Construction Accounting and Financial Management

Chapter 5 Depreciation

Purpose

- Financial statements
- Cost allocation of equipment
- Taxes

Variables

- P = Purchase price
- F = Salvage Value
 - Zero for tax purposes
- N = Recovery period (years)
 - □ Set by code for tax purposes

Variables

Straight-Line

1/5

- R_m = Percentage of depreciation taken in year m
- D_m = Depreciation for year m
- BV_m = Book value at the end of year m
 - Book value equals the purchase price less the depreciation recorded to date

Straight-Line

- Depreciates uniformly over the life of the asset
- Annual depreciation $D_m = (P F)/N$
- Book Value $BV_m = P - m(D_m)$ -or-

 $BV_m = BV_{m-1} - D_m$

R_m D_m (\$) BV_m (\$) 110,000 20,000 90,000 1 1/5 1/5 20,000 70,000 1/5 20,000 50,000 30,000 1/5 20,000

20,000

10,000

Sum-of-the-Years

- Accelerates depreciation
- Annual depreciation $D_m = (P F)R_m$ $R_m = (N m + 1)/SOY$ SOY = N(N + 1)/2
- Book Value $BV_m = BV_{m-1} D_m$

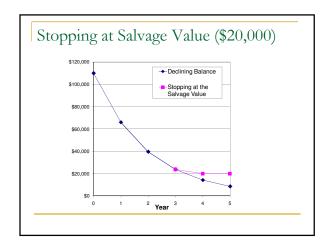
m	R_m	$D_m(\$)$	$BV_{m}\left(\$\right)$
0		0	110,000
1	5/15	33,333	76,667
2	4/15	26,667	50,000
3	3/15	20,000	30,000
4	2/15	13,333	16,667
5	1/15	6,667	10,000

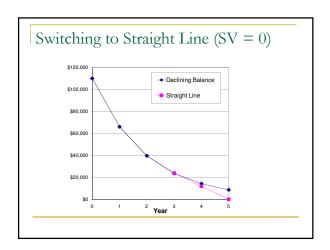
Declining-Balance Method

- Accelerates depreciation
- Annual depreciation $D_m = (BV_{m-1})R_m$
 - \blacksquare $R_m = 2.00/N$ for 200% declining-balance
 - $R_m = 1.50/N$ for 150% declining-balance
- Book Value $BV_m = BV_{m-1} D_m$

Declining-Balance Method

- Does not automatically reach salvage value
- Must stop depreciation at salvage value when book value goes below salvage value
 - or -
- Must switch to straight-line depreciation when the straight-line depreciation for the remaining years is greater than decliningbalance depreciation





MACRS

- Modified accelerated cost recovery system
- The IRS's rules for depreciation
- Depreciation methods used:
 - Double declining balance
 - □ 150 declining balance
 - Straight line
- Includes rules for placing and removing assets from service

Placing in Service

- Half-year
 - General rule
- Mid-quarter
 - Must use when placing 40% or more of assets in service during the last quarter
- Mid-month
 - □ For real estate

IRS Recovery Periods

- Three-year: Rent-to-own property and tractors
- Five-year: Automobiles, light general propose trucks, calculators, copiers, computer equipment, concrete trucks, heavy general purpose trucks, trailers, and other construction assets
- Seven-year: Office furniture, office equipment, and railroad tracks
- Ten-year: Vessels, barges, tugs, and other water transportation equipment
- Fifteen-year: Retail motor fuel outlets

IRS Recovery Periods

- Twenty-year: Farm buildings
- Twenty-five-year: Municipal sewers, water treatment plants, and water distribution lines
- Twenty-seven-and-a-half-year: Residential real estate where more than 80% of the rent is derived from the dwelling units
- Thirty-nine-year: Non-residential real estate
- Fifty-year: Railroad roadbeds, right-of-ways, and tunnels

Use of Depreciation Tables

- Find correct table
- Find correct recovery period for asset across top of table
- Percentages are percentage of asset value depreciated during the year
 - $\ensuremath{\,\scriptscriptstyle\square}$ not the percent of the previous year's book value

Use of Depreciation Tables

 Table 5-6

 Depreciation Rates for 200% Declining-Balance Using the Half-Year Expression

 Year 3 years (%) 5 years (%) 7 years (%) 10 years (%)

 1
 33.33
 20.00
 14.29
 10.00

 2
 44.45
 32.00
 24.49
 18.00

 3
 14.81
 19.20
 17.49
 14.40

 4
 7.41
 11.52
 12.49
 11.52

 5
 NA
 11.52
 8.93
 9.22

 6
 NA
 5.76
 8.92
 7.37

 7
 NA
 NA
 8.93
 6.55

 8
 NA
 NA
 4.46
 6.55

 9
 NA
 NA
 A.65
 6.55

 10
 NA
 NA
 NA
 6.55

IRS, Instructions for Form 4562, 2006, p. 13

Section 179

- Can expense up to \$250,000 (for 2009) of equipment without depreciation
- Deduction is reduced if you place more than \$800,000 of Section 179 property in services during the year