

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES



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SUBJECT: **SUPPLIES INVENTORY ACCOUNTING**

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: **FINANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

1. STATEMENT

The purpose of this procedure is to set forth the minimum guidelines to be followed by County departments in maintaining supplies inventories. The procedure is implemented to identify and establish internal controls over inventory and for compliance with the requirements of generally accepted accounting principles.

2. DEFINITIONS

Supplies Inventories - Quantities of articles and commodities, which are consumed or materially altered when used. The four general categories of supplies are office, operating, repair and maintenance, and small tools and minor equipment. Office supply inventories are not required to be maintained in an inventory system.

Significant Supplies Inventories - A stock of supplies that is materially significant. It is the practice of Pima County to make a determination of what constitutes a significant supplies inventory on a case-by-case basis. A Department does NOT need to maintain a materially significant inventory to use an inventory system.

Perpetual Supplies Inventory Accounting Systems - an inventory system in which records are maintained that provide information on the quantities of items in stock on any given date.

Periodic Supplies Inventory Accounting System - an inventory system in which information on the quantities of items in stock may be obtained only through an actual physical count.

Average Price Methodology for Determining Inventory Value - a methodology used for determining the value of inventory in a perpetual supplies inventory accounting system. This methodology involves a calculation of a new cost after each purchase. The total average cost for items remaining in the inventory, plus the cost of new items purchased,

is divided by the total number of units on hand to determine the updated unit cost of items to be issued.

Recording Expenditures by the Purchases Method - the methodology to be used by governmental funds for recording expenditures. This method requires recording the full amount of purchases as an expenditure when goods are purchased.

Recording Expenses by the Consumption Method - the methodology to be used by proprietary funds for recording expenses. This method requires recording amounts purchased as assets. Assets are reduced and expenditures are recorded as goods are used.

Rotating Item or Asset – A rotating item or asset is an interchangeable asset that you can move in and out of service as needed. The term is generally applied to assets that can be repaired or refurbished rather than replaced, and can be used interchangeably at different locations or as subassemblies on different assets.

3. PROCEDURES

A. General

1. Supplies inventories must be adequately safeguarded against loss, theft, or misuse by being kept in locked enclosures, access to which is granted only to authorized personnel. Items should be stored in an orderly manner.
2. Receiving, issuing, accounting, and storing responsibilities should be properly segregated. It is the Department's responsibility to ensure that appropriate staffing is maintained to allow the inventory function to occur in a timely manner.

B. Significant Supplies Inventories

1. Detailed procedures for maintaining supplies inventories as posted on the PimaCore Intranet web site, Maximo tab, are to be used by all Departments that have implemented the Maximo inventory modules.
2. Departments with significant supplies inventories must operate perpetual supplies inventory accounting in Maximo.
 - a. On June 30 of every year, all inventory-type supplies must be counted.
 - b. Quarterly inventory counts using the random sample option must be conducted to prove the accuracy of quantities recorded in an inventory system.

The sample size required for quarterly inventory counts per storeroom is as follows:

<u>Total Inventory Stock Codes in a Storeroom</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>
0 to 250	50
251 to 750	110
751 to 1750	125
1751 to 2500	130
Greater than 2500	135

If more than 10% of the quarterly inventory counts do not agree with the system quantities, an additional inventory count, using the same sample size and excluding the items previously counted, must be completed within one week of the original inventory count.

If more than 10% of the second inventory counts do not agree with the system quantities, a complete physical inventory must be taken at the end of the month.

3. Proper cut-off of receipts, returns, stock checkouts, and stock transfers must be ensured for inventory counts.
4. Paperwork documenting the physical inventory counts, recounts, and adjustments must be maintained by the Department for three years.
5. Disposal of damaged or obsolete items and the appropriate entries into the inventory system must occur no later than June 30 of any year. A listing of these types of supplies must be generated, signed by an Authorized Signer, and maintained by the Department. Adjustments to the inventory system are to be made through the Inventory module using the Department's Administration Unit.
6. Supplies inventories are only to be released from storerooms by using the Inventory Issues and Transfers modules of the inventory system.

4. OFFICE OF PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES

The individual operating Department is responsible for the maintenance of inventory.

Any questions pertaining to inventory activities should be referred to the Department of Finance and Risk Management, Departmental Analysis Division.