

DESCRIPTION OF RECEIVABLES SUMMARY REPORT TERMINOLOGY

COLUMN HEADINGS

Taxes Receivable: This account consists of the uncollected portion of taxes due to the State.

Accounts & Other Receivables: This account includes amounts owed on open account from private persons, firms, or corporations for goods and services furnished by a State agency or institution during its normal course of business. It also includes any receivable not properly classified in one of the other categories.

Interagency Receivables: This account consists of amounts owed to agencies and institutions by another North Carolina State agency or institution for goods and services provided. In addition, this also covers grant and contract receivable reimbursements.

Loans & Notes Receivable: Amounts owed to agencies and institutions on loans or other notes from individuals or organizations other than State agencies and institutions. This group includes unconditional written promises, signed by makers, to pay sums certain in money on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time either to the bearer or to the order of a person designated therein.

Grant & Contracts Receivable: Grants, entitlements, and shared revenues that are susceptible to accrual, that is, both measurable and available, and expenditures/expenses that have been incurred but have not been reimbursed. Some such receivables, usually entitlements or shared revenues, should be recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. For other receivables, such as reimbursement type grants, recognition would occur when the expenditure is made. Grant and contract receivables to be reimbursed through another State agency or institution should be reported as Interagency receivables, which is explained above. Questioned costs or expenditures incurred in excess of grant and contract provisions should not be considered receivables of the State unless authorized by the grantor. Most grant and contract receivables occur via the federal government and any other (private)/third party entities.

Long-Term Receivables Over 1 Year: That portion of a receivable that is not a current asset because it is due and payable beyond one year. A good example is a long-term loan or note that is not due or payable within one year. This only applies to the long-term portion of the Loans & Notes Receivable category listed above.

Federal Student Loans: This group simply should include any and all federally funded student loans.

ROW CAPTIONS

Contractual Adjustments: The differences between revenue at established rates and the amounts realizable from third-party payors under contractual agreements. These adjustments are made to customer, patient, business, or taxpayer accounts as the result of a contractual agreement to provide certain services or products at a previously negotiated price. The contractual adjustment is the difference between the value assigned by the State provider/supplier of the product or service, and the predetermined price as negotiated with a third-party payor (*example: insurance company*).

Indigent Care Write-offs: The differences between revenue at established rates and the amounts realizable from the financially responsible party for those receiving the State product or service. In this instance, the write-off is the result of the financially responsible party being **unable** to meet the financial obligations due to poverty or a lack of subsistence.

Bad Debt Write-offs: All write-offs of bad debts other than those for contractual or indigent care reasons.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts: An estimated percentage of receivables that are expected to be uncollectible. This information should be classified as either contractual adjustments, indigent care bad debts, or other bad debts. The method of establishing an allowance for doubtful accounts is left to the agencies' discretion. The estimated allowance should be based upon historical data or other pertinent information relative to the receivables in question.