

INTERNAL AUDIT REPORT

**Property and Inventory Audits of Selected Locations
2023- 2024**



To be presented to the:

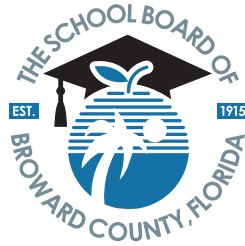
**Audit Committee on
August 3, 2023**

and

**The School Board of Broward County, Florida on
September 12, 2023**

By

The Office of the Chief Auditor



Lori Alhadeff, Chair
Debra Hixon, Vice Chair

Torey Alston
Brenda Fam, Esq.
Daniel P. Foganholi
Dr. Jeff Holness
Sarah Leonardi
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Dr. Peter B. Licata
Superintendent of Schools

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**The School Board of
Broward County, Florida**

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Superintendent of Schools

July 27, 2023

Members of the School Board of Broward County, Florida

Members of the Audit Committee of the School Board of Broward County, Florida

Dr. Peter B. Licata, Superintendent of Schools

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have reviewed the Property and Inventory of selected locations, pursuant to The Rules of the Florida Administrative Code, Section 69I-73, and School Board Policy 1002.1.

Audits of Property and Inventory require that we account for all of the Property and Inventory charged to the locations. In order to complete this task, we have reviewed all property and inventory records disclosed from District accounts and determined the status of each item. This disposition may include the following:

- Items that are at the location and are accounted for,
- Items that are not available for review prior to the issuance of this report,
- Items that have been stolen and are supported by the proper District forms,
- Items that have been transferred from one location to another and are supported by the appropriate District forms,
- Items that have been declared surplus or obsolete and are supported by the appropriate District forms and,
- Items that have been purchased are verified to comply with proper purchasing guidelines.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Accounting Standards issued by the Comptroller of the United States.

This report contains three property and inventory audits. Our property audits indicated that all locations in the report complied with prescribed policies and procedures.

We wish to express our appreciation to the administration and staff of the various schools and departments for their cooperation and courtesies extended during our audits.

Sincerely,



Joris M. Jabouin, CPA
Chief Auditor

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PROPERTY AUDIT REPORT

AUTHORIZATION

The Rules of the Florida Administrative Code, Section 69I-73, require that each custodian shall ensure that a complete physical inventory of all property is taken at least once each fiscal year. Each custodian shall ensure that a complete physical inventory of all property under the control of the custodian or custodian's delegate is taken whenever there is a change of custodian or custodian's delegate. In accordance with School Board Policy 1002.1 and the Audit Plan for The Office of the Chief Auditor, the inventories of the locations in the District that have been audited are presented in Section I of this report. School Board Policy 3204 – Property Accountability and Responsibility states, "The Board designates that Principals shall be the custodians of property at schools. Directors shall be the custodians of property for the County Support Services Departments." Rule 1 states, **"All physical inventories shall be conducted by the Office of the Chief Auditor's Property Audits Division."**

SCOPE, OBJECTIVES, AND METHODOLOGY

An audit includes examining evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures represented on property records. We have reviewed all property and inventory records disclosed from District accounts and made a determination as to the status of each of the items. This disposition may include:

- Items which are at the location and are accounted for,
- Items that were not available for review prior to the issuance of this report,
- Items that may have been stolen and are supported by the proper documentation and District forms,
- Items that have been transferred from one location to another and are supported by the proper District forms,
- Items that have been declared surplus or obsolete and are supported by the proper District forms.
- Items that have been purchased and verified to comply with appropriate purchasing guidelines.

Compliance

We tested compliance with policies and procedures prescribed by School Board Policies and Business Practice Bulletin O-100: Procedure for Property & Inventory Control.

Property Control Structure

In planning and performing our examinations, we obtain an understanding of the:

- Internal property control procedure established by the administration.
- The Assessed level of controlled risk to determine the nature, timing, and extent of substantive tests for compliance with applicable laws, administrative rules, and district policies, including safeguarding assets.

A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more internal property control structure elements does not reduce the risk of material errors or irregularities from occurring. As a result, it would be extremely difficult for employees to recognize errors in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Our evaluation of the internal control structure does not necessarily disclose all matters that might be reportable conditions. Thus, all material weaknesses may not be identified.

Property Audit Exceptions

In order to establish reporting parameters and afford the locations some latitude in monitoring their assets, we set thresholds of approximately one (1) percent of the total property inventory historical cost. The Office of the Chief Auditor (OCA) has used the following table, provided by the Director of Accounting & Financial Reporting Department-Capital Assets (AFRD-CA), to determine the total accumulated depreciation of assets which have not been accounted for.

• Computers, Printers	5 Years
• Band Instruments	7 Years
• Office Equipment	5 – 20 Years
• Audio/Visual Equipment	6 – 8 Years
• Vocational Equipment	7 – 20 Years
• Other	From 5 to 20 Years

The Office of the Chief Auditor reports no property exceptions for locations with an aggregate historical value, of items unaccounted for, falling below the designated 1% threshold unless significant process control weaknesses have been identified. As of July 1, 2004, Florida State Statute 274.02, changed the value of capital assets to be recorded and monitored from \$750 to \$1,000. On June 22, 2017, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer released a revision to Business Practice Bulletin O-100 Procedures for Property & Inventory Control. The revision included tracking tangible personal property valued at \$1,000 or more and trackable SMART tangible personal property that has an acquisition value less than \$1,000, is considered high risk and prone to theft and has at least one year of useful life and is not consumable in nature. In addition, any tangible personal property identified during the audit that has not yet been added to the District's Master File database is categorized as a New/Found item. If the New/Found item has an acquisition cost of \$1,000 or more, the location must process all necessary paperwork and forward it to AFRD-CA to have the item(s) added to the District's Master File database. If the equipment is certified by the OCA to have an acquisition cost less than \$1,000, the location(s) does not have to submit the supporting paperwork to AFRD-CA; however, the item(s) will be included in all future audits until it is deemed obsolete and surplus and/or transferred to a different location. The District administration requires follow-up verification of all items not accounted for during the physical audit. Subsequently, location administrators must provide a memo identifying the items found by providing the room/FISH number and/or demonstrating the appropriate District approved form(s).

Unaccounted / Found Items

While conducting the audit, there are instances in which items are determined to be unaccounted for. Unaccounted for means property held by a custodian, subject to the accountability provisions of Section 274.03, F.S., which cannot be physically located by the custodian or custodian delegate, which property has not been otherwise lawfully disposed of. When the Office of the Chief Auditor determines that the item(s) is not accounted for, the asset is moved to an Unaccounted for Tangible Personal Property List. This item will remain designated on the Unaccounted for until the item is located and reactivated by Accounting & Financial Reporting Department-Capital Assets (AFRD-CA). If the item is not reactivated after two years, the item(s) is removed from the location's active list of property records.

In addition to having items that are not accounted for, the Office of the Chief Auditor issues a final audit report to the property custodian, identifying the final discrepancy list as well as outlining any material weaknesses associated with the location's inventory control. A copy of the final discrepancy report will be forwarded to AFRD-CA in order to amend the property records as deemed appropriate. For any new/found tangible personal property listed on the final audit discrepancy report with a historical cost/estimated value of \$1,000 or more, the location must forward a **03290** Equipment Acquisition form signed by the property custodian with invoices or supported estimated values authorizing AFRD-CA to add these property items to the Master File of Capital Assets database.

Summary of Property and Inventory Review for Fiscal Year 2023-2024

The following report discloses the audit results for 3 locations. These audits were finalized as of July 27, 2023. A summary of this report notes that:

- For the 3 locations, 180 items were listed in the property records at a historical cost of \$221,305.

SECTION I: Summary
Property and Inventory Audits Performed

THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA
The Office of the Chief Auditor
Property Audits

The following table presents a summary of the property and inventory audits finalized as of July 27, 2023. For any location that received an exception, we have included a detailed listing of the items that were unaccounted for and the administration's response.

Area	Name	Total Items	Historical Cost	Items Unaccounted For (INAF)	Historical Cost (INAF)		No Exception/ Exception	Page No.
					Not Physically Accounted for	Out of Compliance		
Department	Board Office	39	\$40,703	0	0	0	No Exception	
Department	Building	104	\$119,126	0	0	0	No Exception	
Department	Superintendent	37	\$61,476	1	\$158	0	No Exception	
Total		180	\$221,305	1	\$158	\$0	3 No Exceptions	

Audits Performed by:

Ashley Acevedo
Crystal Alexander
Merlin Butler
Bryan Erhard
Tavicia James
Donna Luzadder
Matthew Ruiz

Audits Managed by:

Ali Arcese

SECTION II:
Supplemental Information

The 2022 Florida Statutes (including 2022 Special Session A and 2023 Special Session B)

[Title XVIII](#)

[Chapter 273](#)

[View Entire Chapter](#)

PUBLIC LANDS AND PROPERTY STATE-OWNED TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

CHAPTER 273

STATE-OWNED TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

- 273.01 Definitions.
- 273.02 Record and inventory of certain property.
- 273.025 Financial reporting for recorded property.
- 273.03 Property supervision and control.
- 273.04 Property acquisition.
- 273.05 Surplus property.
- 273.055 Disposition of state-owned tangible personal property.
- 273.09 Penalty.
- 273.10 Repeal.

273.01 Definitions.—The following words as used in this act have the meanings set forth in the below subsections, unless a different meaning is required by the context.

- (1) “Custodian” means any elected or appointed state officer, board, commission, or authority, and any other person or agency entitled to lawful custody of property owned by the state.
- (2) “Property” means all tangible personal property owned by the state.
- (3) “Private nonprofit agency” means a nonprofit charitable organization, no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, which has been held to be tax-exempt under the provisions of s. 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and which has as its principal mission:
 - (a) Public health and welfare;
 - (b) Education;
 - (c) Environmental restoration and conservation;
 - (d) Civil and human rights; or
 - (e) The relief of human suffering and poverty.

History.—s. 1, ch. 57-277; s. 24, ch. 94-226.

273.02 Record and inventory of certain property.—The word “property” as used in this section means equipment, fixtures, and other tangible personal property of a nonconsumable and nonexpendable nature. The Chief Financial Officer shall establish by rule the requirements for the recording of property in the state’s financial systems and for the periodic review of property for inventory purposes.

History.—s. 2, ch. 57-277; s. 1, ch. 59-430; s. 1, ch. 69-74; s. 8, ch. 69-82; s. 3, ch. 80-380; s. 2, ch. 81-256; s. 4, ch. 87-137; s. 8, ch. 89-291; s. 185, ch. 95-148; s. 11, ch. 99-155; s. 27, ch. 99-399; s. 38, ch. 2006-122.

273.025 Financial reporting for recorded property.—The Chief Financial Officer shall establish by rule the requirements for the capitalization of property that has been recorded in the state’s financial systems.

History.—s. 39, ch. 2006-122.

273.03 Property supervision and control.—The custodian shall be primarily responsible for the supervision, control, and disposition of the property in his or her custody but may delegate its use and immediate control to a person under his or her supervision and may require custody receipts.

History.—s. 3, ch. 57-277; s. 25, ch. 94-226; s. 857, ch. 95-148.

273.04 Property acquisition.—Whenever acquiring property, the custodian may pay the purchase price in full or may exchange property with the seller as a trade-in. If, whenever acquiring property, the custodian may best serve the interests of the state by outright sale of property rather than by exchange as a trade-in, the custodian may make the sale in the manner prescribed in this act for the disposal of surplus property.

History.—s. 4, ch. 57-277; s. 3, ch. 73-233; s. 215, ch. 92-279; s. 55, ch. 92-326; s. 26, ch. 94-226.

273.05 Surplus property.—

(1) The custodian may classify as surplus any property in his or her custody that is obsolete or the continued use of which is uneconomical or inefficient or which serves no useful function as to any activity or location under his or her supervision.

(2) Each custodian shall appoint one or more review boards to examine and make recommendations on approval or disapproval of classification of property as surplus.

(3) Property determined to be surplus shall be certified as such by the custodian.

(4) Each custodian shall promulgate rules or guidelines regarding the certification of surplus property.

(5) The custodian shall maintain records of property that is certified as surplus with information indicating the value and condition of the property. Agency records for property certified as surplus shall comply with rules issued by the Chief Financial Officer.

History.—s. 5, ch. 57-277; ss. 22, 35, ch. 69-106; s. 4, ch. 70-146; s. 216, ch. 92-279; s. 55, ch. 92-326; s. 27, ch. 94-226; s. 858, ch. 95-148; s. 6, ch. 2011-52.

273.055 Disposition of state-owned tangible personal property.—

(1) Certified surplus property shall not be sold, transferred, cannibalized, scrapped, warehoused, or destroyed without prior written authority from the custodian.

(2) Custodians shall maintain records to identify each property item as to disposition. Such records shall comply with rules issued by the Chief Financial Officer.

(3) Custodians may dispose of property certified as surplus by:

(a) Selling or transferring the property to any other governmental entity;

(b) Selling or donating the property to any private nonprofit agency;

(c) Selling the property through a sale open to the public; or

(d) Entering into contractual agreements with other entities, including, but not limited to, other governmental agencies or private vendors, which facilitate the final disposition of the property. Such agreements may include, but are not limited to, the leasing of storage space or arrangements for the disposal of scrap property.

(4) Each custodian shall adopt guidelines or administrative rules and regulations pursuant to chapter 120 providing for, but not limited to, transferring, warehousing, bidding, destroying, scrapping, or other disposing of state-owned tangible personal property. However, the approval of the Department of Management Services is required prior to the disposal of motor vehicles, watercraft, or aircraft pursuant to ss. 287.15 and 287.16.

(5) All moneys received from the disposition of state-owned tangible personal property or from any agreement entered into under this chapter must be retained by the custodian and may be disbursed for the acquisition of exchange and surplus property and for all necessary operating expenditures. The custodian shall maintain records of the accounts into which the money is deposited.

History.—ss. 1, 2, ch. 73-233; s. 52, ch. 79-190; s. 1, ch. 81-300; s. 217, ch. 92-279; s. 55, ch. 92-326; s. 28, ch. 94-226; s. 14, ch. 94-265; s. 57, ch. 98-279; s. 28, ch. 99-399; s. 40, ch. 2006-122.

273.09 Penalty.—Any custodian who violates any provision of this chapter or any rule prescribed pursuant to its authority shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

History.—s. 9, ch. 57-277; s. 157, ch. 71-136.

273.10 Repeal.—This act shall not repeal existing law relating to property but shall be interpreted to be supplementary in nature and shall be applicable to the extent that existing law is not in conflict.

History.—s. 11, ch. 57-277.

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CHAPTER 69I-73
TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY OWNED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

69I-73.001	Definitions
69I-73.002	Threshold for Recording Property
69I-73.003	Recording of Property
69I-73.004	Marking of Property Records
69I-73.005	Disposition of Property
69I-73.006	Inventory of Property

69I-73.001 Definitions.

The following terms, as used in Rule Chapter 69I-73, F.A.C., are defined as set forth below:

(1) “Attractive Items” means tangible personal property used in operations that has a cost less than an established capitalization threshold and that requires special attention to ensure legal compliance, protect public safety, and avoid potential liability, or to compensate for a heightened risk of theft.

(2) “Control Accounts” means summary accounts designed to control accountability for individual property records. Unlike individual property records that establish accountability for particular items of property, control accounts accumulate the total cost or value of the custodian’s property and, through entries to the control accounts documenting acquisitions, transfers and dispositions, provide evidence of the change in that total cost or value over periods of time as well as the total cost or value at any time.

(3) “Cost” means the amount paid to acquire or procure property (i.e., invoice price plus freight and installation charges less discounts). In determining cost, the value of property exchanged by the custodian in satisfaction of a portion of the purchase price of new property shall not be deducted from the full purchase price regardless of any property “traded in” on the new property.

(4) “Custodian” has the meaning set forth in section 274.01(2), F.S.

(5) “Custodian’s Delegate” means a person acting under the supervision of the custodian to whom the custody of property has been delegated by the custodian and, from whom the custodian receives custody receipts.

(6) “Financial System” means the fund accounting process used by the local government for recording cash and other financial resources, expenditures and other financial uses, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances.

(7) “Governmental Unit” has the meaning set forth in section 274.01(1), F.S.

(8) “Identification Number” means a unique number assigned and affixed to each item of property to identify it as property held by the custodian and to differentiate one item of property from another.

(9) “Property” has the meaning set forth in section 274.02(1), F.S. Data processing software, as defined in section 119.011(6), F.S., is not considered to be property within the meaning of this rule chapter.

(10) “Unaccounted for Property” means property held by a custodian, subject to the accountability provisions of section 274.03, F.S., that cannot be physically located by the custodian or custodian’s delegate, and has not been otherwise lawfully disposed of.

(11) “Value” means the worth or acquisition value at the date of acquisition for donated property.

Rulemaking Authority 274.02 FS. Law Implemented 274.02 FS. History—New 3-25-08, Amended 10-1-20.

69I-73.002 Threshold for Recording Property.

All property with a value or cost of \$5,000 or more and a projected useful life of 1 year or more shall be recorded in the local government’s financial system as property for inventory purposes. For the purpose of this rule chapter, “cost” is used if the property is purchased and represents the purchase price of the property item; “value” is used if the property is donated and represents the worth or acquisition value of the property item at the date of donation. Attractive items with a value or cost less than \$5,000 shall be recorded in the local government’s financial system as property for inventory purposes.

Rulemaking Authority 274.02 FS. Law Implemented 274.02 FS. History—New 3-25-08, Amended 10-1-20.

69I-73.003 Recording of Property.

(1) Maintenance of Property Records – Governmental units shall maintain records of property in their custody that shall contain at a minimum, the information required by this rule.

(2) Individual Records Required for Each Property Item – Each item of property shall be accounted for in a separate property record. Related individual items which constitute a single functional system may be designated as a property group. A property group may be accounted for in one record if the component items are separately identified within the record. Examples of property items that may be accounted for as a property group item include modular furniture, computer components, book sets, and similar association of items. All property group items, the total value or cost of which is equal to or greater than \$5,000 shall be inventoried under this rule.

(3) Content of Individual Property Records – Each property record shall include the following information unless the information listed below does not exist for the property in the record:

- (a) Identification number.
- (b) Description of item or items.
- (c) Physical location (the city, county, address or building name, and room number therein).
- (d) Name of custodian with assigned responsibility for the item.
- (e) In the case of a property group, the number and description of the component items comprising the group.
- (f) Name, make, or manufacturer.
- (g) Year and model(s).
- (h) Manufacturer's serial number(s).
- (i) If an automobile, the vehicle identification number (VIN) and title certificate number.
- (j) Date acquired.
- (k) Cost or value at the date of acquisition for the item or the identified component parts thereof. When the historical cost of the purchased property is not practicably determinable, the estimated historical cost of the item shall be determined and recorded. Estimated historical costs shall be identified in the record and the basis of determination established in the governmental unit's public records. The basis of valuation for property items constructed by personnel of the governmental unit shall be the costs of material, direct labor, and overhead identifiable to the project. Donated items, including federal surplus tangible personal property, shall be valued at acquisition value at the date of acquisition. Regardless of acquisition method, the cost or value of a property item shall include ancillary charges. Ancillary charges are costs that are directly attributable to placing the asset into its intended location and condition for use, such as freight and transportation charges, installation costs and professional fees.
- (l) Method of acquisition and, for purchased items, the voucher and check or warrant number.
- (m) Date the item was last physically inventoried and the condition of the item at that date.
- (n) If disposed of, the information prescribed in rule 69I-73.005, F.A.C.

(4) Control Accounts – A governmental unit-wide control account showing the total cost or value of the custodian's property shall be maintained. A governmental unit may keep additional control accounts for property for different funds or sub-funds. Control accounts shall not be established by periodically summarizing the costs or values recorded on the individual property records. Entries to control accounts shall be derived from documents evidencing transactions affecting the acquisition, transfer or disposition of property items and shall be posted contemporaneously with entries to the individual property records.

(5) Depreciation shall be recorded to meet local governments' financial reporting requirements relating to depreciation accounting. However, depreciation shall not be recorded on the individual property records or in control accounts in such a manner as to reduce the recorded acquisition cost or value (i.e., depreciation shall be recorded as an item separate from the acquisition cost).

Rulemaking Authority 274.02 FS. Law Implemented 274.02 FS. History--New 3-25-08, Amended 10-1-20.

69I-73.004 Marking of Property Records.

(1) Marking of Property – Each property item shall be permanently marked with the identification number assigned to that item to establish its identity and ownership by the governmental unit holding title to the item. The marking shall visually display the property identification number of the item and may include an electronic scanning code ("barcode") to facilitate electronic inventory procedures.

(2) Exemptions for Marking Property – Any item of property whose value or utility would be significantly impaired by the attachment or inscription of the property identification number, is exempt from the requirement for physical marking. However, the custodian's property records shall contain sufficient descriptive data to permit positive identification of such items.

(3) Location of Marking – Items of a similar nature shall be marked in a similar manner to facilitate identification. In determining a marking location, careful consideration shall be given to the intended use of the items; the probability that the marking

could be obliterated by wear, vandalism or routine maintenance functions; and, the appropriateness of the marking method chosen. Additionally, the location of the marking and the marking method chosen shall not mar the appearance of the item. When utilizing an electronic scanning format system, electronic codes shall be placed on property in the same manner as other markings specified in this section.

Rulemaking Authority 274.02 FS. Law Implemented 274.02 FS. History--New 3-25-08.

69I-73.005 Disposition of Property.

(1) Methods of Disposition – Property within the meaning of these rules may be lawfully disposed of, as provided in sections 274.05, 274.06 and 274.07, F.S. Property of the governmental unit which is not accounted for during regular or special inventories shall be subject to the rules regarding unaccounted for property (See rule 69I-73.006, F.A.C.).

(2) Required Information – The following information shall be recorded on the individual property record for each item lawfully disposed of, pursuant to sections 274.05, 274.06 or 274.07, F.S.:

- (a) Date of disposition.
 - (b) Authority for disposition (resolution of the governing body properly recorded in the minutes as required by section 274.07, F.S.).
 - (c) Manner of disposition (sold, donated, transferred, cannibalized, scrapped, destroyed, traded).
 - (d) Identity of the employee(s) witnessing the disposition, if cannibalized, scrapped or destroyed.
 - (e) For items disposed of, a notation identifying any related transactions (such as receipt for sale of the item, insurance recovery, trade-in).
 - (f) For property certified as surplus, reference to documentation evidencing that such property was disposed of in the manner prescribed by section 274.05 or 274.06, F.S.
- (3) Transfer of Property Records – The individual property record for each item lawfully disposed of as described in this rule shall be, upon disposition of the item, transferred to a disposed property file. Destruction of such records shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 119, F.S.
- (4) Control Account – The cost or value of items lawfully disposed of shall be removed from the control account at the time of disposition.

Rulemaking Authority 274.02 FS. Law Implemented 274.02 FS. History--New 3-25-08.

69I-73.006 Inventory of Property.

(1) Physical Inventory Required – Each governmental unit shall ensure a complete physical inventory of all property is taken annually and whenever there is a change of custodian or change of custodian's delegate.

(2) Inventory Forms – The form used to record the physical inventory pursuant to section 274.02(2), F.S., shall be at the discretion of the governmental unit. However, the form shall display at a minimum for each property item, the following information:

- (a) Date of inventory.
 - (b) Identification number.
 - (c) Existence of property item (or not).
 - (d) Physical location (the city, county, address or building name and room number therein).
 - (e) Present physical condition.
 - (f) Name and signature of the employee or other individual attesting to the existence of the item.
 - (g) In the case of a property group, the number and description of the component items comprising the group.
- (3) Electronic scanning format used for the identification number is acceptable only if the recorded data is downloadable to a computer and can then be used to generate reports that will include all information required on the hardcopy inventory form.
- (4) Unrecorded Property – Any property item found during the conduct of an inventory which meets the requirements for accounting and control as defined in rule 69I-71.003, F.A.C., and which item is not included on the inventory forms described above, shall have an inventory form created for the item when located. After appropriate investigation to establish the ownership of the item, it shall be added to the governmental unit's property records or, if ownership cannot be reasonably established, the item may be disposed of in the manner provided by law as applicable to surplus property, pursuant to section 274.05 and 274.06, F.S.

(5) Custodian Delegate Shall Not Inventory Certain Items – The custodian delegate shall not personally inventory items for which they are responsible.

(6) Reconciliation of Inventory to Property Records – Upon completion of a physical inventory:

(a) The data listed on the inventory forms shall be compared with the individual property records. Noted differences such as location, condition and custodian shall be investigated and corrected as appropriate or alternatively, the item shall be relocated to its assigned location and custodian in the individual property record.

(b) Items not located during the inventory process shall be promptly reported to the governmental unit which shall cause a thorough investigation to be made. If the investigation determines that the item was stolen, the individual property record shall be so noted, and a report filed with the appropriate law enforcement agency describing the missing item and the circumstances surrounding its disappearance.

(7) Unaccounted for Property – For items identified as unaccounted for and reported to the State’s Chief Financial Officer, recording of the items as dispositions, or otherwise removing of the items from the property records, shall be subjected to approval of the State’s Chief Financial Officer, as provided in section 17.041, F.S., and rule 69I-71.003, F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 274.02 FS. Law Implemented 274.02 FS. History–New 3-25-08.

**SUBJECT: PROCEDURE FOR PROPERTY &
INVENTORY CONTROL**

GENERAL:

Florida Statutes (Ch. 274), Florida Administrative Rule, and Board policy 3204 outline the District's responsibility to account for and monitor tangible personal property. The purpose of this bulletin is to outline the procedures associated with Property & Inventory Control. Board policy **3204: PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY** designates that principals shall be the custodians of tangible personal property at the schools and that directors shall be the custodians of tangible personal property for the county support services departments.

These procedures address the major aspects of inventory control including purchasing, transfer/salvage, the requirement to conduct self-inventories and the reporting of tangible personal property loss through theft or vandalism. It shall be the responsibility of the Accounting & Financial Reporting Department - Capital Assets to maintain the District's Master File of Capital Assets database for tangible personal property valued at \$1,000 or more and **trackable SMART tangible personal property** that has an acquisition value less than \$1,000, is considered high risk and prone to theft and has at least one year useful life and is not consumable in nature (includes but is not limited to musical instruments, iPads, tablets, desktops, printers, interactive white boards and interactive flat panel displays; see **A. Purchasing Tangible Personal Property - SMART Purchases** for detailed procedures regarding SMART purchases), and amend property records based on the submittal of appropriate documentation in accordance with this Business Practice Bulletin, while it shall be the responsibility of the Office of the Chief Auditor to conduct periodic inventory audits.

Although tangible personal property purchases with a unit value less than \$1,000 are not maintained on the District's Master File of Capital Assets database, property custodians must take appropriate precautions to safeguard and track all tangible personal property (**purchased outside of the SMART program**), especially high risk items such as iPads, tablets, laptops, desktops, printers, interactive white boards and interactive flat panel displays, cameras, audio/video equipment, custodial equipment and musical instruments. Locations must maintain records of these high risk items within a secondary, site-based tracking database. The property custodian will determine the format for maintaining the information contained in the location's secondary, site-based tracking database (Excel, FileMaker Pro, etc.) unless otherwise mandated by the respective SLT administrator.

A. PURCHASING TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY – SMART PURCHASES

1. All non-consumable SMART tangible personal property **regardless of cost** must be ordered through the District's Purchasing system utilizing appropriate coding.
(*Exhibit 1 - Detailed procedures for SMART purchasing and receiving*)

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2. When ordering SMART tangible personal property, locations are prohibited from purchasing items in “lots”, “bundles”, or “attached lists”. The acquisition of tangible personal property using P-Cards is also prohibited. In order to accurately account for each property item electronically, tangible personal property must be ordered on unique lines of a requisition and the cost center must be the same as the delivery address. SMART purchases must only be ordered via SMART Standard Requisitions/PO’s (PO’s beginning with #42). The Supply Management & Logistics Department will reject all requisitions for tangible personal property not complying with appropriate guidelines.
3. SMART tangible personal property purchases must be assigned one of the following SMART GL accounts.

SMART Purchases - \$1,000 or More

- a. 56210100: AV-Materials-Over \$1,000-SMART
- b. 56410100: Furn/Fix/Equip-Over \$1,000-SMART
- c. 56430100: Computer Equip-Over \$1,000-SMART
- d. 56910100: Software-Over \$1,000-SMART

SMART Purchases – Under \$1,000.00

- a. 56110100: Library Books-SMART
- b. 56220100: AV-Materials-Under \$1,000-SMART
- c. 56420100: Furn/Fix/Equip-Under \$1,000 Non Trackable-SMART
- d. 56421100: Furn/Fix/Equip-Under \$1,000 Trackable-SMART
- e. 56440100: Comp Equip-Under \$1,000 Non Trackable-SMART
- f. 56441100: Comp Equip-Under \$1,000 Trackable-SMART
- g. 56920100: Software: Software-Under \$1,000-SMART

NOTE:

56420100: Furn/Fix/Equip-Under \$1,000 Non Trackable-SMART is to be used when purchasing furniture, fixtures and equipment (excluding musical instruments).

56421100: Furn/Fix/Equip-Under \$1,000 Trackable-SMART is to be used when purchasing musical instruments. These items will be included on the District’s Master File of Capital Assets database.

56440100: Comp Equip-Under \$1,000 Non Trackable-SMART is to be used when purchasing keyboards, mice, wiring for computers and other similar technology/accessories.

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56441100: Comp Equip-Under \$1,000 Trackable-SMART is to be used when purchasing iPads, tablets, laptops, desktops, printers, interactive white boards and interactive flat panel displays. These items will be included on the District's Master File of Capital Assets database.

4. The cost center assigned to the SMART tangible personal property purchase must agree to the delivery/ship to address.
5. When SMART tangible personal property is received on-line, the individual must process the goods receipt for each item separately and record the unique serial number for each property item within the system regardless of cost. In the event an item does not physically possess a manufacturer's serial number, the new purchase documentation should be maintained in the site's property binder for future reconciliation and subsequent application of a District assigned serial number for tracking. The word "none" should be utilized when receiving those items online that do not have a manufacturer assigned serial number.
6. Once the District's Master File of Capital Assets has been updated, a report will be generated to notify property custodians of all new property record creation within the District's Master File of Capital Assets and will be available for all locations on OptiSpool. An email will be sent by Information & Technology – Production Control to all principals and their secretaries, district directors and secretaries, and budget keepers each time the Master File of Capital Assets is updated with new purchases of tangible personal property. The property custodian should use this opportunity to verify the accuracy of the information associated with the property records. Any corrections required to the asset record should be promptly reported to Accounting & Financial Reporting - Capital Assets via email to the "Capital Assets Conference." This includes necessary changes to the item description, serial number, or quantities received. Additionally, if the tangible personal property has not been received at the location, and the asset record was mistakenly created for this location, the property custodian should immediately notify Accounting & Financial Reporting - Capital Assets to correct the discrepancy in a timely manner. (*Property custodians will receive the email notification from Information & Technology – Production Control even when new property items have not been created or modifications have been processed to existing property records for their respective location. In such instances, there will be no report contained within their respective location file within OptiSpool.*)
7. All equipment should be stored in a secure location until it is ready for use.

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A.1 PURCHASING TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

1. All non-consumable tangible personal property with a unit value of \$1,000 or greater must be ordered through the District's Purchasing system utilizing appropriate coding. (*Exhibit 1A - Detailed procedures for purchasing and receiving*)
2. When ordering tangible personal property, locations are prohibited from purchasing items in "lots", "bundles", or "attached lists". The acquisition of tangible personal property using P-Cards is also prohibited. In order to accurately account for each property item electronically, tangible personal property must be ordered on unique lines of a requisition and the appropriate delivery address should be noted. The Supply Management & Logistics Department will reject all requisitions for tangible personal property not complying with appropriate guidelines.
3. When tangible personal property is received on-line, the individual must process the goods receipt for each item separately and record the unique serial number for each property item within the system. In the event an item does not physically possess a manufacturer's serial number, the new purchase documentation should be maintained in the site's property binder for future reconciliation and subsequent application of a District assigned serial number for tracking. The word "none" should be utilized when receiving those items online that do not have a manufacturer assigned serial number.
4. See STANDARD PRACTICE BULLETIN NO:
I-311 Proper recording of donated assets or items purchased utilizing internal funds.
5. Once the District's Master File of Capital Assets has been updated, a report will be generated to notify property custodians of all new property record creation within the District's Master File of Capital Assets and will be available for all locations on OptiSpool. An email will be sent by Information & Technology – Production Control to all principals and their secretaries, district directors and secretaries, and budgetkeepers each time the Master File of Capital Assets is updated with new purchases of tangible personal property. The property custodian should use this opportunity to verify the accuracy of the information associated with the property records. Any corrections required to the asset record should be promptly reported to Accounting & Financial Reporting - Capital Assets via email to the "Capital Assets Conference." This includes necessary changes to the item description, serial number, or quantities received. Additionally, if the tangible personal property has not been received at the location, and the asset record was mistakenly created for this location, the property custodian should immediately notify Accounting & Financial Reporting - Capital Assets to correct the discrepancy in a timely manner. (*Property custodians will receive the email notification from Information & Technology – Production Control even when new property items have not been created or*

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modifications have been processed to existing property records for their respective location. In such instances there will be no report contained within their respective location file within OptiSpool.)

6. All equipment should be stored in a secure location until it is ready for use.

B. TRANSFERRING TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

1. When a location is permanently transferring tangible personal property to another location, the property custodian is required to execute a 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form (See **Exhibit 2**).
2. The 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form must list the BPI Number (Property Asset Number), serial number, model number, and equipment description for each property item being transferred.
3. The 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form must then be signed by both property custodians (issuing and receiving).
4. In the event the tangible personal property is able to be relocated without the assistance of Material Logistics, the receiving property custodian should then forward the original 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form to Accounting & Financial Reporting - Capital Assets.
 - a. Accounting & Financial Reporting - Capital Assets will send an email confirmation to the property custodians upon receipt of the form and documentation.
 - b. Accounting & Financial Reporting - Capital Assets will modify the property records to reflect the transfer of the applicable tangible personal property.
 - c. Within five business days of receiving notification, the transfer request will be processed by Accounting & Financial Reporting - Capital Assets and locations will be contacted for any additional information. The property custodian should verify the applicable property records have been removed from their property inventory by actively monitoring the OptiSpool PNI 954 A, B, & C report(s), or by requesting a PNI 811 report from Information & Technology – Production Control.
 - d. The locations should maintain copies of all pertinent documentation for their files to facilitate any necessary reconciliation during subsequent inventory audits. Transfer documentation that is greater than 90 days old will not be accepted during the property audit of tangible personal property.

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5. In the event assistance is required to relocate the tangible personal property, the receiving property custodian should forward the original 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form to the Manager, Material Logistics at the Warehouse.
 - a. Material Logistics will then arrange for the physical transfer of the tangible personal property. The issuing and receiving locations should ensure the actual tangible personal property corresponds to the information identified on the 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form at the time of pick-up and delivery.
 - b. Material Logistics will forward the original 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form along with the B-stock pick-up acknowledgment form (**See Exhibit 3**) to Accounting & Financial Reporting - Capital Assets.
 - c. Accounting & Financial Reporting Department - Capital Assets will send an email confirmation to the property custodians upon receipt of the form and documentation.
 - d. Within five business days of receiving notification, the transfer request will be processed by Accounting & Financial Reporting Department - Capital Assets and locations will be contacted for any additional information. The property custodian should verify the applicable property records have been removed from their property inventory by actively monitoring the OptiSpool PNI 954 A, B, & C report(s), or by requesting a PNI 811 report from Information & Technology – Production Control.
 - e. The locations should maintain copies of all pertinent documentation for their files to facilitate any necessary reconciliation during subsequent inventory audits. Transfer documentation that is greater than 90 days old will not be accepted during the property audit of tangible personal property.

C. ASSIGNMENT OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY TO STAFF

1. It is recognized that tangible personal property will be assigned to staff for temporary removal of the property from the primary operational site location. In such instances, a Property Pass (**See Exhibit 4**) must be executed to document the assignment and removal of capital equipment from the location.
2. A unique Property Pass must be completed for each piece of tangible personal property removed from the location.

Property Passes must be updated annually or as needed to ensure the physical accounting and proper return of the District's capital equipment.

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D. CONDUCTING SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORIES

1. All locations are minimally required to conduct semi-annual inventories to ensure the District's property records are accurately maintained and updated. This includes the high-risk property items maintained within the secondary database established by the location.
2. The location will request an electronic copy of its PNI 811 report from Information & Technology – Production Control.
3. Appropriate staff will physically verify each property item listed on the PNI 811 report is accounted for on premises or there is a current Property Pass executed for tangible personal property assigned to individuals.
4. Locations shall surplus tangible personal property twice per year in accordance with conducting their self-inventories (See **F. SURPLUS OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY**).
5. After completing the self-inventory, the property custodian shall complete the Semi-Annual Inventory Form (See **Exhibit 5**) and forward a copy of it to their respective SLT administrator.

E. REPORTING THEFT OR VANDALISM OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

1. All locations must take appropriate measures to ensure the safekeeping of all tangible personal property. This includes securing all high-theft equipment during hours of non-operation.
2. To the extent possible, tangible personal property should be designated to individual staff that is requested to oversee the equipment and report any loss or theft to appropriate administration in "real-time". Additionally, tangible personal property that is not utilized on a day-to-day basis should be stored in a secured location, and the appropriate staff should physically verify this property as needed to provide the most effective means of securing tangible personal property.
3. In the event of theft or vandalism, the property custodian will report the loss to the Broward District Schools Police Department (BDSPD) and the local authorities at the time of the incident. As a component of the police report and the BDSPD's Immediate Notification Form (See **Exhibit 6**), the location must provide all applicable property and serial numbers of the stolen tangible personal property along with a narrative of the event. This should be completed within 2 business days from when the incident is known or should have been known.

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4. The location must then complete a **03290** Tangible Property Loss/ Equipment Acquisition Form (**See Exhibit 7**) listing all of the tangible personal property items which were stolen. The form must contain all of the appropriate identifiable information and be signed by the property custodian.
5. The original **03290** Tangible Property Loss/ Equipment Acquisition Form, with a copy of the Immediate Notification Form and the police report attached, should then be forwarded to Accounting & Financial Reporting Department - Capital Assets for record amendment. After allowing an appropriate period of time for the loss to be processed, the location should verify the applicable property records have been amended to reflect the loss by requesting an electronic **DOWNLOAD** of the location's PNI 811 report from Information & Technology – Production Control. In the event property records have not been appropriately amended, the location should follow-up with Accounting & Financial Reporting Department - Capital Assets to ascertain the processing status of the submitted documentation.
6. The location must maintain copies of all pertinent documentation for their files in order to efficiently facilitate any necessary reconciliation during subsequent property and inventory audits.
7. A record of all reported losses will be maintained by the District for the purpose of analyzing loss trends. In the event there is a trend of loss at the same location or any individual loss event is significant in magnitude, a review of the circumstances involved with the loss will be conducted in an effort to prevent similar losses in the future. This review will be conducted by representatives from the following departments: Broward District Schools Police, Risk Management, and Information & Technology. Following the review, recommendations will be made to enhance the security measures at the location in an effort to prevent similar losses in the future. These recommendations may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Modification to the receipt and storage of asset equipment at the location
 - b. Modification of existing surveillance systems within the location
 - c. Installation of additional security devices/equipment at the location
 - d. Increased frequency of self – inventories of asset equipment
 - e. Installation of passive or active security devices within high-risk equipment items

These recommendations are not a component of the property and inventory audit performed by the Office of the Chief Auditor.

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F. SURPLUS OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

1. Periodically, the location should surplus any obsolete or damaged tangible personal property in order to remove these records from their property inventory. Locations shall surplus tangible personal property twice per year in accordance with their self-inventories conducted semi-annually (See **D. CONDUCTING SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORIES**).
2. The location should complete a 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form to identify the tangible personal property to be salvaged.
3. The 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form must list the BPI Number (Property Asset Number), serial number, model number, and equipment description for each property item being surplussed. The 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form must then be signed and dated by the property custodian and adequate explanation/documentation provided for surplussing the tangible personal property (See section **F.11** for instructions on surplussing Buses, Vehicles, and Trailers).
4. The location should make a copy of the 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form(s) for their record and forward the original to the Manager, Material Logistics at the Warehouse.
5. The Warehouse will arrange to pick-up the tangible personal property designated for surplus from the applicable location. A work order document will be provided to the property custodian at each location to certify removal activity.
6. After confirming the pick-up of the property items, the Manager, Material Logistics will forward the 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form along with the B-stock pick-up acknowledgment form to Accounting & Financial Reporting Department - Capital Assets for processing.
7. Accounting & Financial Reporting Department - Capital Assets will send an email confirmation to the property custodian upon receipt of the form and documentation.
8. Accounting & Financial Reporting Department - Capital Assets will process the 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form and remove the property records from the location's property inventory.
9. Within five business days of receiving notification, the 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form will be processed by Accounting & Financial Reporting Department - Capital Assets and locations will be contacted for any additional information. The property custodian should verify that the property records have

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been removed from the property inventory by requesting a PNI 811 from Information & Technology – Production Control.

10. The location should maintain copies of all pertinent documentation for their files to facilitate any necessary reconciliation during subsequent property and inventory audits.
11. To enhance the accountability associated with Property and Inventory, the procedures for the surplus of buses, vehicles, and trailers require the following steps:
 - a. The location must complete a 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form to identify buses, vehicles, and trailers to be salvaged.
 - b. The 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form must list the BPI Number (Property Asset Number), serial or VIN number, model number, and equipment description for each property item being surplussed. The 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form must then be signed and dated by the property custodian and adequate explanation/documentation provided for surplussing the tangible personal property.
 - c. The location should make a copy of the 3290A Surplus/Transfer Declaration Form(s) for their record and forward the original to Accounting & Financial Reporting Department – Capital Assets for processing.
 - d. Accounting & Financial Reporting Department – Capital Assets will send an email confirmation to the property custodian upon receipt of form and documentation, and will mark the asset with a status of “P” for “Pending Disposal.” The asset will remain in the location’s inventory until final proof of disposition is submitted to Accounting & Financial Reporting Department – Capital Assets.
 - e. The location must submit proof of the asset’s final disposition to Accounting & Financial Reporting – Capital Assets to remove the property records from the location’s property inventory. The proof of final disposition can be submitted in either of the following methods:
 - i. A bill of Sale or a copy of receipt from the contracted auctioneer or,
 - ii. Other proof of disposal, such as a pick-up ticket, trade-in receipt, a copy of receipt from a licensed scrap dealer, an invoice from a metal crushing company, a donation letter to a registered charity or community organization, documented evidence of dumping assets of no or little value, or other auditable supporting documentation.

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- f. Upon receipt of the asset's final disposition, Accounting & Financial Reporting – Capital Assets will remove the "Pending Disposal" status from the asset, which will subsequently remove the asset's property records from the location's property inventory.

**G. EXECUTION OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION
BY DESIGNEES**

1. Board policy **3204: PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY** designates that principals shall be the custodians of tangible personal property at the schools and that directors shall be the custodians of tangible personal property for the county support services departments.
2. Principals and Directors are to execute all documentation associated with tangible personal property.
3. Principal and Director Designees may execute documentation associated with tangible personal property in the absence of a property custodian in order to avoid disruption of daily operations. In such instances, the property custodian must also sign such documentation upon their return to the location, or as soon as practical.

H. PROPERTY AUDITS OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

1. Periodically, the Office of the Chief Auditor (OCA) will conduct a property and inventory audit for locations. The purpose of this audit will be to verify the physical presence of tangible personal property designated on a location's property inventory and to ensure appropriate controls are in place to safeguard the location's tangible personal property. This will include a cursory review of the safeguards associated with high-risk items maintained within the location's secondary database (as previously defined by this Business Practice Bulletin). Accounting & Financial Reporting Department - Capital Assets will be notified by OCA when a location is being audited and upon completion of the audit so that the property records for the location are not altered during the duration of an audit.
2. OCA staff will then issue a preliminary report identifying the property items which could not be physically located or did not have appropriate documentation to support their absence.
3. The location will be provided a reconciliation period to locate the unaccounted tangible personal property or provide supplemental documentation to substantiate their physical location.

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4. The OCA will then issue a final audit report to the property custodian, identifying the final discrepancy list and outlining any material weaknesses associated with the location's inventory control. A copy of the final discrepancy report will also be forwarded to Accounting & Financial Reporting Department - Capital Assets in order to amend the property records as deemed appropriate. For any new/found tangible personal property listed on the final audit discrepancy report with a historical cost/estimated value of \$1,000 or more, the location must forward a **03290** Tangible Property Loss/ Equipment Acquisition Form signed by the property custodian with invoices or estimated values authorizing Accounting & Financial Reporting Department - Capital Assets to add these property items to the Master File of Capital Assets database.
5. The property custodian must provide a response to the final report findings via the respective SLT administrator, outlining a corrective action plan designed to address the property audit exceptions and improve operational standards at the location.
6. The respective SLT administrator must then provide written correspondence to the OCA confirming their support of the action plan. This correspondence will be included in the final audit report.
7. The complete property audit will then be presented to the District's Audit Committee at their next regularly scheduled meeting.
8. The property audit report will subsequently be transmitted to the School Board at a regularly scheduled School Board meeting.

APPROVED BY: CABINET

DATE: 8/1/17

CABINET MEMBER SIGNATURE: 

REQUISITION PROCEDURES FOR SMART AND GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND (GOB) FUNDS ONLY

Follow the instructions and guidelines in this document to place orders for SMART and/or GOB purchases. Please note that there are different document types to use when creating requisitions for SMART/GOB orders. These document types must be used when creating SMART/GOB orders. The number sequence for requisitions and Purchase Orders for SMART/GOB orders will be different than Non SMART/GOB orders. Capital Budget will budget funds by location and instruct those locations in which fund to apply to the SMART/GOB requisition. Refer to Business Practice Bulletin O-100 – Procedure for Property & Inventory Control for updates on the SMART/GOB procedures.

1. SMART/GOB Purchase Requirements:

- A. Purchases must be assigned the appropriate GL account as listed herein
- B. Items cannot be ordered in lots, bundles or attached lists
- C. Ship to address must be the same as requested Storage location (SLoc).
- D. Ship to address must include location within the building (room/fishe number)
- E. P – Cards are not to be used with Smart/Bond Funds

2. SMART/GOB Document Type:

- A. DO NOT mix Smart/GOB and non-Smart/GOB items on the same requisition
- B. Use document type SMT Standard for standard SMART/GOB requisition orders (see illustration)
- C. Use document type SMT Framework for framework SMART/GOB requisition orders (see illustration)

Create Purchase Requisition

Document Overview On ☐ Hold ☐ Personal Setting ☐

☐ Source Determination

Material Short Text Quantity Unit Val. Pri. Σ Total Value C Deliv. Date Des. Vendor Matl Group PGr PO Pl

Dropdown menu options (highlighted by red box and green circle):

- SMT Framework Req
- NFY Service Req.
- NFY FNS Commodity Req
- NFY Framework Req.
- NFY Standard Req.
- NFY Stock Transp Req
- NOT USED Outl. Agmt
- Service Requisition
- SMT Framework Req
- SMT Standard Req**
- Standard Requisition
- Stock Transp Requisition

3. SMART Numbering Sequence:

- A. SMT requisitions will begin with 30xxxxxx
- B. SMT standard PO's will begin with 42
- C. SMT framework PO's will begin with 85

4. Capital Projects Fund (Major Fund)/WBS Element:

- A. Separate Capital Projects funds will be utilized for each GOB. Fund 3541 will be used for GOB1, 3542 for GOB2. Please contact Capital Budget for the correct fund to use
- B. WBS Element or Functional Area (for Technology) will be utilized per SMART/GOB project
 - I. Capital Budget to provide WBS Element and Functional Area data to use when ordering/tracking SMART/GOB expenditures

5. SMART/GOB Capitalized General Ledger (GL) accounts:

- A. Technology Equip.: Computer Equipment \$1,000 or more, use 56430100
- B. Other Equip.:
 - I. Audio Visual Material \$1,000 or more, use 56210100

- II. Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment \$1,000 or more, use 56410100
- C. Software \$1,000 or more use 56910100
- D. Building, Fixed Equipment, Land and Remodeling/Renovations:
 - I. Buildings & Fixed Equipment, use 56310100
 - II. Land, use 56610100
 - III. Capitalized Improvement other than Bldg. (Short Term), use 56710100
 - IV. Capitalized Improvement other than Bldg. (Long Term), use 56730100
 - V. Capitalized Permanent Land Improvements, use 56740100
 - VI. Capitalized Remodeling/Renovations, use 56810100
 - VII. Buses and motor vehicles, use 56510100 (buses) and 56520100 (motor vehicles)
 - VIII. WBS Element or Functional Area data will be used per Project and will be provided by Capital Budget

6. SMART/GOB Non-Capitalized (\$999.99 or less) General Ledger (GL) accounts:

- A. Computer Equipment Non-Trackable \$999.99 or less, use 56440100
(Includes but is not limited to keyboards, mice, wiring and other similar technology/accessories not tracked per PROP)
- B. Computer Equipment Trackable \$999.99 or less, use 56441100
(Includes but is not limited to iPads, tablets, laptops, desktops, printers, interactive white boards and interactive flat panel displays. Expenditures recorded using this GL account code will be tracked per PROP.)
- C. Other Equip.:
 - I. Library Books, use 56110100
 - II. Audio Visual Material \$999.99 or less, use 56220100
 - III. Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment \$999.99 or less Non Trackable, use 56420100
 - IV. Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment \$999.99 or less Trackable, use 56421100 (musical instruments)
 - V. Software \$999.99 or less, use 56920100
- D. Buildings, Fixed Equipment, Land and Remodeling/Renovations:
 - I. Non-Capitalized Improvement other than Bldg. (SMART Off site), use 56720100
 - II. Non-Capitalized Remodeling/Renovations, use 56820100

7. Tangible Personal Property (TPP) and non-TPP SMART/GOB purchases over/under \$1,000

- A. TPP is defined as items with account coding 5611, 562X, 564X and 569X
- B. Receiving for TPP trackable over/under \$1,000
 - I. Serial numbers are required to be recorded for all TPP received, regardless of cost
 - II. Receiving personnel must review WBS or Functional area coding to determine funding source (SMART or GOB)
- C. SMART/GOB TPP in PROP over/under \$1,000
 - I. SMART or GOB purchases will have a separate sequential BPI number to identify type of purchase
 - II. The “Location” field will use an identifier of GOBx or SMTx to identify the type of purchase
 - III. The “Project” field will be used to track the actual physical location of the asset purchase
 - IV. These items shall follow the same Surplus and Transfer forms process and procedures as indicated in Business Practice Bulletin O-100 regardless of cost

8. Charter Schools and SMART/GOB:

- A. Fixed assets will be purchased directly by BCPS for Charter Schools following the same process and procedures as indicated in this document
- B. Charter Schools must follow the same budget mechanism as used for other Charter School purchases
- C. Business Support Center (BSC) personnel will create purchase requisitions following guidelines specified for Charter Schools
- D. Purchases will be tracked by Cost Center. All technology/electronic equipment (i.e. monitors, docking stations, etc.) will be tracked
- E. OptiSpool and PROP reports will be utilized to track Charter Schools
- F. Office of Chief Auditor shall be notified of all items shipped to Charter Schools