

United States Department of Agriculture Office of the Chief Financial Officer Associate Chief Financial Officer – Financial Operations

Washington D.C. 20250

Bulletin: OCFO 2020-02

**Date:** June 26, 2020

**To:** USDA Agencies

Subject: Controls Over Abnormal Balances

## PURPOSE

The purpose of this bulletin is to update Departmental guidance for USDA agencies to improve the process for reviewing, researching, and timely implementing action to correct abnormal balances.

## DEFINITIONS

**General Ledger Account:** The United states Standard General Ledger (USSGL) chart of accounts provides the basic structure for recording transactions in the general ledger. It incorporates both proprietary and budgetary sets of self-balancing accounts (the total debits equal total credits). It includes the account number, account title, and the normal balance (debit or credit) for both proprietary and budgetary accounts.

The normal balance of a general ledger account can be either a debit or credit balance. It is acceptable in certain instances for an account to have both. The following table lists the major categories of the general ledger accounts and their normal balances:

SGL Category	SGL Chart of Account Series	Normal Balance*	
Assets	1000	Debit	
Liabilities	2000	Credit	
Net Position	3000	Credit	
Budgetary Accounts	4000	Debit or Credit	
Revenue and Other Financing Sources	5000	Credit	
Expense	6000	Debit	

\* Contra accounts carry balances that are intended to offset the balance of a related account, e.g. a contra-asset account has a credit balance and offsets the debit balance of the corresponding asset.

**Abnormal Balance:** A general ledger account balance is abnormal when the reported balance does not comply with the normal debit or credit balance established in the USSGL chart of accounts. For example, Accounts Receivable normally has a debit balance; therefore, a credit balance is an abnormal balance. An abnormal general ledger account balance is an accounting irregularity caused by the incorrect posting of transactions or by an operational issue such as over-obligation.

# BACKGROUND

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) noted in their Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 audit report that the Department has a significant deficiency involving the internal control over financial reporting related to abnormal balances.

In the FY 2016 report, the OIG reviewed balances with an absolute value of approximately \$337 million that were not fully researched and corrected. Because the existence of an abnormal balance indicates that transactions or adjustments may have been posted in error which increases the overall risk of material misstatements on the financial statements, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is providing guidance to ensure that agencies are properly reviewing, researching, and timely implementing actions to correct all abnormal balances.

# RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) or designee of each USDA organization is responsible for reviewing, researching, and timely implementing action to correct abnormal balances.

The Department's OCFO is responsible for oversight to ensure that each USDA organization reviews, researches, and timely implements actions to correct abnormal balances.

## POLICY

The Financial Statements Data Warehouse (FSDW) abnormal balance report shall be reviewed monthly to identify general ledger accounts with abnormal balances greater than \$1 million by Treasury Symbol. Explanations and actions required to correct abnormal balances shall be submitted to OCFO by the end of each subsequent month in accordance with the procedures outlined in this bulletin.

## PROCEDURES

Run the Abnormal Balance by Treasury Symbol Report from FSDW using Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI) and review the report for abnormal balances that exceed the established \$1 million threshold.

Determine the cause of the abnormal balance and if corrective action is required. If the abnormal balance requires correction, then provide a detailed explanation which include the actions necessary to correct, the date corrective actions will be completed and the individual responsible for correction.

Explanation	Action	Action to be	Individual
	Required	<b>Completed by Date</b>	Responsible

Examples of abnormal balances requiring corrective action include Suspense Accounts and Continuing Resolutions (CR). Abnormal balances in proprietary or budgetary GL account balances that are due to a CR should be reported as requiring corrective action **if the monthly report is <u>after</u> the warrant is received**. If the report is before the warrant is received; the organization can report as "Not Requiring Corrective Action."

If the abnormal balance requires no correction, then provide a detailed explanation justifying this position. Prepare the abnormal account balances detail and summary schedules based on the prescribed format attached for balances Requiring Corrective Action and Not Requiring Corrective Action that exceed the established \$1 million threshold, as follows:

#### **Abnormal Account Balances Detail**

Treasury Symbol GL Account Name Normal Balance Financial Amount at True Value Financial Amount at Absolute Value Explanation Action Required Action to be Completed by Date Individual Responsible

#### **Abnormal Account Balances Summary**

Treasury Symbol Account Title Number of Accounts with Abnormal Balances Absolute \$ Value of Abnormal Balances

Submit the abnormal account balances detail and summary schedules, including FSDW Abnormal Balance by Treasury Symbol Report to OCFO by the 25<sup>th</sup> day of the following month or next business day.

Actions required to correct abnormal balances should be completed by the end of the month following the month that is being reported.

## INQUIRIES

Any question concerning this bulletin should be directed to Dion Carter at Dion.carter@cfo.usda.gov or (202) 720-4039.

#### **EFFECTIVE DATE**

This bulletin supersedes OCFO Bulletin 17-04, dated 7/31/2017 and is effective immediately.

/s/

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