

Table of Contents: Chapter 1 – Introduction

Chapter 1 – Introduction	2
1.1 The Budget and Accounting Policy Manual	2
1.2 Constituents and Users of the Manual	3
1.3 Policy Manual Authority	3
1.4 The State’s Fiduciary Responsibilities	3
1.5 The Role of Responsible Accounting	4
1.5.1 Accountability	4
1.5.2 Reporting Requirements	5
1.6 State’s Financial Actors	5
1.6.1 The Office of Management and Budget (OMB)	5
1.6.2 The Department of Finance (DOF) and Division of Accounting (DOA)	6
1.6.3 The Office of the State Treasurer (OST)	6
1.6.4 The Controller General’s Office (CGO)	6
1.6.5 Department Heads	6
1.6.6 Designated Approvers	7
1.7 How to use this Manual	7

Chapter 1 – Introduction

The State of Delaware, in its commitment to its citizens, strives to provide the highest levels of professionalism and performance in its management of the State’s finances and resources. The State has created this Budget and Accounting Policy Manual (the Manual) to consolidate into one repository the policies and best practices the State follows to maintain integrity and efficiency as it conducts its business on behalf of the public interest.

1.1 The Budget and Accounting Policy Manual

The State of Delaware’s Budget and Accounting Policy Manual sets forth the general budgeting and accounting policies, rules, regulations, and guidelines for use by State Organizations in the planning, budgeting, managing, and reporting of the State’s financial processes. The Manual is to be used as a tool to ensure that the State’s budgetary, accounting, and financial information remains timely, integrated, easily accessible, and accurate.

The Manual is an essential element used to achieve the State’s goals to gather data and to produce reports with the financial information needed to effectively plan activities and control operations for the services provided to the citizens of Delaware.

The goals of the State’s budget and accounting policies are to:

- Comply with all legislation, rules, and regulations;
- Establish accountability;
- Safeguard State assets;
- Recognize and record all transactions;
- Expend resources only for authorized purposes;
- Provide financial management information; and
- Ensure all financial processes are executed consistently, accurately, transparently, completely, economically, efficiently, effectively, responsibly, and in a timely manner.

The purpose of the Manual is to document and prescribe the policies and processing necessary to execute the budgets and report on the operations of the State. Exceptions may apply to certain policies within the manual. All exceptions must be approved, in writing, by OMB and DOA.

1.2 Constituents and Users of the Manual

The Manual provides budgeting and accounting guidance and instruction to citizens, appointed and elected officials, State employees, internal and external auditors, managers, financial decision makers, and administrative support personnel. It is a point of reference for State employees and users of the State's finance and accounting system.

1.3 Policy Manual Authority

The portions of **Title 29 of the Delaware Code** applicable to a system of accounting for and the recording and control of the fiscal practices and policies of the State are the authorities for the issuance of this Manual.

This Manual is published by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), according to the position's statutory power to prescribe the manner, methods, and forms to be used by Organizations to ensure appropriate control of the fiscal affairs of the State (**29 Del. C. §6303A(3)**).

This power has been affirmed in opinions of the Attorney General, dated July 7, 1965, and February 22, 1980, which state:

“The accounting practices of the Accounting Manual are not simply recommendations of the [Budget Director] – they are the law of this State with which there must be total compliance by all agencies.”

1.4 The State's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The State collects revenues and fees and in turn provides vital services to citizens, students, employees, employers, customers, vendors, investors, and others. The budget and accounting practices of the State are in place to protect the use of these monies and ensure fiscal accountability.

The State has a responsibility to demonstrate compliance in its use of these resources, in a budgetary context, and must continue to take into account the long-term interests of the government and its citizens.

In addition to using State funds lawfully and in compliance with their intended use, the State is committed to a culture of personal integrity and ethics for all employees. Employees are expected to exercise diligence, objectivity, and honesty in their professional activities and avoid situations that constitute, or appear to constitute, a conflict of interest. Employees must execute good judgment and common sense to avoid negligent, fraudulent, inappropriate, or unlawful expenditures.

1.5 The Role of Responsible Accounting

According to the American Accounting Association, accounting is *“the process of identifying, measuring, and communicating economic information to permit informed judgments and decisions by users of the information.”*

In order for the State’s financial reports to be useful and accurate, government must present its financial data fairly and with full disclosure, and it must demonstrate compliance with financially related legal and contractual provisions.

Financial data and reports are used by managers and business units for day-to-day and long-term decision making, including the formation of annual budgets.

Widely accessible accounting policies provide colleagues with tools needed to effectively move decision-making to appropriate levels, streamline administrative processes, and provide a basis for individual and departmental accountability.

Accounting also provides reports that are needed by individuals outside the Organization who invest in business units, lend money to them, or extend credit to them.

1.5.1 Accountability

Governments are held accountable for the efficient and economic operation of their programs and services. Governments are also accountable for the results of their activities, as evidenced in accomplishments, benefits, and effectiveness. Governmental accountability extends to citizens and taxpayers; legislative and oversight bodies; and to investors, creditors, and others who are involved in the lending process.

Governments have a responsibility to many stakeholders, and this accountability is a primary force and focus for governmental financial reporting:

- Citizens and taxpayers want justification for the taxes that have been collected from them -- to know their government is using the revenue wisely, responsibly, and in accordance with intended objectives.
- Legislative and oversight bodies want to know the government is carrying out its programs in compliance with the rules, laws, regulations, and within the budgets that were appropriated for the various programs and services.
- Investors, creditors, and lenders want to determine that the State is able to meet its financial obligations in repaying both short and long term debt.

1.5.2 Reporting Requirements

The accurate gathering of the State's financial information and activities is required in order for the State to meet its annual reporting requirements. Each year, the State produces an Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) standards and guidelines. GAAP establishes financial reporting criteria for state and local governments, so the governments' financial performances can be reasonably compared to one another.

The Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Finance have identified the GAAP statements as presented in the ACFR to be the official record of the financial activities of the State.

1.6 State's Financial Actors

The supervision, management, and oversight of the State's budgeting, accounting, and fiscal activities are dispersed among a number of State Organizations. These responsibilities include:

- The development and ongoing maintenance of the State's finance and accounting system;
- The annual compilation and execution of the State's operating and capital budgets; and
- Ensuring proper approvals over the State's daily transactions.

Transaction approvals are entered into the State's finance and accounting system at both the State and Organization levels. At the Organization level, department heads grant approval authority to designated employees for the proper oversight of individual transactions.

The Division of Accounting gives approvals in the finance and accounting system on behalf of the Secretary of Finance. The Office of Management and Budget, the Office of the Controller General, and the Office of the State Treasurer also apply State level approvals for various transactions.

1.6.1 The Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

The Director of OMB is responsible for prescribing the records and accounts of the State's system of accounting and the manner and method by which they will be maintained.

OMB's Financial Integration Section acts as Statewide controller, ensuring Organizations live within their budgets. The Budget Development Planning and Administration Section is the steward of the budgetary process, coordinating fiscal planning and policy development. This Section also supports the Delaware State Clearinghouse Committee for federal grant applications, as well as federal fiscal proposals and guidelines.

1.6.2 The Department of Finance (DOF) and Division of Accounting (DOA)

The Secretary of DOF is the State's Chief Financial Officer and is the central source for economic and fiscal policy and for the management of financial resources. The Secretary is also responsible for the maintenance and operation of the State's finance and accounting system.

DOA delivers central support to State Organizations and provides consistent and reliable information to the public. The Division is responsible for establishing and implementing procedures and regulations pertaining to the Statewide accounting and payroll systems.

1.6.3 The Office of the State Treasurer (OST)

The Office of the State Treasurer signs all of the State checks and oversees the management of the State's bank accounts. The State Treasurer is responsible for reconciling the State's bank accounts and payroll; handling stale-dated checks and check re-issues; and producing checks and electronic payments for vendors, payroll, and revenue refunds.

1.6.4 The Controller General's Office (CGO)

CGO performs year-round fiscal and policy duties with State Organizations on behalf of the Legislature. It also has shared responsibility for the oversight of General Fund transfers and changes in spending authority.

1.6.5 Department Heads

Department or Organization Heads are responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal controls. Such departmental policies and procedures must be in writing and reasonably ensure:

- All assets can be accounted for and safeguarded against waste, loss, unauthorized use, and misappropriation;
- Revenues and expenditures are recorded properly, so reliable financial reports may be prepared; and
- Transactions are clearly documented, and documentation is available for examination, in compliance with the State's record retention policy.

At the Organization level, only Department Heads can confer approval authority, by designating certain employees as approvers in the State's finance management and accounting system.

1.6.6 Designated Approvers

Business Managers are entrusted with the authority to commit an Organization to a purchase and approve transactions at the Organizational level. Designated Approvers are only allowed to approve transactions that originate in, and are on behalf of, their own Organization.

Designated Approvers are required to process transactions according to the policies and procedures disseminated in this Manual and, from time to time, by DOA and are responsible for correctly recognizing and directing transactions for proper processing as part of the transaction review process.

Designated Approvers are also expected to follow individual Organization practices with the understanding all federal and State legal and regulatory requirements must be met. The authority of the State's policies and procedures supersedes the authority of Organization directives.

1.7 How to use this Manual

Numerous references to the Delaware Code are made in this Manual. For the full text online version of the Delaware Code, see <http://delcode.delaware.gov>.

For the purpose of this Manual, the term Organization is used to identify State of Delaware agencies (both merit and non-merit), school districts, charter schools, and higher education.

For the sake of clarity and conciseness, the pronouns used in this Manual are gender neutral.

This Manual consists of 14 chapters. Pages are numbered consecutively within each chapter.

State forms are referenced throughout the Manual. All State forms can be found at <http://extranet.fsf.state.de.us/forms.shtml>. Forms are revised periodically. Organizations should access and complete forms from the website, as needed, to ensure the current form is used.