

**LUMPKIN COUNTY RESOLUTION NO. 2011 – 52**

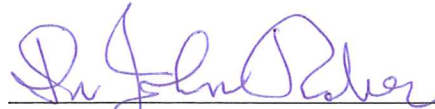
**A RESOLUTION TO SUBSTITUTE AND APPROVE  
THE  
LUMPKIN COUNTY INTANGIBLE ASSET POLICY**

**Whereas**, the governing authority of Lumpkin County by Resolution 2011-17 adopted an Intangible Assets Policy in accordance with the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) recommendations for intangible assets accountability; and,

**Whereas**, in accordance with the amended recommendations of GASB, the governing authority of Lumpkin County now desires to amend said policy in its entirety in accordance with the recommended changes for accountability of governmental intangible assets;

**Now therefore, it is hereby resolved** that the Lumpkin County Intangible Asset Policy, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit “A,” and which is by reference fully incorporated herein, is adopted as the Lumpkin County Intangible Asset Policy, and shall be used in all future accounting for Lumpkin County intangible assets.

**Resolved, adopted and effective** this 16<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2011.



\_\_\_\_\_  
John Raber, Chairman  
Lumpkin County Board of Commissioners

Attest:



\_\_\_\_\_  
Kathleen C. Walker  
Clerk, Lumpkin County

## Lumpkin County, Georgia

### *Intangible Assets Policy*

*August 16, 2011*

#### **Identifiable**

An intangible asset should be recognized in the statement of net assets only if it is identifiable which means the asset is either:

- a) separable (i.e. it can be separated/divided from the government and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged) or
- b) arose from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable.

#### **Criteria**

GASB Statement 51 defines intangible assets as assets that are identifiable and possess all of the following characteristics:

- lack of physical substance,
- nonfinancial nature (not in monetary form like cash or investment securities), and
- initial useful life extending beyond a single reporting period.

Examples of intangible assets include easements, land use rights (i.e. water rights, timber rights and mineral rights), patents, trademarks and copyrights. In addition, intangible assets include computer software that is purchased, licensed or internally generated (including websites) as well as outlays associated with an internally generated modification of computer software.

Intangible assets can be purchased or licensed, acquired through non-exchange transactions or internally generated.

All intangible assets subject to the provisions of GASB Statement 51 should be classified as capital assets. Accordingly, existing authoritative guidance related to the accounting and financial reporting for capital assets (i.e. recognition, measurement, presentation, disclosure, etc.) should be applied to intangible assets as applicable.

#### **Exclusions**

GASB Statement 51 applies to all intangible assets except: (a) assets acquired or created primarily for purposes of directly obtaining income or profit (these intangible assets should be considered investments), (b) assets from capital lease transactions reported by lessees, except licensing agreements to lease commercially available computer software, and (c) goodwill created through the combination of a government and another entity.

### **Threshold for Capitalization**

The threshold is to be consistently applied by all departments and offices of the County for financial reporting purposes. All intangible assets at or above a specified dollar amount must be reported for the Consolidated Annual Financial Report (CAFR), all other intangible assets are excluded.

\$25,000 shall be the threshold for internally generated software or software created specifically for County use. \$100,000 shall be the threshold for all other intangible assets.

### **Measurement/Recognition**

*Effective July 1, 2009*, intangible assets exceeding the County's threshold should be recorded at actual historical cost. For business-type activities and enterprise funds capitalized interest and ancillary charges, if any, should be included in the historical cost.

Only direct costs will be capitalized (indirect costs will not be included).

Intangible assets received in a non-exchange transaction (i.e. donated) are to be recorded at their estimated fair value at the time of acquisition.

- The fair value of an asset is the amount at which the asset could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in forced or liquidation sale. Therefore, it would be inappropriate to arbitrarily assign a nominal value to a donated intangible asset without applying a rational technique to estimate its fair value.

The threshold for intangible assets applies to individual assets and it is not acceptable to account for items in aggregate to meet the threshold limitations.

For internally generated intangible assets (see next page), outlays incurred by the government's personnel, or by a third-party contractor on behalf of the government, for development of internally generated intangible assets should be capitalized.

For internally generated computer software, outlays incurred during the application development stage (see next page) will be capitalized if they exceed the threshold. These outlays include the initial purchase of the computer software/license and modifications made to the software before it is placed into operation. The initial purchase of the software/license and modifications made should be analyzed separately for capitalization purposes (do not aggregate).

- Costs incurred prior to July 1, 2009, for internally generated computer software projects in the application development stage will not be capitalized. However, costs incurred July 1, 2009 and beyond, for these projects will be capitalized if exceeding the County's threshold.

Computer software licenses purchased/renewed will not be aggregated. Each individual license purchased/renewed will be measured against the County's threshold and the useful life must extend beyond a single reporting period in order for the license to be capitalized.

### **Internally Generated Intangible Assets**

Internally generated intangible assets are created or produced by the government or an entity contracted by the government, or they are acquired from a third party but require more than minimal incremental effort on the part of the government to begin to achieve their expected level of service capacity.

Outlays related to the development of an internally generated intangible asset that is identifiable should be capitalized only upon the occurrence of all three of the following:

#### **Specified-Conditions Criteria**

- a) Determination of the specific objective of the project and the nature of the service capacity that is expected to be provided by the intangible asset upon completion of the project.
- b) Demonstration of the technical or technological feasibility for completing the project so that the intangible asset will provide its expected service capacity.
- c) Demonstration of the current intention, ability, and presence of effort to complete or, in the case of a multiyear project, continue development of the intangible asset.

Only outlays incurred subsequent to meeting the above criteria should be capitalized; outlays incurred prior to this point should be expensed.

### **Internally Generated Computer Software**

Computer software is considered internally generated if it is developed in-house by the government's personnel or by a third-party contractor on behalf of the government.

Commercially available software that is purchased or licensed by the government and modified using *more than minimal incremental effort* before being put into operation should be considered internally generated.

The development and installation of internally generated computer software can be grouped into three stages:

- 1) **Preliminary Project Stage:** involves conceptual formulation and evaluation of alternatives, determination of the existence of needed technology and final selection of alternatives for development of the software. *Expense* all outlays in this stage.
- 2) **Application Development Stage:** includes the design of the chosen path (i.e. software configuration, software interfaces), coding, installation to hardware, and testing. Data conversion activities could be included in this phase if those activities are deemed necessary to make the software operational. *Capitalize* all outlays incurred during this stage once the *Specified-Conditions Criteria* are met. (Note: the *Specified-Conditions Criteria* are considered met when the Preliminary Project Stage

is complete and management authorizes/commits to funding the project.) Capitalization should cease when the computer software is substantially complete and operational.

3) **Post-Implementation/Operation Stage:** includes application training and software maintenance. Data conversion activities would be included in this stage if not deemed necessary to make the software operational. *Expense* all outlays in this stage.

Outlays associated with an internally generated modification of computer software that is already in operation should be capitalized if the modification results in any of the following:

- a) increase in functionality of the software (able to perform tasks that it was previously incapable of performing),
- b) increase in efficiency of the software (increase in level of service provided without the ability to perform additional tasks) or
- c) extension of the estimated useful life.

If the modification does not result in any of the three outcomes, the modification should be considered maintenance and expensed accordingly.

#### **Amortization (Use Straight-Line Method)**

The useful life of an intangible asset that arises from contractual or other legal rights should not exceed the period to which the service capacity of the asset is limited by those contractual or legal provisions. Contract renewal periods may be considered in determining the useful life of the intangible asset if there is evidence the government will seek and be able to achieve renewal and the anticipated outlay for renewal is nominal in relation to the level of service capacity obtained.

If there are no legal, contractual, regulatory, technological or other factors that limit the useful life of an intangible asset, then the intangible asset should be considered to have an indefinite useful life and no amortization should be recorded.

A useful life that must be estimated does not mean indefinite useful life.

#### **Impairment**

If changes in factors and conditions result in the useful life of an intangible asset no longer being indefinite, the asset should be tested for impairment because a change in the expected duration of use of the asset has occurred. The carrying value of the intangible asset, if any, following the recognition of any impairment loss should be amortized in subsequent reporting periods over the remaining estimated useful life of the asset.

A common indicator of impairment for internally generated intangible assets is development stoppage, such as stoppage of development of computer software due to changes in the priorities of management.

**Retroactive Reporting**

Lumpkin County will not retroactively report the following intangible assets:

- 1) Those considered to have indefinite useful lives as of June 30, 2009 or
- 2) Those that would be considered internally generated as of June 30, 2009.
- 3) Costs incurred prior to July 1, 2009, for internally generated computer software projects in the application development stage will not be capitalized. However, costs incurred July 1, 2009 and beyond, for these projects will be capitalized if exceeding the County's threshold.

Intangible assets (and related amortization) requiring retroactive reporting (for the period July 1, 1980 through June 30, 2009) will be reported at actual historical cost. This includes purchased software that is still in use, even if fully amortized as of June 30, 2009. [Note: Phase 3 counties are not required to retroactively report any intangible assets.]

**NOTE:** If actual historical cost cannot be determined for these intangible assets due to lack of sufficient records, estimated historical cost will be used.

**Miscellaneous**

This policy must be applied to all intangible assets. 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 intangible asset and amortization to avoid reporting.

When intangible 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.

*End*