



Laredo College Asset Management Manual



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Chapter 1 – Overview

This *Laredo College Asset Management Manual* sets forth the procedures for the management of real, personal tangible and intangible property within The Laredo College (LC) and prescribes the duties and functions of selected key personnel. This manual should be used in conjunction with the *State Property Accounting Process User's Guide*, hereinafter referred to as the *SPA Process User's Guide*.

This manual is located online at the Property Inventory Department's LC website. In the event that this Asset Management Manual is in conflict with the State Comptroller's manual or other guidelines, the State Comptroller's guidelines will prevail. This manual will contain more detailed or specific guidance for the Laredo College's Campuses. Capital assets are real, personal tangible or intangible property. Capital assets have a value equal to or greater than the capitalization threshold for the particular asset classification and have an estimated useful life of greater than one year. This asset management manual will describe each of the types of capital assets that the college is vested in the responsibility for each type of asset.

Real property is defined as any interest in land, together with structures, fixtures and improvements of any type located thereon. The term "real" should be associated with realty, land or something attached thereto. Real property includes land and land improvements, buildings and building improvements, facilities and other improvements, infrastructure and construction in progress.

Personal property is fixed or movable tangible assets to be used for operations, the benefits of which extend beyond one year from date of acquisition and rendered into service. LC also defines personal property as any possession owned by or entrusted to a department having sufficient value to warrant inclusion in fixed asset financial reports or, due to the nature of the asset, is required to have management controls placed on it. Personal property does not include consumable items, nor does it include real property. It can be a capital asset, a controlled asset, or an inventoried asset.

Non-Inventoried, Controlled/Inventoried and/or Capitalized:

Non-Inventoried Fixed Asset (71008) is a single item purchased by the College that has a life expectancy of one or more years and a value of \$999.99 or less. Items will not be manually tagged, but a "Property of Laredo College" tag will be placed on items for identification purposes.

Inventoried Asset (71004) is defined as personal property having a unit value of \$1000 up to \$9,999.99. These assets need to be permanently tagged and tracked depending on their unit cost.

Controlled Asset/ (71004) is a single item purchased by the College that does not meet the inventoried fixed asset threshold, but it must be permanently tagged and tracked due to the nature of the item and its unit value of \$.01 and up to \$9,999.99. {Assets that are particularly at risk or vulnerable to loss or theft}

Controlled "Sensitive" Asset (71004) is defined as sensitive property that does not meet the inventoried fixed asset threshold, but it must be permanently tagged and tracked due to the nature of the item. All firearms are considered sensitive items. {Assets that are particularly at risk or vulnerable to loss or theft}

Capitalized Asset (71000) is real, personal, or intangible property having a value equal to or greater than the capitalization threshold for the particular asset and having an estimated useful life of greater than one year. Capitalization is mandatory for all equipment having a unit value of \$10,000 or more and an estimated useful life of more than one year.

Non-Inventoried, Controlled/Inventoried and/or Capitalized items include:

Non- Inventoried Assets (\$0.01 - \$999.99) – Account# 71008 (No OTags):

Please Note: A "Property of Laredo College" tag will be placed on assets for identification purposes. No OTags will be generated for these non-inventory assets.

- Appliances (\$1 - \$999.99) {FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS}
- Equipment/Office Equipment
- Furniture
- Tools (with a life expectancy of 1 year or more)

Fixed Inventoried Assets (\$1,000-\$9,999.99) – Account# 71004 (PTAG will be assigned):

- Desktop Computers
- Electronics/Electrical Devices
- Equipment/Office Equipment
- Furniture
- Software Programs/Training Manuals
- Tools

Fixed Inventoried Assets Threshold (\$500-\$9,999.99) for Carl Perkins Grant

Controlled Assets (\$0.01-\$9,999.99) – Account# 71004 (PTAG will be assigned):

- Electronics/Electrical
-devices
 - drones, speakers, microphones, cameras,
- Appliances {FOR CAMPUS HOUSING ONLY}
-microwave, freezers, blenders, furniture

Controlled "Sensitive" Assets (at any cost) – Account# 71004 (PTAG will be assigned):

- Firearms
- Cellphones
- iPads
- Tablets
- Laptops
- Jewelry
- Music Instruments

Capitalized Assets (\$10,000 or more) – Account# 71000 (PTAG will be assigned):

- All Terrain/Golf carts/other
- Cars/Trucks/Boats/Commercial Vehicles
- Desktop Computers
- Electronics/Electronic devices
- Equipment/Office Equipment
- Furniture
- Software Programs/Training Manuals
- Tractors/Heavy Equipment Vehicles
- Tools

Inventory controls over other equipment valued at less than \$9,999.99 per unit may be required if the Property Inventory Department deems such controls necessary. These items would be called Inventoried and/or Controlled items. An example would be if the department chooses to control cash registers and/or printers. These items are not required to be controlled by the State of Texas, but the college could require it. It is important that if a college chooses to track inventoried property it must be tracked consistently for all like items owned by the college. With the exception of real property, all assets should be identified as belonging to the college regardless of whether they are Capital, Controlled, and/or Inventoried. Normally, LC places a "Laredo College" asset tag on all their assets.

Assets funded or furnished by State, Federal or private agencies, by endowment, or by private donations are also subject to the rules and regulations of those agencies or terms of agreements under which funds to purchase equipment were acquired. These assets must be marked with the correct funding source in the Fixed Asset module.

The following page has a list of acceptable operating and general ledger accounts for property within the Laredo College as well as the corresponding threshold amount.

Fixed Asset General Ledgers & Capitalization Thresholds

Item #	Description	Operating Account	General Ledger	Capitalization Threshold Amount
1	Land [3]	76034	17000	ALL
2	Buildings	-----	17100	\$100,000
3	Land and/or Campus Improvements	78008	17200	\$100,000
4	Lease purchases [1]	71412	17700	\$10,000
5	Capitalized Equipment and/or Vehicles	71000	17500	\$10,000
6	Library Books and Materials [2]	71404	17300	ALL
7	Works of Art/Historical Treasures [3]	-----	17800	ALL
8	Computer Software Purchased	72024	17500	\$10,000

[1] At date of purchase, lease purchases are to be capitalized at full cost in the appropriate asset category.

[2] Professional library. If not professional, then use \$10,000 threshold.

[3] Non-Depreciable nor Amortizable.

Chapter 2 – Grant Funded Capital and Inventoried Equipment

The acquisition, use and disposition of capital and inventoried equipment funded by Federal Grants, Federal through State Grants, Federal through Local Grants, State Direct Grants and other restricted funds should follow the regulations and conditions stipulated in the grant/restricted funding agreements. Grants that require the inventory of assets that are acquired at a threshold that is different from than the institutionally set-threshold, should abide by the threshold that is more stringent.

(i.e) The Carl D. Perkins Basic Grant funded by THECB (Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board requires the "permanent labeling or etching of noncapital equipment acquired at a unit cost of \$500-\$9,999.

From 2 CFR 200.313 Equipment:

Equipment Use:

Equipment must be used by the non-Federal entity in the program or project for which it was acquired as long as needed, whether or not the project or program continues to be supported by the Federal award, and the non-Federal entity must not encumber the property without prior approval of the Federal awarding agency. The Federal awarding agency may require the submission of the applicable common form for equipment. When no longer needed for the original program or project, the equipment may be used in other activities supported by the Federal awarding agency, in the following order of priority:

(i) Activities under a Federal award from the Federal awarding agency which funded the original program or project, then

(ii) Activities under Federal awards from other Federal awarding agencies. This includes consolidated equipment for information technology systems.

(2) During the time that equipment is used on the project or program for which it was acquired, the non-Federal entity must also make equipment available for use on other projects or programs currently or previously supported by the Federal Government, provided that such use will not interfere with the work on the projects or program for which it was originally acquired. First preference for other use must be given to other programs or projects supported by Federal awarding agency that financed the equipment and second preference must be given to programs or projects under Federal awards from other Federal awarding agencies. Use for non-federally-funded programs or projects is also permissible. User fees should be considered if appropriate.

(3) Notwithstanding the encouragement in [§ 200.307](#) to earn program income, the non-Federal entity must not use equipment acquired with the Federal award to provide services for a fee that is less than private companies charge for equivalent services unless specifically authorized by Federal statute for as long as the Federal Government retains an interest in the equipment.

(4) When acquiring replacement equipment, the non-Federal entity may use the equipment to be replaced as a trade-in or sell the property and use the proceeds to offset the cost of the replacement property.

Property Management:

Property records must be maintained that include a description of the property, a serial number or other identification number, the source of funding for the property (including the FAIN), who holds title, the acquisition date, and cost of the property, percentage of Federal participation in the project costs for the Federal award under which the property was acquired, the location, use and condition of the property, and any ultimate disposition data including the date of disposal and sale price of the property.

(2) A physical inventory of the property must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every two years.

(3) A control system must be developed to ensure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property. Any loss, damage, or theft must be investigated.

(4) Adequate maintenance procedures must be developed to keep the property in good condition.

(5) If the non-Federal entity is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures must be established to ensure the highest possible return.

Equipment Disposition:

When original or replacement equipment acquired under a Federal award is no longer needed for the original project or program or for other activities currently or previously supported by a Federal awarding agency, except as otherwise provided in Federal statutes, regulations, or Federal awarding agency disposition instructions, the non-Federal entity must request disposition instructions from the Federal awarding agency if required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award. Disposition of the equipment will be made as follows, in accordance with Federal awarding agency disposition instructions:

(1) Items of equipment with a current per-unit fair market value of \$10,000 or less may be retained, sold or otherwise disposed of with no further responsibility to the Federal awarding agency.

(2) Except as provided in [§ 200.312\(b\)](#), or if the Federal awarding agency fails to provide requested disposition instructions within 120 days, items of equipment with a current per-unit fair market value in excess of \$10,000 may be retained by the non-Federal entity or sold. The Federal awarding agency is entitled to an amount calculated by multiplying the current market value or proceeds from sale by the Federal awarding agency's percentage of participation in the cost of the original purchase. If the equipment is sold, the Federal awarding agency may permit the non-Federal entity to deduct and retain from the Federal share \$500 or ten percent of the proceeds, whichever is less, for its selling and handling expenses.

(3) The non-Federal entity may transfer title to the property to the Federal Government or to an eligible third party provided that, in such cases, the non-Federal entity must be entitled to compensation for its attributable percentage of the current fair market value of the property.

(4) In cases where a non-Federal entity fails to take appropriate disposition actions, the Federal awarding agency may direct the non-Federal entity to take disposition actions.

Chapter 3 – Responsibilities

Accountable Property Officer (APO)/Alternate Accountable Property Officer (Alt. APO)

Accountable Property Officers (APO) also known as Department Directors are responsible for the physical possession and control of all property entrusted to their department. This is normally limited to personal property. They are under financial liability for the loss or damage to personal property under their control if the loss or damage results from their negligence, intentional act, or failure to exercise reasonable care to safeguard, maintain, and services the items. APO's are also responsible for ensuring an employee is aware of his/her responsibilities for the assigned property. An APO may appoint, in writing, an Alternate Accountable Property Officer (Alt. APO) to act on her/his behalf. Designated by the Accountable Property Officer, the Alternate Accountable Property Officer performs the daily functions of personal property management for the department. The Alternate Property Officer will exercise "due care", but ultimately the responsibility for departmental equipment belongs to the Accountable Property Officer. Alternate Accountable Property Officers generally fill out the paperwork and are aware of day-to-day equipment issues, the Director of Property Inventory needs, to train these individuals on proper asset management procedures for property under their care.

When a Department's personal property is entrusted to a person other than the APO, the Director of Property Inventory shall require a written receipt from the person receiving custody of the items. This receipt shall transfer the responsibility for the personal property to the person receiving the custody of the items. The receipt must include a detailed list of the property entrusted to the individual, along with a statement of financial liability for loss or damage resulting from negligence, intentional act, or failure to exercise reasonable care to safeguard, maintain and service the property.

Distribution of Procedures

Each department's APO or Alt. APO is responsible for the distribution of procedures regarding the accountability for and safekeeping of property owned or managed by the department. All departmental procedures should comply with the rules of property management and reporting as defined by *SPA Process User's Guide* and/or *The Laredo College Asset Management Manual*.

A department may adopt stricter internal procedures that do not contradict by *SPA Process User's Guide* or college procedures. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the department head to ensure that their staff receives training in the procedures.

Sale of Surplus/Salvage Personal Property

The Director of Property Inventory is authorized to sell in an orderly manner any surplus and salvage personal property after a request for authorization has been approved by the chief financial officer. However, if the property was acquired through a gift or sponsored agreement, the terms of the gift or agreement should be reviewed prior to sale.

All assets sold at surplus sales/auction should include the asset number and description for each item of personal property. The Director of Property Inventory will ensure that the college has written procedures

(including advance approval requirements) for surplus property of the college. Documentation is required when these exceptions are granted.

Loss of Property

If a department has reason to believe that personal property belonging to the college is missing, destroyed, stolen and/or damaged through the negligence or fault of an official or employee of the college, the Department must be reported to campus police and the Director of Property Inventory.

If property disappears, deteriorates, or is damaged and/or destroyed as a result of negligence, or failure to exercise reasonable care, by department head or college employee entrusted with the property, they could be held liable for monetary damages.

Inventory audits are conducted every two (2) years

The College must conduct a physical inventory of its personal property (assets) every (2) two years, at a time of its own choosing. The Director of Property Inventory is responsible for coordinating this effort.

During each annual physical inventory, the legibility of the inventory number should be verified. Missing or illegible labels and personal property numbers should be replaced or numbered before concluding the inventory process. The condition of each property item must also be evaluated during the physical inventory.

In addition to the annual inventory requirement for personal property, it is strongly suggested that the Director of Property Inventory review a list of all real and intangible property owned by the college at least once a year (preferably at year-end) to ensure that all assets included on the list still exist (have not been destroyed or demolished), that ownership has not changed and that the assets are properly valued in the inventory records.

Transfers

The Director of Property Inventory review or assignee will control transfers of property. The transfer of LC personal property includes any asset transferred to and from a department, assets transferred to and from the warehouse, within the college.

The department heads or alternates will be responsible for transfers of equipment to or from their departments and will submit documentation for all transfers to the Property Inventory Department. Accountability will be maintained throughout the transfer process. The department heads or alternates from the two departments must document the transfer. Transfer of property includes any item of property transferred from one department to the other, or Department head or Alternate will be responsible for transfers of property to or from the department and will submit documentation for all transfers to the Property Inventory Department.

Found Property

Personal property found within the college which appears to have been lost, abandoned or not under the control of any individual or a department, will immediately be reported to the Director of Property Inventory and placed under the control of either the department head of the finding department or the college's surplus property office. Unclaimed assets that are deemed in working/good condition will be sold in the Surplus Auction. All damaged items will be disposed of.

Documentation is required. If the property is determined to be already assigned to a department, its discovery will be reported by the Director of Property Inventory to the department head or alternate of that department who will make arrangements for its recovery or turn the equipment over to the surplus property office.

Loans

All loaned personal property must be reported in the physical inventory of the loaning department. Upon completion of the assignment or loan period, the Accountable Property Officer will ensure that the equipment is properly accounted for and the documentation reflects the end of the assignment and the return of property. Please make sure to submit the Loan Agreement Form to the Property Inventory Department.

Equipment may be assigned or loaned to a department or individual for the official benefit of the Laredo College only. This assignment or loan can be considered temporary (i.e. overnight or for a weekend) or long-term. When personal property is loaned to a department not under the control of the Accountable Property Officer, the Department head will require the receiving department to execute a receipt. If property is to be or has been loaned in excess of 90 days, the loaning Department head should review the need for the property in that department to determine if the property should be transferred to the borrowing department, returned, or reported to the Director of Property Inventory as surplus.

The Department head should establish procedures for management of personal property that are assigned or loaned. The procedure will include the following requirements at a minimum:

- ✓ Receipt for the issue and return of personal property;
- ✓ Receipt specifying, if applicable, restrictions on use, requirements for special handling or operator training, and any other specific stipulations;
- ✓ Identification of the loan in the department's inventory records;
- ✓ Specific time limits for the loan, if known; and,
- ✓ Periodic review of items on loan.

When personal property is to be assigned to an employee for use overnight, during the weekend at some location other than the normal official work area, the Accountable Property Officer should require the use of a temporary receipt or sign out procedure or for long term use, using a loan agreement form.

When personal property, such as laptops, tablets, cellphones, drafting sets, tablet and cameras, are specifically assigned to an employee for use in the employee's official duties, the Accountable Property Officer must ensure that upon employee transfer or termination all personal property assigned to the employee is returned to the department or responsible/accountable unit. Loans of certain types of personal property require special attention due to restrictions on utilization.

Surplus/Salvage

The Accountable Property Officer or Alternate is responsible for promptly identifying and reporting to the Director of Property Inventory any excess personal property under the department's control. Once reported, the Director of Property Inventory will initiate action to

transfer the property to a department which has need for the property or to the surplus property office.

Missing/Stolen Personal Property

The Accountable Property Officer or Alternate will notify the campus police and the Director of Property Inventory within 24 hours of identifying missing/stolen property. In addition, a copy of the missing/stolen inventory report is to be sent by the Accountable Property Officer, within the 24-hour period, to the Director of Property Inventory. The Accountable Property Officer will immediately initiate a formal investigation in an effort to locate all missing/stolen property and/or prevent a repeat occurrence. This investigation must include the following at a minimum:

- ✓ notify all departmental personnel of loss, and request any information known concerning the property;
- ✓ conduct a search of the department;
- ✓ identify the person responsible for the property;
- ✓ identify the date and place the property was last seen;
- ✓ identify the manner in which the loss occurred;
- ✓ determine if prescribed procedures were adequate to safeguard the property;
- ✓ recommend any revisions in procedures that might be required to assist in preventing future losses of the same type; and,
- ✓ Recommend holding an individual or individuals financially liable and, if so, in what amount.

Results of the investigation should be provided to the Director of Property Inventory. Please be aware that missing property must remain on a Department's inventory through two physical inventories and/or two calendar years from the time the item is determined to be missing. Stolen property must be immediately disposed from the Department's inventory. Any individual who, through misuse or neglect, causes or permits property to be missing, stolen, damaged, or destroyed may be held financially liable for the loss sustained. To determine the amount of the loss, such factors as original acquisition value, age, condition, cost of recent repairs or renovation, and estimated fair market value prior to loss or damage should be considered. If the Accountable Property Officer suspects employee theft or negligence, this must be indicated on the missing report.

When property is found after being reported as missing or stolen, the Accountable Property Officer or Alternate will prepare and submit to the Director of Property Inventory and campus police, a cancellation of the missing report previously submitted. This cancellation should provide the following information:

- ✓ asset number
- ✓ asset description
- ✓ location of asset
- ✓ Signature of the Accountable Property Officer or alternate certifying the recovery of property.

Surplus Inventory Supervisor

The Surplus Inventory Supervisor is responsible for the management of excess personal property. This individual may also be the Director of Property Inventory, the Asset Management and Auxiliary Officer, or another employee.

Surplus/Salvage

Basic procedures for disposition of personal property (excluding data processing equipment) include the following:

- ✓ available for transfer to other departments,
- or
- ✓ sold by auction or by sale.

The sale of property received under a contract or agreement will be in accordance with the terms of the contract or agreement under which the equipment was provided.

Employee

Each LC employee is responsible for using the college's personal property (equipment) for official purposes and is required to exercise reasonable care for its safekeeping. The term "reasonable care" means that, at a minimum, steps are taken to maintain the asset in an acceptable manner, ensure the security of an asset, ensure that an asset can be located at any time requested, and ensure that the person responsible for the asset is known. At no time should the college's property be used for personal gain.

Chapter 4 – Acquisitions & Disposals

Acquisitions

Purchased

The most common way to acquire property is through purchase orders. However, assets can also be acquired as gifts, donations, as 'found' equipment, or they can be fabricated or constructed.

Donation/Gifts

The Laredo College may receive furniture, equipment, museum collections/historical treasures and works of art, etc. as gifts after being authorized by the college president. As per *Laredo College Board of Trustees Policy CAM (LOCAL)* these items usually referred to as noncash gifts, become property of the Laredo College upon formal acceptance.

All donations/gifts requests must be submitted to the Development department for review. The development department will provide the donor with a President's Clearinghouse form. Donations/gifts approved by the college president that require tagging, the development department will notify and the Director of Property Inventory in writing of the acceptance of a gift that needs to be inventoried. The gift will be given an inventory number and will be tagged, if possible. If tagging or marking is not possible, an inventory number will be "assigned" for the item if it meets the \$1000 threshold, if not they will be given a "Property of Laredo College" label. Donated asset items are to be recorded at the estimated fair market value at the gift date. In many cases, the donor may have had an independent appraisal completed to identify the items Fair Market Value (FMV) for income tax purposes.

Found Property

Property found within the college which appears to have been lost, abandoned or not under the control of any individual or department/unit, must be reported immediately to the Director of Property Inventory and placed under the control of either the Accountable Property Officer of the finding department/unit. Documentation is required. If the property is determined to already be assigned to a department, its discovery will be reported by the Property Manager to the Accountable Property Officer or Alternate of that department who will make arrangements for its recovery or turn the property over the surplus property office. If the department charged with control of the property cannot be identified, and the property can be used by the finding department, it will be entered into the inventory records of the finding department. If such property cannot be used by the finding department/unit, it will be entered into the inventory records of the surplus property office for either reissue or disposal.

Disposals

There are many common ways to dispose of an asset. Some of the most common are: transfers, sale, or cannibalization. It is recommended that each department offers excess personal property to other departments within the college. This practice will ensure that LC is getting the best benefit possible for all personal property. Any metal whether is furniture, equipment or scarp metal will be disposed to Wilkinson metal as approved by the Vice President of Finance and Administration. Check will be deposited to the surplus furniture/equipment account and reported to the accounting department every quarter for state tax purposes.

Transfers

Assets can be disposed as a transfer either internally to another department or can be sent to the Property Inventory Department as surplus property. A Property Transfer Form should be completed before the transfer of the property is made. Before a computer can be sent to the property inventory department for surplus, departments need to arrange the "DBAND" of those items with the Information Technology Department (IT). No Computers, tablets, iPads, laptops, or smartphones without the IT department's signature will be accepted for surplus.

Surplus Sales

Sales are scheduled by the Property Inventory Department. The sale of property received under a contract or agreement will be in accordance with the terms of the contract or agreement under which the equipment was provided. The Laredo College Asset Management Manual's Guidelines must be followed prior to a surplus sale.

Cannibalization

Another method of disposal is to cannibalize a piece of personal property so that some of the parts can be used for other personal property. An example would be dismantling an old printer so that parts could be used to repair a similar printer. It is important to use the correct disposal method and to have the appropriate paperwork documenting the disposal of the property. All remaining parts that were not used to help repair another piece of personal property should be transferred to surplus as a non-inventory (zero value) item.

Chapter 5 – Inventory Control

Tagging of Inventory

All of the College's personal property shall be permanently marked as property of the "Laredo College". Markings shall be considered permanently affixed when the marking can be removed only through considerable or intentional means. Professional judgment should be used to determine whether or not a non-inventory item should be tagged. Each item tracked on a unit basis must be assigned a unique individual property inventory number. Departments may not place a new piece of personal property into service with a property inventory number previously assigned to another piece of property, even if the previous item has been deleted from the inventory system.

An inventory number is to be assigned and permanently affixed to each personal property item whether received by a central receiving office or directly by a department prior to the item being placed in use or released outside the initial receiving activity. For an item received by a central receiving activity for a department, the inventory number will be assigned and permanently affixed by the Property Inventory office prior to the item being delivered or released to the property account. When Property Inventory assigns and permanently affixes the inventory number, the numbers will be recorded on the delivery document transmitted to the department. For an item received directly by a department, the inventory number will be assigned by the Director of Property Inventory and permanently affixed by the activity prior to the item being placed in use.

The inventory number must be permanently affixed to an item promptly upon receipt and acceptance, but not later than ten calendar days after receipt, unless prevented by unusual circumstances. Examples of acceptable reasons for not accomplishing such within the ten calendar days would be that the item had to be assembled, calibrated, or connected to a system before it could be inspected properly and placed in use.

The college may choose to track personal property using appropriate labeling methods as long as they meet guidelines established herein. Inventory tags with the words "Laredo College" must be placed in a highly visible position on the asset, where it is easily accessible during an inventory. The location of inventory labels should be consistent for all similar assets assigned to a department, in order to facilitate physical inventories.

Securing of Assets

Each department head is responsible for ensuring that property is tracked and secured in the manner that is most likely to prevent the theft, loss, damage, or misuse of assets. Each department head should be diligent to ensure building security at all times. Departments must know where capitalized and controlled assets are located at all times, should have a method for locating any inventory item whether on-site or off-site under their control, and should be able to locate a given asset upon request. Personal property that is checked out to employees must be used for college purposes, and the responsibilities of stewardship and care of the property must be maintained at the department level. Each department should have a written procedure about checking out equipment and require each employee to sign for any property when it is checked out. Please refer to the section on Loans under the Accountable Property Officer's (APO) responsibilities in Chapter 2 for more detailed information. All departments' procedures should be based on good business practices.

Storage

The primary concern when storing property is providing security from theft or pilferage and protection against the elements, while maintaining the property in a serviceable condition and accessible location. The placement of property in storage does not normally relieve an Accountable Property Officer or an Alternate Accountable Property Officer of the responsibility for proper care, maintenance, and utilization of the property. The only exception will be when an item is placed in a Property Inventory warehouse type of storage which is under the jurisdiction of the Director of Property Inventory. In this case, the Accountable Property Officer will retain accountability for the property while the person in charge of the central warehouse facility, having received the property, assumes responsibility for the care and safeguarding of the property. Unless there are agreements to the contrary, the person in charge of the property inventory facility assumes responsibility for whatever maintenance is required for the property while in storage.

Utilization of Assets

Federal equipment issued to or provided to the college is to be utilized in the manner for which it was originally furnished and authorized unless specific written exception is received from the grantor.

Chapter 6 – Asset Categories

Personal Property

Personal property is defined as fixed or movable tangible assets to be used for operations, the benefits of which extend beyond one year from date of acquisition and rendered into service. Costs of extended warranties and/or maintenance agreements which can be separately identified from the cost of the equipment should not be capitalized.

Trade-Ins

When a piece of equipment is traded in or exchanged for a similar asset, a trade-in worksheet should be completed and kept as documentation for how to record the transaction on your books.

Vehicles, Boats, and Aircraft

Another category of personal property is vehicles, boats, and aircraft. Texas Transportation Code Section 502 states that in order to have exempt license plates the name of the agency that has custody of the vehicle must be printed on each side of the vehicle, in letters that are at least two inches high or in an emblem that is at least 100 square inches in size. The letters or emblem must be of a color sufficiently different from the body of the vehicle to be clearly legible from a distance of 100 feet. Exceptions to the emblem/lettering requirement are generally granted for law enforcement vehicles, in accordance with Texas Transportation Code, Section 502.

The vehicle identification number (VIN) and license plate number should be recorded in the inventory management system. For inventory purposes a VIN number can be considered a serial number.

Intangible Capital Assets

The college defines intangible assets to include items with all of the following characteristics:

- ✓ Normal (useful) life of greater than one year
- ✓ Lack of physical substance
- ✓ Assets of non-financial nature
- ✓ Intangible assets include:
 - ✓ Easements
 - ✓ Copyrights (as qualified below)
 - ✓ Patents (as qualified below)
 - ✓ Trademarks (as qualified below)
 - ✓ Computer Software
 - ✓ License agreements for computer software
 - ✓ Covenants not to compete

Copyrights, patents and trademarks may be classified and recorded as intangible assets only if they are acquired for the primary purpose of enhancing the quality of operational services of the college. Copyrights, patents and trademarks not meeting this definition may not be classified as intangible assets.

Chapter 7 – Frequently Asked Questions & Examples

A. What to Inventory:

Inventory is an itemized list of furniture or equipment in which a Department Head is held accountable. Inventory includes all personal property.

According to the *SPA Process User's Guide (July 2014)*, "Furniture and equipment placed into service for operations with benefits extending beyond one year from date of acquisition. Improvements or additions made (to existing furniture or equipment) are capitalized if they meet the capitalization threshold."

Additions to existing personal property that become a component part of the asset and meet the capital or controlled threshold within a fiscal year, should be recorded as an addition of value to the existing asset.

Replacement purchases must meet the **capital** threshold within the fiscal year to be added to the value to an existing asset. If a replacement does not meet the capitalization threshold of \$10,000.00 it should be coded non-inventory and the value will not be added to the existing asset.

Always inventory the following:

- All personal property valued at \$1000 up to \$9,999.99.
- All capital items valued \$10,000.00 and above.
- All controlled (sensitive) items valued at \$0.01 up to \$9,999.99. (see page 3)
- Additions may be cumulative within a fiscal year that meets the controlled or capitalized item list.
- Costs required to putting the inventory item into service (e.g. freight, installation, labor, delivery, & training).
- Constructed equipment that either meets the capitalization threshold or will be considered a controlled item.
- Warranties-considered a no-option purchase when included in the purchase price of the asset. They may or may not be a separate line item. **Do Not inventory** extended warranties-see below.

Do not inventory the following:

- Things not required putting the inventory item into service.
- Replacement parts unless they meet the capital threshold.
- Extended warranties should not be included in the asset cost. They are considered an optional purchase and not necessary to put the asset into service.
- Maintenance agreements. These are expenses such as multiple year protection plans with customer support. Maintenance and repair account codes should be used for them.
- Expense account
- Lease purchase
- Tech/Application support

B. When trying to decide if an item should be inventoried, ask the following questions:

1. Is it a Capital item?

Capitalized assets are personal property. They must be inventoried and depreciated over their useful life. They have a single unit value of \$10,000 or greater and an estimated useful life of more than one year.

Example: A department purchases an automobile that costs \$15,000. The automobile will be permanently tagged, inventoried and capitalized because it costs more than \$10,000 and will last longer than a year.

2. Is it a Controlled item?

The Laredo College has defined certain property that must be controlled regardless of their cost such as weapons and/or due to their value of \$0.01 up to \$9,999.99. A Controlled Asset is not a capitalized asset, real property, improvements to real property, nor infrastructure. They are not depreciated nor do they not affect the financial reports. However, they must be inventoried and tracked during the physical inventory due to their high-risk nature. The specified "Controlled/Sensitive" item cost less than \$10,000.00 and has a useful life of more than one year. Please see page 4 for a complete list of Controlled/Sensitive Assets.

Example: A department purchases a camera that costs \$350. Since cameras are mobile, they are listed under the Controlled Assets and must be permanently tagged and inventoried.

3. Is it an Inventoried item?

The Laredo College has defined certain property that must be inventoried. An Inventoried asset is not a capitalized asset, real property, improvements to real property, nor infrastructure. They are not depreciated nor do not affect financial reports. However, they must be inventoried and tracked during the physical inventory if their unit value is \$1,000 but less than \$10,000.00 and have a useful life of more than a year.

Example: A department purchases a printer that costs \$1200. Based on the printer's unit cost, the printer must be permanently tagged and inventoried.

4. What is a Non-Inventoried item?

A non-inventoried asset is any furniture and/or equipment item that is valued at \$999.99 or less, and it is not considered a controlled/sensitive asset. These items will not be inventoried and/or permanently tagged by the Property & Inventory Department. When requesting a purchase order, LC departments will use account# 71008. A "Property of Laredo College tag will be placed on items for identification purposes.

Example: A department requests a purchase order for a printer that costs \$950. Since the printer is valued at less than \$1,000, the printer will not be inventoried nor permanently tagged.

5. Is the new item a replacement part for an item that is already on the department's inventory?

Only if the replacement part meets the capital amount threshold within the fiscal year will it be added to the value of the existing asset.

Example: A computer hard drive is broken. The department purchases a new hard drive that is exactly like the old one. The value of the new hard drive meets the capital object code threshold and will be added to the value of the computer as a replacement. Anything costing less than \$10,000 would be coded non-inventory.

6. Was everything purchased at once and as a unit for one lump sum?

Example A: A department purchases computer equipment all together for a cost of \$1,000.33. This cost includes everything: monitor hard drive, keyboard, mouse, etc. Computers are controlled items and must be inventoried. In cases like this, since it would be difficult to value each item, and everything is necessary to operate the computer, all items will be inventoried under one asset number for a total of \$1,000.33, even though the monitor and keyboard may be removed and used with other computers.

Example B: A department purchases computer equipment all together. Each item has a cost identified as shown below:

Account	Description	Quantity	Price
71004	Optiplex Micro Form Factor (7020)	1	\$838.34
71008	Dell AIO Stand MFS22 (includes hardware)	1	\$77.99
71008	Dell 24 Monitor P2425H	1	\$84.00
		TOTAL	\$1,000.33

In the case, due to the monitor being greater than or equal to \$1,000, there would be a need for two assets ptags to be created, one for the monitor (in the amount of \$1300) and another for the computer (in the amount of \$1000) to include the price for the mouse and keyboard. (see below)

Account	Description	Quantity	Price
71004	Optiplex Micro Form Factor (7020)	1	\$922.01
71008	Dell AIO Stand MFS22 (includes hardware)	1	\$77.99
71004	Dell 24 Monitor	1	\$1300.00
		TOTAL	\$2,300.00

7. Is there a procedure on how to enter and maintain data in the Banner?

Please see Banner Fixed Asset Manual for further required information and screens available for all data entering, maintenance and inquiry. (revised on 01/20/2025)

C. What is the process to purchase equipment with College funds?

1. What steps are required when purchasing equipment?

All equipment purchases must be requested and approved during the budget process.

2. What happens if an equipment item was not requested during the budget process?

If an equipment item was not requested during the budget process, the department will have to prepare a budget transfer with a justification of why the item is necessary. Once the budget transfer has been approved, the department can prepare a requisition to purchase the equipment item.

3. What signatures are required on the requisition to purchase equipment not approved during the College's budget process?

1) If the equipment is less than \$10,000, the requisition requires Executive Approval.

2) If the equipment is \$10,000 but less than \$50,000, the requisition requires President Approval. **The equipment purchase will also require an Agenda item to ratify the equipment list to the Board.**

3) If the equipment is \$25,000 but less than \$100,000, the requisition requires President Approval. **The equipment purchase will also require an award letter signed by the President of the Board of Trustees besides an agenda item to ratify the equipment list to the Board.**

4) If the equipment is \$100,000 or over, it requires Board Approval.

Chapter 8 – Requisition Guide for Purchasing Fixed Assets using Account 71000 and 71004

All departments must follow this procedure when ordering departmental equipment or telecom assets.

Breakdown of what is a fixed asset using account 71004.

- ★ Fixed Inventoried Assets valued (\$1,000- \$9,999.99) Will have a PTag assigned.

-DESKTOP COMPUTERS.

-ELECTRONICS/ELECTRICAL DEVICE.

-EQUIPMENT/OFFICE EQUIPMENT.

- ★ Controlled Assets valued (\$0.01 - \$9,999.99)- Will have a PTag assigned.

-ELECTRONICS/ELECTRONICAL DEVICE.

-DRONES, SPEAKERS, MICROPHONES, PORTABLE CAMERAS, SIM-PADS, AND TV'S.

-APPLIANCES, FREEZERS, BLENDER/MIXERS FOR KITCHEN.

- ★ Controlled “Sensitive Assets (at any cost)- Will have a PTag assigned.

-FIREARMS.

-CELLPHONES.

-IPADS, TABLETS, LAPTOPS.

-MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Breakdown of what is a capitalized asset using account 71000

- ★ Capitalized Assets valued at (\$10,000 or more)- Will have a PTag assigned.

-ALL TERRAIN/GOLF CARTS/OTHERS
-CARS, TRUCKS, VANS, COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.
-FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT/OFFICE EQUIPMENT.
-ELECTRONICS/ELECTRIC DEVICES.
-SOFTWARE/PROGRAMS/TRAINING MANUALS
-TRACTORS/HEAVY EQUIPMENT VEHICLES
-TOOLS

Grant funded Capital and Inventoried Equipment

- ★ *The Carl D. Perkins Basic Grant funded by THECB (Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board requires the “permanent labeling or etching of noncapital equipment acquired at a unit cost of (\$500-\$9,999.99) will have a PTag assigned using either accounts 71004 or 71000 (\$10,000 or more).*

REVISIONS TO CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMANCE PROCESS FOR TAGGING OF ASSETS USING ACCOUNTS 71000 AND 71004 THAT REQUIRES ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION.

- 1. The Purchasing Department will revise its process as stated below when creating a purchase order:**

- ❖ **Line item# 1 will only include the main asset.**
 - **(using accounts 71000 and 71004)**
 - **Purchasing please keep in mind that the amount will not always be \$1000 for the main asset. The items will be tagged assets due to the lump sum amount between Item # 1 and Item# 2.**

❖ **Line item# 2**

○ **(using account 71008).**

○ **See below for listing, but not limited to:**

CABLES	ADMIN FEES	TRAVEL	HARDWARE
BRACKETS	LABOR	LICENSING	OPERATION
INSTALLATION	PROGRAMMING	DESIGN	1 YR CLOUD HOSTING
1 YR WARRANTY	TRAINING	SERVICE	INSPECTION FEE
FREIGHT	PER DIEM	SHIPPING	DELIVERY
ASSEMBLY			

❖ **Line item# 3**

○ **(using account 71412 or 71416).**

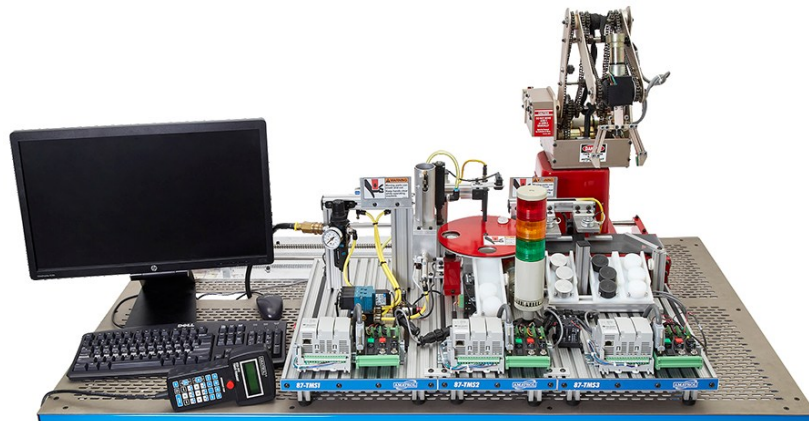
○ **See below for listing, but not limited to:**

MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT	EXPENSE ACCOUNT
EXTENDED WARRANTY	LEASE PURCHASE
APPLICATION SUPPORT	TECH SUPPORT

BREAKDOWN OF SCENARIOS

EXAMPLE #1: *EQUIPMENT- (PO w/ COC)*

Department purchases a learning system equipment for a classroom the cost is broken down by line item/account. (see below)



****ACCOUNT 71008, 71412 or 71416 will not generate Ptags****

***** Indicate in the PO line items (#2-6) are part of line item #1.**

ACCOUNT	LINE ITEM#	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
71000	1	Tabletop Mechatronics	1 EA	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
** 71008	2	Workstation	1 EA	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
**71008	3	Hardware	1 EA	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
**71008	4	Installation & Orientation	1 EA	\$2,850.00	\$2,850.00
**71008	5	Freight	1 EA	\$2,300.00	\$2,300.00
**71008	6	1 Year Cloud Hosting	1 EA	\$670.00	\$670.00
**71416	7	Maintenance Agreement	1 EA	\$500.00	\$500.00
		TOTAL			\$58,320.00

EXAMPLE #2: TELECOM- (PO w/ no COC)

The department purchases an iPad; the cost is broken down by line item/account.

(see below)

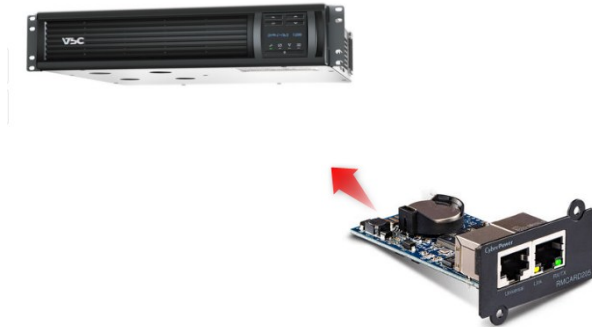


****ACCOUNT 71008, 71412 or 71416 will not generate Ptags****

ACCOUNT	LINE ITEM#	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
71004	1	12.9 in iPad Pro Grey	1 EA	\$1,299.00	\$1,299.00
** 71008	2	Apple Pencil	1 EA	\$119.00	\$119.00
**71416	3	4 Year Apple Care	1 EA	\$229.00	\$29.00
		TOTAL			\$1,447.00

EXAMPLE #3: TELECOM- (PO w/ COC)

The department purchases assets for the replacement of an IDF storage room.



****ACCOUNT 71008, 71412 or 71416 will not generate Ptags****

ACCOUNT	LINE ITEM#	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
71004	1	Tripp Lite UPS Smart 1500VA 1350 Rackmount	1 EA	\$1012.00	\$1012.00
** 71008	2	Tripp Lite Network Management Card Remote adapter	1 EA	\$346.00	\$346.00
**71008	3	Tripp Lite UPS Smart 300VA	1 EA	\$1,240.81	\$1,240.81
		TOTAL			\$2,598.81

EXAMPLE 4: FURNITURE (PO w/ COC)

The department purchases new furniture for an office or lab; the cost is broken down by line item/account. (see below)





****ACCOUNT 71008, 71412 or 71416 will not generate Ptags****

ACCOUNT	LINE ITEM#	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
71004	1	Table Top and Table Base	1 EA	\$800.00	\$800.00
**71008	2	RCI (Receive, delivery, assembly & installation)	1 EA	\$240.70	\$240.70
71004	3	Rectangle Table Top and Table Base	1 EA	\$1190.02	\$1190.02
**71008	4	RCI (Receive, delivery, assembly & installation)	1 EA	\$611.75	\$611.75
		TOTAL			\$2,842.47

➤ How do I know if an asset is an attachment or component?

❖ Assets that attach to the main asset:

- Attachment- An extra part or extension that is/can attach to something to perform a particular function. It can enhance functionality or use. Attachments are typically integral to the operation of a product or assets that are part of another device that is physically connected to something else.

Example:

(A camera lens is an attachment for a camera, improving its capability to take photos from various distances.)

(A motor is an attachment for an A/C unit system and it is needed to be installed inside the unit to make the A/C unit system work.)

- Component- An asset that can work on its own or enhance the capability of another asset when combined.

Example:

(A portable monitor can be a component of a laptop since the laptop does not need the monitor to fully function.)

Glossary

Accountable Property Officer - Individual responsible for the physical possession and control of all personal property entrusted to the departments' activities. The Accountable Property Officer (APO) is typically the Department Director.

Alternate APO - Designated by the Accountable Property Officer, the Alternate Accountable Property Officer performs the daily functions of property management for the department.

Capital Asset - Real, personal, or intangible property having a value equal to or greater than the capitalization threshold for the particular asset and having an estimated useful life of greater than one year.

Controlled Asset - Sensitive property that does not meet the capitalization threshold but that must be inventoried and tracked due to the nature of the item.

Examples of controlled/sensitive assets: {but not limited to}

- Electronics/Electrical devices

- Audio (theater systems, receivers/amplifiers, speakers, sound bars, wireless headphones)
- Bluetooth speakers, iPod, docks & radios
- Smart Home Devices
- Drones (camera drones, toy drones, drone accessories)
- Cameras, Camcorders
- Binoculars, Telescopes & Optics
- TV's, Video Players & Recorders
- Personal Computers (laptops, tablets, iPads)
- Smart Phones
- Projectors

- Firearms

- -Handguns
- -Rifles
- -Shotguns

Department - Each Department is responsible for the control of and accountability for all personal property possessed by the Department.

Equipment - Any possession owned by or entrusted to a Department of the Laredo College having sufficient value to warrant inclusion in fixed asset financial reports or, due to the nature of the asset, is required to have management controls placed on it. Equipment does not include consumable items nor does it include real property. It can be a capital asset, controlled asset or inventoried asset.

Fabricated/Constructed Equipment - An item whose individual components may be valued at less than the capitalization limit; however, when they are put together into the finished, tangible asset, the cumulative cost should be capitalized

Donations/Gift - Donated assets that are recorded at the estimated fair market value at the gift date.

Inventoried Items - Personal property valued at less than \$10,000 per unit that is not required to be controlled by the State of Texas, but is required to be inventoried by the Property Inventory Manager.

Loan - The non-permanent reassignment of inventoried personal property that may be assigned and/or loaned to another department or individual for the official benefit of the Laredo College only – it can be temporary or long-term.

Missing - Equipment whose disappearance cannot be explained.

Personal Property – Please see Equipment.

Pilfer able Item - An equipment item that is highly susceptible to theft, loss or damage due to monetary value, intrinsic value, convertibility to unauthorized use, attractiveness or relatively small size.

Real Property - Land, buildings, facilities, improvements to land or buildings and infrastructure.

Reasonable Care - The minimum steps required to maintain the asset in an acceptable manner, ensure the security of an asset, ensure that an asset can be located at any time requested and ensure that the person responsible for an asset is known.

Salvage - Any equipment that through use, time, or accident is so depleted, worn out, damaged, consumed or outdated that it is obsolete and/or can no longer serve the purpose for which it was originally intended.

Sensitive Item – An item that is potentially harmful, hazardous and/or of high monetary value but can be easily converted to unauthorized use or disposal.

Stolen - Any equipment missing by theft, whether by forced removal, burglary, theft by employees or other criminal acts.

Surplus - Any equipment which is in excess of the needs of a department and which is not required for its foreseeable need. Surplus property may be new or used but must have additional useful life.

