DPU Exhibit 5.1 SR

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FASB FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD
Accounting Standards Codification

- General Principles
- Presentation
- Assets
- Liabilities
- Equity
- Revenue
- Expenses
- Broad Transactions
- Industry
- Master Glossary
- Other Sources
- Tools
- Logout

715-30-55-61 If an actuarial valuation is made as of a pension plan's year-end and that date precedes the date of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position, it is, however, not always necessary to have another actuarial valuation made as of that date. If an employer is assured that the reliability of the measurement of that obligation determined by rolling forward data based on a valuation before the date of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position is sufficiently high so that the amount of the pension obligation is substantially the same as would be determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date, then another actuarial valuation is not required. This is analogous to the acceptability of having an annual physical inventory taken as of a date before the financial report date if it has been demonstrated that reliance can be placed on perpetual records or another system that reflects subsequent events.

· > Multiemployer, Multiple-Employer, and Single-Employer Plans

715-30-55-62 Subtopic 715-80 provides guidance on multiemployer plans. Paragraph 715-30-35-70 provides guidance on multiple-employer plans that distinguishes multiemployer from multiple-employer plans and requires that multiple-employer plans be viewed as in-substance aggregations of single-employer plans. The following example illustrates the guidance in that paragraph.

715-30-55-63 Assume a not-for-profit entity (NFP) has a defined benefit pension plan that covers employees at the national and all local chapters and each chapter is required to contribute to the pension plan based on a predetermined formula (for example, on a percentage-of-salary basis), plan assets are not segregated or restricted on a chapter-by-chapter basis, and if a chapter withdraws from the pension plan, the pension obligations for its employees are retained by the pension plan as opposed to being allocated to the withdrawing chapter. This arrangement should be accounted for as a single-employer pension plan in the NFP's financial statements. However, in each chapter's separate financial statements (if issued) the arrangement should be accounted for as a multiemployer pension plan. It is unclear how an allocation of net periodic pension cost or the overfunded or underfunded status of the defined benefit pension plan would be made if each chapter were to view its respective participation as a single-employer pension plan because the assets are not segregated or restricted by chapter and obligations are not assumed by a withdrawing chapter. Accounting for the pension plan as a multiemployer pension plan requires that a chapter's contribution for the period (in this example, the amount required to be contributed to the pension plan based on a percentage of its employees' salaries) be recognized as net periodic pension cost. A liability would be recognized for any contributions due and unpaid. The disclosures required by Section 715-80-50 do not apply in this situation. Instead, each chapter should disclose the name of the plan in which it participates and the amount of contributions it made in each annual period for which a statement of income (statement of activities for not-for-profit entities) is presented, as well as any related-party disclosures required by Subtopic 850-10.

715-30-55-64 The conclusions in the preceding paragraph would also be true in a similar parent-subsidiary arrangement if the subsidiaries issue separate financial statements. In a similar arrangement, each subsidiary should account for its participation in the overall single-employer pension plan as a participation in a multiemployer pension plan. The disclosures required by Section 715-80-50 do not apply in this situation. Instead, each subsidiary should disclose the name of the plan in which it participates and the amount of contributions the subsidiary made in each period for which a statement of income or statement of activities is presented. The parent entity should, of course, account for the pension plan as a single-employer pension plan in its consolidated financial statements.

· > Pension Arrangements Outside the United States

715-30-55-65 Paragraphs 715-10-15-6 through 15-7 establish that there are no special provisions applicable to plans or arrangements outside the United States and specifies ...