

Procurement 101: Purchase Order Fundamentals

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Session Topics

- 1. What is a purchase order?
- 2. Why do we use purchase orders?
- 3. Types of purchase orders
- 4. Purchasing/procurement policy
- 5. Audit issues and concerns
- 6. Q&A

What is a Purchase Order?

- Serves as the Fiscal Officer's Certificate
- Formal request/authorization to expend funds
- Formally restricts/encumbers current year budget by the amount of transaction
- Documents shipping, invoicing and FEIN details

Serves as the Fiscal Officer's Certificate

- ORC Chapter 5705.41(D):
 - "No subdivision or taxing unit shall: (1) ... make any contract or give any order involving the expenditure of money unless there is attached thereto a certificate of the fiscal officer ..."

- Formal Request or Authorization to expend funds
 - Documents vendor information
 - Identifies/describes items or services to be purchased
 - Provides fund and general ledger account account information
 - May be used to associate with project codes

Restricts/Encumbers Budget

- Sets aside and restricts (encumbers) identified budget amount in order to satisfy the obligation
- Unspent balance may be carried over into succeeding years if liability exists
- Ensures budgetary compliance by limiting approved spending to the amount on the PO

- Documents shipping, invoicing and FEIN details
 - Vendor information is displayed on the face of the PO
 - Vendor Name, Address and Vendor Number
 - PO provides the public organization's info:
 - Shipping address
 - Invoicing address
 - Federal Tax ID number

Question #1:

Which of the following pieces of information are not provided by the purchase order?

- 1. General ledger account number
- 2. Details about the items or services being purchased
- 3. Vendor's FEIN
- 4. Fiscal officers' certification

Why Are Purchase Orders Used?

- Ensure that the appropriate level of management has authorized the spending
- Document the specific items or services being purchased
- Provide vendor with assurance that they will be paid for goods and services provided to the public entity.
- Ensure budgetary compliance (prevent overspending)

Why Are Purchase Orders Used? (cont'd)

- Assists Accounts Payable to associate invoices to specific general ledger accounts
- Allow prior-year budgets that haven't been spent to be carried over into succeeding year
- Ensure compliance with ORD 5705.41(D) and OAC 117-2-02(C)(2)

Question #2:

Which of the following are <u>not</u> reasons for using purchase orders?

- PO's document the specific items being purchased
- 2. It ensures that the vendor will provide the goods or services
- 3. It assists in the accounts payable process
- 4. It permits prior-year budget to be carried over into current year

Types of Purchase Orders

- There are three (3) general types of purchase orders:
 - Standard
 - Blanket
 - Super Blanket

Standard Purchase Order

- A standard purchase order is used for:
 - Normal, routine purchases where a single vendor and specific items and quantities are ordered.
- Attributes of a standard purchase order:
 - Specific items, quantities and unit costs
 - Single vendor
 - Expires when the contract or order is filled or cancelled.
 - May include multiple funds and appropriation accounts
 - No dollar limit, the limit is the amount certified for the PO.

Blanket Purchase Order

- A blanket purchase order is used for:
 - The purchase of a variety of items over a specified period of time from a variety of vendors.
- Attributes of a standard purchase order:
 - Single or multiple vendors
 - No specific items, quantities or unit costs
 - Dollar amount set by ordinance or resolution of the governing board – requires majority vote
 - Limited to the current year
 - Must be labeled 'Blanket Purchase Order'

Super Blanket Purchase Order

- A super blanket purchase order is used for:
 - Certain types of expenditures that are recurring and reasonably predictable
- Attributes of a standard purchase order:
 - Single or multiple vendors
 - Limited to one expenditure code per SBPO
 - Dollar amount limit is the amount appropriated to that line item budget
 - Cannot extend beyond the current fiscal year
 - Multiple SBPO may exist per account code
 - Limited to specific goods and services

Super Blanket Purchase Order

- A super blanket purchase order may be used for:
 - Services of an accountant, architect, attorney at law, physician, professional engineer, construction project manager, consultant, surveyor or appraiser by or on behalf of the subdivision or contracting authority
 - Fuel oil, gasoline, diesel, foot items, roadway materials and utilities
 - Any purchases exempt from competitive bidding under ORC §125.04
 - Any other specific expenditure that is a recurring and reasonably predictable operating expense

'Then & Now' Purchase Order

- Purchase orders must be dated on or before: (1)
 the invoice date; (2) the date the services are
 performed; or (3) the date the liability to pay is
 incurred.
- In the event the PO is post-dated, it is technically in violation of state law and is subject to an audit finding.
- The AOS or IPA will test compliance with this as a part of the annual audit process.

'Then & Now' Purchase Order

– In accordance with ORC §5705.41(D)(2), the fiscal officer can issue a 'Then & Now' certification which certifies that the funds were available or in the process of collection when the transaction took place and now (when the PO was issued). This is limited to \$3,000 to all non-county entities (counties are limited to \$100).

Question #3:

Which type of purchase orders can <u>not</u> be used for multiple vendors?

- 1. Standard Purchase Order
- 2. Blanket Purchase Order
- 3. Super Blanket Purchase Order
- 4. Then & Now Purchase Orders

Purchasing & Procurement Policy

- Organizations should have a purchasing or procurement policy which addresses the following:
 - General purchasing standards to include:
 - Organization's competitive bid threshold and requirements
 - Definitions of key terms, including 'Lowest & Best' and 'Qualified Vendor' to ensure consistent application of policy.
 - Exceptions to competitive bidding
 - Credit/P-Card purchases
 - Emergency purchases

Purchasing & Procurement Policy (cont'd)

- Specific policies that address:
 - Requirement that a PO be issued prior to purchasing goods and services or entering into a contract
 - Emergency purchases
 - General procurement process with individual steps and responsibilities identified
 - Bid and performance bonds
 - Travel and expense reimbursements

Question #4:

Which of the following is <u>not</u> typically included in a purchasing/procurement policy?

- Requirement that PO be issued prior to transaction taking place
- 2. Emergency purchases
- 3. Bid and Performance Bonds
- 4. Requirement that vendor payments be made via ACH funds

Audit Issues & Concerns

- Purchase order is dated after the invoice date or date of obligation.
- Then & Now is relied upon too heavily to remain in compliance with 5705.41D. Then & Now's are meant to be used sparingly and in emergency situations.
- Then & Now is "not" approved by the governing board, within 30 days.

Audit Issues & Concerns (cont'd)

- Purchasing policy is not followed and is not effectively communicated to departments
- The entity does not take the time to <u>educate</u> all employees and departments involved. Departments outside the finance office view the purchasing process as an inconvenience. Training can help create more understanding and cooperation. Employees should understand the <u>why</u>.

Question #5:

Which of the following is <u>not</u> an audit issue or concern?

- 1. Purchasing policy is not followed
- Purchase orders are dated before the invoice date
- 3. Purchasing and other administrative policies are not communicated entity-wide
- 4. 'Then & Now' purchase orders are not approved by governing body within 30 days



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