

Massachusetts Charter School Recommended Fiscal Policies & Procedures Guide

November 2005



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Massachusetts Department of Education

This document was prepared by the Massachusetts Department of Education Dr. David P. Driscoll, Commissioner of Education

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David P. Driscoll Commissioner of Education

November 2005

Dear Charter School Community:

The inception of the charter school initiative in Massachusetts occurred with the passage of the Education Reform Act of 1993, a comprehensive commitment to improving student learning. One of the key provisions of the law was the establishment of Massachusetts charter schools.

The Massachusetts charter school initiative defines charters as independent public schools started by parents, teachers, businesses, or community leaders that are chartered by, and held accountable to, the Massachusetts Board of Education. Charter schools have the freedom to organize around a core mission, curriculum, theme or teaching method, control their own finances, hire and fire staff, and set policies and procedures specific to the needs of their school.

The Department respects the autonomy awarded to a charter school, not only on an educational level, but also fiscally and organizationally. However, the Department also recognizes the need to provide degrees of technical assistance for the prosperity of the charter school initiative. To that end, the Department developed the *Massachusetts Charter School Recommended Fiscal Policies and Procedures Guide* in March 2001. This fall, we have updated the *Guide* to incorporate relevant revisions and additions. The *Guide* is not meant to be prescriptive or regulatory in nature, but rather to serve as a road map for schools to reference when developing the internal controls of their organization.

Sincerely,

David P. Driscoll

Commissioner of Education

Table of Contents

100	INTR	ODUCTION	4		
	101	Scope and Organization	4		
	102	Purpose Of Guide			
	103	Amending The Guide	5		
PART I -	- REC	OMMENDED POLICIES	6		
200	INTE	RNAL CONTROL POLICIES	6		
	201	Compliance With Laws	6		
	203	Organizational Conflict Of Interest Or Self-Dealing (Related Parties)			
	204	Board Of Trustees Authorities			
	205	Signature Authorities	9		
	206	Government Access to Records			
	207	Security of Financial Data	9		
	208	Security of School Documents	10		
	209	Use of School Assets	10		
	210	Use Of School Credit Cards	10		
300	FINA	NCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES	11		
	301	Basis of Accounting	11		
	302	Accounting Policies			
	303	Basis of Presentation	12		
	304	Revenues	12		
	305	Expenditures	12		
	306	In-Kind Expenses	12		
	307	Incurred Costs	12		
	309	Accounts Receivable Aging Criteria	13		
	310	Grant/Contract Invoicing			
	311	Investments	13		
	312	Budgets	13		
	313	Insurance and Bonding	13		
	314	Massachusetts Teacher Retirement System	14		
	315	Record Retention and Disposal	15		
	316	Financial Reporting.	16		
	317	Audit			
	318	Audit/Finance Committee	17		
	319	Chart Of Accounts	17		
400	POLICIES RELATED TO ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS 18				
	401	Assets	18		
	402	Bank Accounts	18		
	403	Petty Cash Payments			
	404	Criteria for Capitalizing and Depreciating for Property and Equipment			
	405	Impairment of Assets			
	406	Betterments			
	407	Liabilities			
	408	Accounts Payable			
	409	Accounts Payable Payment Policy	19		

	410	Accrued Liabilities	19		
	411	Liability for Compensated Absences	20		
	412	Accrued Teachers' Salary	20		
	413	Debt			
	414	Net Assets	20		
500	COS	COST ACCOUNTING POLICIES			
	501	Consistency in Cost Accounting	21		
	502	Unallowable Costs	21		
	503	Separate Records of Unallowable Costs			
	504	Cost Accounting Period			
	505	Gain or Loss on Disposition of Assets			
600	PRO]	PROPERTY MANAGEMENT POLICIES			
	601	Property and Equipment			
	602	Identification of Property			
	603	Recording and Reporting of Property			
	604	Physical Inventories			
	605	Disposal of Property and Equipment			
700	PRO	PROCUREMENT POLICIES			
	701	Procurement – Goods and Services	24		
	702	Emergency Purchases			
	703	Procurement – Construction			
	704	Procurement – Educational Services			
800	PAYI	PAYROLL AND TRAVEL POLICIES			
	801	Payroll Policies	26		
	802	Employee Mileage Reimbursement	26		
900	CON	CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTORS POLICIES			
	901	Consultant Utilization	27		
	902	Independent Contractors			
PART	II – REC	COMMENDED PROCEDURES			
1100		ERAL ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES	28		
	1101	Overall Accounting System Design			
	1102	General Ledger Activity			
	1103	General Ledger Close-Out			
1200	CASI	H MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES	31		
	1201	Cash Receipts			
	1202	Cash Disbursements			
	1203	Petty Cash Funds			
	1204	Prepaid Items			
1300	GRA	GRANTS MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES			
	1301	Revenue Recognition and Invoicing	35		
	1302	Grants Receivable	35		
1400	PAYI	ROLL PROCEDURES	37		
	1401	Personnel Requirements	37		

	1402	Personnel Data	38			
	1403	Timekeeping				
	1404	Preparation of Payroll				
	1405	Payroll Payment	41			
	1406	Payroll Withholdings	42			
1500	PROP	PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (P&E) PROCEDURES				
	1501	Property & Equipment Acquisitions	43			
	1502	Recordkeeping Over Property & Equipment				
	1503	Depreciation				
	1504	Inventory of Property & Equipment				
	1505	Disposal of Property & Equipment				
	1506	Property & Equipment Acquired Through Government Grants/Contracts	47			
1600	ACCO	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE PROCEDURES				
	1601	Accounts Payable	48			
	1602	Purchasing	50			
	1603	Expense Reimbursement.	53			
1700	OTHE	OTHER LIABILITIES PROCEDURES				
	1701	Accrued Liabilities	54			
	1702	Deferred Revenue	55			
1800	MANA	MANAGEMENT REPORTING PROCEDURES				
	1801	Annual Budget	56			
	1802	Financial Reporting	57			
	1803	Payroll Tax Compliance	58			
APPE	NDIX A: 1	RECOMMENDED CHART OF ACCOUNTS	59			
APPE	NDIX B: S	SAMPLE FORMS	63			
		TER SCHOOL PURCHASE ORDER				
		TER SCHOOL PURCHASE REQUISITION FORM				
		TER SCHOOL PETTY CASH VOUCHER				
	CHAR	TER SCHOOL CHECK VOUCHER	65			
	CHAR	TER SCHOOL CASH RECEIPT FORM	63			
		TER SCHOOL ASSET DISPOSAL FORM				
		TER SCHOOL WEEKLY TIME SHEET				
		TER SCHOOL PERSONAL LEAVE REQUEST FORM				
	CHAR	TER SCHOOL VACATION REQUEST FORM	65			
	CHAR	TER SCHOOL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT LEAVE REQUEST	66			
	CHAR	TER SCHOOL TRAVEL REPORT	67			

100 INTRODUCTION

In 1993, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts enacted Massachusetts General Laws (MGL) Chapter 71, Education Reform Act, Section 89, which authorized the establishment of charter schools within the Commonwealth. Additionally, Chapter 46 of the Acts of 1997 required each charter school to keep an accurate account of all its activities and provide for an annual independent audit of its financial statements. The Board of Trustees, acting as public agents authorized by the Commonwealth, are responsible for management of the school, which includes developing and adopting fiscal policies and procedures.

In an effort to support these requirements, the Massachusetts Department of Education's (DOE) Charter School Office has developed this *Recommended Fiscal Policies and Procedures Guide (Guide)* to provide each Charter School within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with a resource of recommended fiscal policies and procedures. This *Guide*—though not prescriptive or regulatory—can be adopted in whole or in part by each charter school and modified where appropriate.

101 Scope and Organization

The *Guide* consists of three sections: Part I contains the recommended policies; Part II contains the recommended procedures; and the Appendices contain the Recommended Chart of Accounts and sample forms.

102 Purpose of Guide

- A. The *Guide* provides recommendations, that when modified to meet the individual school's needs, can become the official document for the accounting and administrative functions conducted by the Charter School. The *Guide* can and should be modified where the Charter School deems appropriate.
- B. The *Guide* can provide standards and directives for sound management and promote consistent, prudent financial and administrative practices. Also, it can provide guidance to the school in the application of various federal and Massachusetts laws and regulations and the Department of Education's requirements for the administration of grants and contracts awarded by the U.S. Government and other funding sources.
- C. The *Guide* should be used in conjunction with and referenced to the Charter School's existing personnel policy manual, job descriptions and other policy manuals maintained by the school.

103 Amending the Guide

This *Guide* contains the essential fiscal policies and procedures for a Charter School, as of the date of promulgation. From time to time, as additional matters require changes to this *Guide*, management of the Charter School should amend this *Guide*.

PART I – RECOMMENDED POLICIES

200 INTERNAL CONTROL POLICIES

The Charter School, 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.

The Charter School and all levels of management 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. Management 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 Office of the Inspector General as stated in M.G.L Chapter 12A, §14 'Complaints by public employees; investigation.'

Internal control policies provide the Charter School 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. The following policies will highlight some of the areas of internal control that the Charter School should consider:

201 Compliance with Laws

The Charter School will follow all the relevant laws and regulations that govern Charter Schools within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. 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 the Charter School:

A. Political Contributions

No funds or assets of the Charter School 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 the Charter School for political contributions in any form—whether in cash or other property, services, or the use of facilities—is strictly prohibited. The Charter School 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 the Commonwealth's statutes, 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. Payments may be made only to the contracting party and only for the actual services rendered or products delivered. No false or fictitious invoices may be paid.

203 Organizational Conflict of Interest or Self-Dealing (Related Parties)

The Charter School may not be operated for the benefit of an affiliated or unaffiliated organization or an individual in his or her own private capacity or individuals related to the Charter School or members of its management, unless the private benefit is considered merely incidental. The Charter School will follow M.G.L. Chapter 268A and M.G.L. Chapter 71, §89(v) conflict of interest laws and disclosures which restrict public officials and employees from taking advantage of their position to gain improper benefits for themselves, relatives, their associates, or their friends. The law also restricts board members from voting on matters affecting their financial interest and limits the circumstances under which they can receive anything of value because of their official position. A board member may not vote or enter into any discussion if one of the following groups will receive financial benefit:

- A. The Trustee, his/her immediate family, or his/her business partner;
- B. A business organization in which the Trustee is serving as an officer, director, trustee, partner or employee; or
- C. Any person or organization with which the Trustee is negotiating or has any arrangement concerning prospective employment (M.G.L. Chapter 268a, §6).

The private benefit preclusion will extend to:

- A. Sale or exchange, or leasing, of property between the school and an affiliated or unaffiliated organization or a private or related individual.
- B. Lending of money or other extension of credit between the school and an affiliated organization (excluding component units) or unaffiliated organization or a private or related individual.
- C. Furnishing of goods, services or facilities between the school and an affiliated organization (excluding component units) or unaffiliated organization or a private or related individual.
- D. Payment of compensation, unless authorized by the Board of Trustees or its governing body, by the school to an affiliated or unaffiliated organization or a private or related individual.
- E. Transfer to, use by, or for the benefit of a private or related individual of the income or assets of the school.

Thus, the Charter School will be guided by the principle of arms-length standards with all affiliated or unaffiliated organizations or with a private or related individual(s). Annually, the Board of Trustees will file a financial disclosure form as required by M.G.L. Chapter 71, section 89(v).

Related party transactions shall include transactions between a school and members of the board, management, contracted management organization, employees, related individuals and affiliated companies. Related individuals within the scope of this definition include spouses, parents, children, spouses of children, grandchildren, siblings, father-in-law, mother in law, sister-in-law and brother-in-law of a board member or school employee.

204 Board of Trustees Authorities

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the operation of the Charter School in accordance with the provisions of M.G.L. c.71, §89 and all other state and federal laws and regulations and conditions as the Board or Commissioner of Education may establish from time to time. The Board of Trustees is also responsible for operating the school in accordance with the representations made in its charter school application submitted to and approved by the Board of Education.

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 Department of Education's Charter School office 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 up or closing checking or savings accounts, and (x) selection of the Charter School's certified public accountants and (xi) other activities associated with the operations of the Charter School.

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, Charter Leader report, new business and other items. For additional guidance on the regulatory and statutory obligations of a Board of Trustees, please refer to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Education's publication, *The Charter School Administrative and Governance Guide: An Overview of the Laws and Regulations that Boards of Trustees and Charter Schools Need to Know*, which can be found at http://www.doe.mass.edu/charter/governance.

205 Signature Authorities

To properly segregate duties within the Charter School, the President, the Treasurer of the Board and the Charter Leader/Director are the only individuals with signatory authority and are responsible for authorizing all cash transactions. Individual checks of a non-recurring nature greater than \$5,000 will require dual signatures prior to check issuance.

206 Government Access to Records

The Business Manager will provide access to the Charter School's records if requested to the Comptroller General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or his designee and provide supporting records, as requested by government auditors, to facilitate the completion of such audits or reviews in a timely manner.

207 Security of Financial Data

- A. The school's accounting software should 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 must be backed up daily 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.

208 Security of School Documents

Originals of the following corporate documents are maintained and their presence is 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

209 Use of School Assets

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

210 Use Of School Credit Cards

Charter School credit cards should only be issued with the formal approval of the Board of Trustees and with proper justification. The cost/benefit to the Charter School 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 the Charter School.

Monthly credit card statements are reconciled to invoices and travel reports and are approved by the Charter School Leader, unless not deemed independent; then the approval would be performed by the Business Manager.

300 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Charter schools are granted a charter by the Board of Education of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under MGL Chapter 71, §89. Charter schools are considered *special purpose government entities* that engage in *business type activities*, and all of the financial activity of the school is recorded in an enterprise fund within the proprietary fund group. As such, the 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 a charter school inclusive of establishing the governance structure and the financial management policies as set forth in the charter school application.

301 Basis of Accounting

The Charter School will maintain its accounting records and related financial reports on the accrual basis of accounting.

302 Accounting Policies

The accounting policies and financial reporting adopted are consistent with the special purpose governmental entity requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), including Statement of Governmental Accounting Standards No. 34 – *Basic Financial Statements* – *and Management's Discussion and Analysis* – *for State and Local Governments*. GASB is the recognized standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, the school has elected to apply the provisions of all relevant pronouncements of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

303 Basis of Presentation

The accounts of the Charter School are organized as a special purpose governmental entity that engages in *Business-type Activity*, which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations are accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts, which comprise its assets, liabilities, net assets, revenues and expenditures. The Charter School uses the following fund:

Enterprise Fund - This fund of the Charter School is used to account for all financial resources associated with the operation of the school.

Note on Component Units: All non-profit agencies associated with the Charter School should be evaluated during the planning stage of the audit to determine if they should be included as a component unit of the school. If they are considered a component unit, then all of their financial information should be reported in conjunction with the Charter School's financial statements and accounted for in accordance with *GASB No.'s 14 and 39.* If they do not meet the criteria of a component unit, then all the transactions incurred between the non-profit and the School should be evaluated as related party transactions and disclosed in accordance with GAAP and the *Guide*. DOE requires that all related party transactions, whether material or immaterial, be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

304 Revenues

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

305 Expenditures

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

306 In-Kind Expenses

The school recognizes services that are donated, if these services would have been purchased by the school if not donated (e.g., transportation). These expenses are recorded when incurred.

307 Incurred Costs

For the purpose of invoicing funding sources for allowable costs under cost reimbursement grants or contracts, the term "costs incurred" is defined as follows: costs related to items or services incurred directly for the grant or contract and received at the time of the request for reimbursement and not specifically disallowed by the funding source.

308 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.

309 Accounts Receivable Aging Criteria

Accounts receivable outstanding are aged on a thirty, sixty, ninety, and over-ninety day basis.

310 Grant/Contract Invoicing

In accordance with state finance regulation 815 CMR 2:00, section 2.05 (4)(b), *Grant Effective Start Date*, grant recipients may expend state, federal, and other grant funds only as of the date their grant (the Standard Contract Form) was executed by the <u>authorized signatory of the Department of Education</u>. In the case of the Department of Education, this means the date that the grant is entered as **approved** into the Department of Education's grants management system.

- A. All invoices are submitted to the funding sources by dates specified in the grant or contract agreement.
- B. The invoicing format is that specified by the funding source.

311 Investments

The Charter School shall follow, to the extent possible, M.G.L. Chapter 44 *Municipal Finance* in regards to purchasing investments.

312 Budgets

- A. The Charter School prepares an annual operating budget of revenues and expenses, a cash flow projection, and a capital budget. These budgets and projections are reviewed and approved by the Board of Trustees at the annual 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.

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

314 Massachusetts Teacher Retirement System

The Massachusetts Teacher Retirement System (MTRS) is a contributory retirement system designed to provide benefits to Massachusetts teachers and administrators per MGL Chapter 32. Staff members employed by the school who are eligible for membership are required to join the system. See http://www.mass.gov/mtrb/ for full details about eligibility, required payroll deductions and reporting deadlines.

315 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 for seven years after the original entry date.
- B. The following records supporting federal contracts, as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget, are retained for the indicated minimum periods:
 - 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 chronological order, organized by fiscal year.
- 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.

316 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. Billing invoices to funding sources
- 4. Updating of the cash flow projection
- 5. Accounts receivable aging report
- 6. Accounts payable listing

C. Quarterly:

- 1. IRS Form 941 and payroll tax returns and comparable state taxing authority returns
- 2. Other reports upon request

317 Audit

The Board of Trustees contracts annually with a qualified independent certified public accounting firm to conduct an audit of the Charter School'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, related Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Charter School regulations, and the *Massachusetts Charter School Audit Guide* (which can be found at http://financel.doe.mass.edu/charter), in order to properly conduct the audit engagement.

318 Audit/Finance Committee

The Board of Trustees appoints an audit/finance subcommittee. This subcommittee will nominate the independent auditor and review the scope and results of the audit. The audit/finance subcommittee also receives notice of any consequential irregularities and management letter comments that the auditor noted during the engagement. Additionally, the subcommittee will develop a corrective action plan to address all relevant weaknesses noted by the auditor. The audit/finance subcommittee will also review all financial information of the Charter School and provide recommendations to the Board of Trustees.

319 Chart Of Accounts

The chart of accounts of the Charter School are noted in *Appendix* A. The chart of accounts will assist schools in managing their operations, preparing financial statements and also facilitating their preparation of the *End of Year Financial Report* as required by the *Massachusetts Charter School Audit Guide*.

400 POLICIES RELATED TO ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS

401 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.

402 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:

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

403 Petty Cash Payments

- A. Petty cash payments are made from a fund not to exceed \$150, 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 \$75.
- B. The petty cash account is balanced on a monthly basis by the petty cash custodian. The replenishment check is made out to "(Custodian's name) *Petty Cash Custodian*" on an as needed basis.

404 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.

405 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.

406 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.

407 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.

408 Accounts Payable

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

409 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.

410 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.

411 Liability for Compensated Absences

- A. Compensated absences arise from employees' absences from employment due to vacation leave or other school-designated circumstances. When the Charter School expects to pay an employee for such compensated absences, a liability for the estimated probable future payments is accrued if all of the following conditions are met:
 - 1. The employee's right to receive compensation for the future absences is attributable to services already performed by the employee.
 - 2. The employee's right to receive the compensation for the future absences is vested or accumulates.
 - 3. It is probable that the compensation will be paid.
 - 4. The amount of compensation is reasonably estimable.
- B. Compensated absences not required to be paid upon employee termination are only recorded when paid.

412 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.

413 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 and may not exceed the duration of the charter without the consent of the Board of Education.
- 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.

414 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

500 COST ACCOUNTING POLICIES

501 Consistency in Cost Accounting

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

502 Unallowable Costs

Costs expressly unallowable or mutually agreed to be unallowable, are identified in separate general ledger accounts and excluded from billings to a grant or contract with the respective funding source. Available guidance includes, but is not limited to, OMB Circular A-87 - Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribunal Governments, OMB Circular A-102 - Grant and Cooperative Agreements with State and Local Governments, OMB Circular A-133 - Audits of State and Local Governments and Nonprofit Organizations.

503 Separate Records of Unallowable Costs

The Charter School maintains separate records of all expressly and mutually agreed upon unallowable costs.

504 Cost Accounting Period

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

505 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 the *Statement of Revenue*, *Expenditures, and Changes in Net Assets*.

600 PROPERTY MANAGEMENT POLICIES

601 Property and Equipment

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

602 Identification of Property

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

603 Recording and Reporting of Property

A. The Charter School 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 the Charter School or a governmental entity
- 4. Vendor name, acquisition date, and cost
- 5. Location and condition of the equipment
- 6. Ultimate disposition data, including date of disposal and sales price or method of disposal

604 Physical Inventories

- A. The Charter School 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.

605 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. The Charter School 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.

700 PROCUREMENT POLICIES

701 Procurement – Goods and Services

The Charter School procures only those items and services that are required to perform the mission and/or fill a bona fide need. Each school is required to designate a procurement officer who must participate in the public purchasing official certification program conducted by the Office of the Inspector General. Procurements are made using best value contracting which includes assessing the best value considering quality, performance and price. MGL, Chapter 30B is not required to be followed by Commonwealth Charter Schools, based on DOE *Technical Advisory 98-1: Procurement Guidelines for Commonwealth Charter Schools.* However, the school will use a competitive procurement process, which requires sound business practices for purchases less than \$1,000. The school will also select the best value by obtaining three written quotes for items greater than \$1,000 and less than \$5,000. Finally, a formal bid process will be used for items greater than \$5,000, 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 the Charter School supplier relationships.
- B. The Charter School will execute a *Purchase Order* for all purchases and it shall be approved by the Business Manager for purchases less than \$5,000 and by the Charter Leader and the Business Manager 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 Charter Leader. The agreement will identify all the terms and conditions of the lease. Any real estate agreement to rent or sell will require a beneficial interest disclosure as required in MGL Chapter 7, §40J.

702 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 another Charter School designee.

703 Procurement – Construction

The School is required to comply with certain laws while constructing a new facility or performing construction on its current facility. These laws include numerous federal and state laws inclusive of the Commonwealth's public bidding and prevailing wage laws. When undertaking construction or renovation projects, the school should seek advice from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Office of the Attorney General and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety regarding the applicability of these laws and also the advice of legal counsel regarding the specific construction project.

<u>Public Bidding Laws</u> - This law applies to the "construction, reconstruction, installation, demolition, maintenance or repair of any building by a public agency estimated to cost more than \$25,000" (M.G.L. c. 149, § 44A(2)). Charter Schools are considered public agencies under the statutes of the Commonwealth.

<u>Prevailing Wage Statute</u> - This law requires payment of a minimum hourly wage rate for certain classifications of labor performed on state and local construction projects. (M.G.L. c. 149, §§ 26-27D). The Division of Occupational Safety issues prevailing wage schedules for construction projects covered by the prevailing wage statute and determines whether the prevailing wage statute applies to certain construction projects.

704 Procurement – Educational Services

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Board of Education must approve the terms of the contracts with individuals or organizations that provide "substantially all educational services" (M.G.L. 71, §89(j)(5). These contracts are not valid or in effect prior to receiving final approval from the Board of Education.

800 PAYROLL AND TRAVEL POLICIES

801 Payroll Policies

- A. Employees are paid on a 12-month, bi-weekly schedule from September 1 to the following August 31. (Also see *Section 412: Accrued Teachers' Salary*.)
- 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—including MTRS deductions—and benefits are properly calculated and any deposits made in a timely manner.
- F. Payroll liabilities and expenses are recorded in the general ledger by the Business Manager after review and approval of the payroll register.
- G. All payroll tax reports are prepared in a timely manner and reviewed by a designated individual for accuracy prior to filing.

802 Employee Mileage Reimbursement

- A. All employees are reimbursed at the standard mileage rate per mile, as determined by the Internal Revenue Service 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 one month 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.

900 CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACTORS POLICIES

901 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 the Charter School's rights to educational curricula and intellectual property developed. If the contract provides substantially all educational services, then the contract will be approved by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Board of Education prior to signature by the Charter School. (Also see *Section 704: Procurement Educational Services*.)

902 Independent Contractors

The use of consultants is closely monitored so as not to vary from the rules of the Internal Revenue Code and M.G.L Chapter 193. 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 employer's usual course of business.
- 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. Not be assigned a permanent workstation.
- F. 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 the Charter School.

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. An example of the chart of accounts structure is included in *Appendix A*.

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.

D. Segregation of Unallowable Costs

Accounts are established to capture and segregate unallowable costs.

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.

- 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. Provision is made for using recurring General Journal entries for certain transactions, such as recording the monthly portion of prepaid insurance.
- 4. 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.
- 5. 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.
- 6. 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.

- 1. At the end of each month, a trial balance of all general ledger accounts is prepared by the Business Manager.
- 2. Reconciliation between the general ledger control accounts and the subsidiary ledgers are completed by the Staff Accountant or 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

The Charter School 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

The Charter School 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.

- 1. Mail is opened by the Receptionist who sorts the checks and forwards them to the Staff Accountant, if applicable, or Business Manager
- 2. All checks are restrictively endorsed immediately by the Staff Accountant, if applicable, or Receptionist.
- 3. The Staff Accountant, if applicable, or Business Manager prepares journal entries and deposit slips.
- 4. A copy of each check to be deposited is made and attached to a copy of the deposit slip and filed to provide support for all deposits.
- 5. The Business Manager reviews and signs off on journal entries.
- 6. The Staff Accountant, if applicable, or Business Manager inputs journal entries.

- 7. Either the Staff Accountant, if applicable, or the Business Manager makes deposits on a daily or no later than on a weekly basis. If deposits are made other than daily, the deposit should be maintained in a secure area with limited access.
- 8. Reconciliation of cash receipts to deposit slips and bank statements are performed by the Business Manager or Treasurer 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 either the Business Manager or the Staff Accountant, if applicable.
- (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.

- 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 Charter Leader or the Treasurer for approval.
- 2. All invoices submitted for signature will include approvals for payment, expense account(s) charged, grant account(s) charged, if applicable, check number and date of payment.
- 3. The Charter Leader or the Treasurer signs checks, after examining 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 or the Staff Accountant, if applicable, and reviewed by the Charter Leader.

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.

- 1. The Charter School will maintain an petty cash fund with a balance of \$150, 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 \$75.
- 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.

- 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.

1300 GRANTS MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

In this section, the procedures are described that cover revenue recognition and invoicing, billing, accounts and contributions receivable.

1301 Revenue Recognition and Invoicing

Control Objective

To ensure that grant and contract billings are adequately supported, recorded on a timely basis, and reflect the terms and conditions of the grant or contract.

Major Controls

A. Invoicing Policy

Invoices are prepared based on contract agreement dates.

B. Invoice Format

Invoice formats vary depending on the funding source.

C. Segregation of Unallowable Costs

Accounts are maintained for explicitly unallowable costs.

D. Internal Accounting Controls

- (i) Verification of services performed before invoice processing.
- (ii) Reconciliation of expenditures incurred or units billed to invoices prepared.
- (iii) Control of revenue with use of General Ledger control accounts.
- (iv) Separation of duties between the preparation of the invoice and its review and approval to the extent possible for an organization the size of the school.

Procedures

- 1. On a monthly basis, program costs, or an electronic spreadsheet noting total units served, is reviewed by the Business Manager and recorded on an invoice format prescribed by the funding source. Unallowable or unbillable costs are excluded from claimed costs.
- 2. The invoice is entered in the Grants Receivable ledger, which, depending on the accounting software, should automatically prepare an entry to record the corresponding revenue
- 3. Arithmetic extensions are verified and invoices are reviewed for accuracy and completeness by the Business Manager and signed by the Charter Leader.
- 4. Invoices are mailed to the funding source by the Business Manager.
- 5. Copies of invoices and supporting documents are filed by funding source.

1302 Grants Receivable

Control Objective

To ensure the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of accounts receivable balances and collection.

Major Controls

A. Separation of Duties

To the extent possible, the responsibility for posting invoices is kept separate from those with responsibilities for cash functions.

B. Use of Control Accounts

A General Ledger control account is reconciled to individual receivable balances within the Grants Receivable subsidiary ledger.

- 1. Payments and other adjustments are posted to the Grants Receivable subsidiary ledger.
- 2. The Grants Receivable subsidiary ledger is reconciled monthly to the General Ledger control account on a monthly basis.
- 3. Any Grants Receivable balance greater than 90 days old is followed up and investigated.
- 4. A final report is submitted to the respective funding source after the end of the project period.

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 Charter Leader and compared with the approved annual personnel budget.
- 2. A *Personnel Action 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 Massachusetts Form M-4.
- 5. A CORI (Criminal Offender Record Information) background check is conducted on new employees and their CORI reports are placed in their employment files.

Vacation and Sick Pay

- 1. Employees accrue vacation time based on personnel policy of the Charter School.
- 2. Employee is required to provide at least two weeks advanced notice to supervisors for a vacation request.
- 3. Regular part-time employees will earn vacation time on a pro-rata bases based on personnel policy of the Charter School.
- 4. Employees' earned vacation balances are adjusted monthly to reflect vacation time earned and taken and reviewed by the Charter School Leader.

- 5. Sick leave taken is monitored against each employee's available sick time on an electronic spreadsheet and reviewed by the Charter School Leader.
- 6. Before vacation time is paid, a *Vacation Authorization Request* is to be prepared by the employee, which is reviewed and approved by the Business Manager.
- 7. The Staff Accountant or Business Manager monitors vacation and sick time by maintaining a log for each individual.
- 8. A General Journal entry is prepared at year-end to record the accrued vacation liability.
- 9. Unused vacation time is based on personnel policy of the Charter School.

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 or entered into in-house payroll software for updating of payroll data, including the effects on the fringe benefits including health, dental, pension, COBRA, etc.
- 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.

- 1. Changes to personnel data are initiated with a *Personnel Action Form* when making changes in new hires, terminations, pay rate changes, or payroll deductions.
- 2. The Business Manager or the Charter Leader authorizes any change to payroll data.
- 3. Authorized changes are communicated to the payroll service provider or entered into inhouse payroll software.
- 4. A copy of the *Personnel Action 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 bi-weekly 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 forwarded to the Administrative Assistant or Receptionist on a bi-weekly basis, which ensures all the timesheets are submitted in a timely manner. The Administrative Assistant or Receptionist forwards the timesheets to the Charter Leader 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 the School.

- 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 bi-weekly 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 or produced by in-house payroll software (e.g., calculations, payrolls and payroll summaries) 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 Charter Leader or Treasurer.

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

- (i) Pre-numbered checks are used and all check numbers are accounted for.
- (ii) A complete audit trail on all payroll checks and direct deposit with authorizing signatures at each juncture is maintained.

- 1. Checks and payroll register are forwarded to Charter Leader or Treasurer for signature.
- 2. Payroll payments by check, direct deposit or cash are distributed by the School for forwarding to employees and payroll register is 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 Charter Leader.

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.

- 1. The payroll service provider or in-house payroll software calculates payroll withholdings—including MTRS deductions—for each employee. These are summarized by pay period and recorded in General Ledger.
- 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—including MTRS—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.
- 5. The Business Manager prepares and files required MTRS reports and Internal Revenue Service and Commonwealth of Massachusetts payroll tax forms.

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.

- 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 Charter Leader.
- 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.

- 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. The Charter School will use the straight-line method of depreciation over the assets useful life as determined as follow:

Computers3 yearsOffice Equipment5 yearsVehicles5 yearsOffice Furniture7 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.
- (ii) Physical inventories are performed bi-annually.
- (iii) Differences between physical inventories and amounts recorded in the control account are analyzed and reconciled monthly.

- 1. The Business Manager prepares a printout of recorded fixed assets by asset classification.
- 2. An inventory of fixed assets is taken annually.
- 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.

- 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 Charter Leader.
- 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.

- 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, who forwards them to the Charter Leader or designated personnel for approval.
- 2. Approved invoices are forwarded to the Business Office.
- 3. Invoices are compared to the *Purchase Order* and the packing list.
- 4. 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
- 5. The invoice is input into the general ledger through the accounts payable subsidiary ledger after it is reviewed by either the Staff Accountant or 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 \$1,000 - The school uses sound business practices when procuring goods and services for amounts less that \$1,000.

Contracts from \$1,000 To \$5,000 - 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.

Contracts greater \$5,000 - 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 the Commonwealth's 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 \$25,000 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 Charter Leader or designee identifies minimum needs.

Processing Purchase Requisitions

- 1. *Purchase Requisitions* are forwarded to the Administrative Assistant or Receptionist. The Administrative Assistant or Receptionist 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. *Purchase Requisitions* are approved by the Business Manager, after review of the remaining budget.
- 4. The Administrative Assistant presents *Purchase Requisitions* to the Charter Leader for review and approval.
- 5. Approved *Purchase Requisitions* are forwarded to the Staff Accountant or Business Manager.

Processing Purchase Orders

- 1. A *Purchase Order* is prepared by the Business Manager or approves the information that was input by the Staff Accountant.
- 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. *Purchase Orders* are approved by the Business Manager or the Charter Leader.
- 4. 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 \$1,000, and in writing for transactions between \$1,000 and \$5,000. Items greater than \$5,000 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. Consistent with the school's goal of expanding opportunities for minority business enterprises, companies which are minority or women owned, to the extent they are available locally and qualified, are given an opportunity to bid on a procurement in the school's selection process.
- 2. Award may be made to other than the low bidder in circumstances where the higher bid demonstrates best value contracting procedures to the school (can use MGL c.30B as a guide). 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 the Charter School 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 Business Manager or Charter Leader.
- (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 and approved by the Business Manager.

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.

B. Reconciliation of the Subsidiary Schedules with the General Ledger Control Account

On a periodic basis, a reconciliation is performed between the subsidiary schedule and the general ledger control account.

- 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.

1702 Deferred Revenue

Control Objective

To accurately control and record deferred revenue.

Major Controls

A. Maintaining a subsidiary schedule of revenue deferred

To properly set up and monitor deferred revenue and properly record revenue in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

B. Reconciliation of the Subsidiary Schedule with the General Ledger Control Account

On a periodic basis, a reconciliation is performed between the subsidiary schedule and the general ledger control account.

- 1. A deferred revenue subsidiary schedule is established and maintained by the Business Manager for each type source of revenue for which the school receives advanced funding.
- 2. The Business Manager determines the extent of revenue recognized and consequently the revenue deferred for all revenue sources for which the school receives advanced funding.
- 3. A general journal entry is prepared at year-end to record all deferred revenue and approved by the Business Manager.

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 Finance Committee works with the Charter Leader and Business Manager to prepare the annual operating and capital budgets and cash flow projection, with input from the Charter Leader. 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

- 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 Charter Leader in consultation with the Finance Committee.
- 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 Charter Leader and the Finance Committee review the budgets and projection submitted for completeness and reasonableness.
- 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 managerial 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.

- 1. The Business Manager prepares monthly budget vs. actual financial reports and cash flow projection for the Board of Trustees meetings.
- 2. The school submits to an audit of its financial statements by a qualified certified public accounting firm, in accordance with *Governmental Auditing Standards and the Massachusetts Charter School Audit Guide*.
- 3. The school shall submit the audited financial statements to the Office of the State Auditor and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Education Charter School Office by the January 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.

- 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).
 - (Note: Charter schools are not required to pay Federal unemployment (FUTA), but are required to pay State Unemployment either by the contributory method or reimbursement method).
 - (vi) MTRS retirement deduction reporting
- 2. Before submission, all payroll tax documents and the supporting schedules are reviewed and approved by the Business Manager for accuracy and completeness.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts – Department of Education Charter School Recommended Fiscal Policies and Procedures – November 2005
APPENDIX A: RECOMMENDED CHART OF ACCOUNTS

1st digit	Account	Туре
	1	Assets
	2	Liabilities
	3	Net assets
	4	Revenue
	5	Expenses
On al P Onal aliasis	A	
2nd & 3rd digit	01-19	identifier (Expense accounts only) Salaries
	20-29	Benefits and taxes
	30-35	Professional/Contracted services
	40-41	
		Professional Development
	43-49	Dues, licenses & fees
50-55 Maintenance & utilities		Supplies and materials
	60-61	Rental/lease
	70 75-76	Depreciation Interest
	77-79	Travel/transportation
	80-85	Other activities
	88	Insurance
	89	Fundraising
	95	Testing
	96	Stipends Other activities
	99	Other activities
4th digit	Function	(Revenue and Expense accounts only)
	1	Administration
	2	Instructional services
	3	Other student services
	4	Operation and maintenance of plant
	5	Fixed charges
	6	Community service
	7	Non operating expenses
Classes need to	be set up f	or each expense account as follows:
		General education
		Special education
		Undistributed
		State grants & funding
		Federal grants & funding
		Private grants & contributions

Assets, L	iabilities and Net Assets			
1000	Cash - operating			
1010	Cash - payroll			
1100	Accounts receivable			
1110	Grants receivable - State			
1120	Grants receivable - Federal			
1130	Grants receivable - Private			
1140	Contributions receivable			
1200	Due from related parties			
1300	Prepaid expenses			
1400	Short term investments			
1500	Land			
1510	Building			
1520	Building improvements			
1530	Leasehold improvements			
1540	Furniture			
1550	Equipment			
	Computers			
1600	Accumulated depreciation			
2000	Accounts payable			
2100	Accrued expenses			
2110	Accrued payroll			
2200	Deferred revenue			
2300	Due to related parties			
2400	Mortgage payable - short term			
2410	Notes payable - short term			
2500	Interest rate swap agreement			
2600	Mortgage payable - long term			
	Notes payable - long term			
3000	Unrestricted net assets			
3100	Investment in net assets			
	Temporary restricted net assets			
3300	Permanantly restricted net assets			

	and Expenses
	Tuition
	Grants - State
4150	Grants - Federal
	Grants - Private
4200	Nutrition funding - state
4230	Nutrition funding - federal
4260	Nutrition funding - private
4300	Program fees
4400	Contributions - in kind transportation
4430	Contributions - in kind other
4450	Contributions, other
4500	Transportation Aid
4550	Medicaid reimbursement
4570	Circuit breaker reimbursement
4600	Rental income
4700	Investment income
4900	Other income
5011	Salaries - Administrative (Professional)
	Salaries - Administrative (Support/Clerical)
	Salaries - Teachers
	Salaries - Other (Professional)
	Salaries - Paraprofessionals
	Salaries - Support/Clerical
	Salaries - Other Student Services
	Salaries - Operation & Maintenance of Plant
	Employee Retirement
	Fringe Benefits
	Taxes
	Business, Finance, HR, and Legal Services
	Contracted Services, Instructional
	Professional Development
	Professional Development, Instructional
	Health Services
	Dues, Licenses, and Subscriptions
	Dues, Licenses, and Subscriptions
	Office Supplies and Materials
	Instructional Supplies & Materials
	Information Management and Technology
	Instructional Technology in Classrooms
	Maintenance of Equipment
	Maintenance of Buildings & Grounds
	Utilities
5604	Rental/Lease of Buildings & Grounds
	Rental/Lease of Equipment
	Depreciation for Information Technology
	Depreciation for Instructional Technology
5703	Depreciation of Transportation Vehicles
5704	Depreciation of Equipment, Building & Grounds
5757	Short-Term Interest
5767	Long-Term Interest
5773	Student Transportation (to and from school)
5791	Travel expenses for staff/Boar
5806	Dissemination Activities
5816	Civic Activities
	Food Services
	Athletic Services
	Recruitment/Advertising
	Insurance (non-employee)
	Fundraising
	Fundraising
	Testing & Assessment
	Staff Stipends in addition to base salary
	Other:
	Other:
	Other:
	Other:
	Other:
1 3997	Other:

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE FORMS

Ship To

Charter School

CHARTER SCHOOL PURCHASE ORDER

Vendor

Name

DATE	P.O. NO.

Address		Address			
Attn:		Attn:			
					FOB
DESCRIPTION	QTY	RATE	ITE	M #	AMOUNT
DESCRIPTION	Q11	KATE	1112	Ψ π	AMOUNT
				T	
				Total	\$0.00

The above purchase order number must appear on all correspondence, packing sheets and bills of lading. Send invoices Attn: Business Manager

CHARTER SCHOOL PURCHASE REQUISITION FORM

To:	Business Ma	ınager	Tel:		Fax:	
FROM:				CLASS	ROOM :	
		PLEASE	ORDER TH	E FOLLOWING ITEMS	S FROM:	
Vene Add	dor Name: ress:			For		
Pho	ne :			Fax :		
C	atalog No.	Page	Quantity	Description	Price	Total
				Shipping & Handling:		
						\$
Chai	ged to Accou	nt		Approved Charter Le		
Acco	ount Budget: _			Approved Charter Le Approved Business M	ader or Designee	_
PO 1	No.:			Business M	Manager	
		r purchase	less than \$1,0	000 requires verbal quote. I	tems greater tha	n \$1,000, but

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 SCHOOL PETTY CASH VOUCHER

report.

Reque	sted By:		
Date:			
Amou	nt:		
Reaso	n:		
Busin	ess Manager Approval:		
Date:			
Accou	nt #:		<u> </u>
Amou	nt:		_
Note:	All petty cash transactions reimbursed more than \$75.	 	

CHARTER SCHOOL CHECK VOUCHER

Date						
Amount						
Due Date						
	_					
PERSON M			REQUEST			
		Name				
	2.	School				
	3.	Phone #		Ext		
	4.	Funding In	structions			and Specific Grants)
PAYEE INI	_			: Primary, Secondar		
		Street				Box #
	3.	City			4. State	5. Zip
	6	Phone #				
OTHER IN						
	2.	Special Ins	tructions			
	3.			Mail Check to		
				Notify (en ready
	••••		ACCOUNTS PAY	OFFICE USE ONLY ABLE E		
			DISTRIBUTION	<u>-</u>	\$	
				·		
				·		
			TOTAL \$			
VENDOR	NO.	:		:	DATE:	

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

CHARTER SCHOOL CASH RECEIPT FORM

CASH RECEIPT		Date	
Received From			
Address			
		Dollars \$	
For			
HOW PAID			
CASH			
CHECK			
MONEY ORDER	By		

CHARTER SCHOOL ASSET DISPOSAL FORM

	Tag#	Asset Description	Book Value	Condition	Fair Market Value	Disposal or Sale
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
	•		•			•

Business Manager:	
Date of Request:	
Charter School Leader Approval:	
Date of Approval:	
Business Office Use Only	
Account Number:	
Amount:	

NOTE: If the fixed assets above were originally purchased by grant funding, ensure that grant disposal policies are followed.

Name ______Week Ending _____

CHARTER SCHOOL WEEKLY TIME SHEET

DAY	Reg.	Hol.	Sick	Pers.	Vac.	Adm.	St Dev	Other	Tota
Saturday									
Sunday									
Monday									
Tuesday									
Wednesday									
Thursday									
Friday									
Total Hours									
No overtime hou he Charter Lead ours.	er Ove	rtime hou	irs are to l	oe filled in	n under co	olumn oth			
Employee Signa	iture								
Supervisor Sign	ature _								

CHARTER SCHOOL PERSONAL LEAVE REQUEST FORM

	Name of Employ	ee	Date Request Made				
I request app	proval of the fo	ollowing day(s)	as personal leave	e:			
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday		
	mo/day	mo/day	mo/day	mo/day	mo/day		
Classes will	be covered by	:					
Substitute N	ame:			Phon	ie:		
Lesson Plans	or Substitute: s are located dures, such as a		ch orders, schedu		procedures are	located:	
Comments:	(such as indiv	idual modificat	ions, parent volu	nteers)			
	ignature of Emplo	oyee	_				
			ce to the Administra	tive Office for ap	pproval by Charter	Leader.	
	Charter Leader		_		Date Approve	d	

CHARTER SCHOOL VACATION REQUEST FORM

			<u> </u>			
	Name of Employe	ee	Date Request Made			
I request app	proval of the fo	llowing day(s)	as vacation leav	e:		
Vacation Da	ays used to Date	e:		_		
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	
	mo/day	mo/day	mo/day	mo/day	mo/day	
Classes will	be covered by:					
Substitute N	lame:			Phon	ie:	
Directions f	or Substitute:					
Lesson Plan	s are located _					
					procedures are lo	cated:
Comments:	(such as indivi	dual modificat	ions, parent volu	nteers)		
S	ignature of Emplo	yee				
	nit this form or			usiness Manaş	ger for approval.	Please
Charter Leade	r	Date	Busine	ss Manager	Date	_

CHARTER SCHOOL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT LEAVE REQUEST

_	Name of Employ	ee		Date Request Made				
I request app	proval of the fo	ollowing day(s)	as professional c	levelopment le	eave:			
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday			
	mo/day	mo/day	mo/day	mo/day	mo/day			
List nature of	of professional	development (v	workshop, observ	ation, and me	eetings):			
Classes will	be covered by							
Substitute N	lame:			Phon	e:			
Lesson Plan	s and daily Pro	cedures are loc	ated:	-)·				
Comments (marviauai moc	imcations, pare	ent volunteers, et	c.):				
	individual mod							
Fee:								
Fee:Attach copy	of registration	form.		Jumber				
Fee:Attach copy	of registration	form.	P.O. N	Number				
Fee:Attach copy Business Of Please subm	of registration	form.	P.O. N pre-approved in	Number	der.			
Fee: Attach copy Business Of Please subm	of registration fice will not re	form.	P.O. N pre-approved in	Number writing. he Charter Lea	der. ger Approval			
Fee: Attach copy Business Of Please subm	of registration fice will not re nit this form at	form.	P.O. N pre-approved in	Number writing. The Charter Lea Business Mana	der. ger Approval			

CHARTER SCHOOL TRAVEL REPORT

Name of Traveler: Dates of Travel: Grant to be charged, i	£ 1: 1.1		
Auto Mileage:	Total Miles Driven Less Round Trip to School		
	Reimbursable Miles:	@ \$0.XX	= \$
Meals and Incidentals	s Per Diem:	days @ \$XX	= \$
Air-fare			= \$
Train, bus, MBTA, Ta	axi		= \$
Hotel			= \$
Tolls/Parking			= \$
Other (specify)			= \$
	Total Expens	es	= \$
	Less Advance	Check #, if any	=\$
	Amount Due	Traveler	= \$
Note: If a balance is du	e back to the Charter School, please	attach a check to this Trav	el Report.
Traveler's Signature Approved by:	e: 		

Note: If a above travel is incurred under a grant agreement, please indicate the grant name and amount to be charged as allowable grant expenditures.

PLEASE ATTACH ALL RECEIPTS TO THE TRAVEL REPORT WHEN SUBMITTING FOR REIMBURSEMENT.