

2026-27

Williamsburg County School District

Accounting Procedures Manual

General policies and procedures necessary to ensure the effective and efficient management of federal, state, and local funds within this school District.



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INTRODUCTION

Williamsburg County School District (hereafter referred to as the District) believes that the quantity and quality of learning programs are directly dependent on the funding provided and the effective, efficient management of those funds. Therefore, achievement of the District's purposes can best be made through excellent fiscal management. To achieve this, a system of accounting practices and procedures is necessary for the District to account for the receipt and disbursement of funds in an accurate and efficient manner, as well as providing for the safeguarding of the District's assets.

Inherent in the governing process of Williamsburg County School District is that District employees who are entrusted with public funds are expected to safeguard those funds and assets and expend funds in a manner that is efficient, economical and effective to achieve the purpose for which they were provided to the District. Employees who handle such funds must provide a full accounting of their activities to both the public and to other levels of government.

According to the Governmental Standards Accounting Board (GSAB), Statement 34:

1. Fiscal accountability requires that Districts demonstrate compliance with public decisions concerning the raising and spending of public funds in the short term, which is usually a single budgetary cycle, or one year.
2. Operational accountability requires that a District demonstrate the extent to which it has met and can continue to meet its operating objectives in an efficient and effective manner.

The District is responsible for compliance with both federal and state regulations that govern aspects of operations, recordkeeping, and financial reporting. Annually, the South Carolina State Department of Education publishes the following:

- Financial Accounting Handbook
- Funding Manual
- Single Audit Guide

It is the position of Williamsburg County School District that the District will be in compliance at all times with the requirements outlined in the above authoritative publications and if any procedures listed in this manual are in conflict with the procedures required by the above publications then the procedures required by the above publications will be followed.

This manual has been prepared by the Finance Department for use in the schools and departments of Williamsburg County School District. The policies and procedures in this manual have been developed in accordance with Board Policy and other state and federal regulations. All Williamsburg County School District personnel should adhere to these procedures.

This manual should remain permanently in each school/department and should be easily accessible to necessary personnel. Changes and/or additions may be distributed periodically and should immediately replace amended sections or be added to appropriate sections as instructed.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The District's internal control system comprises the policies and procedures established to provide reasonable assurance that specific District objectives will be achieved. Accounting responsibilities, procedures, and policies should be implemented and designed to prevent:

1. Misstatement of account balances because errors go undetected (both intentional and unintentional); and
2. Misappropriation of cash and other resources of the school District.

These objectives are pursued through a sound internal control structure, which is carefully established and meticulously followed by accounting personnel. Such an internal control structure can also promote operational efficiency.

From a financial statement perspective, the District's internal control structure is comprised of the control environment, the accounting system, control procedures, and internal control systems. These elements of the internal control structure are discussed below.

Control Environment

The control environment encompasses the collective effort of various factors on establishing, enhancing, or mitigating the effectiveness of specific policies or procedures. The control environment includes such factors as management's philosophy and operating style.

1. The District's organizational structure.
2. The functioning of the Board of Trustees.
3. Methods of assigning authority and responsibility.
4. Management's control methods for monitoring and following up on performance.
5. Personnel policies and procedures.
6. Various external influences that affect the District's operations and practices.

The control environment reflects the overall attitude, awareness, and action of the Board of Trustees, administration, and others concerning the importance of control and its emphasis in the District.

Accounting System

The accounting system encompasses the methods and records established to identify, assemble, analyze, classify, record, and report the District's transactions and to maintain accountability for the related assets and liabilities. An effective accounting system gives appropriate consideration to establishing methods and records that will:

1. Identify and record all valid transactions.
2. Describe, in a timely manner, the transactions in sufficient detail to permit proper classification of transactions for financial reporting.
3. Measure the value of transactions in a manner that permits recording their proper monetary value in the financial statements.
4. Determine the time period in which transactions occurred to permit recording of transactions in the proper accounting period.
5. Present properly the transactions and related disclosures in the financial statements.

Control Procedures

Control procedures encompass those policies and procedures, in addition to the control environment and the accounting system that the administration has established to provide reasonable assurance that specific District objectives will be achieved. Control procedures pertain to:

1. Proper authorization of transactions and activities.
2. Segregation of duties to reduce the opportunities to allow any person to be in a position to both perpetrate and conceal error or irregularities in the normal course of his or her duties. A sound segregation of duties entails assigning different people the responsibilities of authorizing transactions, recording and reconciling transactions, and maintaining custody of assets.
3. Design and use of adequate documents and records to help ensure proper recording of transactions and events, such as monitoring the use of pre-numbered documents.

Internal Control Systems

1. Provide adequate safeguards over access to and use of assets and records, such as secured facilities and authorization for access to computer programs and data files.
2. Independent checks on performance and proper valuation of recorded amounts, such as clerical checks, reconciliations, comparisons of assets with recorded accountability, computer-programmed controls, administrative review of reports that summarize the detail of account balances, and user review of computer-generated reports.

GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING – FUND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The need to account for separate operations differently and the fact that many school District revenue sources carry legal restrictions regarding how they can be spent, have together resulted in the development of fund accounting for school Districts. Fund accounting emphasizes separate detailed accounting and reporting for each of the several subparts of a District, called funds, rather than accounting and reporting for the District as a whole. Significant importance is placed upon the need for the accounting system to assure that spending restrictions are met.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has defined the term “fund” as follows;

A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

Funds are generally classified into three categories. The first category of funds is **governmental funds**. Governmental funds are often called “source and disposition,” “expendable,” or “government-type” funds. These are the funds through which most school District functions are typically financed. The acquisition, use, and balances of the District’s expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities (except those accounted for in the proprietary funds) are accounted for through this fund category (general, special revenue, special revenue –EIA, capital projects, and debt service funds).

The governmental funds are in essence, accounting segregations of financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purpose for which they may or must be used; current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they are to be paid; and the difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities, the fund equity, is referred to as “fund balance.”

GASB Statement No. 34 creates, in addition to the five “traditional” governmental funds, a sixth governmental fund type, to be known as a “Permanent Fund.” The role of the permanent fund is “to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support reporting government’s programs-that is, for the benefit of the governmental unit.”

The second major fund category is **proprietary funds**. These funds are sometimes referred to as “income determination”, “nonexpendable”, or “commercial-type” funds. They are used to account for the District’s ongoing organizations and activities (such as food service because food service generates income) that are similar to those often found in the private sector (enterprise and internal service funds). All assets, liabilities, equities, revenues, expenses, and transfers relating to the District’s business activities are accounted for through proprietary funds.

The third major category of funds is the **fiduciary funds**. These are funds used to account for assets held by the District in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds and include Agency Funds. Under GASB Statement No. 34 significant changes have been made in the fiduciary funds. These are discussed later in detail under Types of Funds.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) has established a fourth category, the **self-balancing accounts**, to demonstrate accountability for and control of the District’s general capital assets and general long-term liabilities. The District’s general capital assets are comprised of all capital assets except those accounted for in proprietary or trust

funds. They are not financial resources available for expenditure. The immature principal of the District's general long-term liabilities (long-term liabilities not accounted for in proprietary funds or trust funds) do not require an appropriation or expenditure (use of financial resources) during the current accounting period. Consequently, neither is accounted for in the governmental funds, but in the self-balancing accounts. These accounts are not funds, since they do not reflect available financial resources and related liabilities. They are purely accounting records of the capital assets and general long-term liabilities, respectively, and certain associated information.

Types of Funds

The school District's accounting records should be maintained in a manner which permits the preparation of separate reports relating to the different types of funds. Districts should maintain the minimum number of funds consistent with legal and operating requirements, since too many funds can result in inflexibility, undue complexity, and inefficient financial management. The following major fund types and two self-balancing accounts should be used by the District, when applicable.

Governmental Funds

1. **The General Fund** – This fund is the general operating fund of the District and accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the District except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
2. **Special Revenue Fund** – Accounts for financial resources provided by federal, state and local projects and grants.
3. **Special Revenue Fund –EIA** – Accounts for revenue from the South Carolina Education Improvement Act of 1984 which is legally required by the State to be accounted for as a specific revenue source.
4. **Debt Service Fund** - Accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, all long-term debt principal, interest and related costs.
5. **Capital Project Fund** – Accounts for financial resources to be used for site acquisitions, construction, equipment, and renovation of all major capital facilities except for those financed in the Enterprise Fund.

Proprietary Funds

1. **Enterprise Fund** – Accounts for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises or where the District has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is necessary for management accountability.

Fiduciary Funds

The GASB Statement No. 34 makes significant changes in the fiduciary funds – Trust and Agency funds. GASB considered that the inclusion of the fiduciary funds, resources that are not available to support a government's programs within a set of government-wide financial statements, might be misunderstood by the financial statement users.

Accordingly, fiduciary funds will be excluded from the new government-wide financial statements required by GASB 34. GASB 34 will allow fiduciary funds to be used only to report assets that cannot be used to support the District's own programs. As a result of this change, many activities currently reported in fiduciary funds, particularly in expendable trust funds, now will be reported in some other fund type. In many cases, the new location of reporting such activities will be one of the governmental funds.

Fiduciary Fund Types are used to account for expendable assets held by the District in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and/or other funds and include Agency Funds.

Agency Funds account for the receipt and disbursement of monies to and from student activity organizations. These funds have no equity (assets are equal to liabilities) and do not include revenues and expenditures for general operation of the District.

Under the current reporting model fiduciary funds not all present the same basic financial statements. Under the new government financial reporting model, all fiduciary funds will report the same two basic financial statements: Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets. This change is the natural result of the elimination of the expendable and nonexpendable trust fund categories.

Self-Balancing Accounts

1. **General Capital Assets** – These assets are not specifically related to activities reported in the Proprietary Funds but generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. They should not be reported as assets in governmental funds but should be reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements.
2. **General Long-Term Liabilities** – This group accounts for the un-matured principal of bonds, warrants, notes, or other forms of noncurrent, long-term general obligation indebtedness. General long-term debt is not limited to liabilities arising from debt issuances, but may also include noncurrent liabilities on lease-purchase agreements and other commitments that are not current liabilities properly recorded in governmental funds. General long-term liabilities should not be reported as liabilities in the governmental funds, but should be reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net assets.

ACCOUNT CODING SYSTEM

Account Number Structure and Detail

The State Department of Education publishes a *Financial Accounting Handbook* and *Funding Manual*. See the South Carolina Department of Education's website for links which serve as the basis for the account code structure used by the District.

Account codes consist of 15 digits – three strings of three digits and one string of four digits and one string of two digits. The account is made of five different components – fund, function, object, modifier and location. See below:

000	000	000	0000	00
1	2	3	4	5
Fund Number	Function	Object	Modifier	Location

1. **Fund Number** – The first three digits are assigned to funds utilized by the District. It tells the user what the source of the funds is. They are: 100 General Fund, 200 Special Revenue (normally all federal programs), 300 Special Revenue (used for Education Improvement Act Funds), 400 Debt Service, 500 Capital Projects, 600 Food Service, 700 Pupil Activity, 800 and 900 Special Revenue.
2. **Function** – The function is the second set of digits and it describes activities for which services or material objects are acquired. The activities of a school District are classified into five functional areas: instruction, supporting services, community services, nonprogrammed charges and debt services. These areas are further broken down into subfunctions and service areas which are subsequently subdivided into areas of responsibility.
3. **Object** – The third set of digits is the object, and it defines the service or commodity obtained as the result of a specific expenditure. There are seven object classifications. They are as follows: 100 - Salaries, 200 - Employee Benefits, 300 - Purchased Services, 400 - Supplies/Materials, 500 - Capital Outlay, 600 - Other Objects, and 700 - Transfers. These broad categories are subdivided to obtain more detailed information about objects of expenditures.
4. **Modifier** – The fourth set of digits is the modifier and is used to distinguish accounts at the District or school level. These accounts budgeted at school level can be athletic insurance, field trips, student council, ESOL, etc.
5. **Location** – The last set of digits is the location code and it identifies the location expending the money.

BUDGETING

Legal Considerations

The basic legal requirements pertaining to the budget process for Williamsburg County School District is found in Board policy and state law. This Code of Laws governs the basic framework within which budgeting must be carried out. The following matters should be considered in view of the budget process before the budget is sent to the Williamsburg County School District for approval:

1. What are the responsibilities of the District with regard to the budget?
2. What legal actions are required to establish the official budget?
3. How detailed must the budget enactment be?

4. What time schedule must be followed in the budget adoption process?
5. How may the enacted budget be amended?
6. What is the legal level of budgetary compliance?
7. What can be or should be done about budget deficits?

School administrators should be familiar with the legal provisions with regard to the budget process. Assistance or legal advice may be obtained from the South Carolina Department of Education or the District's legal counsel.

Responsibilities – The Administration's Role

Administration's role in the budgetary process involves three major areas:

1. Preparing budget proposals for consideration by the Board;
2. Explaining and clarifying current fiscal conditions, fiscal prospects, and budgetary proposals to the Board;
3. Implementing the budget enacted by the Board and monitoring performance to ensure that programmatic and fiscal objectives are met.

Administrators must be involved in the details of the budget development and implementation. They must also seek to summarize these details and present information in a way that complements the Board's policy-making function.

Annual Budget

The annual budget is the financial plan for the operation of the school system and provides the framework for both revenues and expenditures for the year. The District will express those plans through four types of budgets:

1. General Fund
2. Special Revenue Funds
3. Capital Project Funds
4. Debt Service Funds

The budgets provide the framework for both expenditures and revenues for the year. They translate into the financial terms, the educational programs, and the priorities for the system.

Planning the budget document is a continuous process. Planning involves long-term thought, study, and deliberations by the superintendent, board, administrative staff, and faculty.

Budget Calendar

The annual operating budget should be enacted prior to the beginning of each fiscal year. Since the budget is an operating financial plan for the school District, it is important that school officials know the terms of the budget early in the fiscal year, and preferably,

before the fiscal year begins. This knowledge will permit them to adjust for any changes the budget may require in services and procedures well in advance of the time they must be implemented. It also permits the finance office to make the necessary entries in the financial records to begin controlling expenditures when the fiscal year begins.

To ensure that the goal of enacting the budget prior to the beginning of the fiscal year is met, a budget calendar should be prepared that establishes all key dates.

Budget Transfers/Adjustments

Principals/Department heads may transfer funds under their control from one area to another. Transfers may not be made from salary or fringe accounts. Normally, transfers may be made only from supplies, travel, equipment and other object accounts. Principals/department heads who want to transfer funds through this procedure must email or notify in writing the Chief Financial Officer specifying which accounts are being increased and which accounts are being decreased with a reason for the transfer.

The Harris Budget Changes Reports will be filed in a notebook along with the backup requesting the transfer.

Budget Monitoring

The finance office will prepare a monthly report that will indicate the revised budget, current period expenditures, total expenditures to date, and the balance remaining to be spent. These reports will be reviewed monthly by the Director of Finance. Principals/department heads are responsible for monitoring and managing budgets for programs under their supervision.

GRANT PROCEDURES

A grant represents funds requested from a state, federal or private source. The grant is a commitment from the source to provide funds for specified purposes.

In order to process a grant, the following steps must be completed before any commitments for purchases or employment are made:

1. Submit to Finance:
 - A complete copy of the grant application with all required signatures if an application is required.
 - A copy of the signed award letter from the granting agency specifying the amount of the grant and clearly indicating approval. The superintendent must sign the award letter from the granting agency.
 - A copy of any reporting requirements and any deadlines for the grant.
 - A complete budget for the grant. The budget must be prepared using the functions and objects of expenditure shown in the Financial Accounting Handbook published by the State Department of Education.
2. Chart of Accounts:

After receiving the above documents, the office of finance will establish account codes to go with the budget items outlined in the budget. A chart of accounts will be issued to the principal/department head, bookkeeper or project manager showing fund, function and object code for each line item.

3. After you receive the chart of accounts, you may process grant expenditures.
4. All monies received in the District for federal, state, local, and special grants must be expended in accordance with established federal cost principles and District accounting procedures. Therefore, costs must be Necessary, Allowable, Allocable, Reasonable, and Consistent.

1. When is a cost necessary?

- ✓ When it is necessary for the performance of administration of the specific grant award.
- ✓ When the purchaser can answer, “Do I really need this?” and “Is this the minimum amount I need to spend to meet the need?”

2. When is a cost allowable?

- ✓ When it is permitted according to the approved budget of the specific award, the terms and conditions of the specific award, SCDE policies, the state Funding Manual, and federal regulations.
- ✓ When it serves a purpose consistent with the SCDE’s mission.

3. When is a cost allocable?

- ✓ When the cost provides a sole benefit to the project (incurred specifically for the grant);
- ✓ When the cost benefits the project and other work proportions that can be readily estimated/approximated using reasonable methods;
- ✓ When the cost is necessary to the overall operation of the SCDE (i.e. is an indirect cost).

4. When is a cost reasonable?

- ✓ When it follows sound business practices:
 - Involves arms-length bargaining (follows the established procurement processes),
 - Follows federal, state, and local laws, ▪ Follows the terms of the grant award.
- ✓ When a prudent person would purchase the item at that price given the circumstances (Am I paying a fair rate? Can I prove it? If I were asked to defend this purchase, would I be comfortable?),
- ✓ When the cost is targeted to valid programmatic and/or administrative considerations,

- ✓ When there is no significant deviation from established prices, and/or when the incurrence of the cost is consistent with established SCDE policies and practices.

5. **When is a cost consistently treated?**

- ✓ When like expenses are treated in the same manner under like circumstances. That is, costs are either directly charged to the award or included in indirect costs, not both.

All expenditures charged to a federal grant project must be adequately documented as evidence that the cost is necessary, allowable, allocable, reasonable, and consistently treated.

5. Indirect Costs are those costs which are incurred for common or joint objectives and which cannot be allocated readily and specifically to a particular program. The indirect cost rate comes to the District annually from the South Carolina Department of Education. Once the indirect cost rate has been received, the Chief Financial Officer communicates this information to all department heads for use when applying for federal grants and/or Food Service grants.
6. Grants requiring annual approval will be budgeted according to the anticipated revenue and expenditure amounts provided by the Program Coordinator. These budgets will be revised when the grant is re-approved.

In most cases, all federal grants are highly restricted and cannot be moved between function and object levels without State Department of Education approval. This makes it very important to plan your federal budgets as accurately as possible, so that a minimum number of amendments is necessary. State grants are restricted and are limited as to the function and object levels that are approved by the State Department of Education. In recent years, most state grants allow for carryover of funds into the following year; however, this is determined on an annual basis by legislature.

PURCHASING

The purchasing system as outlined in this section is to provide a systematic and businesslike method of obtaining and supplying materials and equipment for the District. All purchases of the District will be in accordance with the approved procurement policy.

Small purchases not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) may be accomplished without competitive quotation if the prices are considered to be reasonable. **The following exceptions are permissible: Food Service, Maintenance and Technology (can make purchases up to \$10,000.00 without quotes).**

Small purchases from two thousand five hundred and 1/100 dollars (\$2,500.01) to fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) may be accomplished if verbal or written quotes from a minimum of three qualified sources of supply are made, and it is documented that the procurement is to the advantage of the District, price and other factors considered,

including administrative costs of the purchase. Such documentation shall be attached to the purchase requisition.

Large purchases from fifty thousand and 1/100 dollars (\$50,000.01) may be accomplished if written bids, proposals or quotes from five sources of supply are obtained, and it is documented that the procurement is to the advantage of the District, price and other factors considered, including the administrative costs of the purchase. Such documentation shall be attached to the purchase requisition. When prices are solicited by telephone, the vendors shall be requested to furnish written evidence of such quotation.

Purchase Order Procedure

Purchase orders are required by board policy to initiate any goods or services secured by the school District. The purpose of the purchase order is to provide a means of tracking the order, verification/approval of the order, and as a means of securing, or encumbering, the dollar amount of the order from your specific line item budgets so that you know the amounts available for spending. Each school bookkeeper has access to the accounting system (Harris) and is able to generate a purchase order. They must first have principal approval prior to initiating a purchase order. Every purchase order generated at the school level must be signed by the principal. No stamp signatures are allowed.

Purchase orders may be issued with items listed on an attachment. Please indicate this on the purchase order with, Per Attached List.

Guidelines for issuing a purchase order:

1. All purchases must meet the requirements of the funding source.
2. Principals are responsible for all expenditures of school funds.
3. Expenditures from cash are strictly prohibited.
4. School bookkeepers must follow through with all approved expenditures.
5. All orders, once received, must be approved by the receiving party prior to payment from either the District or from the school pupil activity funds.
6. Detailed receipts must accompany/support all purchases.
7. Goods/services must be received prior to payment.
8. Purchases cannot be made in anticipation of future funds.

For purchase orders over \$2,500.01, requisitions must be submitted to Purchasing (School Level). **The following exceptions are permissible: Food Service, Maintenance and Technology (can make purchases up to \$10,000.00 without quotes).** The requisition must have an itemized list, pricing, account number(s) and approval from principal or director. The bookkeeper will enter the requisition into the accounting system (Harris). The purchase order is then approved by the Office of Finance, printed, and sent via inter-departmental mail to the respective school/department. When the invoice is received, the school must sign off on the

invoice, indicating whether all items have been received or if the order is incomplete, and then forward to accounts payable. Accounts payable will process for payment when the purchase order and signed invoice are in hand.

SALES AND USE TAX REQUIREMENTS

The District is not exempt from paying sales tax on most purchases. Examples of sales subject to sales tax are magazine subscriptions, reader guides, test and answer sheets, evaluation criteria, games, albums, pupil cumulative records, yearbooks, award certificates, diplomas, writing materials, art supplies, drafting supplies, projectors, projector lamps and bulbs, projection screens, laboratory supplies and equipment, athletic equipment, shop supplies and equipment, recorders, charts, maps and any and all other items of tangible personal property used in the classroom or office which do not qualify as “textbooks.” Therefore, textbooks, magazines and periodicals sold to public schools as part of a prescribed course of study are not subject to sales and use taxes. The exemption is further defined to include school library books, encyclopedias and dictionaries. Also included in the definition of textbook, and therefore exempt from sales tax, are filmstrips, audio tapes and records, recorded music and periodicals used as part of a prescribed course of study.

Most South Carolina businesses are aware that school Districts are not exempt from payment of sales tax on purchases. However, some out-of-state businesses do not charge sales tax on items sold to the District. Therefore, Districts are required to keep track of purchases where sales tax has not been paid to the vendor and file a Sales and Use Tax Return monthly to pay the state for sales tax on these purchases.

District personnel making purchases should make sure vendors are aware that the District is not exempt from South Carolina Sales and Use Tax.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Cash Management

All disbursements of District funds must be made in accordance with District procedures. We are accountable to the taxpayers who provide these funds, and we are also audited each year to ensure we follow established practices for making disbursements.

1099 Vendor (Employee vs. Contract Service)

Occasionally, cash payments are made to individuals who have contracted to perform certain services. These payments are taxable and an IRS Form W-9 should be completed by individuals performing contracted services. People being paid in this capacity should be coded to a 300 object code. Employees being paid for services must be paid from a purchased services account and will be paid through Accounts Payable.

Checking Suspension and Debarment Status of Vendors and Contractors

Federal Level

Whenever the District is using federal funds in connection with a transaction that is subject to the federal suspension and debarment requirements, the District is prohibited from engaging in transactions with any party (i.e., an individual or an organization) that is debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded from or ineligible for participation in federal assistance programs or activities.

When soliciting bids or proposals or otherwise preparing to enter into a covered transaction, the District will use the following verification method to ensure that any parties to the transaction are not suspended or debarred before committing to a covered sub-award, purchase, or contract: □Prior to committing to any sub-award, purchase, or contract that is a covered transaction, the Procurement Officer at the District level or principal at the school level will check the online federal System for Award Management (SAM) to determine whether any relevant party is subject to any suspension or debarment restrictions. The website is [SAM.gov](https://sam.gov).

The district may also periodically re-verify the status of, or receive new information from parties that currently hold a sub-award or contract in connection with a covered transaction. To the extent the District is a participant in an existing covered transaction with another party and the District receives confirmation that the other party has become newly subject to federal exclusion before the earlier transaction is complete, the WCSD School Board of Trustees may elect to discontinue the earlier transaction with the excluded party to the extent permitted by law.

If, for any reason, the District learns after entering into a transaction with a party but prior to claiming federal funds for any portion of the cost of the transaction that the party should have been identified as being excluded from or ineligible for the transaction, the costs shall not be claimed unless the District obtains written confirmation from the relevant federal agency that the costs may be claimed under an applicable federal exception.

The Procurement Officer will ensure that procedures and internal controls are in place to facilitate compliance with federal suspension and debarment requirements, including adequate means of identifying covered transactions, issuing any required notices to appropriate parties that compliance with federal suspension and debarment is required in connection with a covered transaction and retaining records of status verifications.

State Level

The District will use the following verification method to ensure that any parties to the transaction are not suspended or debarred before committing to a covered sub-award, purchase, or contract:

- Prior to committing to any sub-award, purchase, or contract that is a covered transaction, the Procurement Officer at the District level or principal at the school level will check the online state System for procurement to determine whether any relevant party is subject to any suspension or debarment restrictions. The website is procurement.sc.gov.

If it comes to the attention of the District that any prospective vendor or contractor is currently suspended, debarred, or otherwise ruled ineligible by the state of South Carolina from receiving state contracts for any reason, and provided that the District has taken steps to confirm the party's current ineligibility for state contracts, the District may rely on the vendor or contractor's state determined status as a basis for refusing to enter into a purchase, contract, or other procurement relationship with the party.

Local Level

If, separate from any federally-determined or state-determined suspension or debarment, the Board decides to suspend or debar any person, for a fixed period of time, from the opportunity to respond to District procurement solicitations and/or from having the party's responsive bids or proposals considered by the District, the District will provide the person with notice of the decision and an opportunity to appeal their locally-determined suspension or debarment status to the Board.

Other District Evaluation of Vendors and Contractors

Nothing in this policy will be construed to prevent the District and its authorized agents from independently evaluating whether particular vendors or contractors are responsible persons who are sufficiently likely to be able to successfully perform under the terms of a proposed purchase, contract, or other procurement relationship. In making such decisions, consideration may be given to factors such as the vendor's or contract's integrity, compliance with public policy, record of past performance, and financial and technical resources.

Similarly, nothing in this policy shall be construed to prevent the District and its authorized agents from considering service, reliability, experience, and other relevant performance factors when selecting particular vendors or contractors to provide products or services to the District.

When submitting a Contract for Services for authorized signatures, a Verification of Suspension and Debarment Status Form must be included with the Contract for Services; otherwise, the contract will not be approved. See the Williamsburg County School District Procurement Officer for a copy of the form or download it from the Finance page of the District's website.

If any authorized employee plans to enter into a contract for services, the Verification of Suspension and Debarment Status Form must be signed by both the principal and his/her designee, the person who actually visited the website and physically checked the potential contracted entity against both the federal and state listings of suspended and debarred contractors, must sign the Form. If this action is not performed, the authorizing employee will be referred to the Office of Human Resources for disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from employment in the Williamsburg County School District.

See Appendix A.

Appendix II to Part 200 - Contract Provisions for Non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards

- A. In addition to other provisions required by the Federal agency or non-Federal entity, all contracts made by the non-Federal entity under the Federal award must contain provisions covering the following, as applicable.
- a) Contracts for more than the simplified acquisition threshold, which is the inflation adjusted amount determined by the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council (Councils) as authorized by [41 U.S.C. 1908](#), must address administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances where contractors violate or breach contract terms, and provide for such sanctions and penalties as appropriate.
 - b) All contracts in excess of \$10,000 must address termination for cause and for convenience by the non-Federal entity including the manner by which it will be effected and the basis for settlement.
 - c) Equal Employment Opportunity. Except as otherwise provided under [41 CFR Part 60](#), all contracts that meet the definition of “federally assisted construction contract” in [41 CFR Part 60-1.3](#) must include the equal opportunity clause provided under [41 CFR 60-1.4\(b\)](#), in accordance with Executive Order 11246, “Equal Employment Opportunity” ([30 FR 12319](#), [12935](#), [3 CFR Part, 1964-1965](#) Comp., p. 339), as amended by Executive Order 11375, “Amending Executive Order 11246 Relating to Equal Employment Opportunity,” and implementing regulations at [41 CFR part 60](#), “Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor.”
 - d) Davis-Bacon Act, as amended ([40 U.S.C. 3141-3148](#)). When required by Federal program legislation, all prime construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 awarded by non-Federal entities must include a provision for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act ([40 U.S.C. 3141-3144](#), and [3146-3148](#)) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations ([29 CFR Part 5](#), “Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contracts Covering Federally Financed and Assisted Construction”). In accordance with the statute, contractors must be required to pay wages to laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the prevailing wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, contractors must be required to pay wages not less than once a week. The non-Federal entity must place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation. The decision to award a contract or subcontract must be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency. The contracts must also include a provision for compliance with the Copeland “Anti-Kickback” Act ([40 U.S.C. 3145](#)), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations ([29 CFR Part 3](#), “Contractors and Subcontractors on Public Building or Public Work Financed in Whole or in Part by Loans or Grants from the United States”). The Act provides that each contractor or subrecipient must be prohibited from inducing, by any

means, any person employed in the construction, completion, or repair of public work, to give up any part of the compensation to which he or she is otherwise entitled. The non-Federal entity must report all suspected or reported violations to the Federal awarding agency.

- e) Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act ([40 U.S.C. 3701-3708](#)). Where applicable, all contracts awarded by the non-Federal entity in excess of \$100,000 that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers must include a provision for compliance with [40 U.S.C. 3702](#) and [3704](#), as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations ([29 CFR Part 5](#)). Under [40 U.S.C. 3702](#) of the Act, each contractor must be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work week of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard work week is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than one and a half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in the work week. The requirements of [40 U.S.C. 3704](#) are applicable to construction work and provide that no laborer or mechanic must be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies or materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation or transmission of intelligence.
- f) Rights to Inventions Made Under a Contract or Agreement. If the Federal award meets the definition of “funding agreement” under [37 CFR § 401.2 \(a\)](#) and the recipient or subrecipient wishes to enter into a contract with a small business firm or nonprofit organization regarding the substitution of parties, assignment or performance of experimental, developmental, or research work under that “funding agreement,” the recipient or subrecipient must comply with the requirements of [37 CFR Part 401](#), “Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements,” and any implementing regulations issued by the awarding agency.
- g) Clean Air Act ([42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q](#).) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act ([33 U.S.C. 1251-1387](#)), as amended - Contracts and subgrants of amounts in excess of \$150,000 must contain a provision that requires the non-Federal award to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act ([42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q](#)) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended ([33 U.S.C. 1251-1387](#)). Violations must be reported to the Federal awarding agency and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- h) Debarment and Suspension (Executive Orders 12549 and 12689) - A contract award (see [2 CFR 180.220](#)) must not be made to parties listed on the governmentwide exclusions in the System for Award Management (SAM), in accordance with the OMB guidelines at [2 CFR 180](#) that implement Executive Orders 12549 (3 CFR part 1986 Comp., p. 189) and 12689 (3 CFR part 1989 Comp., p. 235), “Debarment and Suspension.” SAM Exclusions contains the names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by agencies, as well as parties declared ineligible under statutory or regulatory authority other than Executive Order 12549.

- i) Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment ([31 U.S.C. 1352](#)) - Contractors that apply or bid for an award exceeding \$100,000 must file the required certification. Each tier certifies to the tier above that it will not and has not used Federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any Federal contract, grant or any other award covered by [31 U.S.C. 1352](#). Each tier must also disclose any lobbying with non-Federal funds that takes place in connection with obtaining any Federal award. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the non-Federal award.
- j) See [§ 200.323](#).
- k) See [§ 200.216](#).

See [§ 200.322](#)

Conflicts of Interest

Williamsburg County School District's Policy GBEA establishes the basic structure for ethical conduct and the avoidance of conflicts of interest on the part of employees: Staff members will not engage in any activity that conflicts or raises a reasonable question of conflict with their responsibilities in the District.

- No employee will engage in or have a financial interest, directly or indirectly, in any activity that conflicts or raises a reasonable question of conflict with his/her duties and responsibilities in the school system.
- An employee will not engage in work of any type where information concerning a customer, client, or employer originates from any information available to him/her through school sources.

A public school employee is under the jurisdiction of the "Ethical Conduct of Public Officials and Employees," Section 8-13-700, et seq. S.C. Code of Laws and is subject to the rules of conduct of the statute. Such rules include the following. A public employee,

- May not have an economic interest in a contract if the employee is authorized to perform an official function relating to the contract.

In cases where an employee is required to take action or make a decision which affects himself/herself or other individuals, the employee will take such steps as the Ethics Commission will prescribe to remove himself/herself from the potential conflict of interest.

The superintendent must file an annual Statement of Economic Interest with the State Ethics Commission.

Consequences

If it is determined that an employee has violated any Conflict of Interest rules of conduct or laws associated with those rules, the employee will be referred to the Office of Human Resources for disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from Williamsburg County School District. In addition, that same employee will be referred to the State Ethics Commission for such a violation.

Invoices

It is important to sign and date all invoices to verify receipt of goods and indicate whether the order is complete or incomplete. The date indicated should be the date the goods or services were received not the date you are signing the invoice. Once the signed invoice is received, accounts payable will match the invoice with the purchase order. Only a 10% deviation is allowed between the invoice and purchase order.

Payments can only be made from an invoice. We cannot accept statements, order forms, or packing slips in the place of an invoice.

Mileage Reimbursements

All employees who wish to be reimbursed for travel must fill out a travel form and have proper documentation before reimbursement will be made. Travel reimbursement must be submitted to the **Finance Department before 60 days..** Travel reimbursements must have the date(s) of travel, the number of miles traveled and the reason for the trip. All receipts for hotel, airline tickets, parking, registration, etc., must be attached to the travel reimbursement form. If an employee is being reimbursed for meals, a breakdown of the days and meals to be reimbursed should be noted on the form for accounts payable. Meal reimbursements will not exceed the daily per diem rates established by the District. Gratuities are included in the daily per diem rate. All reimbursement forms should have the proper account codes and principal/supervisor approval before submitting for payment.

Federal Cost Principles – Travel

Travel costs are allowable for approved expenses for transportation, lodging, subsistence, and related items incurred.

The Daily Maximum Allowance for federally-sponsored activities can be found in the table below.

MEALS	DEPART BEFORE	RETURN AFTER	IN-STATE	OUT-OF- STATE
Breakfast	07:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	\$10.00	\$15.00
Lunch	11:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	\$15.00	\$20.00
Supper	5:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	\$25.00	\$40.00
DAILY MAXIMUM ALLOWANCE			\$50.00	\$75.00

The District will only reimburse federally-sponsored activities at the Daily Maximum Allowance.

Duties of Accounts Payable Clerk

Receive and process invoices from principals/department heads. This includes:

1. Verification of invoice date.
2. Verification that compliance with purchasing policy information is attached.
3. Verification that a purchase order was issued or proper approval was made for the purchase.
4. Verification of account number validity on purchase order or requisition form.
5. Verification that vendor is set up in Harris.
6. Enters invoices into accounts payable system in Harris. Calculates a batch total of all invoices and balances to the batch total report in Harris. The director approves all invoices and reimbursements prior to printing checks.
7. Prints accounts payable checks, mails and distributes accordingly.
 - a. Blank accounts payable check stock are kept in a secure location.
 - b. Accounts Payable prints checks and sorts accordingly for distribution.
 - c. A check register is printed and maintained on file.
 - d. A log is maintained for all checks written from Accounts Payable and all deposits made in to the same account.
 - e. A copy of every check is filed with the invoice and purchase order or travel reimbursement form in the files in the Accounts Payable office.
 - f. The Accounts Payable bank account is reconciled monthly. The completed reconciliation is approved by the CFO.

PAYROLL

All applications for employment are maintained in the Department of Human Resources. Principals/Department heads will select candidates to interview from the database obtained from the Human Resources Office. After the interviewing process is complete, a *Personnel Action Form* will be filled out by Human Resources. After all functions are complete, the Department of Human Resources will enter the new hire data into the personnel module of Harris. New employees will not be added to the system by anyone in the Finance Office. New employees will sign up for health insurance benefits, tax withholdings and retirement with the office of Human Resources.

The payroll office will maintain an employee file containing copies of information relative to changes in payroll information.

Initial changes in employee information should be changed with the *Universal Name Change Form* distributed by Human Resources. See below for examples:

- Address changes
- Name changes
- Telephone number

Any changes to an employee's information during the school year will be made with the *Personnel Action Form*. See below for examples:

- School/department
- Job assignment
- Contract days
- Hours worked per day
- Reassignment/transfer
- Termination

A copy of the completed Personnel Action Form will be forwarded to the Finance Office. Employees requesting changes to payroll deductions will be made by the Payroll Manager upon receipt of a copy of the source document indicating the necessary changes. The source document will then be filed in the employees personnel file. Some examples of such changes are:

- Changes in withholding exemptions (W-4)
- Changes in Deferred Compensation withholdings
- State Health Insurance premium changes

The Department of Human Resources is responsible for salary administration within the school District. Employees who have incurred changes in their salary (number of contract days, assignments, etc.) should be filed in the employee's personnel file and a copy sent to payroll. In the case of upgraded certificates for employees, a form showing the new certificate status should be forwarded to payroll and the certificate filed in the employee's personnel file. All other changes in pay will be made by payroll after notification is received from the Office of Human Resources.

General Payroll Information

Employees shall be paid wages and/or salary in accordance with salary schedules or contracts recommended by the administration, adopted by the Board of Trustees and reported to Payroll by Human Resources. Current year salary schedules can be found on the District's website.

As a general rule, when pay day falls on a holiday or weekend, the District will pay employees on the last workday prior to the holiday or weekend.

Direct Deposit

Enrollment in direct deposit requires the employee to sign an authorization form specifying the bank to where the deposit will be sent and submission of a voided check with the account number and routing information. Any changes to an employee's direct deposit should be submitted to payroll immediately to ensure continued payment of wages. All employees are required to use direct deposit. All direct deposit notifications are sent via employee e-mail.

South Carolina Retirement

As a condition of employment, permanent full-time employees must join the South Carolina Retirement System or the State Optional Retirement Program, unless specifically exempted by statute. Additional information on retirement benefits can be obtained by contacting the South

Carolina Retirement System at (803) 737-6800 or by visiting their website at www.retirement.sc.gov.

Annual Leave

The District will grant annual leave to all full-time employees under the guidelines found in the personnel handbook.

Cumulative Leave

Annual leave days not used during a school year will be classified as Cumulative Leave and may accrue to a maximum number of days. For more information see the Personnel Handbook.

GENERAL LEDGER RESPONSIBILITIES

Bank Reconciliations

The accountant is responsible for reconciling General Fund, Payroll, and Food Service. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for Building Fund and Investment account bank statements. Once the statements are reconciled, CFO signs off on them, and reviews all the Pupil Activity bank statements which are reconciled by the school bookkeepers.

Cash Receipts

The Chief Financial Officer makes weekly deposits into the respective account. The accountant keys in the information into Harris cash receipts module for posting to ledger.

Federal and State Funds due to the District are sent directly to the County Treasurer. A copy of the voucher is sent to the District notifying it that the monies have been sent. Once the voucher is received, the revenue is recorded into the District's accounting records and the revenue is then available to be drawn down and used for District expenses.

Journal Entry Corrections

Revenue and expenditure transactions are sometimes incorrectly recorded into the District's accounting system. An error can occur when a wrong account number is used for a purchase, reimbursement, or receipt. An error can also occur from data entry or incorrect account information received from the schools, etc.

The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that all District revenue and expenditures are correctly recorded and reported in the proper account, fund, department, project/program, and fiscal year in which it was budgeted.

Requests for changes to the originally coded accounts can be submitted to the Chief Financial Officer, purchasing agent, or accountant. The journal entry will then be entered into Harris and the supporting documentation will be attached to the posting report.

Financial Statements

The Chief Financial Officer will prepare monthly financial reports for the Superintendent. In addition, the Chief Financial Officer will look at revenues and expenditures monthly, as well as a balance sheet for all funds.

ACCOUNTING FOR CAPITAL ASSETS

Accurate fixed asset records are vital in providing values for insurance coverage and proper reporting in financial statements. Also, accurate records help to ensure that assets are properly safeguarded. Fixed asset records are facilitated by timely and accurately reporting acquisitions, disposals and transfers of fixed assets. The purpose of these procedures is to provide a strategy to ensure that the District maintains accurate, complete, and up-to-date records of fixed assets.

Definition of Fixed Assets

For purposes of the District accounting system, a fixed asset is defined as land, site improvements, buildings, building improvements, furniture, fixtures, equipment, vehicles and other items acquired by the District that are actively used in operations, have significant value, and provide benefits for a period exceeding one year. Fixed assets are reported and, with certain exceptions, depreciated in the financial statements. The assets that are included as part of the District's capital asset listing will fall into one of these five categories:

1. Land

- ☐ All land purchased by the school District will be capitalized.

2. Buildings

- ☐ All building elements, such as, but not limited to, the costs of site preparation and foundations, framing, walls, flooring, windows, doors, stairways, skylights, roofs, interior fixtures and finishes, fire escapes, screens, Venetian blinds, floor coverings, architect/engineer fees, consulting and legal fees, etc.

3. Improvements Other Than Buildings

- ☐ Includes such items as retaining walls, fences, signs, yard lighting, incinerators located outside the building, flagpoles, athletic fields which are not considered a separate facility, playground equipment, etc.

4. Equipment

- ☐ Includes such items as office furniture, fixtures and machines; music equipment; athletic equipment; office and classroom furniture; floor equipment and furnishings; laboratory equipment; shop equipment; ovens; ranges; kitchen equipment; refrigerators; dishwashers; tractors; riding lawnmowers and vehicles licensed for operations on the highways. The key determination to this classification is that the item has not been installed as a permanent portion of a building or facility.

5. Construction in Progress

- ☐ This is a temporary classification used to report the costs of construction work for projects that have not yet been completed. The Finance Department will provide this amount for reporting purposes.

Items Excluded from Capital Assets Listing

1. Equipment located within the District that is on consignment.
2. Equipment located within the District that is owned by another agency.
3. Equipment located within the District that is being used as “loaner” equipment while District equipment is being serviced or repaired.
4. Equipment leased under an operating lease such as copy machines. Items leased under a capital lease will be included in the capital assets listing.
- 5.

Funding Source Inclusions

Items that are included in the capital assets listing will have many different funding sources. The majority of items on the listing will go through the normal purchasing process and be paid for through the District’s accounts payable department. However, assets purchased through grants will also be recorded and monitored as required by grant documents, as well as items donated to the school District or purchased by student activity funds.

Capitalization Policy

Williamsburg County School District will capitalize all acquisitions of land, buildings and additions, improvements other than buildings, and equipment at the following capitalization limits:

ASSET CLASS	CAPITALIZAATION LIMITS
Land/non-depreciable land improvements (produce permanent benefits, i.e. filling and excavation costs)	All land will be capitalized.
Depreciable land improvements (deteriorate with the use or passage of time, i.e. fencing, landscaping, lighting, roofing, paving)	\$1,000 and above
Buildings, building improvements (must add square footage to asset and extend useful life)	\$1,000 and above
Intangible Assets	\$1,000 and above
Equipment	\$1,000 and above

Building improvements that do not meet the above criteria are recorded as repairs/maintenance expense.

Useful lives are as follows:

ASSET CATEGORY	USEFUL LIFE RANGE
Land (not depreciated)	Not applicable
Land improvements	20-50 years
Buildings and improvements	10-50 years
Furniture and equipment	3-12 years
Vehicles	3-10 years
Mobile Units	15 years
Construction in Progress	Not applicable

All equipment purchased with federal or state grant funds must follow guidelines set forth by the grant document.

Depreciation

All fixed assets with an acquired value of \$5,000 or above, with the exception of land and construction in progress, will be depreciated. Depreciation is the process of allocating the cost of tangible property over a period, rather than deducting the cost as an expense in the year of acquisition. Depreciation is reported net of accumulated depreciation in the Statement of Net Assets. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis (i.e. cost/estimated useful life=depreciation expense). Under the straight-line method, the basis of the asset is written off evenly over the useful life of that asset. The total amount depreciated can never exceed the asset's historical cost less salvage value.

Accounting for Capital Assets

GASB Statement 34 requires that school Districts issue District-wide financial statements using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. In regard to capital assets, this requirement means that certain amounts reported in the fund financial statements will need to be restated for the District-wide statements. This restatement is necessary to adjust expenditures related to capital assets from the current financial resources measurement focus used in fund statements to the economic resources measurement focus used in the District-wide statements. In essence, the cost associated with the acquisition of capital assets will be replaced by the cost to use up the asset. The cost of usage, called depreciation, is reported in the current fiscal period in the District-wide statements. This is contrasted with the cost of acquisition that is reported in the fund statements.

Statement 34 requires certain disclosures related to capital assets. Specifically, details by major classes should:

1. Present governmental activities separately from business-type activities.
2. Report capital assets that are depreciated separately from those that are not.
3. Report historical cost separately from accumulated depreciation. For each class the following information, if applicable, should be reported:
 - a. Beginning and end-of-year balances
 - b. Acquisitions
 - c. Sales or other dispositions

- d. Current depreciation expense
 - i. Additionally, the amount of depreciation expense for each of the functions reported in the statement of activities must be disclosed.
4. A capital asset is reported and depreciated in District-wide statements. In the Districtwide statements, assets that are not capitalized are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Responsibilities

Each department head and building principal who exercises supervision over a department or school in the school District is responsible for the oversight of capital assets inventoried to that location. The department head and building principal are expected to direct personnel in the use and care of equipment as well as ensure that District policies and procedures regarding capital assets are followed.

Employees should be informed that they are not to take District equipment home for personal use.

Any personal equipment used or stored on District property is not insured by the District and will not be replaced if it is broken or stolen.

Department heads and building principals will be provided a complete listing of inventoried equipment at their location to keep as a reference. Any equipment received at a location that does not go through the normal purchasing procedures (donations or purchases through pupil activity funds) must be reported to the Finance Office within ten business days of receipt of the equipment.

Supervisory personnel will be responsible for approving all transfers of capital assets within their location as well as providing the Equipment Manager (Destiny Software) the forms needed to make necessary changes to the capital asset listing. These forms are necessary to help prevent tracking items at fiscal year-end when the annual inventory is performed. When an item is transferred to a new location, a transfer form must be signed by the transferring school/department and the new school/department at the time of transfer and the form forwarded to the finance department within ten working days.

Management of Equipment

According to 2 CFR §200.313, districts must use procedures for managing equipment (including replacement equipment) acquired in whole or in part under a Federal award, until disposition takes place, that, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:

Property Records. The District and all schools must maintain property records that include all of the following information:

- Description of the property
- Serial number or other identification number
- Source of the property, including the federal award identification number
- Identification of the title holder
- Acquisition date
- Cost of the property

- Percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the property
- Location of the property
- Use and condition of the property
- Disposition data, including the date of disposal and sale price

All District equipment records are maintained through Destiny, the District's choice for electronic resource management software.

Inventory. The District and all schools must take a physical inventory of the property and reconcile the results with the property records at least once every 2 years. The District requires all schools to conduct an inventory once every quarter.

Maintenance Procedures. The District must establish and use adequate maintenance procedures to keep the property in good condition.

Control System. The District must have a control system in place with adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, and theft. The District and all schools must promptly and properly investigate and fully document any loss, damage, or theft, and make the documentation part of the official project records. 2 CFR § 200.313 (d)(3).

Provide at a minimum, the equivalent insurance coverage for equipment acquired with Federal funds that the non-Federal entity owns. Federally-owned equipment need not be insured unless required by your award. 2 CFR § 200.310.

The District and schools are responsible for replacing or repairing property that is willfully or negligently lost, stolen, damaged, or destroyed.

Proper Sales Procedures. If authorized or required to sell the property, the District must establish proper sales procedures to ensure the highest possible return.

Disposition of Equipment

The District must dispose of the equipment when original or replacement equipment acquired under the award or sub award is no longer needed for the original project, or for other activities currently or previously supported by a Federal awarding agency, as follows:

- If the item to be disposed of has a current per-unit fair market value of \$5,000 or less, the District may retain, sell, or otherwise dispose of it with no further obligation to the awarding agency.
- If the item has a current per-unit fair market value of more than \$5,000, the District may retain or sell it, but the awarding agency will have a right to a specific dollar amount. Calculate this amount by multiplying the current market value or proceeds from the item sale by the awarding agency's share of the equipment (i.e, the agency's percentage of participation in the cost of the original purchase). The seller is also eligible for limited sale and handling costs of \$500 or 10 percent of the proceeds, whichever is less.
- In cases where the District fails to take appropriate disposition actions, the awarding agency may direct the District to take other disposition actions.

Retention of Property Records

The District must retain records for equipment, nonexpendable personal property, and real property for a period of 3 years from the date of disposition, replacement, or transfer at the discretion of the grant-making component.

- If any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the 3-year period, you must retain records until all litigation, claims, or audit findings involving the records have been resolved.

The South Carolina Department of Education requires that districts retain all records for a minimum of six years after all final reports are submitted. Williamsburg County School District will comply with all South Carolina Department of Education requirements. Retain all records for a minimum of six years.

Physical Inventory

The Grants Department will perform an inventory count of all locations in the District once every year at the end of the fiscal year. The Finance Department may also conduct unscheduled inventory counts as a means of evaluating internal control or as determined as necessary by the Superintendent.

Physical Inventory Listing

The District and schools will maintain a current and accurate inventory record of equipment purchased with federal, state, and local funds: a Physical Inventory Listing. This Physical Inventory Listing will include equipment that is non-consumable with a life of more than one year and with a value of more than \$100.00.

Items that would not be included on the physical inventory listing are books, classroom libraries, classroom/office supplies, workbooks, maps, charts, globes, and CDs. Items that must be included are printers, computers, digital cameras, laptops, fax machines, and office/classroom furniture. The Physical Inventory Listing should include the following information:

- Asset Type & Barcode
- A serial number
- Make/ Model
- Funding Source/ Account number
- Vendor & Vendor #
- Date Acquired
- Price
- Purchase Order #
- Location
- Signature of person completing & principal/supervisor
- Date

Tagging of Equipment

Equipment purchased with federal funds that are listed on the District's inventory system must have the appropriate asset identification barcode per the District's policy on tagging of equipment. The asset barcode should be placed on the equipment where it can be easily seen. All equipment that has a useful life of at least one year, and is not included on the fixed asset system,

will still need to have a tag, decal, or label to indicate a control number designated by the federal program.

Physical Inventory Listing Reconciliation to Fixed Asset Listing

A physical inventory, using the Physical Inventory Listing, of the equipment at the District and at each school must be taken and the results reconciled with the capital asset listing at least once annually. Documentation of the reconciliation and any adjustments to entries to account for the differences noted during the reconciliation should be maintained. As a part of the reconciliation process, department heads and principals are urged to also run expenditure reports to ensure that all required equipment, supplies, and material items have been added to the physical inventory listing for each location. Any mobile equipment, such as laptop computers, should have an equipment Check-Out form to document that the equipment has been removed from its location as indicated on the Physical Inventory Listing. When equipment not on the fixed asset listing is transferred from one location to another, an Equipment Transfer Form should be completed to document that the equipment has been removed from one Physical Inventory Listing and added to another.

Inventory results will be reconciled with the capital asset listing and any differences will be researched. All adjustments that are necessary will be made and any documentation necessary will be processed by each location in the school District. The Chief Financial Officer, with the respective department head, will discuss the results of the inventories. The Chief Financial Officer will report the results of the physical inventories to the superintendent.

PUPIL ACTIVITY FUNDS

General

It is the intention of this District that Student Activity Funds be operated on a self-supporting basis. Student activities will not be conducted for the sole purpose of producing income. The accounts should not hold a deficit balance for greater than 30 days, and there should not be any deficit balances at the fiscal year end.

Responsibility

The responsibility for safeguarding, accounting, and managing the Student Activity Funds rests on the principal. Specific duties that must be performed in providing management of the funds may be delegated as determined by the principal, but the final accountability rests with the principal.

Duties of the Principal

The following management practices are considered to be essential:

1. Be familiar with and enforce the provisions of this manual and District fiscal management policies.
2. Be sure that the secretary and/or bookkeeper are properly instructed as to the duties expected, trained in the proper methods and procedures, and given adequate supervision and guidance.
3. Insure that accurate and timely reporting methods are implemented and maintained.

4. Review and analyze the status and operation of the funds at least monthly. The review should include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - a) Questioning of potentially deficit account balances.
 - b) Noting the cash balances, considering reserved funds, and any outstanding balances.
 - c) Assessing the reasonableness of receipts and disbursements by account and in total, to include comparison with prior periods.
5. Review check requests to determine validity and necessity of “*emergency*.”
6. Discuss with all staff, including teachers:
 - a) That check(s) will not be written without proper documentation.
 - b) That all money (100% collected) must be receipted and turned in daily. Any disbursements to be made from the collection must be made by check, by the bookkeeper, not the person collecting the money.
 - c) That prior approval from the principal is needed before committing school activity funds.
 - b) The importance of turning in daily any funds collected, the proper control of funds, and the use of receipts.
7. Review checks presented for signature to insure that expenditures are properly authorized and that proper documentation was provided.
8. Maintain that adequate facilities and physical controls are available and are used for protection of cash and other assets.
9. Insure that deposits are made to the bank safely and in a timely manner and in accordance with District policy.
10. Advise staff members that if they make commitments in the name of the school, without prior approval of the principal, the staff member will be held responsible for the payment of any charges which may arise.
11. Stamped signatures are not allowed and should not be used in lieu of actual signature by principal or assistant principal.
12. Bookkeepers are not allowable check signers.
13. Report any questionable transactions to the CFO within 2 days of occurrence.

Duties of Assistant Principals

Assistant principals will perform the duties of the principal in his/her absence, as well as any other duties delegated by the principal. All assistant principals will be familiar with the provisions of this manual.

Duties of Bookkeepers

Under supervision of the principal, the bookkeeper will receive, receipt, account for, and disburse all funds, flowing through the Student Activity Fund accounts, unless otherwise directed by the principal. The bookkeeper's duty to disburse funds will not be construed as authority to sign checks-that duty must be performed by the principal with an actual signature (no stamped signatures allowed).

The bookkeeper will comply with all provisions of this manual and perform duties as follows:

1. Deposit all funds daily. Funds deposited must be the same monies receipted. No change will be made from these funds.
2. Maintain all required records on a current and accurate basis.
3. Submit all required reports promptly and accurately.
4. Keep the principal informed of all real or potential problems, i.e. teachers not turning in checks/cash on a daily basis, teachers turning in their net collections (collections less any disbursements).
5. Inform the principal immediately when a fund has, or has a potential for, a negative balance.
6. Report any questionable transactions to the CFO within 2 days of occurrence.

Duties of Activity Sponsors and Other School Personnel

1. Activity sponsors and other individuals with duties affecting student activity funds will become familiar with and follow this manual. Those persons responsible for activities for which a Student Activity Fund account is maintained will review the financial operations and position of the account monthly. A fund sponsor, who is appointed to that position by the school principal, will supervise all Student Activity Fund activities. The responsibilities of the activity sponsor include:
 - a) Assuring that the bookkeeper has copies of contract agreements, etc., which are obligations of the fund account.
 - b) Assuring that the billings pertinent to the fund and received by the bookkeeper are correct prior to final payment.
 - c) Assuring that proper documentation/forms is/are presented to the bookkeeper for disbursement of funds and collection of funds.
 - d) Collecting and receipting of funds received from the students.
 - e) Depositing daily such funds with the school bookkeeper.
 - f) Reviewing monthly statements of the fund.

2. Activity sponsors are initially responsible for the solvency of the account and the propriety of the school activity. Final responsibility and accountability lies with the principal.

Control of Cash

Types of Controls

The amount of cash and checks flowing through the School Activity Fund dictates the necessity for stringent safeguards in the control of receipts and disbursements. Throughout this manual there are provisions designed to assure proper control of the funds. Some examples of these controls are:

1. Provide that **all** expenditures are made by check.
2. All checks must have a signature.
3. Provide that **all** revenue collected is receipted. Provide that funds be deposited daily and intact, with proper documentation supported.
4. Provide that the funds be receipted on pre-numbered receipt forms. The receipts should involve two people; i.e. the teacher receipts money from the students then the bookkeeper receipts the total money receipted by a teacher each day.
5. Monthly bank statements will be reconciled by the bookkeeper and approved by the Principal or Assistant Principal in the absence of the Principal, and submitted to the Finance Department each month.
6. Provide the use of a secured container, preferably a locked safe or vault, for all funds on hand. Money should never be left unattended or accessible to unauthorized personnel.
7. No Student Activity Fund check will be issued to a District employee for services rendered.

Types of Accounts

Because it is intended that student activities be self-supporting, only the amount of revenue necessary to establish and maintain the activity is acceptable. Each account must hold a positive or zero balance at the end of the fiscal year. Each account with a negative balance should be reported to the principal.

Account Descriptions

Funds and fund accounts are categorized as to:

- 1) Purpose-which includes the intent or usage of the funds, as well as establishing the type of accounts as follows:
 - a) 190 Instructional:

- i) Instructional Accounts-Accounts which contain funds to be applied for the benefit of specific instructional programs. Examples would include student participation in academic decathlons and foreign language competitions. Expenditure authority rests with the fund sponsor subject to approval of the principal. Revenue is derived from:

- (1) Student fees,
- (2) Specific sales or projects approved by the fund sponsor and principal,
- (3) Donations,
- (4) Allocations from other accounts, as directed by the principal.

Funds available to each instructional account are expended in support of the appropriate instructional program to the extent deemed necessary by the principal. Funds in excess of the instructional needs are subject to allocation by the principal to beneficial use of the entire school but may, with the principal's permission, be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

b) 271-273 Support Services:

- i) 271-Activity Accounts-Non-instructional accounts that contain funds devoted to the beneficial use of the entire student body. Activity accounts are broken down into the following categories:

- (1) Athletics-Including girls and boys athletic teams and events, as well as cheerleading. The revenue is derived from ticket sales, fund raising activities, student fees, and donations.
- (2) Other-Including band, chorus, drama, school newspaper, and school yearbook. The revenue is derived from sales, donations, fund raising activities, and student fees.
- (3) Discretionary-Includes interest earned from bank, and Coke/Pepsi machine sales. Revenues from these are general in nature and final authority for spending rests with the principal.

- ii) 272-Operating-Self-supporting activities operated by or on behalf of the students. These would include various types of activities that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business where the intent is that the costs are financed or recovered primarily through user charges. Examples are school bookstore and concession sales.

- iii) 273-Club Accounts-Accounts which contain funds dedicated to the beneficial use of a distinct group of students, enrolled in the school District, which have formed themselves into an organized entity with student officials who have been elected from among the group. The activity is planned to occupy the attention and the interest of

the group as opposed to the interest and concern of the entire student body. Revenue is derived from:

(4) Dues,

(5) Specific sales or projects approved by the fund sponsor and principal.

Funds not expended will normally be carried forward to the next fiscal year. However, if a club is inactive for a complete school year, i.e., there is no financial activity or administrative activity such as meetings, the balance of the account will be transferred to an account designated by the principal.

2) Authority required for the disbursement or transfer between accounts of the pupil activity fund.

3) Source of revenue.

ACCOUNT STRUCTURE

Prudent and effective fund management and accounting is dependent upon the account structure established for the financial transactions. The account titles should reflect the purpose of the fund established. The transactions should fall within the following, according to the State Department of Education Accounting Manual (subject to change annually).

Revenue Account Numbers/Descriptions

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1510 | <u>Interest on Investments</u> -Interest revenue on temporary or permanent investments in US Treasury bills, notes, savings accounts, CD's, mortgages or other interest-bearing obligations. |
| 1710 | <u>Admissions</u> -Revenue from patrons of a school-sponsored activity such as a dance or a football game. |
| 1720 | <u>Bookstore Sales</u> -Revenues of sales resulting from the operation of a bookstore. |
| 1730 | <u>Pupil Organization Membership Dues and Fees</u> -Revenue from student for membership in school organizations or clubs. |
| 1740 | <u>Student Fees</u> -Revenue from student for fees such as locker fees, towel fees, and equipment fees. |
| 1790 | <u>Other Pupil Activity Income</u> - Other income from pupil activities. Do not include club dues/membership fees here, they should be reported in Revenue Account 1730. |
| 1920 | <u>Contributions and Donations from Private Sources</u> - Revenue from a foundation, private individuals, or private organizations for which no repayment or special service to the contributor is expected. |

- 1990 Revenue from Other Local Sources-Other local revenue from local sources.
- 5210 Transfer from General Fund-Revenue received from the District for Athletics (received annually). *This account number was previously numbered 1960.*

GENERAL OPERATING PROCEDURES

Revenue/Expenditure Controls

To effectively manage the Pupil Activity Fund, the principal must have knowledge of all future obligations prior to billings or disbursements. The absence of such a system could involve over obligation of available school activity funds.

Reimbursement of Personal Funds

Reimbursement of personal funds must be supported by receipted billings, cash register tapes, etc. Canceled checks are not an acceptable form of documentation in support of reimbursement. The principal must first approve expenditure of personal funds, subject to reimbursement.

Gifts and Bequests

Gifts will not be accepted or solicited without the approval of the principal. Any gifts accepted will become property of the Williamsburg County School District and will be for the beneficial use of the school or student body. Gifts of cash accepted for a specific purpose should be separately accounted for in the fund concerned or a separate account established. Unspecified gifts may be receipted into the school operating account.

Gifts to School Staff Members

Gifts to school staff members from a student activity account, except from faculty funds primarily comprised of donations or dues from faculty members, will be limited to gift cards in the amount of \$25 may be purchased for holidays (up to 6 cards for drawings). Although, gifts which are raised by the students or staff in a collective nature, or in memory of, a fellow student or staff member are an exception to the rule. Such circumstances may be properly attended to by an independent student drive for gift purposes. The principal must first grant approval of such gifts.

Personal Loans/Accommodations

The Pupil Activity Funds will not be used to grant accommodations, loans, advance of pay or any other direct benefit to an individual. Nor will the funds be used to cash checks of any kind.

Grant Activities

Any grant activity awarded to an individual school should be reported to the CFO and must be maintained through the District Finance Department. Account numbers and budgets will be set up to comply with the District procurement-code regulations.

Reimbursements for grants that are awarded as “reimbursement only” must be requested in a timely manner to ensure that funds are received prior to June 30 of each year.

Athletics

Athletic activities pertain to middle and high schools only. If admission is charged to the event, then pre-numbered tickets must be used. Accounting for athletics must be maintained by the school bookkeeper. The director is not the sole authorization for disbursement of athletic funds.

1. Admission-anyone entering an event should purchase a ticket or have authorization to enter that is acceptable to the school.
2. Pre-numbered Tickets-Should be obtained by the principal in a sufficient quantity and kept in a safe place.
3. All tickets MUST be signed in and out on a ticket log form. At the end of the event all unsold tickets plus money collected must be turned into the bookkeeper, with the ticket statement.
4. All tickets signed out must be accounted for by:
 - a. Returning the unsold tickets, and/or
 - b. Returning the money collected.
 - c. The money collected plus the unsold tickets returned should balance back to the original face value of the tickets signed out.
5. Prior to the activity, the principal or designee should meet with the sponsor of the activity; supply him or her with an adequate quantity of tickets along with the appropriate forms.
6. The principal or designee should see that at least one individual is assigned the job of selling tickets and a different individual is responsible for taking up and tearing the tickets at the gate/entrance.
7. As soon as all tickets are sold, all precautions should be taken to see that the money is secured, counted, and kept in a secure location if unable to turn into the bookkeeper.
8. The bookkeeper should reconcile this record to the revenue collected, collect all unused tickets and appropriately receipt and file the forms by activity.
9. Game Expenses-All game expenses will be paid by school check, **not** from any collected proceeds.
10. The identical procedures utilized above should be followed for all athletic events; however, primary accountability, as well as performance of specified tasks, at the discretion of the principal, may be delegated to the athletic director.

ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

General

It is the principal's responsibility to see that all money collected and disbursed by the school is handled in an auditable manner. The following should be the standard guidelines utilized to establish and maintain adequate records.

Writing Receipts

Writing a receipt serves to protect those who handle money, as well as to provide the security of funds. It serves as documentation to prove the handling of funds. Receipting also provides for a more thorough annual audit of school funds. All persons, including teachers and staff members, are responsible and totally liable for all funds that they receipt.

1. Teachers collecting any money from a student must write a receipt for each student.
2. Only pre-numbered, duplicate receipt books will be used.
3. The bookkeeper, or another member of the school office, should keep a list of all receipt books by number and to whom each has been issued. Receipt books are to be issued to specific individuals, not to a class or group. If a teacher is replaced, then a new receipt book should be issued to the replacement. Students are **not** permitted to use receipt books.
4. Receipts will be issued, by the teacher or other school personnel, for all funds received by the school.
5. All monies collected by teachers must be turned into the office daily. The receipt book must be presented to the appropriate personnel for verification when turning in funds. Funds should be counted by the bookkeeper in the presence of the individual turning in the funds. This avoids any discrepancies arising over the amount submitted.
6. Every precaution must be taken to assure that receipts are not lost or stolen. In the event this does occur, the bookkeeper must submit a letter to the principal stating the nature of the incident.
7. No part of the receipt should be filled in prior to the time that the money is collected from the individual.
8. Receipts must be written in ink.
9. The activity (ies) for which the money is collected is (are) to be recorded on each receipt.
10. When **any** error is made on a receipt, it should be voided and a new receipt issued. When a receipt is voided, the original must remain in the book and the word "void" written across both the original and the duplicate. If the original has been removed, it must be securely replaced in the receipt book over its corresponding duplicate.
11. The duplicate pages in the receipt book must not be altered or destroyed in any way.

12. All spaces on the receipt must be filled in and the amount indicated in both letters and numerals in the appropriate space.
13. When a teacher's collections for the day have been made, he/she will perform the following steps:
 - a. Count all of the money collected.
 - b. Add the amounts of all receipts written.
 - c. Assure that the total amount of money collected matches the total of the receipts written; if they do not, determine why.
 - d. Take the money and the receipt book to the secretary/bookkeeper designated to receive collections for the school.
 - e. The bookkeeper will then count the money in the presence of the teacher, verify the form totals, and sign the form that has been filled out.
 - f. The teacher will then obtain a receipt from the bookkeeper that matches the total amount of money submitted on the form. This must be done in the presence of the teacher since he/she is responsible for the money until a signed receipt is received back from the office designee.
14. Receipts should be entered into the District's accounting system (Harris) on a daily basis.

Depositing Monies

1. All checks received and receipted should be marked for deposit only and deposited.
2. Cash should be received for any NSF or bad checks. Money for an NSF check should be re-deposited on a separate deposit slip marked "**RE-DEPOSIT.**"
3. Deposits should be made at least daily or when \$50 or more is accumulated in the office.
4. Prepare deposit slips for cash/checks received. Verify amount of deposits to total of related receipts.

Disbursements/Procurement

All purchases of goods or services made from the Pupil Activity Fund accounts are to be supported by the prior submission of a "**Check Request for Payment**" form by the fund sponsor to the bookkeeper. Purchases made or committed without the prior submission of the approval form are subject to the acceptance of the billing invoice for payment by the principal, who may decline responsibility for the payment on the part of the Pupil Activity Fund and have the vendor concerned seek settlement from other sources.

1. Checks must never be written to "cash."
2. All requests should be prepared and signed by the appropriate fund sponsor and submitted to the bookkeeper.

3. The bookkeeper will verify the availability of funds and submit to the principal for his/her approval.
4. The individual receiving the goods is required to indicate in writing the date of receipt and his/her name on the invoice or other appropriate document.
5. Reimbursement for expenditures of personal funds must be supported by receipted billings, cash register tapes, invoices, etc.
6. All disbursements are to be made by check and signed by the principal. No cash transactions should occur.
7. Under no circumstances should the school write checks to supplement payroll by paying employees for stipends, additional duties, overtime, etc. All payments for work performed must be processed through payroll.
8. Funds must not be retained on hand for the purpose of supporting a check cashing accommodation.
9. Blank checks should not be pre-signed.
10. All invoices, once paid, should be filed with a copy of the check. Principal approval should be clearly stated on the invoice.
11. Checks should be written in a sequential number order. Any checks written out of sequence must be documented and explanation remitted to the CFO on a monthly basis.

Voiding of Checks

Several sets of circumstances which may surround the voiding of checks are discussed below.

1. Voided before entry in the journal: The check should clearly be marked as "Void". Retain the check in the files with a footnote stating reason for voiding.
2. Voided after entry in the journal, but prior to issue: Enter the transaction on the books as a void, mark check as "Void", and reverse the entry on the books.
3. Voided after entry in the journal and after issue: Such a situation occurs when you have knowledge that a check has been lost or destroyed and a new check is to be issued as a replacement, or that a check was issued in error. The following procedures are necessary:
 - a. Call the bank to make sure the check has not already cleared the bank.
 - b. If it has not cleared, then a stop payment must be issued.
 - c. An adjusting entry into the books should be made as in #2 above, to reverse the entry previously made by issuance of the check.

Correction of Posting Errors

Posting errors should be corrected before posting, if possible. If the error is discovered after the monthly posting, correction will be by adjusting entry, and the erroneous entry will remain intact.

Bank Reconciliations

1. Bookkeepers are to perform bank reconciliations on a monthly basis.
2. There should only be one checking account established for the School Activity Fund for each school.
3. All banking accounts, including any investments, should be fully collateralized by the financial institution.
4. Bank statement reconciliations should be turned into the Finance Department with the reconciliation to the accounting system, (Harris) on a monthly basis.

Audit Preparation

Preparation for the annual fiscal year-end audit should include provision for work space for the auditors.

The following records must be readily available to the auditors:

1. Ledgers and journals
2. Deposit slips
3. Bank statements
4. Monthly financial statements
5. Bank reconciliations
6. Reconciliation to District accounting system
7. Paid bills files
8. Receipt books
9. Records of savings accounts or investments
10. Athletic records, including ticket records
11. Any other pertinent records

USE OF FACILITIES

Williamsburg County School District looks upon school buildings, school playgrounds and athletic fields as community assets and believes that such facilities should be available to be utilized in promoting the health and welfare of the children, youth and adults in our school District. Almost invariably, however, the non-school use of school facilities involves expenditures for heat, light and overtime custodial services and other incidental expenses. Therefore, it is necessary that the numerous requests for the use of school facilities be considered in the light of a policy that prohibits the use of tax dollars for non-public use and that ensures procedures for granting such requests are systematized.

The District wishes to make school facilities available for recreational, educational and civic purposes without interruption to regular school activities and without damage or excessive depreciation to school property.

Procedures

Application forms for use of a school building may be secured from the principal of the building. In order to avoid delay, applicants are advised to check first with the school bookkeeper for the availability of the facility on the date desired.

An application must be in writing on the forms provided by the school District and must be submitted to the principal at least 10 days prior to the date for which the use of the facility is requested. All copies of the application must be signed by the person representing the group/agency requesting facility use.

Charges

Charges for the use of school facilities will be based on the cost of utilities, custodians and maintenance personnel and other expenses as necessary. All fees should be collected and sent to the Finance Office within 10 days.

STUDENT INSURANCE

Bollinger Insurance Company is the public K-12 student accident insurance carrier for our District. Forms are sent to each school directly to be given to students/parents for the new school year. There are three plans a parent can choose to cover his or her child in several ways:

- Accident coverage for the student during school time only,
- Accident coverage for the student around the clock, or
- Accident coverage for interscholastic sports.

When a student has an accident at school and the parent has purchased student insurance, the school official should provide the parent with the Bollinger claim form (the school official will need to fill out the school part of the claim form and the parent will fill out the parent part). An injured student or student athlete must receive professional medical treatment within 60 days of the accident. The parent will submit the claim form directly to Bollinger with the athletic director's signature on the claim form within 90 days. The benefit period is 2 years from the date of the accident. (See Football/Sports coverage insurance program letter)

RECORD RETENTION

The following schedule for records retention has been adopted based on guidelines provided by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History Archives and Records Management Division.

Finance

- General Ledgers
 1. Description – One or more series of computer and non-computer generated financial ledgers providing final year-to-date accounting summary and a permanent audit trail for all fiscal receipt and disbursement transactions affecting any and all school District funds and accounts, including receipts and expenditures from all revenue sources. Records covered under this schedule

include annual accounting code and system table documentation required to access general ledger information.

2. Retention

f PERMANENT. Microfilm.

f PERMANENT. Microfilm.

- Chart of Accounts

1. Description – Format created by the Department of Education and sent to the school District for the purpose of providing a cost accounting system to satisfy legal and stewardship requirements connected with handling public funds. Information includes balance sheet accounts, revenue accounts and expenditure accounts.

2. Retention - 5 years, then destroy.

- Audit Reports

1. Description - Printed reports documenting the annual audit of the school District funds. These reports, prepared by an outside accounting firm, are categorized by the various school District offices and further classified by accounts to which they relate. This series also includes semiannual and special audits. Information includes balance sheet, summary or revenue and expenditures, cash balances, and statement of account by type.

2. Retention

PERMANENT. Microfilm optional

- Grant Files

1. Description – Background application information and action taken on federal and state grants awarded to the school District. Information includes filing guidelines, grant applications, contracts, correspondence, reimbursement requests, and final reports.

2. Retention

PERMANENT. Microfilm optional

- Annual Budgets

1. Description – Printed copies of annual budgets showing projected receipts and expenditures from various offices. Approved budget appropriations are listed for each department.

2. Retention

PERMANENT. Microfilm optional

- Record of General Obligation Bonds

1. Description – Informal volumes concerning the issuance of general obligation bonds by the District. Information includes legislation authorizing the issuance of bonds, certificate of the Clerk of Court, certificate of incumbency, notice of bond issuance, debt structure, tax information and financial information on the District.

2. Retention

PERMANENT. Microfilm optional

- Capital Projects Records

1. Description – Record of capital projects undertaken by the school District. Information includes project number, fund number, name of project, description of work, estimated

starting and finishing date, estimated costs, total, signature or originator, approval, and date.

2. Retention

PERMANENT. Microfilm optional

- Fixed Asset Inventory

1. Description – This series provides an inventory of fixed assets (office equipment and furniture, motor vehicles) for each department. Information includes school, District, item number, item description, and funding source.

2. Retention

Until superseded, then destroy.

- Balance Sheet

1. Description – Monthly summary of accounting data, assets, liabilities, and net worth. Information includes account number, assets, reserve and fund balances, liabilities, totals, and net worth.

2. Retention *f* 5 years, then destroy.

- Monthly Financial Reports

1. Description – A monthly record of the school District finances. Information includes account numbers, account names, budgeted amounts, inventory, monthly accounting, accounting to date, and balance.

2. Retention

5 years, then destroy.

- Interim Pupil Activity Audit Report

1. Description – Audit documenting student money collected by the school District and applied to the funding of various school-related programs such as pictures, book fairs, fund raising, class activities, alumni assistance and club dues. Type of information includes receipt number, original amount, charged amount, and difference. Also includes bank reconciliation statements and correspondence.

2. Retention

5 years, then destroy.

- Budget Status by Location

1. Description – Record to inform each school of budget status. Information includes budget for expenditure, year-to-date expenditures, and budget balances.

2. Retention

3 years, then destroy.

- Budget Transfers

1. Description – Forms documenting the transfer of funds from one account to another within the same department or school. Information includes account number, description, debit account, and credit account.

2. Retention

2 years, then destroy.

- Journal Entries
 1. Description – Record series used for reviewing and adjusting various accounts before transferring information to the general ledger. Information includes name of department, account number, description, voucher number, date, reference number, debit, credit and date.
 2. Retention
 - 3 years, then destroy.
- Expenditure Report
 1. Description – Monthly status of expenditures for each department, office and school. Information includes date, account number, purchase order number, vendor code, transaction code, and totals.
 2. Retention
 - 2 years, then destroy.
- Banking Records
 1. Description – Cancelled checks and deposit slips written by the school District along with the statements issued by the bank. Information includes checks: date, to whom paid, amount, check number, authorized signature of finance officer; bank statement: list of checks for one-month period, dates, beginning balance, ending balance; and deposit slips; date, amounts of deposits, and total deposit.
 2. Retention *f* 5 years, then destroy.
- Paid Invoices
 1. Description – Filed copies of invoices submitted by various vendors supplying goods and services to the school District. These invoices are filed together with copies of the District checks and/or claim forms containing descriptions of the items purchased. Information includes invoice; vendor name, address, date of purchase, purchase order (if any), invoice number, item(s) or service(s) purchased, amounts, total; check copy: vendor name, address, date of check, amount, check number; and claim form: date, account number(s), description of item(s), amount(s), approval signatures(s).
 2. Retention
 - 5 years, then destroy.
- Purchase Orders
 1. Description – These records serve as office copies of purchase order for goods and services paid for by the school District or for goods and services yet to be delivered to the school District. Information includes vendor name and address, shipping information, quantity ordered, unit of issue, description of goods/services ordered, general ledger account number, unit price, extended price, purchasing agent's signature, individual who signs for receipt of goods/services and date received, and notations regarding any shortages in shipment.
 2. Retention
 - 3 years, then destroy.
- Accounts Payable Check Registers
 1. Description – Documents check payments to vendors/contractors for services/materials sold to the school District. Information includes name, date, check number, and amount.

2. Retention
3 years, then destroy.
- Receipts (Receipt Books)
 1. Description – Copies of receipts issued for funds received. Information includes date, receipt number, from whom received, amount, purpose, and signature of person who received the funds.
 2. Retention
3 years, then destroy.
 - Bid File
 1. Description – This series provides a record of each bid submitted by vendors selling goods and/or services to the school District. Information includes request for quotation, bid spreadsheet, bid award letter, advertisements, bid invitations, specifications, bids, bid tabulations, purchase orders, and correspondence.
 2. Retention
3 years, then destroy.
 - Certified Staff Listing
 1. Description – List of certified teachers employed by the school District. Information includes social security number, teacher name, race, sex, year certified, group, class, grade, days actually employed, federal funds, total annual salary, and school number.
 2. Retention
Until superseded, then destroy.
 - Ticket Sales for School Events
 1. Description – Records documenting the audit practices of the school in keeping records of ticket sales, income and other pertinent records related to athletic events, activity cards, school productions, or extracurricular events which charge admission. Information includes list of activity cards sold, tickets to be destroyed, season ticket holders (number of seats), statement of receipts, disbursements, game ticket forms, athletic ticket sales form showing advanced location sales.
 2. Retention
3 years, then destroy.
 - Requisitions
 1. Description – Record of requests for purchase orders from the purchasing agent to order materials with District monies. Information includes records of request, attached order, name of school, address of vendor, District budget number to which the amount is charged, quantity, description, catalog number, specifications, unit price, total, authorization signature of principal, and District office personnel.
 2. Retention
2 years, then destroy.
 - General Budget Preparation Records
 1. Description – Budget preparation materials for next fiscal school year. Information includes revenue listings provided by the South Carolina Department of Education, future projections, new budget account numbers, memos, and correspondence.

2. Retention
3 years, then destroy.

Food Services

- School Lunch Applications
 1. Description – Applications for free and reduced priced meals, filled out by sponsor of students applying for free and reduced meal program. Information includes student's name, other household member's names, sponsor's name and address, monthly income statement, and signature of sponsor.
 2. Retention
3 years, then destroy.
- Food Service Report
 1. Description – Record of receipts and expenditures from the school District food service. This report is generated monthly and submitted to the South Carolina Department of Education. Information includes food service balance sheet, beginning balance, revenue generated, operating balance, inventory, and break out data.
 2. Retention
3 years, then destroy.

Payroll

- Payroll Register
 1. Description – Documents wages paid to school District employees for services rendered. Information includes name of employee, social security number, date of check, hourly or salaried amount, overtime, number of hours worked, volunteered and other deductions.
 2. Retention
Year End Payroll Registers – 60 years, then destroy.
Other Payroll Registers – 1 year, then destroy.
- Employee Earnings Records
 1. Description - Separate posting sheets for each school District employee which contains record of earnings per pay period. Information includes name of employee, employee's address, social security number, base pay, period ending, time worked, FICA tax, federal tax, state tax, retirement, insurance, other deductions, net pay, check number, quarterly totals, and accumulated totals.
 2. Retention
When payroll register is missing: 60 years, then destroy.
When payroll register is in existence: 3 years, then destroy.
- Payroll Audit Reports - Employee
 1. Description – Documents individual employee's gross pay for each pay period and their yearly gross pay. Information includes date of report, employee name, social security number, date paid, check number, gross pay, total gross for the year.
 2. Retention
When payroll register is missing: 60 years, then destroy.

When payroll register is in existence: 3 years, then destroy.

- Supplemental Audit Report - Employee
 1. Description – Record of accrued employee gross salaries on each school District employee and is needed to show the amount of accrued salaries after the fiscal year has been completed. Information includes account numbers, date of report, date of transaction for accrual and total amount accrued.
 2. Retention
3 years, then destroy.
- Payroll Audit Report - Account
 1. Description – Record of individual gross pay for each pay period and their yearly gross pay. Information includes date of report, employee name, social security number, date paid, check number, gross pay, and total gross for the year.
 2. Retention
3 years, then destroy.
- Supplemental Audit Report - Account
 1. Description – This record is created by the school District payroll department to reflect accrued employee gross by account number and is needed to show the amount of accrued salaries after the fiscal year has been completed. Information includes account number, date of report, date of transaction for accrual and total amount accrued.
 2. Retention
3 years, then destroy.
- Payroll Retirement Files
 1. Description – Records the contributions made by employees of the school District to the South Carolina Retirement System. Information includes employee's name, social security number, gross salary distribution, and retirement contribution.
 2. Retention
60 years, then destroy.
- Payroll Check Registers
 1. Description – Records payroll checks issued to school District employees and documents tax and insurance deductions and retirement contributions by the employee. Information includes name of employee, social security number, account number, date paid, check number, gross salary, retirement, FICA, federal taxes, state taxes, net salary, insurance deduction, credit union deduction and year to date gross, retirement, FICA, deferral and state tax.
 2. Retention
5 years, then destroy.
- Employee Withholding Certificates
 1. Description – These certificates document the number of exemptions to be withheld for each employee. Information includes employee's name, social security numbers, address, number of exemptions, and employee's signature.
 2. Retention
Until superseded, then destroy.

- W-2 Summarizations
 1. Description – Employer’s copy of employee’s total earnings and withholdings for the calendar year to be reported to the Internal Revenue Service. Information includes employee name, social security number, gross earnings, nontaxable deductions, retirement, federal tax, state tax, FICA wages and FICA tax.
 2. Retention
5 years, then destroy.
- Voluntary Deductions Summarization
 1. Description – Created to show voluntary deductions, such as contributions to charitable organizations and deferred compensation, to the payroll on an annual basis. Information includes name and amount deducted and name and social security number of person for whom the deduction is made.
 2. Retention
3 years, then destroy.
- Direct Deposit Register
 1. Description – Record of employees on direct deposit, as well as a record that the direct deposit was made. Information includes bank number, account number, transaction code, deposit amount, employee number, employee name, bank account, bank total, final count, and final total.
 2. Retention
3 years, then destroy.
- Time Sheets
 1. Description – Record of number of hours worked by each employee. Information includes name, number of hours worked, and location of employee.
 2. Retention
3 years, then destroy.
- Benefits Information
 1. Description – Record of employee insurance coverage. Information includes notice of election, enrollment election form, correspondence, approval letters, authorization for payroll deduction, premium correspondence and claim correspondence.
 2. Retention
3 years after expiration of policy or replacement by a new policy, then destroy unless claims are pending.

RETURNED CHECKS

Any check marked non-sufficient funds (NSF) must be repaid by cash or money order. The principal will send a letter to the check issuer requesting the funds in cash or money order with a fifteen-day limit. If the funds are not recovered within the allotted time, the matter should be referred to a collection agency.

APPENDIX A

Verification of Suspension and Debarment Status Form

(See Next Page)

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Verification of Suspension and Debarment Status Form

Prior to committing to any sub-award, purchase, or contract that is a covered transaction, the Procurement Officer at the District level or principal at the school level will check the online federal System for Award Management (SAM) to determine whether any relevant party is subject to any suspension or debarment restrictions. The website is [SAM.gov](https://sam.gov).

NAME OF ENTITY/ PERSON	DATE OF VERIFICATI ON	DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	SIGNATURE OF PERSON PHYSICALLY VERIFYING INFORMATION

Prior to committing to any sub-award, purchase, or contract that is a covered transaction, the Procurement Officer at the District level or principal at the school level will check the online state System for procurement to determine whether any relevant party is subject to any suspension or debarment restrictions. The website is procurement.sc.gov.

NAME OF ENTITY/ PERSON	DATE OF VERIFICATION	DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS	SIGNATURE OF PERSON PHYSICALLY VERIFYING INFORMATION

I certify that the above information is correct and current.

Director/ Administrator (Signature)

Date

Chief Academic Officer (Signature)

Date

Chief Financial Officer (Signature)

Date

This form must be submitted to the District Office with the Contract for Services. If it is not submitted at that time, the Contract for Services will not be considered or approved.

APPENDIX B

Payments to Employees with H1B Visa Status from Outside Entities

(See Next Page)

Payments to Employees with H1B Visa Status from Outside Entities

Williamsburg County School District realizes that there are certain times where an employee is invited to participate in an additional training opportunity that is offered by an outside party entity/institution. There are also times where this training opportunity is funded through a grant that is specific to a subject area of teaching and a stipend is offered from the outside agency as part of the grant due to the additional work related to the training.

When this occurs and the stipend is offered by the training entity, Williamsburg County School District agrees to pay the employee through the Accounts Payable process and not the payroll process. The training entity agrees to reimburse Williamsburg County School District for the amount of the training stipend. Williamsburg County School District agrees that the aggregate of any and all payments associated with these types of training will be handled as a contracted payment to the employee and the employee will be issued a 1099 at the end of the calendar year.