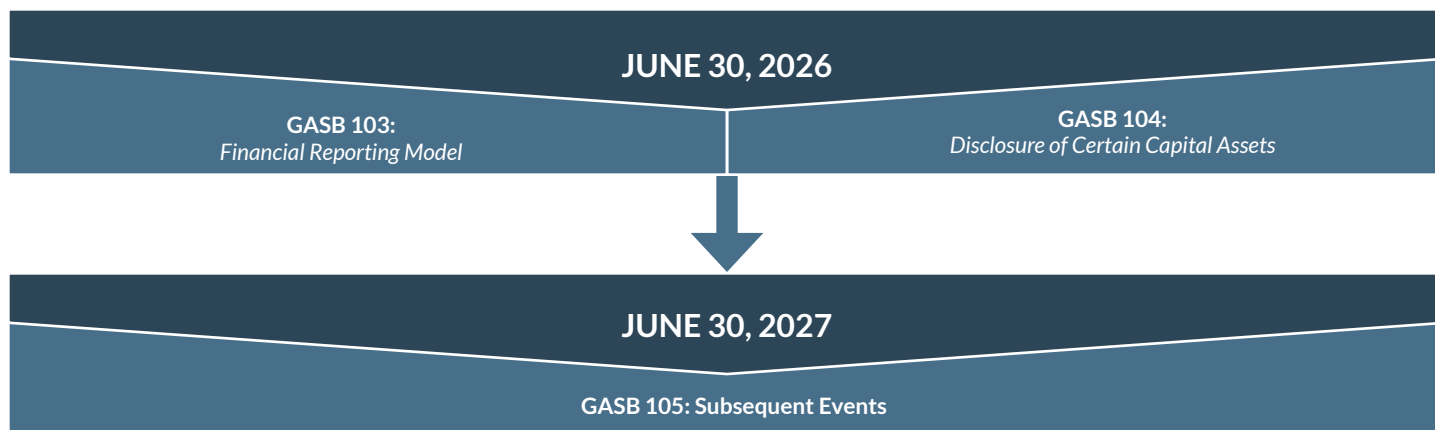
CURRENT GASB PROJECTS

Project	Description	Current stage (As of June 2025)
<i>Revenue and Expense Recognition</i>	<p>The objective of this project is to develop a comprehensive application model for the recognition of revenues and expenses that arise from nonexchange, exchange, and exchange-like transactions, including guidance for exchange transactions that hasn't been specifically addressed in the current literature.</p> <p>The purpose is: to improve the information regarding revenues and expenses that users need to make decisions and assess accountability; to provide guidance regarding exchange and exchange-like transactions that haven't been specifically addressed in GASB 33 and 36; to evaluate revenue and expense recognition in the context of the conceptual framework; and to address application issues identified in practice. The changes coming from FASB Topic 606 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers) prompted this project to be formed.</p>	<p>Current stage: Preliminary Views Redeliberations</p> <p>Estimated issuance of exposure draft: Q1, 2027 and Q2, 2028</p> <p>Estimated issuance of final standard: TBD</p>
<i>Going Concern Uncertainties and Severe Financial Stress</i>	<p>The objective of this project is to address issues related to disclosures regarding going-concern uncertainties and severe financial stress (SFS). The project will consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Improvements to existing guidance for going-concern considerations to address diversity in practice and clarify the circumstances under which disclosure is appropriate.</i> 2. <i>Developing a definition of severe financial stress and criteria for identifying when governments should disclose their exposure to severe financial stress.</i> 3. <i>What information about a government's exposure to severe financial stress is necessary to disclose.</i> <p>The GASB issued a Preliminary Views (PV) document on March 2025, <i>Severe Financial Stress and Probable Dissolution Disclosures</i>. The PV separates financial stress from continued existence and sets forth the board's perspective on various notions and definitions related to SFS and probable dissolution (PD).</p> <p>SFS guidance would focus on a government's financial condition, regardless of whether there is uncertainty about its continued existence. The PD guidance would focus on the uncertainty about a government's continued existence, regardless of its financial condition. It's notable that the "going concern" terminology doesn't appear in the PV.</p> <p>Disclosures would be required by a government if it meets either the SFS or PD disclosure requirements.</p>	<p>Current stage: Preliminary Views Redeliberations</p> <p>Estimated issuance of exposure draft: Q2, 2027</p> <p>Estimated issuance of final standard: Q2, 2028</p>

Project	Description	Current stage (As of June 2025)
<i>Infrastructure Assets</i>	This project would address issues related to accounting and financial reporting for infrastructure assets, including how it should be recognized and measured in financial statements, evaluation of the use of the modified approach, and consideration of whether additional information such as maintenance and preservation of infrastructure assets should be presented in financial statements.	Current stage: Preliminary Views Redeliberation Estimated issuance of exposure draft: Q1, 2026 Estimated issuance of final standard: Q1, 2027
<i>Implementation Guidance – Update</i>	The outcome of this update would be additional implementation guidance for additional issues that come to the attention of GASB staff. The most recent implementation guidance was No. 2025-1, issued in June 2025. The implementation guidance currently in progress is expected to focus on the definition of subsidies, an important determinant of the operating/nonoperating classification of the proprietary fund statements as defined in Statement No. 103, <i>Financial Reporting Model Improvements</i> .	Current stage: Exposure Draft Redeliberation Estimated issuance of exposure draft: Q1, 2026 Estimated issuance of final standard: Q3, 2026

Let's look ahead

Upcoming GASB standards are effective starting with the following fiscal year-ends:



Projects in the works

Upcoming GASB projects have estimated final standard issuance dates as follows:

2026	2027	Beyond
✓ Implementation Guide – Update (Q3)	✓ Infrastructure Assets (Q1)	✓ Revenue & Expense Recognition (TBD)
		✓ Going Concern Uncertainties & Severe Financial Stress (Q2)