

Capital Assets

The school district will establish and maintain a capital assets management system for reporting capitalized assets owned or under the jurisdiction of the school district in its financial reports in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as required or modified by law; to improve the school district's oversight of capital assets by assigning and recording them to specific facilities and programs and to provide for proof of loss of capital assets for insurance purposes.

Capital assets, including tangible and intangible assets, are reported in the government-wide financial statements (i.e. governmental activities and business type activities) and the proprietary fund financial statements. Capital assets reported include school district buildings and sites, construction in progress, improvements other than buildings and sites, land and machinery and equipment. Capital assets reported in the financial reports will include individual capital assets with an historical cost equal to or greater than \$5,000. The Federal regulations governing school lunch programs require capital assets attributable to the school lunch program with a historical cost of equal to or greater than \$500 be capitalized. Additionally, capital assets are depreciated over the useful life of each capital asset.

All intangible assets with a purchase price equal to or greater than \$200,000 with useful life of two or more years, are included in the intangible asset inventory for capitalization purposes. Such assets are recorded at actual historical cost and amortized over the designated useful lifetime applying a straight-line method of depreciation. If there are no legal, contractual, regulatory, technological or other factors that limit the useful life of the asset, then the intangible asset needs to be considered to have an indefinite useful life and no amortization should be recorded.

If an intangible asset that meets the threshold criteria is fully amortized, the asset must be reported at the historical cost and the applicable accumulated amortization must also be reported. It is not appropriate to "net" the capital asset and amortization to avoid reporting. For internally generated intangible assets, outlays incurred by the government's personnel, or by a third-party contractor on behalf of the government, and for development of internally generated intangible assets should be capitalized.

The district recognizes the importance of classifying leases of intangible assets as assets or liabilities in financial statements. When operating as a lessor, the district will recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset. When operating as a lessee, the district will recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources consistent with the requirements established in GASB 87.

The District recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset with an initial value of \$200,000 or more. At the commencement of a lease, the District initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date plus certain initial direct costs to place the asset in service. The lease asset is then amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

The capital assets management system must be updated annually to account for the addition/acquisition, disposal, relocation/transfer of capital assets. It is the responsibility of the superintendent or designee to count and reconcile the capital assets with capital assets management system on June 30 each year.

It is the responsibility of the superintendent to develop administrative regulations implementing this policy. It will also be the responsibility of the superintendent to educate employees about this policy and its supporting administrative regulations.

Adopted: November 8, 2010

Revised: January 13, 2014 (retroactively enacted as of July 1, 2013)

Revised: May 14, 2018

Revised: June 12, 2023

CAPITAL ASSETS REGULATION

A. Capital Assets Management System

The superintendent, and/or other designated staff, shall:

- 1) Conduct the fixed assets physical count;
- 2) Develop the fixed assets listing;
- 3) Tag fixed assets included in the fixed assets management system with a bar code identification number;
- 4) Make a recommendation of a computer software program for managing the fixed assets management system;
- 5) Enter the necessary data into the fixed capital assets management system and compile the appropriate reports;
- 6) Develop forms and procedures for maintaining the integrity of the fixed capital assets management system; and,
- 7) Maintain responsibility for an accurate fixed capital assets management system.

B. Determining historical cost

1. The historical cost of a capital asset is based on the actual costs expended in making the capital assets serviceable.
2. Gifts of capital assets are valued at the estimated fair market value at the addition/acquisition date.
3. Fixed assets purchased under a capital lease are valued at historical cost of the net present value of the minimum lease payments on the addition/acquisition date.
4. The historical cost of capital assets must include capitalized interest.

C. Annual capital assets listing reconciliation

1. The superintendent, and/or other designated staff, in conjunction with the capital assets management team, will conduct an annual capital assets physical count to develop the annual capital assets listing in a manner similar to the initial capital assets listing process in B above. At least every four years, someone other than the person in custody of the capital assets in the building/department/room will perform the capital assets physical count for the building/department/room.
2. Upon completion of the annual capital assets listing, the capital assets listing is reconciled to the capital assets management system data base.
3. Capital assets found to have been excluded from the data base are added to the capital assets management system. The capital assets management system process should be reviewed to prevent future incidents of excluding a capital asset.
4. Capital assets unaccounted for are reported to the superintendent or designee who contacts the supervisor of and the individual in charge/control/custody of the capital asset.
5. Capital assets unaccounted for after thirty days are reported to the superintendent for appropriate action and documentation. "Appropriate action" may include discipline, up to and including discharge, and may require the employee/person in charge/control/custody of the capital asset to replace the asset.
6. The superintendent or designee is responsible for documenting the reasons each asset was not reconciled to the capital assets management system.

D. Addition/acquisition of capital assets.

1. The school district's purchasing policy and administrative regulations must be followed when acquiring capital assets. The school district's policy and administrative regulations must be followed for receiving a gift of capital assets.
2. The capital assets addition/acquisition documentation must be completed for each additional capital assets with an addition/acquisition cost of equal to or greater than ~~\$1,000~~ **\$5,000** (Nutrition \$500). The following information should be collected, if applicable:
 - a. Name of location-building/department/room;
 - b. Location-building/department/room code;
 - c. Balance sheet accounting/class code;
 - d. Addition/acquisition date;
 - e. Purchase order number/invoice number;
 - f. Bar code identification number assigned to and placed on the capital asset;
 - g. Serial/model number;
 - h. Cost-historical;
 - i. Fair market value on acquisition date (donated assets only);
 - j. Estimated useful life;
 - k. Vendor;
 - l. Purchasing fund and function;
 - m. Description of capital asset;
 - n. Quantity; and
 - o. Function for depreciation.
3. Capital assets acquired in a month must be entered into the capital assets management system in the same fiscal year.
4. The actual costs of construction in progress is entered into the capital assets management system in the month in which the final costs are incurred and the total cost of addition/acquisition is entered. Upon completion of construction, the total costs accumulated over the period of construction are reclassified to buildings.

E. Relocation/transfer of machinery and equipment capital assets.

1. A capital assets relocation/transfer documentation must be completed prior to removing machinery and equipment capital assets from their current location. The following information must be collected:
 - a. Relocation/transfer date;
 - b. Quantity;
 - c. Bar code identification number;
 - d. Current location-building/department/room code;
 - e. New location-building/department/room code;
 - f. Date placed at new location-building/department/room.
2. Capital assets relocated/transferred in a month must be entered into the capital assets management system prior to the close of the fiscal year when the asset was relocated.

F. Disposal of capital assets

1. A Capital Assets disposal documentation must be completed prior to disposing of real property. The following information must be collected:
 - a. Disposal date;
 - b. Quantity;
 - c. Bar code tag identification number;
 - d. Legal description,

- e. Location/Address;
 - f. Disposal methods for real property trade, sale, stolen, etc.
 - 2. Capital assets disposed of in a month must be entered into the capital assets management system prior to the close of the fiscal year when the asset was disposed.
 - 3. When assets are sold or disposed of, it is necessary to calculate and report a gain or loss in the statement of activities. The gain/loss is calculated by subtracting the net book value (historical cost less any accumulated amortization) from the net amount realized on the sale or disposal.
- G. Lost, damaged or stolen capital assets.
- 1. A Lost, Damaged or Stolen Capital Assets Report must be completed when a capital asset has been lost, damaged or stolen. The following information must be collected:
 - a. Date of loss, damage or theft;
 - b. Quantity;
 - c. Description of capital asset;
 - d. Bar code tag identification number;
 - e. Location-building/department/room;
 - f. Description of loss, damage, etc.
 - 2. Capital assets damaged, lost or stolen must be entered into the capital assets management system prior to the close of the fiscal year when the asset was damaged, lost, or stolen.
- H. Capital assets reports
- 1. Annual reports for June 30 each year.
 - a. Capital assets listing including the following items:
 - 1) Function and depreciation function;
 - 2) Bar code tag identification number;
 - 3) Description of the capital asset;
 - 4) Historical cost or other;
 - 5) Location;
 - 6) Current year depreciation/expense; and,
 - 7) Accumulated depreciation/amortization.
 - b. Capital assets listing by location/building;
 - c. Capital assets listing by building; and,
 - d. Capital assets listing by replacement cost.