



ACCOUNTING 101: The Basics

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POWERING ARIZONA'S FUTURE

Outline

- Accounting Terms and Definitions
- Assets
- Liabilities
- Equity
- Debits
- Credits
- The Accounting Equation
- Timing of Transactions



Terms and Definitions

- Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) – Principles of accounting established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”).
- Asset – Any resource, tangible or otherwise, that is used to provide future benefits to a company.
- Liability – Any future obligation that restricts or encumbers company resources.
- Equity – The remaining amount of a Company’s assets after all liabilities are paid.



Terms and Definitions Continued

- Revenue – Earned resources, whether collected or not, that a Company has claim on from another entity after providing services.
- Sales – Earned resources, whether collected or not, that Company has claim on from another entity after transferring goods.
- Expense – A cost, whether paid or not, that a Company has incurred to help produce revenues or sales.
- Debits – One side of an accounting journal entry that affects the balance on an account and is listed before all credits are listed.
- Credit – One side of an accounting journal entry that affects the balance on an account and is listed after all debits are listed.



Terms and Definitions Concluded

- Cut Off – The balance sheet date at which all future transactions must be recorded in the following accounting period.
- Red Flags – Areas of potential concerns where data irregularities occur.
- Accruals – The earning of revenue or using of expenses without the transfer of cash.
- Deferrals – The receipt of cash for services not yet rendered, or the payment of expenses not used.



What is an Asset?

- Can be tangible or intangible.
- Promises to provide future benefit to the company, usually in the form of revenues or payment of liabilities.
- GAAP requires most assets be valued on the balance sheet at actual cost.



Pick the Assets

- Accounts Payable
- Wells
- Services
- Depreciation
- Taxes Payable
- Office Equipment
- Hydrants
- Common Stock
- Vehicles
- Mains
- Accounts Receivable
- Prepaid Utilities
- Retained Earnings
- Notes Payable
- Lakes
- Computers
- Land Rights
- Bonds



Pick the Assets

- Accounts Payable
- **Wells**
- **Services**
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- Taxes Payable
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What is a Liability

- Any obligation owed by the Company.
- Future demands on Company assets.
 - current,
 - long-term
- Common Liabilities include
 - accounts payable,
 - sales taxes payable,
 - income taxes payable.



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What is Equity?

- Equity represents Owner's value in the company.
- Left over after all liabilities are paid off.
- Include stock issuances, owner's contributions, net income/earnings retained in the Company for future use.



Pick the Equity Accounts

- Accounts Payable
- Wells
- Services
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- Taxes Payable
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What are Revenues?

- Increase in equity from sales of services to customers.
- Any benefit received.
- Can be in the form of cash, work, forgiveness, or other benefits.



Pick the Revenue Accounts

- Unmetered Water Revenue
- Salaries and Wages
- Services
- Depreciation
- Metered Water Revenue
- Purchased Water
- Hydrants
- Common Stock
- Transportation Expense
- Mains
- Contractual Services - Engineering
- Sales for Resale
- Retained Earnings
- Notes Payable
- Purchased Power
- Miscellaneous Revenue
- Land Rights
- Miscellaneous Expense



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What are Expenses?

- Decrease to equity from costs of providing products or services to customers.
- Does not need to be paid in cash yet.
- Examples include rent, income taxes, utility, payroll, etc.



Pick the Expense Accounts

- Unmetered Water Revenue
- Salaries and Wages
- Services
- Depreciation
- Metered Water Revenue
- Purchased Water
- Hydrants
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Accounting Equation

- $\text{Assets} = \text{Liability} + \text{Stockholder's (owner's) Equity}$
- Expanded Equation
 - $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner's Contributions} - \text{Owner's Withdrawals} + \text{Revenues} - \text{Expenses}$
- Owner Withdrawals and Expenses
 - When these accounts increase, overall, it will be a decrease to equity.



Examples

- **Owner invests \$20,000 into his/her company**
 - Cash (Asset) increases with a debit
 - Owner's Capital (Equity) increases with a credit
- **Company purchases \$2,000 Computer**
 - Computer (Asset) increases with a debit
 - Cash (Asset) decreases with a credit
- **Company pays \$500 salary to employee**
 - Salaries and Wages expense (Expense) increases with a debit
 - Cash (Asset) decreases with a credit

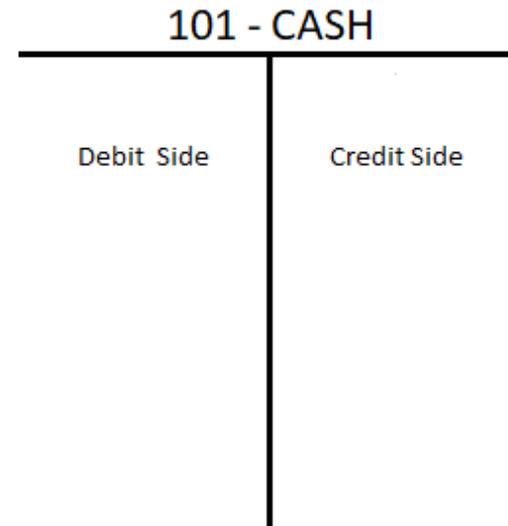
Double Entry Accounting

- When recording a financial transaction, you must have at least one debit and one credit.
- Can have multiple debits and/or multiple credits.
- All transactions must “balance” meaning total debits must equal total credits.



Debits and Credits

- **Debit** –
 - Left side of a “T” Account
 - Represents an increase to assets and a decrease to liabilities and equity
- **Credit** –
 - Right side of a “T” Account
 - Represents an increase to liabilities and equity, and a decrease to assets.



Normal Balances

- A normal balance is what makes the account increase.
 - Asset Account's normal balance is a debit
 - Liability Account's normal balance is a credit
 - Equity (or owner's capital) normal balance is a credit
 - Revenues normal balance is a credit
 - Expenses normal balance is debit
 - Owner's withdrawals normal balance is a debit



Timing and Cut-Offs

- Most companies operate on a calendar year operating cycle.
 - Cut off is December 31st.
 - Transactions after the cut off are recorded in the subsequent period.
- **Accruals**
 - Any earned revenue or accrued expenses that have not been recorded at the cut off period.
- **Deferrals**
 - Any cash received that has not been earned.
 - Any payments for expenses that have not been used.





THANK YOU

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