GENERAL VILLAGE POLICIES

Policy: G.2.3

ACCOUNTING FOR TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS CLASSIFICATION/CAPITALIZATION THRESHOLD AMORTIZATION

RESPONSIBILITY:

C.A.O.

APPROVED BY COUNCIL:

DATE: December 15, 2009

PURPOSE:

The objective of this policy is to prescribe the accounting treatment for tangible capital assets so that users of the financial report can discern information about the investment in property, plant and equipment and the changes in such investment. The principal issues in accounting for tangible capital assets are the recognition of the assets, the determination of their carrying amounts and amortization charges and the recognition of any related impairment losses.

In addition the policy covers policy and procedures to:

- a) Protect and control the use of all tangible capital assets.
- b) Provide accountability over tangible capital assets.
- c) Gather and maintain information needed to prepare financial statements.

The policy is in accordance with the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) 3150.

SCOPE:

This policy applies to the Village and future boards and commissions, agencies and other organizations that will fall within the reporting entity of the Village.

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DEFINITIONS:

Tangible Capital Assets:

Assets having physical substance that:

- a) are used on a continuing basis in the Village's operations.
- b) have useful lives extending beyond one year.
- c) are not held for re-sale in the ordinary course of operations.

Betterments:

Subsequent expenditures on tangible capital assets that:

- increase previously physical output or service capacity;
- lower associated operating costs;
- extend the useful life of the asset; or
- improve the quality of the output.

Any other expenditure would be considered a repair or maintenance and expensed in the period.

Group Assets:

Assets that have a unit value below the capitalization threshold but have a material value as a group. Normally recorded as a single asset with one combined value. Although recorded in the financial systems as a single asset, each unit may be recorded in the asset sub-ledger for monitoring and control of its use and maintenance. Examples could include personal computers, furniture and fixtures, small moveable equipment, etc.

Fair Value:

Fair value is the amount of consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

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POLICY STATEMENTS:

Capitalization:

Tangible capital assets should be capitalized (recorded in the fixed assets subledger) according to the following thresholds:

- a) all land;
- b) all buildings;
- c) all roads;
- d) engineered structures with a unit cost of \$10,000 or greater (or as specified by Schedule "A");
- e) machinery and equipment with a unit cost of \$1,000 or greater;
- f) all others with a unit cost of \$2,000 or greater.

Different thresholds may be used for group assets. Capitalize betterments to existing assets when unit costs exceed the threshold.

Categories:

A category of assets is a grouping of assets of a similar nature or function in the Village's operations. The following major asset classes shall be used:

- Land;
- Buildings;
- Land Improvements;
- Engineered Structures;
- Machinery and Equipment;
- Vehicles.

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Valuation:

Tangible capital assets should be recorded at cost plus all ancillary charges necessary to place the asset in its location and condition for use.

1.1 Purchased assets

Cost is the gross amount of consideration paid to acquire the asset. It includes all the nonrefundable taxes and duties, freight and delivery charges, installation and site preparation costs, etc. It is net of any trader discounts or rebates.

Cost of land includes purchase price plus legal fees, land registration fees, transfer taxes etc. Costs would include any costs to make the land suitable for intended use, such as pollution mitigation, demolition and site improvements that become part of the land.

When two or more assets are acquired for a single purpose price, it is necessary to allocate the purchase price to the various assets acquired. Allocation should be based on the fair value of each asset at the time of acquisition or some other reasonable basis if fair value is not readily determinable.

1.2 Acquired, Constructed or Developed Assets

Cost includes all cost directly attributable (e.g., construction, architectural and other professional fees) to the acquisition, construction or development of the asset. Carrying costs such as internal design, inspection, administrative and other similar costs may be capitalized. Capitalization of general administrative overheads is not allowed.

1.3 Capitalization of Interest Costs

Borrowing costs incurred by the acquisition, construction and production of an asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use should be capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

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Capitalization of interest costs should commence when expenditures are being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use are in progress. Capitalization should be suspended during periods in which active development is interrupted. Capitalization should cease when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use are complete. If only minor modifications are outstanding, this indicates that substantially all of the activities are complete.

1.4 Donated or Contributed Assets

The cost of donated or contributed assets that meet the criteria for recognition is equal to the fair value at the date of construction or contribution. Fair value may be determined using market or appraisal values. Cost may be determined using market or appraisal values. Cost may be determined by an estimate of replacement cost. Ancillary costs should be capitalized.

Amortization:

The cost, less any residual value, of a tangible capital asset with a limited life should be amortized over its useful life in a rational and systematic manner appropriate to its nature and use. The amortization method and estimate of useful life of the remaining unamortized portion should be reviewed on a regular basis and revised when the appropriateness of a change can be clearly demonstrated.

Useful life is normally shorter of the asset's physical, technological, commercial or legal life.

Generally, the Village uses a straight – line method for calculating the annual amortization. A comprehensive list of estimated useful lives of assets and amortization rates is attached. See Schedule "A".

Disposal:

When tangible capital assets are taken out of service, destroyed or replaced due to obsolescence, scrapping or dismantling, the asset registers and accounting records recording a loss/gain on disposal will be adjusted.

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SCHEDULE "A"

The following table shows classes, capitalization thresholds, amortization method and useful life to be used:

(see attached excel file)(Draft Tangible Capital Assets Schedule A.xls)

Village of Alberta Beach

Accounting for Tangible Capital Assets Classification/Capitalization Threshold/Amortization

Policy No. G.2.4

The following table shows classes, capitalization threshods, amortization methods, residual values and useful life to be used.

	Tollowing lable shows classes, capitalize				100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Asset	Classes				
	Minor				
	Sub-class One			<u> </u>	
94	Sub-class Two	Maximum	Capitalization		
	Sub-class Three	Useful Life	Threshold	Residual Value	Amortization Method
Land					
	Right of Way	N/A	All Land will be Recorded	Cost	None
	Undeveloped Right of Way				
	Parks				
	General				
Buildir					
	Permanent Structures			None	Otaniah Alia
	Frame	50			
	Metal	50	All Buildings		
	Concrete	50	will be		
	Portable Structures		will be	None	Straight Line
	Metal	25	Recorded		
	Frame	25			
	Leasehold Improvements	Variable			
	Construction in Progress				
Land I	mprovements				
	Parking Lot			None	Straight Line
	Millings	10			
	Gravel	15			
	Asphalt	25			
	Playground Structures	15			
	Landscaping	25			
	Fences	20			
	Sprinkler Systems	25			
	Golf courses	45			
	Tennis Courts	20	\$2,000		
	Fountains	20			
	Lakes/Ponds	25			
	Retaining Walls	20			
	Running Tracks	15			
	Outdoor Lighting	20			
	Soccer Pitch - Outdoor	20			
	Bike/Jogging Paths				
	Gravel	15			
	Asphalt	20			
	Construction in Progress				

Village of Alberta Beach Accounting for Tangible Capital Assets Classification/Capitalization Threshold/Amortization

Policy No. G.2.4

sset Classes				
Minor				
Sub-class One	1 1			
Sub-class Two	Maximum	Capitalization		
Sub-class Three	Useful Life	Threshold	Residual Value	Amortization Metho
ingineered Structures				
Roadway System				
Bridges	Variable			
Curb & Gutter	30	\$2,000	None	Straight Line
Parkades	50	+ 2,000		ou digiti Elito
Roads & Streets		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Lanes/Alleys				
ACP - Hot Mix	20			
Millings	10			
Gravel	15			
Nonconforming	20			
Local/Collector/Arterial/Major		All David 191		
Concrete	30	All Roads will None	Mono	Straight Line
ACP - Hot Mix	20		None	
		bo i tooolaca		
ACP - Cold Mix	10			
Millings	10			
Chip Seal	10			
Oil	10			
Gravel	15			
Subsurface	40			
Road Signs				
Traffic Control	30		i	
Information	30			
Lights				
Decorative	30	# 0.000		
Street	30	\$2,000	None	Straight Line
Traffic	30			•
Guard Rails	30			
Ramps	30			
Sidewalks & Pararamps	30			
Construction in Progress	-			
Water System				
Distribution System				
Mains	75			
Services	75			
Construction in Progress	-	ļ		
Wastewater System				
Distribution System	 			
Mains	75			
Services	75			
Construction in Progress	-			
Storm System		040.000		
Collection System		\$10,000	None	Straight Line
Mains	75	,		3
Services	75		İ	
Construction in Progress	-			

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The following table shows classes, capitalization threshods, amortization methods, residual values and useful life to be used.

Asset Classes	22			
Minor	1 1			
Sub-class One		On a Marilla and a second		
Sub-class Two	Maximum	Capitalization		
Sub-class Three	Useful Life	Threshold	Residual Value	Amortization Method
Electrical System				
Electrical Distribution				
Towers and Fixtures	38			
Poles and Fixtures	38			
Construction in Progress	-			•
Marine Structures				
Boat Launch	25			
Construction in Progress	-			
Machinery and Equipment				
Heavy Construction Equipment	Variable		10% of Acquisition Cost	Straight Line
Stores	25			
Food Services	10			
Fire Equipment	12			
Police Special Equipment	10			
Aircraft	Variable	\$1,000		
Boats	25			
Fitness and Wellness	10			
Control Systems	5			
Communication Links	20			
SCADA System	10			
Fuelling Stations	15			
Laboratory	10			
Communications Radios	40	\$1,000	None	Straight Line
	10			
Telephone Systems Tools, Shop and Garage Equipment	10			
Scales	10		10% of	Straight Line
Bins	15			
Meters	10			
Electrical	20			
Cumulative	20			
Interval	20	\$1,000	Acquisition	
Gas	20		Cost	
Water	40		Cost	
Parking Meters and Splitters	20			
Turf Equipment	10			
Ice Re-Surfacer	10			
Office Furniture and Equipment		9	None	Straight Line
Furniture	20	\$1,000		
Office Equipment	10			
Audiovisual	10			
Photocopiers	5			
Computer Systems		T - 1	113113	4114.3114 E1110
Hardware	5			
Software	10			
Construction in Progress				

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The following table shows classes, capitalization threshods, amortization methods, residual values and useful life to be used.

Asset Classes Minor Sub-class One Sub-class Two Sub-class Three	Maximum Useful Life	Capitalization Threshold	Residual Value	Amortization Method
Vehicles			10% of	
Light Duty	10	\$2,000		Straight Line
Medium Duty 10	10		Acquisition	
Heavy Duty	10		1 ' 1	
Construction in Progress	-		Cost	