

Charter Academy Fiscal Policies & Procedures Guide

PART I –POLICIES

100 INTERNAL CONTROL POLICIES

Charter Academy, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, is required to establish and maintain adequate accounting records and internal control procedures. Internal control consists of five components: control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring. The objectives of internal control relate to financial reporting, operations, and compliance.

Charter Academy and all levels of administration are responsible for preventing and detecting instances of fraud and related misconduct and for establishing and maintaining proper internal controls that provide security and accountability of the resources of the school. Administration is also responsible for recognizing risks and exposures inherent to these areas of responsibility and for being aware of indications of fraud or related misconduct.

Any employee with reasonable basis for believing fraudulent or related misconduct has occurred should report such incidents to the designated authorities within the school or the State Office of Education.

Internal control policies provide Charter Academy with the foundation to properly safeguard its assets, implement management's internal policies, provide compliance with state and federal laws and regulations and produce timely and accurate financial information.

101 *Compliance with Laws*

Charter Academy will follow all the relevant laws and regulations that govern Charter Schools within the State of Utah. Additionally, U.S. Government laws and regulations that relate to grant funding will be adopted as the grant funding is received. The following are specific policies of Charter Academy:

A. Political Contributions

No funds or assets of Charter Academy may be contributed to any political party or organization or to any individual who either holds public office or is a candidate for public office. The direct or indirect use of any funds or other assets of Charter Academy for political contributions in any form—whether in cash or other property, services, or the use of facilities—is strictly prohibited. Charter Academy also cannot be involved with any committee or other organization that raises funds for political purposes.

Following are examples of prohibited activities:

1. Contributions by an employee that are reimbursed through expense accounts or in other ways.
2. Purchase by the organization of tickets for political fundraising events.
3. Contributions in-kind, such as lending employees to political parties or using the school's assets in political campaigns.

B. Record Keeping

To provide an accurate and auditable record of all financial transactions, the school's books, records, and accounts are maintained in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as required by state law applicable to Charter Schools.

Further, the school specifically requires that:

1. No funds or accounts may be established or maintained for purposes that are not fully and accurately described within the books and records of the school.
2. Receipts and disbursements must be fully and accurately described in the books and records.
3. No false entries may be made on the books or records nor any false or misleading reports issued.
4. No false or fictitious invoices may be paid.

102 Board of Trustees Authorities

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the operation of Charter Academy in accordance with state and federal laws. The Board of Trustees is also responsible for operating the school in accordance with the representations made in its charter.

Specifically, the Board of Trustees shall have the sole authority to approve and will incorporate into its own minutes such matters as (i) change of the School's name, with the charter authorizer's approval (ii) adoption of the annual operating and capital budgets, (iii) selection or termination of key employees (iv) key employees' salary and salary changes, (v) incurrence of debt, mortgages or other encumbrances and their covenants and restrictions, within the terms of the charter (vi) investment policies, (vii) depository and investment banks, (viii) purchase or sale of property (ix) opening or closing checking or savings accounts, and (x) selection of Charter Academy's certified public accountants and (xi) other activities associated with the operations of Charter Academy.

The Board of Trustees will meet regularly to ensure that its fiduciary duty is maintained. The Board will review the following: prior meeting minutes, business items, educational items, subcommittee reports, new business and other items.

103 Signature Authorities

To properly segregate duties within Charter Academy, the President, the Treasurer of the Board and the School Director/Director are the only individuals with signatory authority and are responsible for authorizing all cash transactions.

104 *Government Records Access Management Act (GRAMA)*

Charter Academy will provide access to Charter Academy's records if requested to the State Office of Education, State Charter School Board, or any group or individual formally requesting such information consistent with applicable statutes or rules.

105 *Security of Financial Data*

- A. The school's accounting software will be reviewed to ensure that general and application controls to unauthorized access to data is precluded (i.e., proper password protection and authorizations for inquiry or browse only functions.)
- B. The system's accounting data shall be backed up regularly by the Business Manager to ensure the recoverability of financial information in case of hardware failure. The back up should be stored in a fire safe area and properly secured.
- C. All other financial data, petty cash box, unused checks and unclaimed checks will be secured by the Business Manager from unauthorized access.

106 *Security of School Documents*

Originals of the following corporate documents are maintained and their presence shall be verified on a periodic basis:

- A. Charter and all related amendments
- B. Charter School by-laws
- C. Minutes of the Board of Trustees and subcommittees
- D. Banking agreements
- E. Leases
- F. Insurance policies
- G. Vendor invoices
- H. Grant and contract agreements
- I. Fixed asset inventory list
- J. Contract and grant billings

107 *Use of School Assets*

School employees should not use any of the school's assets for personal use without prior approval of the School Administration and with proper justification.

108 *Use Of School Credit Cards*

Charter School credit cards and purchase cards should only be issued with the formal approval of the Board of Trustees and with proper justification. The cost/benefit to Charter Academy should be fully reviewed to ensure that no other method is appropriate. If credit cards are issued they should be assigned to certain Charter School employees and should be used only for school-related expenditures. All charges must be supported by invoices or travel reports to be eligible for payment by Charter Academy.

Monthly credit card statements are reconciled to invoices and travel reports and are approved by Charter Academy Director or Business Manager.

200 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Charter school accounting policies and financial reporting adopted by the school should be consistent with a special purpose governmental entity that engages in business type activities. The Board of Trustees has oversight of the management of Charter Academy inclusive of establishing the governance structure and the financial management policies as set forth in the school's charter.

201 *Basis of Accounting*

Charter Academy will maintain its accounting records and related financial reports on the modified accrual basis of accounting, with accrual taking place annually.

202 *Accounting Policies*

The accounting policies and financial reporting adopted are consistent with state law and generally accepted accounting practices.

203 *Revenues*

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, consistent with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to special purpose governmental units.

204 *Expenditures*

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized when services are incurred or goods are received.

205 *Cash Management*

- A. The school maintains cash accounts at the following banks:
 - 1. Payroll - XXXXXX
 - 2. Operating – XXXXXX
- B. A schedule of aged accounts and grants receivable is prepared monthly and reviewed by the Business Manager for collection. Appropriate collection procedures are initiated, if necessary.

206 *Budgets*

- A. Charter Academy prepares an annual operating budget of revenues and expenses and a cash flow projection. These budgets and projections are reviewed and approved by the Board of Trustees at an open and public meeting and modified, as necessary.

- B. Financial statements displaying budget vs. actual results are prepared by the Business Manager and reviewed by the Treasurer and presented to the Board of Trustees at each monthly board meeting.

207 *Insurance and Bonding*

- A. The school maintains minimum levels of coverage, as deemed appropriate by the Board of Trustees, for the follow policies:
 - 1. General liability
 - 2. Business & personal property (including auto/bus)
 - 3. Computer equipment
 - 4. Workers' compensation
 - 5. Personal injury liability
 - 6. Unemployment
 - 7. Board Insurance

- B. The school requires proof of adequate insurance coverage from all prospective contractors, as deemed applicable by the Board of Trustees.

208 *Employee Retirement Program*

Charter Academy shall participate in a retirement program as determined by the Board of Trustees and administered by the Business Manager.

209 Record Retention and Disposal

- A. Records are maintained for the following minimum periods:
 - 1. Books, records, documents, and other supporting evidence including paid, cancelled, or voided checks, accounts payable records, vendors' invoices, payroll sheets and registers of salaries and wages, tax withholding statements, employee timesheets and other public documents are retained according to state law.

- B. The following records supporting federal contracts, as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget, are retained for the indicated minimum periods or consistent with state law:
 - 1. For three years after submission of the final report of expenditures: general ledger, trial balance, accounts payable and accounts receivable ledger, payroll register, and petty cash book, check register and checks, invoices. Except for:
 - a) If any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the 3-year period, the records shall be retained until all litigation, claims or audit findings involving the records have been resolved and final action taken.
 - b) Records for real property and equipment acquired with Federal funds shall be retained for 3 years after final disposition.
 - 2. Permanently: Audit reports, annual corporate reports, charter, board minutes, tax and legal correspondence, labor contracts, insurance claims and policies, and retirement and pension records.

- C. The disposal date determined under this policy is the end of the fiscal year, or the date of final payment of government grants.

- D. All records not supporting government grants or otherwise covered by rules of the Internal Revenue Service are retained for three years from the end of the fiscal year in which the records were originally prepared.

- E. All financial records are maintained in alphabetical order, organized by vendor.

- F. In connection with the disposal of any records, a memorandum of record disposal is prepared by the Business Manager listing the record or the class of records disposed of. The Board of Trustees certifies this memorandum of records disposal.

210 Financial Reporting

The Business Manager maintains supporting records in sufficient detail to prepare the School's financial reports, including:

- A. Annually:
 - 1. Financial statements for audit
 - 2. Annual budget

- B. Monthly:
 - 1. Trial balance
 - 2. Internally generated budget vs. actual financial statements with explanations for significant variances
 - 3. Updating of the cash flow projection
 - 4. Monthly report for State Office of Education

- C. Quarterly:
 - 1. IRS Form 941 and payroll tax returns and comparable state taxing authority returns, unless outsourced
 - 2. Other reports upon request

211 Audit

The Board of Trustees contracts annually with a qualified independent certified public accounting firm to conduct an audit of Charter Academy's financial statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, 2003 Revision (GAS) and, if applicable, the *U.S. Office of Management and Budget's Circular A-133*. The selected audit firm must be familiar with these standards and related State of Utah regulations in order to properly conduct the audit engagement.

300 POLICIES RELATED TO ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS

301 *Assets*

Economic resources that are recognized and measured in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Assets also include certain deferred charges that are not resources, but are recognized and measured in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The following sections describe policies related to the recognition of assets.

302 *Bank Accounts*

A. Bank accounts for the indicated purpose(s) and limitation(s) have been authorized by the Board of Trustees of the School at the indicated Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)-insured banks :

<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>Purpose/Limitation of Account</i>
XXXXXX	Savings and Checking Accounts

303 *Petty Cash Payments*

A. Petty cash payments are made from a fund not to exceed \$200, and should be for cash advances, local expense reimbursement, and small-dollar vendor purchases, provided proper documentation is furnished with each request. No individual payment shall be greater than \$100.

B. The petty cash account is balanced on a monthly basis by the Business Manager.

304 *Criteria for Capitalizing and Depreciating for Property and Equipment*

All tangible personal property with a useful life of more than one year and a unit acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more is capitalized and recorded in the statement of net assets. Depreciation associated with the fixed asset will be calculated based on its useful life and straight-line depreciation method. The depreciation expense will be recorded in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets.

305 *Impairment of Assets*

A recognized impairment of an asset is reflected when circumstances warrant. The appropriate adjustment is made for any impaired assets, accompanied by a description of the impaired asset and the measurement assumptions used in determining the impairment. All impairments should be reported to the Board of Trustees for approval of the adjustment to the fixed asset subsidiary ledger.

306 *Betterments*

Expenditures for significant betterments of existing leased/owned properties are recorded in fixed assets at cost. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Depreciation associated with the betterment will be calculated based on its useful life and straight-line depreciation method. The depreciation expense will be recorded in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets.

307 *Liabilities*

Economic obligations that are recognized and measured in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Liabilities also include certain deferred amounts that are not obligated, but are recognized and measured in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The following sections describe policies related to the recognition of liabilities.

308 *Accounts Payable*

Only valid accounts payable transactions based on documented vendor invoices, receiving reports, or other approved documentation are recorded as accounts payable.

309 *Accounts Payable Payment Policy*

Vendors and suppliers are paid as their payment terms require, taking advantage of any discounts offered. If cash flow problems exist, payments are made on a greatest dependency/greatest need basis.

310 *Accrued Liabilities*

Salaries, wages earned, and payroll taxes, together with professional fees, rent, and insurance costs incurred, but unpaid, are reflected as a liability when entitlement to payment occurs. Liabilities are accrued annually.

311 *Accrued Teachers' Salary*

The portion of any teachers' salaries paid for a school year that extends into the next fiscal year (e.g., a twelve-month salary schedule from September 1 to August 31 of the following year) should be accrued at the end of the fiscal year for which services were rendered.

312 *Debt*

- A. When applicable, short-term debt consists of financing expected to be paid within one year of the date of the annual audited financial statements. Long-term debt consists of financing that is not expected to be repaid within one year.
- B. All short-term and long-term debt is approved by the Board of Trustees.
- C. Loan agreements approved by the Board of Trustees should be in writing and should specify all applicable terms, including the purpose of the loan, the interest rate, and the repayment schedule.

313 *Net Assets*

Net assets are recorded in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to special purpose governmental units. Net assets include the following:

- Unrestricted
- Restricted
- Investment in Capital Assets, net of related debt

400 COST ACCOUNTING POLICIES

401 *Consistency in Cost Accounting*

Practices used by Charter Academy in estimating costs in grant/contract proposals are consistent with its accounting practices used in accumulating and reporting costs. Accounting practices used by Charter Academy in accumulating and reporting actual costs are consistent with its practices used in estimating costs in its grant and contract proposals.

402 *Cost Accounting Period*

The fiscal year of Charter Academy is July 1st through June 30th. The same accounting period is used for all adjusting entries and accruals.

403 *Gain or Loss on Disposition of Assets*

Gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of property are recorded as revenue in the year in which they occur, and are reflected as such on applicable financial statements.

500 PROPERTY MANAGEMENT POLICIES

501 *Property and Equipment*

Charter Academy maintains detailed records of all government-furnished property and equipment, with an identification and segregation of property and equipment acquired through government contracts.

502 *Identification of Property*

Charter Academy tags all property upon receipt and assigns an identification number to the property and all applicable documents.

503 *Recording and Reporting of Property*

A. Charter Academy maintains a log identifying all property in its possession, as follows:

1. Name and description
2. Serial number, model number, or other identification
3. Whether title vests with Charter Academy or another entity
5. Location and condition of the equipment
6. Ultimate disposition data, including date of disposal and sales price or method of disposal

504 *Physical Inventories*

- A. Charter Academy performs a physical inventory of all property in its possession or control on an annual basis.
- B. The physical inventory records include each asset, the related control number, location, and a brief description of its condition.
- C. The physical inventory is reconciled to the detailed fixed asset subsidiary ledger, and differences, if any, are investigated and reconciled.

505 *Disposal of Property and Equipment*

- A. No item of property or equipment shall be removed from the premises without prior approval from the Business Manager and/or the Board of Trustees.
- B. Charter Academy has adopted standard disposition procedures for the school staff to follow, which include an *Asset Disposal Form*, which identifies the asset, the reason for disposition, and signature of the requester. The form also allows for an identification of the asset's book value, condition of the asset, and supervisory approval or denial.
- C. When property is retired, the appropriate asset in the fixed asset subsidiary will be adjusted and properly reflected in the general ledger.

600 PROCUREMENT POLICIES

601 *Procurement – Goods and Services*

Charter Academy procures only those items and services that are required to perform the mission and/or fill a bona fide need. Procurements are made using best value contracting which includes assessing the best value considering quality, performance, timing, and price. However, the school will use a competitive procurement process, which requires sound business practices for purchases less than \$5,000. The school will also select the best value by obtaining three written quotes for items greater than \$5,000 and less than \$50,000. Finally, a formal bid process will be used for items greater than \$50,000, in which three bids will be received and evaluated using a formal evaluation process.

- A. The School adheres to the following objectives:
 - 1. Procurements will be completely impartial based strictly on the merits of supplier and contractor proposals and applicable related considerations such as delivery, quantity, etc.
 - 2. Make all purchases in the best interests of the school and its funding sources.
 - 3. Obtain quality supplies/services needed for delivery at the time and place required.
 - 4. Buy from responsible and dependable sources of supply.
 - 5. Obtain maximum value for all expenditures.
 - 6. Deal fairly and impartially with all vendors.
 - 7. Be above suspicion of unethical behavior at all times; avoid any conflict of interest, related parties or even the appearance of a conflict of interest in Charter Academy supplier relationships.
- B. Charter Academy will execute a *Purchase Order* for all purchases over \$1000 and it shall be approved by the Board Treasurer for purchases less than \$5,000 and by the Board of Trustees for purchase greater than \$5,000.

- C. All lease agreements will be evidenced by a lease or sublease agreement approved by the Board of Trustees and signed by the Board Chair. The agreement will identify all the terms and conditions of the lease.

602 *Emergency Purchases*

An “emergency purchase” is the purchase of goods or services that are so badly needed that the school will suffer financial or operational damage if they are not secured immediately. A decision to purchase may be declared in an emergency at the school’s discretion and “best value” procurement guidelines must be followed. In addition, the purchase must be authorized by the Treasurer or designee.

700 PAYROLL AND TRAVEL POLICIES

701 *Payroll Policies*

- A. Employees are paid on a 12-month, monthly schedule from September 10 to the following August 10.
- B. Employee’s time is properly approved by both the individual and the supervisor and reported to the Business Office or designated representative.
- C. All employee payroll amounts are calculated based upon approved rates included in the individual’s personnel file.
- D. Any changes to the pay rates or benefits are properly authorized.
- E. All payroll taxes and benefits are properly calculated and any deposits made in a timely manner.
- F. All payroll tax reports are prepared in a timely manner and reviewed by a designated individual for accuracy prior to filing.

702 *Employee Mileage Reimbursement*

- A. All employees are reimbursed at the standard mileage rate per mile, as determined by the Board of Trustees, for use of their own vehicle for business related travel. In addition, parking fees and tolls paid are reimbursable if properly supported.
- B. All employees requesting such mileage reimbursement are required to furnish a *Travel Report* containing the destination of each trip, its purpose and the miles driven, parking fees and tolls, within 30 days after the travel date. Each employee is responsible for detailing the travel and related expenses and including the required supporting documentation.
- C. The travel report must be signed by the employee and approved by their direct supervisor.

800 CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTORS POLICIES

801 *Consultant Utilization*

The utilization of all consultants and contract personnel are sufficiently evidenced by:

- A. Details of all agreements (e.g., work requirements, rate of compensation, and nature and amount of other expenses, if any) with the individuals or organizations providing the services and details of actual services performed.
- B. Invoices or billings submitted by consultants, including sufficient detail as to the time expended and nature of the actual services performed.
- C. The use of a management contract for educational and administrative services will clearly identify the contractor's performance requirements, including students' academic achievement, contractor's compensation and Charter Academy's rights to educational curricula and intellectual property developed.

802 *Independent Contractors*

The use of consultants is closely monitored so as not to vary from the rules of the Internal Revenue Code and Utah law. In particular, consultants will:

- A. Be free from the employer's control and direction in performing the service, both under a contract and in fact.
- B. Provide a service that is outside the school's usual course of business or provide a service on a temporary basis.
- C. Must be engaged in an independent trade, occupation, profession, or business of the same type.
- D. Not receive any fringe benefits as such, although their fee may include provision for fringe benefits.
- E. Use his or her own stationery or time sheet in billing for services.

PART II – RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES

The following section of the *Guide* will provide procedures, which will support the policies contained in Part I of the *Guide*.

1100 GENERAL ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

In this section, procedures are described for the overall accounting system design, General Ledger activity and General Ledger closeout for Charter Academy.

1101 Overall Accounting System Design

Control Objective

To establish a coding structure that supports financial reporting and management's decision-making.

Major Controls

A. Business Manager Involved in Designing the Chart of Accounts/Coding Structure

To support decision-making, the Business Manager, along with assistance from additional resources, including the Board of Trustees, management, and outside consultants, should be involved from the outset in setting the chart of accounts/coding structure. The coding generally follows a four-digit general ledger account number with classes designated for grants or other funding to be accounted for separately.

B. Establishment of Control Accounts

Control accounts for fixed assets, accounts receivable and accounts payable will be established with subsidiary detail listings and will be reconciled monthly to these control accounts.

C. Use of Contra Accounts

If necessary, the accounting structure provides for offsetting contra accounts (e.g. an allowance for doubtful accounts, accumulated depreciation) to adjust historical cost to current levels for financial reporting purposes.

1102 General Ledger Activity

Control Objective

To ensure that all General Ledger entries are current, accurate, and complete.

Major Controls

A. Timeliness of Entries

All entries are made soon after the underlying accounting event to ensure the financial records and reporting is current.

B. Support Documentation

All entries are supported by adequate documentation that clearly indicates the justification and authorization for the transaction.

C. Audit Trail

A complete audit trail is maintained by the use of reference codes, from source documentation through the books of original entry and general ledger, to periodic reporting statements.

Procedures

1. Financial data on source documentation is verified against original documents (e.g., invoice, purchase order, etc.) by the Business Manager before entering into the accounting system.
2. Each entry in the accounting system is reviewed and approved by the Business Manager.
3. Non-recurring entries, such as for correcting entries, recording accruals, and recording non-cash transactions, are prepared as circumstances warrant and on an as needed basis.
4. All entries in the books of original entry (e.g., cash receipts journal and disbursements) are made soon after the accounting event from authorized forms, and are prepared and reviewed by qualified accounting personnel.
5. All General Journal entries are supported by General Journal Vouchers that have supporting documentation attached, and are approved by the Business Manager.

1103 General Ledger Close-Out

Control Objective

To ensure the accuracy of financial records and reports.

Major Controls

A. Trial Balance

Monthly, a trial balance is prepared to ensure the accuracy of the general ledger account balances.

B. Reconciliation of General Ledger Control Accounts with Subsidiary Ledgers

Reconciliations are prepared on a monthly basis.

Procedures

1. At the end of each month, a trial balance of all cash accounts is prepared by the Business Manager.
2. Reconciliation between the general ledger control accounts and the subsidiary ledgers are completed by the Business Manager.
3. At fiscal year end and after the annual audit, all income and expense accounts are closed out, and the general ledger balances are agreed to the audited financial statements.

1200 CASH MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

In this section, procedures are described for cash receipts, cash disbursements, and petty cash funds and prepaid items.

1201 Cash Receipts

Control Objective

To record cash receipts completely and accurately and to prevent the diversion of cash assets.

Major Controls

A. Cash Flow Projection

Charter Academy annually prepares and updates monthly a cash flow projection for operations and capital cash needs to monitor and ensure adequate cash flow.

B. Cash Receipts Policies

Charter Academy has internal control systems in place to monitor cash receipts, and ensure that deposits are made in a timely manner. The school also uses electronic fund transfers to accelerate deposits.

C. Internal Accounting Controls

- (i) Opening of mail is assigned to an employee with responsibilities independent of access to files or documents pertaining to accounts receivable or cash accounts.
- (ii) Listed receipts and credits are compared to accounts receivable and bank deposits.
- (iii) General Ledger control accounts are reconciled with Accounts Receivable Subsidiary Ledger.

Procedures

1. Mail is opened by the Receptionist who sorts the checks.
2. All checks are restrictively endorsed immediately by the Receptionist and entered into a Deposit Register.
3. Checks and the Deposit Register are forwarded to the Business Manager.
4. The Business Manager prepares journal entries and deposit slips. Receptionist and Business Manager both review Deposit Register and Deposit Slips for accuracy and sign Register.
5. The Business Manager makes deposits every 72 hours or when funds to be deposited exceed \$1000. If deposits are made other than daily, the deposit should be maintained in a secure area with limited access.
6. Reconciliation of cash receipts to deposit slips and bank statements are performed by the Business Manager on a monthly basis.

1202 Cash Disbursements

Control Objective

To disburse cash for authorized purposes and record cash disbursements completely and accurately.

Major Controls

A. Cash Disbursement Policies

Check preparation and signatures are delayed until the due date, consistent with discounts, if available.

B. Internal Accounting Controls

- (i) Pre-numbered checks and special check protective paper.
- (ii) Match disbursement records against accounts payable/open invoice files.
- (iii) Bank statements reconciled to cash accounts and any outstanding checks verified by the Business Manager.
- (iv) Supporting documentation canceled to prevent resubmission for payment.
- (v) Detailed comparison of actual vs. budget disbursements on a periodic basis.
- (vi) Separation of duties to the extent possible for an organization the size of the school.

Procedures

1. When the transaction is complete and payment is due, a pre-numbered check is prepared by the Business Manager who attaches all supporting documentation: (e.g. vendor invoice, purchase order, purchase requisition, etc.) and submits the package to the School Director or the Treasurer for approval.
2. All invoices submitted for signature will include approvals for payment, expense account(s) charged, check number and date of payment.
3. The School Director or the Treasurer signs checks, after examining and verifying the supporting documentation.
4. After having been signed, the checks are mailed directly to the payee by receptionist.
5. All supporting documents are canceled (i.e. stamped *PAID*) by the signatory and filed by Business Manager or assistant.
6. On a periodic basis, cash disbursement records are matched against accounts payable/open invoice files for any discrepancies.
7. Bank statements are reconciled soon after receipt by either the Business Manager and reviewed by the Treasurer.

1203 Petty Cash Funds

Control Objective

To control the use of petty cash funds for valid transactions.

Major Controls

Internal Accounting Controls

Reconciliation of petty cash funds by employees with responsibilities independent of cash receipts, disbursements, or custody.

Procedures

1. Charter Academy will maintain an petty cash fund with a balance of approximately \$200, which will be maintained and secured by the Business Manager.
2. The Business Manager maintains a log of all disbursements made from the petty cash fund and uses a *Petty Cash Voucher* for all petty cash disbursements. No disbursements will be greater than \$100.
3. When the fund needs to be replenished, a check request is prepared by the Business Manager, attaching the log of disbursements and the supporting vouchers. See cash disbursement procedure above for payment.
4. Any differences between the check request to bring the fund up to the petty cash amount and total disbursements made are reviewed and a justification is prepared.
5. Fund disbursements are entered into the general ledger by expense category when the fund is replenished.

1204 Prepaid Items

Control Objective

To ensure proper accounting for prepaid expenses.

Major Controls

Internal Accounting Controls

- (i) Preparation and updating of an amortization schedule to reflect the incurring of expenses for prepaid items (e.g., prepaid insurance).
- (ii) Detailed prepaid expenses reconciled with the general ledger control account.

Procedures

1. Vendor invoices are reviewed by the Business Manager to identify all required prepayments.
2. For payment of prepaid items, the transaction is coded to reflect the appropriate portion of the payment representing the prepaid portion.
3. An amortization schedule is prepared to reflect the incurring of an expense for prepaid items.
4. A standard journal entry is prepared by the Business Manager or Staff Accountant, if applicable to record the monthly expense.
5. A reconciliation is performed on a monthly basis between the subsidiary ledger and the prepaid expense General Ledger control account.

1400 PAYROLL PROCEDURES

Payroll procedures are organized under six categories: personnel requirements, personnel data, timekeeping, preparation of payroll, payroll payment, and payroll withholdings.

1401 Personnel Requirements

Control Objective

To ensure that the School hires only those employees—full or part-time—that it absolutely needs and exerts tight control over hiring new employees.

Major Controls

Payroll Policies

The School has adopted payroll policies for installing new employees on the payroll system and removing terminated employees from the system, as well as monitoring vacation and sick pay.

Procedures

New Employees

1. Requests for new employees are initiated by the School Director and compared with the approved annual personnel budget.
2. A *New Hire Form* is initiated when hiring a new employee. Included on this form are the job description, approved pay rate, and grant funding, if any. Information on this form is reviewed by the Business Manager and communicated to the outside payroll service provider, if applicable, or entered into in-house payroll software.
3. New employees complete an *Application for Employment*.
4. New employees complete an *IRS W-4 Form* and *I-9*.
5. A criminal background check is conducted on new employees and their BCI reports are placed in their employment files.
6. New employees are provided with information and enrollment forms for benefit programs, if eligible. Returned forms are forwarded to benefit providers and appropriate entries made into payroll software.

Vacation and Sick Pay

1. Employees accrue personal leave based on policy of Charter Academy.
2. Employees' earned personal leave balances are adjusted monthly to reflect vacation time earned and taken and reviewed by the School Director.
3. Personal leave taken is monitored against each employee's available sick time on an electronic spreadsheet and reviewed by the School Director.

4. Before personal leave is paid, an *Absence Request* is to be prepared by the employee, which is reviewed and approved by the School Director.
5. The Business Manager monitors personal leave by maintaining a log for each individual.
6. Unused personal leave is paid out to teachers at the end of the school year as established in policy.

Terminations

1. For each terminated employee, a *Termination Form* documenting the reasons for termination is completed and routed to the Business Manager for approval.
2. The approved *Termination Form* is communicated to the payroll service provider, and any benefits providers. If applicable, COBRA procedures are followed.
3. The approved *Termination Form* is maintained in the terminated employee's personnel file.

1402 Personnel Data

Control Objective

To calculate and record payroll data accurately and completely for all employees.

Major Controls

Internal Accounting Controls

- (i) A precise paper trail covering all transactions.
- (ii) Changes in personnel data approved by responsible officials.
- (iii) Separate payroll and personnel files periodically reviewed and reconciled.

Procedures

1. Changes to personnel data are initiated with a *Employee Status Change Form* when making changes in new hires, terminations, pay rate changes, or payroll deductions.
2. The Business Manager or the School Director authorizes any change to payroll data.
3. Authorized changes are communicated to the payroll service provider or entered into in-house payroll software.
4. A copy of the *Employee Status Change Form* is retained in the employee's personnel file.

1403 Timekeeping

Control Objective

To ensure that payment for salaries and wages is made in accordance with documented time records.

Major Controls

A. Timekeeping Policies

Employees are instructed on the proper charging of time to assure the accuracy of recorded time to cost objectives.

B. Time Sheet

Labor hours are accurately recorded and any corrections to timekeeping records, including the appropriate authorizations and approvals, are documented.

C. Internal Reviews

The School personnel monitor the overall integrity of timekeeping.

D. Internal Accounting Controls

Reconciliation of hours charged on time sheets to attendance records.

Procedures

Time Sheet Preparation

1. Hourly and salary employees prepare time sheets on a monthly basis.
2. In preparing time sheets, employees:
 - (i) Enter hours in ink and sign the completed timekeeping record
 - (ii) Make all corrections in ink by crossing out the error and initialing the change.
 - (iii) Submit the completed time sheet to the Administrative Assistant or Receptionist.

Approval and Collection of Time Sheets

1. Each employee's time sheet is collected by the Administrative Assistant or Receptionist on a monthly basis, which ensures all the timesheets are submitted in a timely manner. The Administrative Assistant or Office Manager forwards the timesheets to the School Director who reviews and approves them.
2. Authorized timesheets are collected by the Administrative Assistant or Receptionist and forwarded to the Business Office for processing.

Reconciliation of Payroll to Time Sheets

1. Hours shown on time sheets are reconciled to the hours recorded on the Payroll Register by the Business Manager for each time sheet period.

1404 Preparation of Payroll

Control Objective

To ensure that payment of salaries and wages is accurately calculated.

Major Controls

Internal Accounting Controls

- (i) Time records or contracts are periodically reconciled with payroll records.
- (ii) The responsibility for checking the accuracy of payroll calculations is separated from the responsibility for payroll preparation to the extent possible for the size of Charter Academy.

Procedures

1. The Administrative Assistant or Receptionist forwards approved time sheets to the Business Office.
2. The total time recorded on time sheets and the number of employees is calculated by the Business Manager.
3. Recorded hours from the time sheets are accumulated by the Business Manager and communicated to the payroll service provider or entered into in-house payroll software.
4. The payroll reports received from the payroll service provider are compared with time sheets, pay rates, payroll deductions, compensated absences etc., by the Business Manager.
5. The Business Manager verifies gross pay and payroll deductions.
6. The total hours and number of employees are compared with the totals in the Payroll Register by the Business Manager.
7. The Payroll Register is reviewed and approved by the Business Manager prior to forwarding of the payroll checks for signature to the School Director or Treasurer or submission to the outside payroll service.

1405 Payroll Payment

Control Objective

To ensure payment for salaries and wages by check, direct deposit, cash or other means is made only to employees entitled to receive payment.

Major Controls

Internal Accounting Controls

A complete audit trail on all payroll checks and direct deposit with authorizing signatures at each juncture is maintained.

Procedures

1. Checks and payroll register are forwarded to School Director or Treasurer for signature or submitted to the outside payroll service.
2. Payroll payments by check, direct deposit or cash are distributed by the School for forwarding to employees and payroll register is entered as an expense and filed.
3. The Business Manager controls and monitors all undelivered and uncashed payroll checks, respectively.
4. The payroll bank account is reconciled monthly by the Staff Accountant or Business Manager and reviewed by the School Director.

1406 Payroll Withholdings

Control Objective

To ensure that payment withholdings are correctly reflected and paid to the appropriate third parties.

Major Controls

A. Reconciliation of Payment and Payroll Withholdings

Payroll withholdings are recorded in the appropriate General Ledger control accounts and reconciled with payments made to third parties.

B. Internal Accounting Controls

The payroll service provider or in-house payroll software calculates payroll withholdings, which are reviewed and verified by the Business Manager.

Procedures

1. The payroll service provider calculates payroll withholdings for each employee.
2. Payments for payroll withholdings are reconciled with the amounts recorded in the General Ledger control accounts by the Business Manager.
3. The Business Manager reviews the accuracy and timeliness of payments made to third parties for payroll withholdings.
4. Original withholding and benefit election forms, maintained in the employee file, are prepared by employee and reviewed and approved on a periodic basis by the Business Manager.

1500 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (P&E) PROCEDURES

This section is organized into six parts: P&E acquisitions, record keeping over P&E, depreciation of P&E, inventory of P&E, disposal of P&E, and Government-furnished and School-acquired property and equipment.

1501 Property & Equipment Acquisitions

Control Objective

To control the acquisition of P&E and completely and accurately record fixed asset acquisitions in order to safeguard fixed assets from loss.

Major Controls

A. P&E Acquisitions Tied to Budget

All acquisitions of property and capital equipment are either designated in the approved budget, or subsequently approved by the Board of Trustees.

B. P&E Acquisitions Based on Approved Requests

Official approval is obtained before a P & E purchase is made. This is performed by reviewing the *Purchase Requisition Form* prepared for the item.

C. Internal Accounting Controls

Fixed asset acquisitions are reconciled with capital expenditure authorizations.

Procedures

1. Capital budget requests are submitted annually for review and approval by the Board of Trustees.
2. Authorization requests for the acquisition of fixed assets are reviewed against the capital budget and approved by the Business Manager, Treasurer, or School Director.
3. Each item of property and equipment received is identified and tagged in a visible area on the asset.
4. A copy of the *Purchase Order* for capital expenditures is entered into the fixed assets subsidiary or comparable worksheet for proper identification of all fixed assets.
5. Information on each tagged asset is entered in the fixed assets subsidiary or comparable worksheet.

1502 Recordkeeping Over Property & Equipment

Control Objective

To completely and accurately record fixed asset acquisitions, transfers, and dispositions on a current basis.

Major Controls

A. Capitalization Policies

The School follows generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to special purpose business-type activity government entities. All fixed assets purchased are capitalized in the year of purchase, and recorded in the general ledger. The School follows the policy of capitalizing all fixed assets purchased greater than \$5,000 per unit.

B. Fixed Asset Classification

Fixed assets are accounted for by the following classifications: land, building, equipment, betterment, leasehold improvements, equipment, furniture, and computer hardware and software.

C. Complete Record of P&E Acquisition Costs

The fixed assets subsidiary ledger contains the full history of each capital asset acquired: original acquisition cost, and any costs incurred to prepare the asset for use.

Procedures

1. Asset acquisitions, transfers, and dispositions are entered in the fixed assets subsidiary ledger on a periodic basis.
2. The fixed assets subsidiary ledger is reconciled with the control account in the general ledger on a monthly basis. Any differences are analyzed and resolved by the Business Manager.

1503 Depreciation

Procedures

The School capitalizes all fixed assets when acquired, and records the historical cost of these items in the general ledger. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as they relate to special purpose business-type activity, government entities, under GASB 34, depreciation expense must be recorded in the general ledger. Charter Academy will use the straight-line method of depreciation over the assets useful life as determined as follow:

Computers	5 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Office Furniture	7 years
Leasehold Improvements	Useful life or life of lease, whichever is less
Building Improvements	20 years
Building	40 years

1504 Inventory of Property & Equipment

Control Objective

To ensure that all recorded assets exist and are in use.

Major Controls

Internal Accounting Controls

- (i) All property and equipment is tagged when received in accordance with policy.
- (ii) Physical inventories are performed annually.
- (iii) Differences between physical inventories and amounts recorded in the control account are analyzed and reconciled monthly.

Procedures

1. The Business Manager prepares a printout of recorded fixed assets by asset classification.
2. An inventory of fixed assets is taken annually.
3. The inventory of fixed assets is compared to the amounts recorded in the general ledger control account. Differences are investigated and resolved by the Business Manager monthly.

1505 Disposal of Property & Equipment

Control Objective

To ensure that assets no longer in use are disposed of in accordance with existing policies.

Major Controls

A. Disposal Policies

The School has adopted policies on the disposition of property and equipment.

B. Internal Accounting Controls

- (i) Use of fixed asset disposal authorization forms.
- (ii) Disposal or transfer of fixed assets only with proper authorization.
- (iv) Periodic count of fixed assets that is reconciled with fixed assets recorded in the control account in the general ledger.

Procedures

1. A determination is made by the school personnel as to the usefulness of a fixed asset.
2. An *Asset Disposal Form*, including a description of the asset, purpose for disposal and methodology of disposal is prepared with proper written authorization from the Business Manager.
3. The *Asset Disposal Form* is reviewed and signed by the School Director.
4. A copy of the *Asset Disposal Form* is routed to the Business Manager, who enters the dollar amount of the disposed fixed asset as a reduction in the fixed asset subsidiary ledger, and adjusts the control account in the general ledger. The treatment of any proceeds from the disposition, and the recognition of any gain or loss on sale of the disposed asset, is recorded in the general ledger.

1506 Property & Equipment Acquired Through Government Grants/Contracts

Control Objective

To assure that property and equipment are properly obtained, used, and managed during the performance of government grants or contracts.

Major Controls

A. Record keeping

The School maintains detailed records on all property and equipment.

B. Custody

All property and equipment, when not in use, is stored in a secure area.

C. Inventory

All property and equipment is inventoried.

Procedures

1. All property and equipment acquired through government grants or contracts are assigned tag numbers and properly identified with this number in the fixed asset subsidiary ledger.
2. On an annual basis, the Business Manager inventories all property and equipment and ensures that fixed assets are being used for the purpose intended.
3. If necessary, the School obtains approval from the appropriate government agency for the disposition property and equipment acquired through a government grant or contract, and the Business Manager authorizes the disposition as described in the previous section.

1600 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE PROCEDURES

This section is organized into three major parts: accounts payable, purchasing, and expense reimbursement.

1601 Accounts Payable

Control Objective

To ensure that invoices are accurately recorded on a timely basis for authorized purchases.

Major Control

A. Reconciliation of Accounts Payable Records

Reconciliation of source data, subsidiary ledger totals, and general ledger control accounts is performed periodically to ascertain the accuracy of accounts payable entries.

B. Internal Reviews

Internal reviews are conducted to determine if duplicate payments or overpayments exist.

Procedures

Voucher Preparation and Review of Voucher

1. Invoices are received by the Administrative Assistant or Office Manager, who forwards them to the School Director or designated personnel for approval.
2. Invoices are compared to the *Purchase Order* and the packing list.
3. The invoice is reviewed for:
 - (i) The nature, quality, and quantity of goods ordered and the related price
 - (ii) Accuracy of all arithmetic calculations and extensions
 - (iii) Allowability of expenditure
 - (iv) Proper general ledger account and department coding
4. Approved invoices are forwarded to the Business Office.
5. The invoice is input into the general ledger through the accounts payable subsidiary ledger after it is reviewed by the Business Manager.
6. Checks are run on a weekly basis, and vendors are paid based on terms of the invoices, as recorded within the system. See Cash Disbursement section for issuing of checks.

Purchase Discounts

1. The Business Manager establishes all vendors within the accounting system upon initial use of the vendor.
2. The Business Manager reviews the invoice for any purchase discount date and ensures that the vendor file is established and properly capturing any discount allowed.

Reconciliation of Accounts Payable Records

1. The total balance in the accounts payable subsidiary ledger is reconciled with the general ledger control account monthly.
2. Debit balances in the accounts payable subsidiary ledger are resolved appropriately (e.g., an offset against other amounts due the vendor, requesting payment from the vendor, etc.)

1602 Purchasing

Control Objective

To ensure that goods and services are acquired at fair and reasonable prices and the highest personal standards of conduct are maintained in all relationships with vendors, suppliers, and subcontractors.

Major Controls

A. Purchase Requirements

The School has developed cost-effective and efficient purchase requirements in order to achieve full and open competition, meet delivery schedules, control inventory and material, and expedite purchases.

B. Required Competition

The School utilizes the following procurement guidelines:

Contracts under \$5,000 - The school uses sound business practices when procuring goods and services for amounts less than \$5,000.

Contracts from \$5,000 To \$50,000 - The school seeks price quotes from at least three vendors and awards the contract to the responsible vendor offering the supply or service needed for the lowest price with appropriate quality and in necessary timeframe.

Contracts greater than \$50,000 - The school conducts a formal advertised competition using sealed bids or proposals. An award is offered to the qualified bidder who meets the School's specifications and offers the lowest price.

Construction contracts – The school follows all state and federal guidelines inclusive of state public bidding laws.

C. Selecting the Vendor

The school selects the most responsive and responsible vendor to provide required materials and services, and promotes competition in order to obtain fair and reasonable prices.

D. Internal Accounting Controls

- (i) Approval by the Board of Trustees of purchases equal to or exceeding \$5,000 prior to contract/purchase order finalization.

- (ii) Adoption of policy requires the reporting of unethical conduct to management and subsequent restitution of any gain resulting from such conduct.

Procedures

Purchase Requirements

1. After approval of the annual budget, the Business Manager reviews the school's needs to uncover patterns of orders, and opportunities for clustering orders, to achieve volume discounts.
2. In preparing purchase requisitions, the School Director or designee identifies minimum needs.

Processing Purchase Requisitions

1. *Purchase Requisitions* are forwarded to the Business Manager, who prepares a spreadsheet by vendor for the items requisitioned.
2. The *Purchase Requisitions* includes the following:
 - (i) A description of items ordered
 - (ii) A cost estimate
 - (iii) The required delivery information
 - (iv) A statement of the nature and purpose of the procurement
3. The Business Manager presents *Purchase Requisitions* to the School Director or Treasurer for review and approval.
4. Approved *Purchase Requisitions* are returned to the Business Manager.

Processing Purchase Orders

1. A *Purchase Order* is prepared by the Business Manager.
2. Before a *Purchase Order* is sent to a supplier, it is reviewed by the Business Manager for accuracy of the dates, account coding, quantities listed, and arithmetic extensions.
3. Two copies of the *Purchase Order* are prepared. One copy is forwarded to the vendor, and the other copy is filed alphabetically by vendor in the business office and entered in the *Purchase Order Log* by pre-assigned number to track outstanding commitments.

Obtaining Bids and Quotations

1. The Business Manager requests bids or quotations verbally on transactions not expected to exceed \$5,000, and in writing for transactions between \$5,000 and \$50,000. Purchases greater than \$50,000 will require formal bid requests and evaluation before *Purchase Order* is issued.
2. In evaluating bids received, the Business Manager performs and documents a cost or price analysis.

Negotiation and Award

1. Award may be made to other than the low bidder in circumstances where the higher bid demonstrates best value contracting procedures to the school. In such situations, the Business Manager shall prepare a justification statement for such awards, furnishing a brief explanation of the factors leading to such a decision.

1603 Expense Reimbursement

Control Objective

To ensure Charter Academy pays only for authorized business expenses.

Major Controls

A. Travel Policies

The School has adopted policies on travel reimbursement.

B. Employee Expense Reimbursement Documentation

Employees are required to obtain and furnish documentation for individual expenses and company credit card purchases.

C. Internal Accounting Controls

- (i) Justification for travel approved by School Director.
- (ii) Documentation for incurred employee expenses.
- (iii) Documentation and approval for company credit card purchase.

Procedures

Expense Advance or Reimbursement

1. Soon after traveling, but not exceeding 30 days, an employee who seeks reimbursement for authorized expenses completes a *Travel Report* detailing the expenses incurred and also attached supporting documentation.
2. All credit card purchases are supported by invoices in order to be reimbursed.
3. The employee's *Travel Report* and invoices are reviewed by the Business Manager and presented to the Treasurer for approval and signature of payment.

1700 OTHER LIABILITIES PROCEDURES

This section describes procedures for recognizing and recording accrued liabilities and deferred revenue.

1701 Accrued Liabilities

Control Objective

To accurately control and record accrued liabilities.

Major Controls

A. Maintaining an Accrual Register

To properly set up and monitor accrued liabilities and accrual accounts related to salaries and wages, vacation pay, and payroll taxes.

Procedures

1. An accrual subsidiary schedule is established and maintained by the Business Manager for each type of accrual.
2. The school records all accruals at fiscal year end, or when determined necessary by the Business Manger
3. A general journal entry is prepared at year-end to record all accruals and approved by the Business Manager and the independent auditor.

1800 MANAGEMENT REPORTING PROCEDURES

In this section, procedures are covered for supporting the annual budget, financial reporting, and tax compliance.

1801 Annual Budget

Control Objective

To effectively support the preparation of the annual budget and its periodic review.

Major Controls

A. Budget Process

The Board of Trustees works with the School Director and Business Manager to prepare the annual operating and capital budgets and cash flow projection, with input from the School Director and Business Manager. The budgets and projection are submitted to the Board of Trustees for approval.

B. Internal Accounting Controls

Accuracy and completeness of the budgets and projection

Procedures

1. In preparation of the annual operating and capital budgets and cash flow projection, the Business Manager prepares preliminary budgets and the projection for review by the School Director and Board of Trustees.

2. To support the budgets and projection estimates, the Business Manager prepares current year-to-date financial data with projections of year-end totals.
3. The School Director and the Board of Trustees review the budgets and projection submitted for completeness and reasonableness and makes any changes.
4. The Board of Trustees approves and adopts the final budgets and projections.
5. The adopted budget totals are entered in the general ledger by the Business Manager for the new fiscal year, in order to prepare budget to actual reports.

1802 Financial Reporting

Control Objective

To ensure the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of financial reporting to support decision-making.

Major Controls

A. Schedule

Monthly reports are prepared based on a pre-determined schedule.

B. Review and Approval

Financial reports are reviewed for accuracy and completeness.

C. Audit

The annual financial statements of the school are audited by a certified public accounting firm.

Procedures

1. The Business Manager prepares monthly budget vs. actual financial reports and cash flow projection for the Board of Trustees meetings and for submission to the State Office of Education.
2. The school submits to an audit of its financial statements by a qualified certified public accounting firm.
3. The school shall submit the audited financial statements to the Office of the State Auditor and the State Office of Education October 1 statutory deadline.

1803 Payroll Tax Compliance

Control Objective

To accurately prepare and file required tax documents on a timely basis.

Major Controls

A. Preparation

Obtain a payroll service provider or in-house payroll software to assist in the preparation of periodic payroll tax filings.

B. Approval of Tax Returns

Payroll tax documents are reviewed and approved by the Business Manager.

Procedures

1. The School maintains a schedule of required filing due dates for:
 - (i) *IRS Form W-2* - Wage and Tax Statement.
 - (ii) *IRS Form W-3* - Transmittal of Income and Tax Statements.
 - (iii) *IRS Form 941* - Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return for Federal Income Tax Withheld from Wages and FICA Taxes.
 - (iv) *IRS Form 1099 MISC* (also *1099-DIV*, *1099-INT*, *1099-OID*) - U.S. Annual Information Return for Recipients of Miscellaneous Income.
 - (v) Quarterly and annual state(s) unemployment tax return(s).
2. Before submission, all payroll tax documents and the supporting schedules are reviewed and approved by the Business Manager for accuracy and completeness.

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE FORMS

CHARTER ACADEMY PURCHASE REQUISITION FORM

To:	Business Manager	Tel:		Fax:	
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FROM: _____

CLASSROOM : _____

PLEASE ORDER THE FOLLOWING ITEMS FROM:

Vendor Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone : _____ Fax : _____

Catalog No.	Page	Quantity	Description	Price	Total
			Shipping & Handling:		
					\$ _____

Charged to Account _____ Approved _____

School Director or Designee

Account Budget: _____ Approved _____

Business Manager

PO No.: _____

Note: Request for purchase less than \$1,000 requires verbal quote. Items greater than \$1,000, but less than \$5,000 requires written quote from three vendors. Items greater than \$5,000 requires formal bid form three vendors.

CHARTER ACADEMY PETTY CASH VOUCHER

Requested By: _____

Date: _____

Amount: _____

Reason: _____

Business Manager Approval: _____

Date: _____

Account #: _____

Amount: _____

Note: All petty cash transactions must be supported by receipts and no individual will be reimbursed more than \$100. If reimbursement is more than \$100, please complete a travel report.

CHARTER ACADEMY CHECK VOUCHER

Date _____
Amount _____
Due Date _____

PERSON MAKING THIS REQUEST

- 1. Name _____
- 2. School _____
- 3. Phone # _____ Ext. _____
- 4. Funding Instructions _____
(example: Primary, Secondary, Extended Day, and Specific Grants)

PAYEE INFORMATION

- 1. Payee Name _____
- 2. Street _____ and/or P.O. Box # _____
- 3. City _____ 4. State _____ 5. Zip _____
- 6. Phone # () _____ - _____

OTHER INFORMATION

- 1. Purpose _____

- 2. Special Instructions _____
- 3. Business Office Should _____ Mail Check to Payee of
_____ Notify () when ready

.....
 FOR BUSINESS OFFICE USE ONLY
 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
 ENTERING DATE _____

DISTRIBUTION
 Acct. # _____ \$ _____
 Acct. # _____ \$ _____
 Acct. # _____ \$ _____

TOTAL \$ _____

VENDOR NO.: _____ CHECK NO.: _____ DATE: _____

NOTE: All Vendor supporting documentation must be attached to this form to process the check request.