

GILES COUNTY, TENNESSEE

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES MANUAL

GILES COUNTY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES MANUAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	Chapter 1
Revisions and Additions.....	Chapter 2
Budget	Chapter 3
General Accounting.....	Chapter 4
Purchasing Policy	Chapter 5
Requisition and Purchase Order Procedures	Chapter 6
Delivery, Billing, and Payment Cycle.....	Chapter 7
Formal Bidding Policies.....	Chapter 8
Fixed Asset Accounting	Chapter 9
Payroll Procedures.....	Chapter 10
Credit Card Procedures.....	Chapter 11
Public Records Request Procedures.....	Chapter 12
Emergency Medical Services Write Off Policy.....	Chapter 13
Unclaimed Property.....	Chapter 14
Surplus Property.....	Chapter 15
Grants Management.....	Chapter 16
Travel Policy and Reimbursement Procedures.....	Chapter 17
County Fund Balance Policy.....	Chapter 18
Capital Project Management Policy.....	Chapter 19
Debt Management Policy.....	Chapter 20
Conducting Delinquent Tax Sales via GovDeals.....	Chapter 21
Balanced Budget and Fiscal Discipline.....	Chapter 22

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Section 1.1 Purpose: The purpose of this manual is to provide a guide for Giles County departments and employees regarding all policies and procedures established by the Giles County Financial Management Committee as required by the adoption of the “County Financial Management Act of 1981” (Tennessee Code Annotated [T.C.A.] 5-21-101 through 5-21-130). This manual was approved by the Giles County Legislative Body on _____, effective immediately, and supersedes any previous guidance on the matters herein. (NOTE: This manual is not meant to conflict and/or supersede State policies or procedures; therefore, State law [T.C.A.] always prevails. Also, Giles County’s financial condition is not to be impaired by any action of the County Legislative Body.)

Section 1.2 Distribution: This manual will be distributed to all members of the Giles County Legislative Body, Giles County Financial Management Committee, Giles County departments, and other Giles County employees involved in areas covered by this manual. All recommended changes or corrections should be forwarded in writing to the Finance Director, Giles County Finance Department, 222 West Madison, Suite 205, Pulaski, TN 38478.

Section 1.3 Revisions: This manual is to serve as a permanent, up-to-date guide of all approved Giles County Financial Management Committee Policies and Procedures. As additions and revisions are approved by the Committee, the added sections and/or revised pages will be forwarded to each individual named in above Section 1.1 for updating of this manual.

Section 1.4 Objectives: To establish purchasing policies, rules, and regulations that are consistent with the “County Financial Management Act of 1981” as a supplement to the T.C.A., where applicable, to assure full and free competition for procurement of required supplies and/or services which are necessary for continuous and efficient Giles County operations.

Section 1.5 Statutory Authority: These policies and procedures, effective June 27, 2024 supersede and rescind all previous promulgated policies and procedures and shall remain in effect until subsequently modified or rescinded.

Chapter 2
REVISIONS AND ADDITIONS

<u>REVISION</u>	<u>DATE APPROVED</u>	<u>SECTIONS REVISED</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
03/17/2008			
06/14/2016			
05/21/2018			
03/7/2019			
06/20/2019			
12/18/2019			
07/20/2020		5.10 (b)	11
07/20/2020		10.1 (c)	28
09/21/2020		5.5	9
03/15/2021		5.5	9
05/07/2021		5.5	9
09/02/2021		5.9	10
09/02/2021		16	44
11/21/2022		5.1-5.3	8
11/21/2022		5-10 (b)	11
11/21/2022		12.1	31-44
11/21/2022		14.1	47
11/21/2022		15.1	48
11/21/2022		17	51-55
10/16/2023		13	45-47
10/16/2023		18	56-57
02/09/2024		19	64-65
06/05/2024		3.2	5
06/05/2024		5.3 (d), 5.10 (a), (b)	8-11
06/05/2024		7.1	15
06/05/2024		8.4 (a) 2-3 (d) 4	17, 18
06/05/2024		9.2 (d)	23
06/05/2024		10.1	27-28
06/05/2024		11.1	29
06/05/2024		12.1	31-36
06/05/2024		17.3 (a)	58
06/05/2024		19	64-69
06/05/2024		20	70-73
03/17/2025		7.8 (d)	15
03/17/2025		21	74-75
04/21/2025		10.1 (c)	28
04/21/2025		11.1	29
04/21/2025		19	66-70
06/26/2025		10.1 (b)	27
01/15/2026		5.5	9
01/15/2026		22	78-83

Chapter 3

BUDGETING

Section 3.1 Budgeting General: The County Legislative Body adopts the budget as the annual appropriation of the County at or before its July regular meeting. The budget is a *plan* for revenue and expenditure that is adopted in order to provide specific services and, thereby, implement policies of the Committee. It is also the legal authority to receive and expend funds. As it is a plan, it is recognized that changing conditions will require budget adjustments. These adjustments will be processed in the form of a Budget Amendment in accordance with the procedures and with approvals as required in Section 3.3 and 3.4 of this Chapter.

The normal budget process starts with a required meeting of the Budget Committee on or before the 1st of February (T.C.A. 5-21-110) and results in an approved budget, appropriations, resolutions, and a tax levy resolution at the July meeting of the County Legislative Body (T.C.A. 5-21-111).

At the January meeting of the Budget Committee, presenting the required procedures, forms, calendar, etc. are recommended. Prior to distribution of budget forms to departments, the Committee will recommend guidelines and give direction to the various departments to use in projecting budgeted needs.

Section 3.2 Proposed Annual Budget Schedule:

Before 2/1 Budget Committee to establish calendar and procedures (T.C.A. 5-21-110).

Approx. 2/1 Budget forms prepared with historical data pertaining to prior and current year
To 3/01 expenditures; transmittal letter developed with budget guidelines and instructions.

Approx. 3/01 Budget forms and information distributed to departments and offices.

Approx. 4/1 Completed budget request forms due in Finance Director's Office.
School Board raise/scenario requests due in Finance Director's Office.

Approx. 4/15 Information received from departments is reviewed and compiled; initial revenue
To 5/14 projections are calculated; proposed budget document is prepared.

Approx. 5/15 Proposed budget and documents are presented to Budget Committee.

Approx. 6/09 Finalize budget with Budget Committee.

Approx. 6/10 Publish notice of public hearing and proposed budget at least 10 days prior to July meeting of
County Legislative Body including a budget appropriations resolution and a tax levy
resolution (T.C.A. 5-21-111).

Approx. 6/15 Budget hearing held by Budget Committee.

Approx. 6/30 County Legislative Body adopts a budget, resolutions, and tax levy resolution.

Each Month Status of budgeted receipts and expenditures reported to County Legislative Body and
Departments.

As Required Budget amendments prepared and submitted to Budget Committee or County Legislative Body for approval prior to expenditure of such funds.

Section 3.3 Line-Item Budget Amendments - Required Approvals:

With approval of the County Executive and the Budget Committee, amendment of line items within a department/function budget of General Fund is authorized provided there is no net change to the total department/function budget.

With approval of the Commissioner of Highways and the Road Committee, amendment of line items within a department/function budget of the Road and Bridge Fund is authorized provided there is no net change to the total department/function budget.

With approval of the Director of Schools and the School Board, amendment of line items within a department/function budget of the School Fund is authorized provided there is no net change to the total department/function budget.

Section 3.4 Other Budget Amendments - Required Approval: The County Legislative Body will be the approving authority for:

- (a) Budget amendments that result in an increase or decrease of the total budgeted revenue or expenditure of a fund and,
- (b) Revisions to line items within a department/function from one department/function to another within the same fund. The above proposed budget amendments shall be submitted to the Budget Committee for its recommendation to the County Legislative Body.

Chapter 4
GENERAL ACCOUNTING

Section 4.1 Disbursement Checks - Signature Requirements: All disbursement and payroll checks drawn on a County Trustee account for the obligations of all County offices, departments, and agencies shall be prepared and signed as provided in T.C.A. 5-21-116. The department head will be deemed to be the Commissioner of Highways for all Road and Bridge Funds, Director of Schools for all school related funds, and the County Executive for all other funds.

Section 4.2 Contract Review, Approval, and Administration: All contracts, leases, agreements, etc. in the name of Giles County exceeding the current budget year shall be presented to the County Legislative Body for review and be spread upon the minutes of the County Clerk.

Prior to presenting the contract, lease, or agreement in final form to the County Legislative Body, it will be reviewed by the County Attorney. It will also be reviewed and initialed by the Finance Director or Deputy Director to indicate that:

- a. Obligations contained in the contract are provided for in current budget. If not, budget amendments will be prepared and presented.
- b. Minimum requirements relating to liability, property, workman's compensation, or other necessary types of insurance are provided for in the contract to protect Giles County.
- c. Contract is in accordance with Giles County Financial Management Committee policy and procedures.

After approval of the contract, the contract will be signed by an authorized representative of all parties involved. A fully executed copy of the contract will be retained by the County with like copies distributed to the other parties of the contract. All original fully executed contracts should be forwarded to the Finance Department for filing and safekeeping. It will be the responsibility of the Finance Director to see that all requirements of the contract such as performance bonds, certificates of insurance, payments to other parties, billing and receipt of funds from others, etc., are current and/or carried out in a timely manner.

Chapter 5 PURCHASING POLICY

Section 5.1 General: T.C.A. 5-21-118 through 5-21-130 sets forth the basic responsibilities and procedures for an economical and efficient purchasing system. The primary objectives of centralized purchasing are cost savings through uniform consolidated purchasing practices and verification of funds availability prior to obligation. *No contract, purchase, or obligation of Giles County funds for supplies, materials, equipment, contracted services, or rentals shall be made without the prior execution of a purchase order except in the narrow definition of an emergency purchase.* The basic principle of an organized purchasing system is to plan the County's needs, develop minimum specifications, and receive bids from the most bidders possible. Giles County, pursuant to 2022 Public Chapter 1016 Title 12, Chapter 3, has set forth a threshold over which public advertisement and sealed competitive bids or proposals are required to an amount not to exceed \$50,000 for non-emergency, non-proprietary purchases.

Section 5.2 Purchases Less Than \$50,000:

- a. All purchases or sales of less than \$15,000 may be made by the Finance Director/County Purchasing Agent in the open market without advertised or public notice. For purchases less than \$50,000 but more than \$15,000, three (3) written quotations, are required, when possible, per 12-3-1212 (c). *Requisitions for items estimated to cost more than \$50,000 will not be subdivided in order to circumvent the requirement for competitive procurement.* The Purchasing Agent will annually review purchases less than \$50,000 for the feasibility of a requirements contract to be formally bid periodically.
- b. The County Uniform Highway Law (T.C.A. 54-7-113) shall apply in regards to the Highway Department when applicable.

Section 5.3 Purchases exceeding \$50,000: All purchases or sales of more than \$50,000 will require advertised procurement which includes the following essential elements:

- a. Preparation of invitation for bid containing clear specifications.
- b. Solicitation of bidders necessary to assure that full and free competition is consistent with procurement of the required products and services.
- c. Provision of adequate time for submission of bids consistent with size and type of procurement.
- d. Post the invitation to the county website and inserted at least once in a newspaper or County-wide circulation at least five (5) days prior to the bid closing date. Bids accompanied from State and or Federal Funds, two weeks are required for newspaper circulation and a disclosure shall be displayed on the public notice of the funding source.
- e. Public opening of the bids.
- f. Award to the lowest responsible bidder whose bid, conforming to the invitation for bid (IFB), will be most advantageous to the county, price, and other factors considered.
- g. Technical evaluation will be made by the requisitioner as to the acceptability of the bids. The Finance Director/County Purchasing Agent and appropriate department head (County Executive,

Highway Superintendent, or Board of Education) will make the award based on criteria listed in subparagraph f above. The Finance Director or department head may refer any bid to the Financial Management Committee for final award. Any and all bids can be rejected if so, stated in IFB.

- h. All fuel, fuel products, and perishable commodities are exempt from public advertisement and competitive bidding when such items are purchased in the open market. A record of all such purchases shall be made by the Purchasing Agent and will specify the amount paid, the item purchased, and from whom the purchase was made.
- i. Chapter 8 covers the formal bidding process in detail.

Section 5.4 Purchase from Tennessee State Contract Pricing: As authorized by state law, purchases through state contracts and price agreements meet the legal requirements for formal competitive bidding and will be exempt from limitations provided in these purchasing policies. Departments should utilize state contract items whenever they provide a savings to the County, taking into consideration availability, location of supplier, delivery time, shipping charges, minimum orders, etc. when compared to locally available items.

Section 5.5 Cooperative Purchasing: Giles County has elected to participate in the following cooperatives pursuant to **Tenn. Code Ann. 12-3-1205(b)**:

National Purchasing Cooperative (the “Cooperative” operating as “National BuyBoard”)
County Resolution 2014-4

National Joint Powers Alliance (NJPA), now Sourcewell *County Resolution 2014-33*

TCPN Cooperation Purchasing Network *County Resolution 2014-33*

NACO, U.S. Communities Purchasing Alliance *County Resolution 2016-43*

Master Intergovernmental Cooperative Purchasing Agreement (IPA) *County Resolution 2018-24*

HGACBuy Cooperative Agreement *County Resolution 2020-42*

SAVVIK Buying Group *County Resolution 2020-42*

NCPA National Cooperative Purchasing Alliance *Resolution 2021-14*

TIPS *Resolution 2021-25*

GSA General Services Administration *Resolution 2022-20*

USETPA US Educational Technology Purchasing Alliance *Resolution 2026-8*

Section 5.6 Piggyback Cooperatives: Giles County is authorized to “piggyback” from other government entities. All bid documentation must be on file from the original bid such as: public solicitation of the bid, bid sheets, and formal declaration of the bid award. The entity must grant in writing the approval of the “piggyback.” The Board of Education must have the School Board’s approval to “piggyback” from other entities.

Section 5.7 Emergency Purchases: This is a purchase required under *uncontrollable or unforeseeable circumstances where any delay would endanger the health of the residents of Giles County or cause additional and extensive damage to County property or adversely affect programs in Giles County government*. If an emergency exists during working hours, the Finance Department will be notified and direction received from the Finance Director as to the proper steps to be taken. If the emergency occurs when the Finance Department is closed, every effort should be made to obtain at least three (3) bids (oral or written) prior to purchase. The next working day, a Requisition should be delivered to the Finance Department.

Section 5.8 Sole-Source Purchases: Sole-source procurement is any action that limits the Purchasing Agent to one source of supply. This action can be initiated by a sole-source justification letter by specifying a brand name or “equal” characteristics, by means of restrictive specifications written around a particular product, or by specifying “no substitutions” on the requisition. *The fact that an item has been used satisfactorily is not*

justification to exclude procurement of items of similar or equal performance, quality, or design; nor will personal preference of an item justify excluding items that would serve the purpose. The determining factor in preparing specifications shall be requirements of the County, not personal preferences of County employees. Sole source justification letters shall accompany the requisition giving reasons justifying the particular source for the procurement. Reasons given must be factual - no opinions, beliefs, or personal preferences.

Section 5.9 Conflict of Interest: The Finance Director, Purchasing Agent, Members of the Committee, County Commissioners, County Officials, Members of the Board of Education, Members of the Highway Commission, and Employees of the Finance Department shall not have a direct interest in the purchase, of supplies, materials, equipment, or contractual services for the County as outlined in T.C.A. **5-21-121**. No firm, corporation, partnership, association, or individual furnishing any such supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services, shall give or offer nor shall the Director or Purchasing Agent or any assistant or employee accept or receive directly or indirectly, from any person, firm, corporation, partnership or association to whom any contract may be awarded, by rebate, gift or otherwise, any money or other things of value whatsoever, or any promise, obligation or contract for future reward or compensation.

Section 5.10 Purchase Procedures: After deciding a need for your department and the availability of budgeted funds, a requisition should be prepared for all purchases.

- a. **Purchase Requisitions:** Although the purchase order is the official document or contract between the County and vendor, the requisition is the most critical document to insuring responsive service with centralized purchasing. It will be the duty of each person and department having a need for equipment, materials, supplies, contracted services, or other things to anticipate their needs and place requisitions in advance to allow time for procurement under an orderly purchasing procedure. *Requisitions should be placed two to four weeks plus delivery time before the merchandise is needed.* A requisition shall be completed on the Finance Department form. The originator should retain one (1) copy and forward a copy to the Finance Department. The requisition should provide as much information as possible. *The complete budget account number for the purchase of the supplies/materials/services must be entered on the requisition.*
- b. **Purchase Order:** A purchase order is required for purchase over \$50.00. The purchase order is the official order acceptance of the bid offer which consummates a contract. At the time the purchase order is sent to the prospective vendor, the County enters into a contract with that vendor; therefore, it is important that the bids be carefully considered and purchase orders properly prepared. The Purchasing Agent or designee shall prepare the purchase order. Purchase orders are generated through the Local Government software, a copy of the purchase order accompanies the invoice. Departments, upon request, are issued a copy of the purchase order. The following are exempt from the issuance of a purchase order:
 1. Payments of utilities and telephone bills
 2. Payment of payroll tax liabilities, payroll deduction liabilities
 3. Payments of monthly leases, maintenance agreements, computer software agreements
 4. Payment of travel reimbursements
 5. Payment of insurance: worker's comp, property, liability, etc.
 6. Payments for newspaper ads
 7. Payments for drug testing
 8. Payments for jury pay
 9. Payments for periodicals
 10. Payments for professional and medical services
 11. Payments for dues & memberships
 12. Payments for fuel purchased with gas cards

- 13. Payments for trash pickup/disposals
- 14. Payments for post office box rentals

- c. **Changes to Purchase Orders:** Changes will follow the same procedures as if a new purchase order is being issued. A purchase order cannot exceed 30% of the original issuance amount. *No employee will have the authority to change a purchase order or contract unless it is approved in advance by the Finance Director in accordance with governmental purchasing procedures.*
- d. **Follow-Up and Expediting Orders:** The Finance Director/Purchasing Agent will be responsible for follow-ups, expediting of orders, and price discrepancies.
- e. **Blanket Purchase Orders.** Blanket purchase orders are used to reduce time and administrative cost for *low dollar items purchased on a regular basis*. These purchase orders are used for repetitive low dollar purchases and purchases against a previously bid annual or semi-annual requirements contract that sets a fixed price for these items. Blanket purchase orders will be issued on a monthly basis for a specified dollar amount as determined by the elected official, department head, or Finance Director. Items costing over \$500 and not covered by requirements contract or state contract may not be purchased against a blanket purchase order unless approved by the Finance Director. The requester will attach, itemize, total all invoices/receipts, indicate the total amount to be paid and forward all documents to the Finance Department.
- f. **Confirmation of Purchase Orders.** At times it will be necessary to obtain price quotes over the phone. The Finance Director/Purchasing Agent will authorize such purchases and provide the purchase order number.

Section 5.11 Purchases of Property at Public Actions: All elected officials and department heads should comply with T.C.A. 12-2-421 purchases of property at public auctions – reporting as outlined below:

- a. Notwithstanding the requirements of its charter, or any other law, any municipality or county may purchase advertised auction new or secondhand articles or equipment or other materials, supplies, commodities and equipment without public advertisement and competitive bidding. The governing body shall establish written procedures governing purchases at publicly advertised auctions.
- b. If a municipality or county purchase any materials, supplies, commodities or equipment at a publicly advertised auction pursuant to subsection (a), then the purchasing official shall report the following to the governing body of the municipality or county making such purchase:
 1. *A description of the materials, supplies, commodities or equipment that was purchased;*
 2. *The auction where such items were purchased;*
 3. *The purchase price of such items; and*
 4. *The vendor of such materials, supplies, commodities or equipment.*
- c. All other department heads **who are not an elected official** must submit a signed letter of intent to purchase at a publicly advertised auction to the Finance Director in advance of the auction date requesting a purchase approval letter from the Finance Director. The intent letter should include the name and date of the auction, a general description of the item(s) to be purchased i.e., equipment, materials, the amount of funds to be spent, and the distribution line to be used.
 1. The Finance Director will issue the purchase approval letter to said auction company detailing the department's name and authority to purchase said item, i.e., equipment, materials, the line-item number, the maximum amount to be spent and the date of the auction.
 2. If any materials, supplies, commodities or equipment are purchased at a publicly advertised auction then the purchasing agent will report the above information to the governing body of the county making such a purchase.

Chapter 6
REQUISITION AND PURCHASE ORDER PROCEDURES

Electronic signatures on purchasing requisitions are permissible; however, the use of signature stamps is **NOT** permissible under any circumstance.

Section 6.1 County General

- a. Elected official, department head and or approved designee approves and signs all requisitions and forwards to the Finance Department. If an elected official or department head chooses to allow a designee to sign a requisition, written authorization must be on file at the Finance Office.
- b. Finance Department reviews requisition and funds available, drafts purchase order number.
- c. Requisition, accompanied with a purchase order number, is returned to requesting department.
- d. Purchasing Agent creates and signs the purchase order and the Finance Director or Deputy Director co-signs the purchase order.
- e. Elected Official, department head or designee signs invoices, attaches any receipts and packing documents and returns to the Finance Office for payment.
- f. For blanket purchase order procedures, see Section 5.10e.
- g. For emergency purchase procedures, see Section 5.7.

Section 6.2 School Department

- a. Schools:
 - (1) Teachers, custodial personnel, or other employees complete a requisition and forwards to the school principal for approval. The school principal approves by signing the requisition then forwards to the Board of Education.
 - (2) The Board of Education reviews requisition, verifies funds availability, assigns budget code and forwards to the Finance Office. *Note: A purchase order will not be issued without the Director/Assistant Director's approval on the requisition. Exception Food Service/Federal Programs.*
 - (3) Finance Office reviews requisition and funds available, drafts purchase order number.
 - (4) Requisition, accompanied with a purchase order number, is returned to requesting school.
 - (5) Purchasing Agent creates and signs the purchase order and the Finance Director or Deputy Director co-signs the purchase order.

Requester signs, attaches receipt any packing documents, and returns to the Finance Department for payment.

b. School Departments:

- (1) Department heads complete a requisition with a budget code and forwards to the Director/Assistant Director of Schools or Director's designated representative for approval.
- (2) Director/Assistant Director reviews requisition, verifies funds availability and forwards to the Finance Office. *Note: A purchase order will not be issued without the Director/Assistant Director's approval on the requisition. Exception Food Service/Federal Programs.*
- (3) Finance Office reviews requisition and funds available, drafts purchase order number.
- (4) Requisition, accompanied with a purchase order number, is returned to requesting department.
- (5) Purchasing Agent creates and signs the purchase order and the Finance Director or Deputy Director co-signs the purchase order. *Exception Food Service and Federal Programs. Federal purchase orders are signed by Finance Director/Deputy Director and cosigned by Federal Programs Directors.*
- (6) Requesting department signs, attaches receipts and packing documents, and returns to the Finance Office for payment. *Payments allocated from Federal Funds must be approved by the Federal Programs Director before payment is rendered.*
- (7) For blanket purchase order procedures, see Section 5.10e.
- (8) For emergency purchase procedures, see Section 5.7.

Section 6.3 Highway Department

- a. Road Superintendent or designee creates a requisition, verifies funds availability, assigns budget code and forwards to the Finance Department.
- b. Finance Office reviews requisition and funds available, drafts a purchase order number.
- c. Requisition, accompanied with a purchase order number, is returned to department.
- d. Purchasing Agent creates and signs purchase order and the Finance Director or Deputy Director co-signs the purchase order.
- e. Road Superintendent or designee signs invoices, attaches any receipts and packing documents and returns to the Finance Office for payment.
- f. Blanket purchase orders will be issued monthly to vendors supplying materials for the Road Department on a continuing basis. A specified dollar amount will be placed on the purchase order as determined by the Road Superintendent and the Finance Director.
- g. For emergency purchase procedures, see Section 5.7.

Chapter 7
DELIVERY, BILLING, AND PAYMENT CYCLE

Section 7.1 Accounts Payable

- a. **Outstanding Purchase Order File:** Upon issuance of a purchase order, a copy will be maintained in an “outstanding purchase order” file, by numeric order until the order is fully paid or canceled. When an invoice is received from the vendor, the outstanding purchase order copy will be pulled and placed with the invoice.
- b. **Receiving Invoices:** When an invoice is received, it is matched to the purchase order assigned, verified as to price bid or quoted as it appears on the purchase order, quantity, freight charges, and exempt taxes. Invoices shall be delivered in their original form to the Finance Office with department head/designee signatures before payment can be processed. The Finance Office will not accept electronic invoices (in any form) for payment processing unless previously approved by the Finance Director or Deputy Director.
- c. **Verification for Payment:** When an invoice, receiving report, packing slip, or bill of lading is received, the quantity, price, and exceptions noted on the various documents will be verified. Appropriate signatures, when applicable, are obtained before an invoice is paid. Giles County is tax exempt, and no taxes should be included on an invoice. If taxes are included, the vendor should be contacted, and a Tax-Exempt Certificate provided to that vendor. At this time, payment may be made considering cash discounts, cash flow, and cash investments.

Section 7.5 Paid Files: When County obligations are paid, invoices will be initialed by the Accounts Payable Clerk. The payment stub will be stapled to the paid invoice along with any supplementary information including: purchase order, requisition, and shipping documents. This will be filed alphabetically by vendor and maintained in a file cabinet for future use and auditing.

Section 7.6 Partial Payments: When there is to be a lengthy delay in receiving all of the merchandise purchased or when cash discounts are offered, a partial payment may be made for the order.

Section 7.7 Payments: After complete verification, payment shall be made by issuing a County payment. Invoices shall be paid in a timely manner.

Section 7.8 Delivery Cycle:

- a. Materials are received by requisitioning department with delivery ticket.
- b. Receiving department checks delivery against requisition/purchase order to see if the order is complete.
- c. Receiving department signs and dates delivery ticket.
- d. Receiving department head signs and sends purchase order with delivery ticket to the Finance Department. (BOE – Invoices over \$50,000 must be signed by Director or Assistant Director of Schools)

Section 7.9 Billing and Payment Cycle:

- a. Invoice is received at Finance Department.
- b. Invoice is checked against purchase order.
- c. Invoice is input into computer.
- d. Purchase order is liquidated if not a partial payment.
- e. Payments are processed, matched with invoices.
- f. Payments are mailed to vendor
- g. Payment stub and invoice are filed.

Chapter 8
FORMAL BIDDING POLICIES

Section 8.1 What Will Be Bid: Any item or combination of items from a source costing more than \$50,000 for all funds (except Highway/Public Works Fund) (T.C.A. 54-7-113) will be bid using a sealed bid unless an emergency exists.

Section 8.2 Need Evaluation and Basic Specifications: Each department will determine its needs and submit specifications to the Purchasing Agent.

Section 8.3 Specifications: Quality is as important as price. Quality buying or value analysis is defined as the purchase of goods, supplies, materials, equipment, or services which fulfill but do not exceed the requirements for the intended purpose at the lowest price. Specifications should adequately and clearly define the minimum requirements of the item to be purchased in order to receive the maximum number of bidders.

- a. Detailed Specifications: Detailed specifications will be developed for all projects and all items to be bid.
- b. Specifications Using Manufacturer's Brand Name, Brand, and Catalog or Model Number: Generally, using this type of specification is adequate. If more than one manufacturer's product meets the specifications, each will be listed in the specifications. In using this type of specification, the minimum features to be accepted will be specified, and the provision "or equal" or similar qualifying words will be part of the specifications.

Section 8.4 Formal Bidding Procedures:

- a. Soliciting bids:
 - (1) General Requirements: Bids will be solicited from enough qualified sources to assure full and free competition for procurement of required supplies or services.
 - (2) Method for Soliciting Bids: The Purchasing Agent will mail, e-mail, fax, or deliver invitations for bid (IFB) to prospective bidders and will also display copies of the invitation or notices.
 - (3) Paid Newspaper Advertising: Announcements of proposed procurements will be inserted as paid advertisements in newspapers only when the amount exceeds \$50,000.
 - (4) Copy of Invitation to Requisitioning Office: A copy of each invitation for bid will be furnished to the requisitioner for his inspection and appraisal.
 - (5) Record of Distribution: A record will be kept of the distribution of invitations for bid in the Finance Department.

b. Receipt and care of bids:

- (1) General Requirements: Bids will be received, handled, and protected in a manner that will prevent fraud and preserve the integrity of the County's competitive bidding system.
- (2) Bid Depository: As bids are received in the Finance Department, they will be placed in a secure area until time for the bid opening.
- (3) Sealed Bids Not to be Opened: Bids will not be opened, read, or in any manner made public until the time set for opening, except as set forth in 8.4b (4) below.
- (4) Identification of Sealed Bids: A bid received without proper identification on the envelope may be opened for identification purposes. The bid will be immediately resealed, and no information obtained from the bid will be disclosed. An explanation of why the bid was opened, signed by the person who opened it, with date and hour received will be placed on the envelope.
- (5) Date of Receipt Marked on Envelope: Each bid envelope will be time stamped or have written on it in ink, the date and hour of actual receipt. The notation will be signed by the person entering the information on the envelope.

c. Late Bids, Modifications, and Withdrawals:

- (1) General Requirements: Modifications by telephone will not be permitted. Bids may be withdrawn at any time up to the time of the award. *Bids may not be withdrawn after award.*
- (2) Notification to Late Bidder: All formal invitations to bid specify a date, hour, and location of the public opening. EACH VENDOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SEEING THAT THE BID ARRIVES IN TIME TO BE CONSIDERED. Incorrect filing, mailing, or lateness resulting from the United States Post Office will not be an excuse and such bids will not be accepted. The bidder will be notified of the late bid, and the late bid will be returned unopened if requested.

d. Signing and Submission of Bids:

- (1) General requirements: In order to receive consideration, bids will be filled out, executed, and submitted in accordance with the instructions accompanying the bid form and in sufficient time to reach the designated office at or before the time fixed for the bid opening.
- (2) Signing of Bids: Bids will be signed by bidders prior to submission. Corporate names, trade names, or partnership titles may be stamped or typewritten, but the actual signature of the authorized representative of the bidder will appear on the bid. The signatures will be followed by the title of the signer. Any incomplete business name or signature deficiency will be questioned and possibly disallowed by the Finance Director/Purchasing Agent. A justification will be filed with bid in Finance Department.
- (3) Bids Submitted in Envelopes: Bids and written modifications of bids will be required to be submitted in sealed envelopes. *Unsealed bids will not be accepted.*
- (4) Telephone, Fax, Electronic, or Oral Bids: No oral, telephone, electronic, or faxed bids will be accepted.

e. Opening Bids:

- (1) General Requirements: At the time fixed for opening, all bids received will be publicly opened and read aloud by the purchasing agent or designee.
- (2) Date and Time of Bid Opening: Each bidder will be requested to submit a bid in a sealed envelope at a specified date and time.
- (3) Data to Read:
 - (a) Name of bidder.
 - (b) Discount terms.
 - (c) Delivery terms.
 - (d) Quantity offered.
 - (e) Price on each item and totals.
 - (f) Any bid conditions or qualifications.
- (4) Recording of Bids: Bids will be recorded using a Competitive Bid Summary Form. The bids may be recorded as they are opened and read or after they are read; however, when there are a large number of bids, the bids should be recorded as they are read.
- (5) Bidders Not to Handle Bids: *Bidders, their representatives, or any spectators in the bid room will not be allowed to handle the bids after they have been opened; however, they may be allowed to inspect such bids when in the hands of a county representative.* This representative will answer any questions asked as to the content of any bid received. Upon completion of a public records request, bidders may be provided copies of other bids.
- (6) Discussing Merits of Bids: *The relative merits of bids will not be discussed by the person opening the bids.* No statements will be issued by the bid opener at a bid opening bearing on the award, the possibility of a re-advertisement, mistakes in bids, etc. No oral instructions will be given to bidders any time during the opening. Protests of bidders and inquiries regarding the award of the bid will be referred to the Finance Director after completion of the bid opening procedure.

f. Evaluation of Bids:

- (1) General Requirements: Bids will be evaluated to determine the lowest responsible bid. Because various factors in addition to price may have to be considered in determining the lowest bidder, the evaluation of bids calls for exercise of good judgment, making fair and impartial decisions, and a knowledge of basic rules and regulations by the Finance Director/Purchasing Agent.
 - (2) Abstracting Price Information: Extensions of unit prices will be checked for accuracy. In case of error, the unit price will govern, and the correct extensions thereof will be entered on the abstract. Where a few items of major equipment are involved, the total price will be shown on the abstract. For a long list of miscellaneous items, unit prices will be abstracted, except when the Finance Director/Purchasing Agent requires that the abstract contain extensions of unit prices for broader comparison purposes.
 - (3) Public Inspection of Abstract: After bids have been evaluated and the award made, the abstract will be made available for public inspection.
 - (4) Selection of the Bid for Award: This is the lowest, responsible (best) bid that meets the bid specification(s). When the lowest bid received is not awarded the bid, the Finance Director/Purchasing Agent will write a memo of justification and place in the appropriate bid file. Each bid will be carefully evaluated as to quality, price, delivery, and service, and the report will give complete details on why the low bid should be waived. The final decision for bids rests with the Finance Director and appropriate department head (County Executive, Highway Superintendent, or Board of Education). The Finance Director or department head may refer any bid to the Financial Management Committee for final award. Copies of rejected bids with reasons will be filed with other bids.
 - (5) Equal Low Bid - Tie Bids: Quality and service being equal, identical bids will be decided in favor of the local vendor. If a tie exists between vendors being equal in all respects, the tie will be broken by a telephone call to the submitting bidders advising of the tie and asking whether they want to resubmit another sealed bid.
 - (6) Protest: Any protest not resolved by the Finance Director and department head will be referred to the Financial Management Committee.
- g. Bid Files Open to the Public: Any citizen of Giles County will be allowed to see the bid files by contacting the Finance Director/Purchasing Agent.
- h. Rejection of Bids: The County reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids in whole or in part and to waive any minor irregularities in any bid. Reasons for rejection should be noted on bid forms.
- i. Removal of Bidder from Official Bid List: If a bidder does not perform in accordance with the bid conditions or specifications or if it is found that the bidder had intentionally violated these policies and regulations, and/or if the vendor fails to submit a bid on three successive invitations, the Finance Director/Purchasing Agent may remove the vendor from the official bid list until the violations are remedied to the satisfaction of the Director.

j. Bonds:

- (1) Bid Bonds - Deposits of Good Faith: In cases of large bids or contracts, the Finance Director may require a bid bond not to exceed 10% of the total bid. A certified check, cashier's check, or a properly executed bond will accompany the bid proposal. The check will be made payable to Giles County. Deposits of the bidders are held until award of the order of contract, and the deposit of the successful bidder is held until delivery is completed or services and/or, if required, provided a performance bond.
- (2) Performance Bond: The performance bond is used to insure performance of contracts in the time and manner prescribed and to save, indemnify, and keep harmless the County against loss. In cases of large or construction contracts, bid proposals will require 100% performance bonds.

Section 8.5 Special Areas:

- a. Vendor Discounts: Vendor discounts will be considered in determining the low bidder.
- b. Splitting Orders: *No employee will split an order, divide the items to be purchased, or use similar practices to avoid the sealed bidding procedure.*
- c. Contracts: Contracts will be issued for construction projects and other items of a similar nature. All contracts will be approved by the Finance Director and department head.
- d. Cooperative Procurement: The Finance Director/Purchasing Agent may participate in, sponsor, conduct, or administer a cooperative procurement agreement with one or more other public bodies or agencies of the United States for the purpose of combining requirements to increase efficiency or reduce administrative expenses.

Chapter 9 **FIXED ASSET ACCOUNTING**

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines and regulations for departments of Giles County regarding fixed assets. Capitalization of general fixed assets is reported in the financial statements and establishes management control and continuing accountability for fixed assets acquired by County agencies. Giles County will comply with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 34.

Capitalization of general fixed assets includes land, buildings and improvements, roads and bridges, machinery and equipment, and construction in progress. The amount represented in the financial statements should be documented by an inventory listing supported with detailed records for each asset. Giles County has in place a Fixed Asset Record System using software from Local Government Corporation.

It is also the County's responsibility to ensure proper accountability of certain other purchases made with County funds that do not represent general fixed assets. This policy is to encompass that responsibility for "controllable items".

Section 9.1 Administrative Policies:

a. Fiscal Responsibility.

(1) County Legislative Body/Board of Education.

- (a) Approve policies, procedures, and regulations for departments regarding the accounting and reporting of fixed assets and infrastructure.
- (b) Review findings and recommendations related to internal audits
- (c) Ensure any identified deficiencies on non-compliance with policies are addressed.

(2) Finance Department.

- (a) Maintain inventory listings of all capital assets reported in the financial statements.
- (b) Maintain a computer database detailing depreciation.

(3) Administrative Officials - Administrative officials (county officials, principals, supervisors, etc.) are responsible for the custody and maintenance of all assets purchased for or assigned to their office.

- (a) Report the theft or loss of property, immediately to the Finance Department by phone, to be followed by a letter (or approved form) to the County Executive/Director of Schools (as appropriate) and Finance Department. A police report should be obtained on all losses suspected as theft.
- (b) Report to the Board of Education or Financial Management Committee (as appropriate) any assets deemed to be surplus and unneeded by their department for transfer or disposal.

(c) Any transfer or disposal of assets by administrative officials shall be documented in writing to relieve that official of said responsibility.

(d) Allow Finance Department access to all records necessary to aid in the determining of proper disclosure of fixed assets for reporting purposes.

Section 9.2 Accounting Policies:

a. Capitalization. The following items will be capitalized in the General Fixed Assets Account Group:

- (1) Land and Land Improvements
- (2) Buildings
- (3) Building improvements and additions that do not constitute repairs and maintenance.
- (4) Roads and bridges
- (5) Vehicles
- (6) Machinery and equipment *
- (7) Furniture and Fixtures*
- (8) Construction in progress

* These items will be subject to a dollar value test and/or life expectancy test. (See 9.2d)

b. Cost. Fixed assets shall be recorded at historical cost, or if the cost is not reasonably determinable, at estimated original cost. Donated fixed assets should be recorded at their estimated fair value at time received.

(1) Actual cost - This will include not only the purchase or construction cost (that can be obtained through invoice, purchase order and check paid files), but also charges necessary to place the asset in its intended location. This includes costs such as freight and transportation, site preparation expenditures, professional fees and legal claims directly attributable to asset acquisition.

(2) Estimated original cost - This will be based on as much documentary evidence that can be found to support the cost such as interviews with personnel and price level adjustments for each asset.

(3) Donated cost - These assets will be based on their estimated fair value at a time of acquisition. A determination as to the fair value basis will be included with property records.

c. Accumulated Depreciation. Accumulated depreciation will be recorded as required by the *Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 34 (GASB34)*. Depreciation will be applied monthly.

d. Dollar Value and Life Expectancy Tests. Assets purchased with a dollar value less than \$25,000.00 and with a life expectancy of three (3) years or less will not be included in the financial statements; however, certain items (controllable assets) will be tracked in inventory records for accountability purposes. *County Resolution 2019-13*

e. Operating/Capital Lease Assets.

- (1) Assets acquired under operating leases will not be capitalized.

- (2) Capital lease assets will be reflected in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
- f. Controllable Assets. Controllable assets are assets that do not meet the criteria for a fixed asset but will be included in property management's records for control purposes. Such property would include all weapons, trailers, and other items as directed by the County Legislative Body or Board of Education.
- g. Asset Reduction. Assets no longer owned by or in the possession of the County shall be removed from the records.
- (1) Sold and/or retired - These assets will be removed from the capital asset records upon formal notification from the responsible party of such disposition.
 - (2) Obsolete - These assets will be removed from the capital asset records upon formal notification from the responsible party, whether sold or not.
 - (3) Transferred to Proprietary or Trust Fund - These assets will be removed from the capital asset records upon formal notification from responsible party and shall be accounted for in that fund.
- h. Other Miscellaneous Guidelines:
- (1) All land, buildings, and improvements included in the General Fixed Assets Account Group as of June 30, 2008 were based on existing records and deeds. All subsequent additions/deletions will be based on actual invoices or disposal records.
 - (2) Controllable items will include all weapons, licensed vehicles costing less than \$25,000, trailers, and any other items designated by the County Legislative Body or Board of Education.
 - (3) The County will use asset labels to track assets.
- i. Infrastructure Guidelines:
- (1) The roads and bridges that are owned and/or maintained by Giles County are under the responsibility of the County Road Superintendent. The County Finance Department will extract applicable roads and bridges from the Highway Department's Road and bridge lists and enter them into the fixed asset system. The Finance Department will also enter a cost, useful life, and acquired date for each road and bridge (from GASB34).
 - (2) The threshold for reporting of roads will be \$25,000.
 - (3) The Highway Department has established a per mile cost for chip and oil and hot mix roads as average cost. The Highway Department will use these costs and the University of Tennessee CTAS road software to reverse-trend to an estimated or actual acquisition date. The Highway Department has a record of the cost of many bridges. For those with no existing records, the Highway Department will estimate replacement costs that will also be reverse-trended using the UT CTAS inflation index. All bridges inspected by the State will be reported, regardless of cost.

- (4) Oil and Chip roads will be depreciated over 10 years; hot mix roads will be depreciated over 20 years; and bridges will be depreciated over 40 years.

Infrastructure will not be reported with a salvage value.

- j. Inventory Procedures: Each department head will maintain an inventory listing for his/her department.
- k. Examples of Maximum Depreciation Life in Years listed below:

ASSET TYPE	EXAMPLES	MAXIMUM DEPRECIATION LIFE IN YEARS
BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMNETS (2)	BUILDINGS	40
	SHEDS, PORTABLES	20
	BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS	20
	ROOF REPLACEMENT	20
	LIGHTENING REPLACEMENT	20
	INTERCOM SYSTEM	10
	CAMERA SYSTEM	10
	BLEACHERS	10
	LOCKERS	10
	DOORS	10
	MINOR BUILD. IMPROVEMENTS	10
	FLOOR REPLACEMENT	5
VEHICLES (5)	TRUCKS, VANS	5
SHERIFF VEHICLES	CARS, VANS	4
AMBULANCES	AMBULANCES	3
MACHINERY (6)	TRAILER	7
	EQUIPMENT	7
	WRECKER	7
	FOOD SERVICE EQUIPMENT	7
	LAWNMOWER	7
	COPIER	5
HIGHWAY EQUIP	HEAVY EQUIPMENT	10
BUSES (9)	ALL BUSES	10
OTHER (8)	PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT	20
	PAVING	20
	ATHLETIC FIELDS	20
	WASTE WATER TREATMENT	20
	SEPTIC SYSTEM	20
	IRRIGATION/SPRINKLER	10
	STAGE CURTAINS	10
	FENCING	10
INFRASTRUCTURE (4)	ASPHALT	20
	TAR AND CHIP	10
	GRAVEL	25

Chapter 10

PAYROLL ADMINISTRATION

The task of processing and administering payroll is assigned to the Finance Department. The pay plan of Giles County is established by each job classification. These classifications are set by each Department Head, which reflects the knowledge, skills and abilities needed to fill that position. The department head may change the employee from one classification to another. All pay rates will be determined by the department head as he/she so decides within funds allocated in the budget.

Under **NO** circumstances shall a signature stamp be used in approving employee time records.

10.1 Payroll Procedures

- a. Employees of all County departments are paid on a bi-weekly basis on Thursday. Employees of the Giles County Board of Education are paid either the 15th or the 30th day of the month depending on their job classification. If the 15th or the 30th fall on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday the employees will be paid on the last working day before the respective dates. Occasionally due to holidays and breaks County employees and BOE employees may be paid at an earlier date at the discretion of the County Executive and/or Director of Schools.
- b. All employees, excluding elected officials and certificated employees of the Board of Education, will clock in and out using a physical time clock at each designated location. Each respective department supervisor or designee will approve time punches for accuracy and completion before submission to Human Resources or Designated Approver for Highway and Board of Education for processing. **The Finance Department may review time punches but the Finance Department will not be responsible for checking the accuracy of the punches; however, HR/Designated Approver for Highway and Board of Education will audit timesheets for accuracy.** Time sheets should be approved for submission no later than 9:00 a.m. three full business days preceding the respective payroll date. If time sheets are not approved by the above deadline, the time keeping software will automatically lock and submit timesheets, and corrections will not be made until the following pay period.

County/Ambulance: Clock in and out at physical designated location.

Health Department/Soil Conservation: Will have the ability to clock in on their workstation computers and/or mobile phones with Geo-Fencing applied.

Sheriff/Jail: Sworn personnel will be permitted to clock in and out using mobile devices under specified instruction of the Sheriff. All office and Jail employees will clock in and out at physical designated location.

Highway: Clock in and out at physical designated location; in the event of call outs, time will be entered in manually by the Highway Superintendent or designee.

Board of Education: All non-certificated employees will clock in and out at physical designated location. Bus Drivers will submit their time daily to the Transportation Supervisor or designee to be entered as a manual time punch.

If any department head/supervisor chooses to allow a designated representative to approve time sheets, written authorization must be on file at the Finance Office. Under no circumstances can a designee approve his or her own timesheet. Falsifying time records is a crime under T.C.A. 39-16-504 and is punishable by law as a Class E Felony.

- c. All new employees must physically come to Human Resources and complete new hire orientation no later than the first day of work. **NO EXCEPTIONS.** A Salary Authorization form must be completed for each new hire and salary change. This form should include the new salary and line distribution by which the salary is to be funded. The form should be signed by the department head/supervisor. No new employee will be placed on the payroll system before the employee has completed the new hire process with Human Resources. No current employee salary will be changed without a completed Salary Authorization form on file in the Finance Department.

All employee pay is by direct deposit in a bank checking or savings account unless the finance director or the deputy finance director authorizes a check to be written. This should be an exception and not the normal procedure. Direct Deposits will only be authorized to physical banks or credit unions; no pay will be directly deposited to a prepaid bank card, Peer to Peer payment app, or non-bank payment app of any kind that allows direct deposit of pay checks. No exceptions. Any change to an employee's direct deposit must be made in person to the Finance Department with ID verification.

Online pay stubs will be mandatory for School and County personnel.

- d. Every effort will be made by the Finance Department to ensure that employees are paid correctly. If an employee is underpaid, the adjustment will be made on the next payroll unless the underpayment was the result of the Finance Department's error. If so, the underpayment will be corrected within three business days. If it is determined that an employee has been overpaid, the adjustment will be made on the next payroll.

If an employee terminates and it is determined that they have been overpaid, the Finance Office will deduct the overpayment from the employee's final salary. On June 1 of each fiscal year if it is determined that an employee has been overpaid during the fiscal year and the overpayment had not been detected, the employee's June salary will be adjusted for the overpayment. All over/underpayments of salary should be adjusted before June 30th of the current fiscal year unless authorization is given by the Finance Director to extend the payment of the adjustment.

- e. All garnishments/levies for employee wages should be submitted to the Finance Department so the appropriate amount can be deducted and remitted from the employee's wages.
- f. When an employee terminates employment, all pay due should be paid to the employee on the next payroll following the employee's termination date. This would include regular, comp, vacation and overtime hours due.
- g. Requests for verification of employment for Board of Education employees should be submitted to the Finance Department for completion; for County employees, verifications should be sent to Human Resources for completion, and Highway Department employment verifications will be completed by the Highway Department. All requests must have the written consent of the employee except where only hire date and position are requested. No information concerning employee's job performance or conduct shall be given out by the Finance Department.
- h. Every effort will be made by the Finance Office to insure that an employee's deductions are taken correctly. If it is determined an employee has overpaid, a vendor check will be issued to the employee within two (2) months of the overpayment being detected. If it is determined an employee has underpaid, the amount of the underpayment will be taken out of the next payroll or if the amount is over \$25.00 over the next four payrolls for County employees and the next two payrolls for school employees at the employee's request. All deduction exceptions must be cleared within in two months of detecting the over/under payment unless authorization is granted by the Finance Director to extend the payment of the adjustment.

- i. A participation rate of 25% or above is required for any new voluntary deduction to be set up on payroll. The Finance Director and Human Resources Director have the authority to approve representatives to offer personal services to Giles County employees. The Finance Director and/or Human Resources Director may ask for a **Request for Proposal** as needed.

Chapter 11
CREDIT CARD POLICY

Section 11.1 Credit Cards – Credit cards are to be used on a limited basis. The Office of Financial Management maintains and secures the following credit cards: First National Bank credit cards, Wal-Mart, Home Depot, Tractor Supply Company and Harbor Freight. These cards are securely maintained and a detailed log is kept as to who and when a card is used. Each credit card statement is reconciled at the end of the month accompanied by an individual receipt. Attached is a list of other credit cards kept and maintained by other departments.

- a. First National Bank Credit Cards – Cards are used for on-line purchases and for vendors that do not take a purchase order and do not have store cards. Any department requesting use of the First National Bank credit card must physically conduct the transaction at the Finance Office. Any exception will be the discretion of the Finance or the Deputy Director for the removal of the card outside of the Finance Office. The Finance Office will maintain a credit card for the County/Highway and one for the Board of Education.
- b. Any unauthorized transaction will become the responsibility of the person conducting the transaction.

Highway Department- one Wal-Mart credit card, four Home Depot credit cards, one Tractor Supply Company credit card, one Harbor Freight card

Sheriff's Department- two Home Depot credit cards, two Wal-Mart credit cards, one First National Bank card

Extension Office- one Home Depot credit card

Ambulance Service- one Wal-Mart credit card, one First National Bank card

Board of Education- seven Wal-Mart credit cards

BOE Transportation Department- two Home Depot credit cards, two Tractor Supply Company credit cards

BOE Maintenance Department- two Tractor Supply Company credit card, one Home Depot credit card, Harbor Freight card

Chapter 12
PUBLIC RECORD REQUEST PROCEDURES

Section 12.1 Public Records Request - Consistent with the “Best Practices Guidelines” published by the OORC, the County has adopted written public records request procedures. The procedures should be applied consistently throughout various offices, departments, or divisions within the County. The proposed procedure contains:

- a. The process for making request to inspect public records and/or to receive copies of public records (including whether government issued photo IDs are required and whether written requests for copies are required.)
- b. The process for responding to request (including the use of required forms.)
- c. The process for whether and when fees will be charged for copies of public records (including establishments of charges pursuant to the Schedule of Reasonable Charges.)

Attached are the following key documents:

- 1. Public records request form
- 2. Public records response form
- 3. Schedule of reasonable charges
- 4. TN Code § 10-7-503 (2021)

PUBLIC RECORDS POLICY
FOR
GILES COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(g), the following Public Records Policy for Giles County Government is hereby adopted by Giles County Government to provide economical and efficient access to public records as provided under the Tennessee Public Records Act (“TPRA”) in Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-501, et seq.

The TPRA provides that all state, county and municipal records shall, at all times during business hours, which for public hospitals shall be during the business hours of their administrative offices, be open for personal inspection by any citizen of this state, and those in charge of the records shall not refuse such right of inspection to any citizen, unless otherwise provided by state law. See Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(2)(A). Accordingly, the public records of Giles County Government are presumed to be open for inspection unless otherwise provided by law.

Personnel of Giles County Government shall timely and efficiently provide access and assistance to persons requesting to view or receive copies of public records. No provisions of this Policy shall be used to hinder access to open public records. However, the integrity and organization of public records, as well as the efficient and safe operation of Giles County Government shall be protected as provided by current law. Concerns about this Policy should be addressed to the Public Records Request Coordinator for Giles County Government or to the Tennessee Office of Open Records Counsel (“OORC”).

This Policy is available for inspection and duplication in the office of Financial Management and/or Human Resources. This Policy is posted online at gilescountyttn.gov. This Policy shall be Reviewed every two years.

This Policy shall be applied consistently throughout the various offices, departments, and/or divisions of Giles County Government except the following offices, departments, or divisions of the Giles County Board of Education and Giles County Highway Department, which have separate public records policies:

I. Definitions:

A. **Records Custodian**: The office, official or employee lawfully responsible for the direct custody and care of a public record. See Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(1)(C). The records custodian is not necessarily the original preparer or receiver of the record.

B. **Public Records**: All documents, papers, letters, maps, books, photographs, microfilms, electronic data processing files and output, films, sound recordings, or other material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any governmental agency. See Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(1)(A).

C. **Public Records Request Coordinator**: The individual, or individuals, designated in

Section III, A.3 of this Policy who has, or have, the responsibility to ensure public record requests are routed to the appropriate records custodian and are fulfilled in accordance with the TPRA. See Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(a)(1)(B). The Public Records Request Coordinator may also be a records custodian.

D. ***Requestor***: A person seeking access to a public record, whether it is for inspection or duplication.

II. Requesting Access to Public Records

A. Public record requests shall be made to the Public Records Request Coordinator ("PRRC") or his/her designee or via online submission in order to ensure public record requests are routed to the appropriate records custodian and fulfilled in a timely manner.

B. Requests for inspection only cannot, by law, be required to be made in writing. The PRRC should request a mailing or email address from the requestor for providing any written communication required under the TPRA.

C. Requests for copies shall be made in writing and may be made using the attached *Public Records Request Form*. Request may be submitted by email at lpate@gilescountytn.gov, by phone or by mail to:

Attn: Public Records Request Coordinator
Giles County Government
222 West Madison St.
Pulaski, TN 38478
931-363-5300.

D. Proof of Tennessee citizenship by presentation of a valid Tennessee driver's license is required as a condition to inspect or receive copies of public records.

III. Responding to Public Records Requests

A. Public Record Request Coordinator

1. Public record requests shall be made to the Public Record Request Coordinator ("PRRC") or the PRRC's designee or via online submission in order to ensure public record requests are routed to the appropriate records custodian and fulfilled in a timely manner. The PRRC shall review public record requests and make an initial determination of the following:

- a. If the requestor provided evidence of Tennessee citizenship (if required)
- b. If the records requested are described with sufficient specificity to identify them.
- c. If the Governmental Entity is the custodian of the records.

2. The PRRC shall acknowledge receipt of the request and take any of the following appropriate action(s):

- a. Advise the requestor of this Policy and the elections made regarding:

- i. Proof of Tennessee citizenship;
 - ii. Form(s) required for copies;
 - iii. Fees (and labor threshold and waivers, if applicable); and
 - iv. Aggregation of multiple or frequent requests.
- b. If appropriate, deny the request in writing, providing the appropriate ground such as one of the following:
 - i. The requestor is not, or has not presented evidence of being, a Tennessee citizen.
 - ii. The request lacks specificity.
 - iii. An exemption makes the record not subject to disclosure under the TPRA.
 - iv. The Governmental Entity is not the custodian of the requested records.
 - v. The records do not exist.
- c. If appropriate, contact the requestor to see if the request can be narrowed.
- d. Forward the records request to the appropriate records custodian in Giles County Government.
- e. If requested records are in the custody of a different governmental entity, and the PRRC knows the correct governmental entity, advise the requestor of the correct governmental entity and PRRC for that entity if known.

3. The designated PRRC(s) is(are):

- a. Name: Liz Pate
- b. Address: Giles County Government
222 West Madison St.
Pulaski, TN 38478
- c. Phone: (931) 363-5300

4. With the assistance of General Counsel, the PRRC shall report to the Giles County Government on an annual basis about their compliance with the TPRA pursuant to this Policy and shall make recommendations, if any, for improvement or changes to this Policy.

B. Records Custodian

- 1. Upon receiving a public records request, a records custodian shall promptly make requested public records available in accordance with Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503. If the records custodian is uncertain that an applicable exemption applies, the custodian may consult with the PRRC, counsel, or the OORC.

2. If not practicable to promptly provide requested records because additional time is necessary to determine whether the requested records exist; to search for, retrieve, or otherwise gain access to records; to determine whether the records are open; to redact records; or for other similar reasons, then a records custodian shall, within seven (7) business days from the records custodian's receipt of the request, send the requestor a completed Public Records Request Response Form which is attached to this policy, based on the form developed by the OORC.

3. If a records custodian denies a public record request, he or she shall deny the request in writing as provided in Section III.A.2.b using the Public Records Request Response Form.

4. If a records custodian reasonably determines production of records should be segmented because the records request is for a large volume of records, or additional time is necessary to prepare the records for access, the records custodian shall use the Public Records Request Response Form to notify the requestor that production of the records will be in segments and that a records production schedule will be provided as expeditiously as practicable. If appropriate, the records custodian should contact the requestor to see if the request can be narrowed.

5. If a records custodian discovers records responsive to a records request were omitted, the records custodian should contact the requestor concerning the omission and produce the records as quickly as practicable.

C. Redaction

1. If a record contains confidential information or information that is not open for public inspection, the records custodian shall prepare a redacted copy prior to providing access. If questions arise concerning redaction, the records custodian should coordinate with legal counsel or other appropriate parties regarding review and redaction of records. The records custodian and the PRRC may also consult with the OORC or with the Office of Attorney General and Reporter.

2. Whenever a redacted record is provided, a records custodian should provide the requestor with the basis for redaction. The basis given for redaction shall be general in nature and not disclose confidential information.

IV. Inspection of Records

A. There shall be no charge for inspection of open public records.

B. The location for inspection of records within the offices of Giles County Government. should be determined by either the PRRC or the records custodian.

- C. Under reasonable circumstances, the PRRC or a records custodian may require an alternate location.

V. Copies of Records

- A. The records custodian shall promptly respond to a public record request for copies in the most economic and efficient manner practicable.
- B. Copies will be available for pickup at a location specified by the records custodian.
- C. Upon payment for postage, copies will be delivered to the requestor's home address by the United States Postal Service.
- D. Scanned copies (e.g., PDF's) of the requested records are available upon request and will be delivered to the requestor's email address, as specified in the written request. The requestor will not be allowed to make copies of records with personal equipment.

VI. Fees and Charges and Procedures for Billing and Payment

- A. Fees and charges for copies of public records should not be used to hinder access to public records.
- B. Records custodians shall provide requestors with an itemized estimate of charges prior to producing copies of records and may require pre-payment of such charges before producing requested records.
- C. When fees for copies and labor do not exceed \$ 25.00, the fees may be waived.
- D. Fees and charges for copies are as follows:
 - 1. \$0.15 per page for letter- and legal-size black and white copies.
 - 2. \$0.50 per page for letter- and legal-size color copies.
 - 3. Labor when time exceeds 1 hour.
 - 4. If an outside vendor is used, the actual costs are assessed by the vendor.
- E. Payment is to be made in cash, by personal check, or cashier's check. Checks must be made payable to Giles County Government.
- F. Payment in advance will be required in all situations.
- G. Aggregation of Frequent and Multiple Requests

1. Giles County Government will aggregate record requests in accordance with the Frequent and Multiple Request Policy promulgated by the OORC when more than (4) four requests are received within a calendar month either from a single individual or a group of individuals deemed working in concert.

2. If aggregating:

- a. The level at which records requests will be aggregated is by agency.
- b. The PRRC is responsible for making the determination that a group of individuals are working in concert. The PRRC or the records custodian must inform the individuals that they have been deemed to be working in concert and that they have the right to appeal the decision to the OORC.

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST FORM

The Tennessee Public Records Act (TPRA) grants Tennessee citizens the right to access open public records that exist at the time of the request. The TPRA does not require records custodians to compile information or create or recreate records that do not exist.

(Governmental Entity Name and Name and Contact Information for the Public Records Request Coordinator)

To:

(Insert Requestor's Name and Contact Information (include an address for any TPRA required written response))

From:

Is the requestor a Tennessee citizen? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Request: ☐ Inspection (The TPRA does not permit fees or require a written request for inspection only¹.)

☐ Copy/Duplicate

If costs for copies are assessed, the requestor has a right to receive an estimate. Do you wish to waive your right to an estimate and agree to pay copying and duplication costs in an amount not to exceed \$ _____? If so, initial here: _____.

Delivery preference: ☐ On-Site Pick-Up ☐ USPS First-Class Mail
☐ Electronic ☐ Other: _____

Records Requested:

Provide a detailed description of the record(s) requested, including: (1) type of record; (2) timeframe or dates for the records sought; and (3) subject matter or key words related to the records. Under the TPRA, record requests must be sufficiently detailed to enable a governmental entity to identify the specific records sought. As such, your record request must provide enough detail to enable the records custodian responding to the request to identify the specific records you are seeking.

Signature of Requestor and Date Submitted

Signature of Public Records Request Coordinator and Date Received

Print Form

Reset Form

¹ Note, Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-504(a)(20)(C) permits charging for redaction of private records of a utility.

PUBLIC RECORD REQUEST RESPONSE FORM

[Insert Governmental Entity Name and Address]

[Date]

[Requestor's Name and Contact Information]:

In response to your records request received on [Date Request Received], our office is taking the action(s)¹ indicated below:

- ☐ The public record(s) responsive to your request will be made available for inspection:
Location: _____
Date & Time: _____
- ☐ Copies of public record(s) responsive to your request are:
☐ Attached;
☐ Available for pickup at the following location: _____; or
☐ Being delivered via: ☐ USPS First-Class Mail ☐ Electronically ☐ Other: _____.
- ☐ Your request is denied on the following grounds:
☐ Your request was not sufficiently detailed to enable identification of the specific requested record(s). You need to provide additional information to identify the requested record(s).
☐ No such record(s) exists or this office does not maintain record(s) responsive to your request.
☐ No proof of Tennessee citizenship was presented with your request. Your request will be reconsidered upon presentation of an adequate form of identification.
☐ You are not a Tennessee citizen.
☐ You have not paid the estimated copying/production fees.
☐ The following state, federal, or other applicable law prohibits disclosure of the requested records:
_____.
- ☐ It is not practicable for the records you requested to be made promptly available for inspection and/or copying because:
☐ It has not yet been determined that records responsive to your request exist; or
☐ The office is still in the process of retrieving, reviewing, and/or redacting the requested records.

The time reasonably necessary to produce the record(s) or information and/or to make a determination of a proper response to your request is: _____.

If you have any additional questions regarding your record request, please contact

[Records Custodian or Public Records Request Coordinator]

Sincerely,

[Records Custodian or Public Records Request Coordinator]

[Name, Title, and Contact Information]

¹ If all requested records do not have the same response, so indicate.



STATE OF TENNESSEE
COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF OPEN RECORDS COUNSEL

SCHEDULE OF REASONABLE CHARGES

PURPOSE:

Pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-4-604(a)(1), the Office of Open Records Counsel ("OORC") is required to establish a schedule of reasonable charges a records custodian may use as a guideline to charge citizens requesting copies of public records. Additionally, Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(g) requires each governmental entity subject to the Tennessee Public Records Act ("TPRA") to establish a written public records policy that includes a statement of any fees charged for copies of public records and the procedures for billing and payment. Accordingly, the following policy sets forth general guidelines for records custodians when assessing reasonable charges associated with record requests under the TPRA.

POLICY:

I. General Considerations

- A. Records custodians may not charge for inspection of public records except as provided by law.
- B. The following schedule of reasonable charges should not be interpreted as requiring records custodians to impose charges for copies of public records. Charges for copies of public records must be pursuant to a public records policy properly adopted by the governing authority of a governmental entity. See Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503(g) and § 10-7-506(a).
- C. Application of an adopted schedule of charges shall not be arbitrary. Additionally, excessive fees and other rules shall not be used to hinder access to public records.
- D. A records custodian may reduce or waive charges, in whole or in part, in accordance with the governmental entity's public records policy.
- E. A records custodian may require payment for copies before producing copies of the records.
- F. The TPRA does not distinguish requests for inspection of records based on intended use, be it for research, personal, or commercial purposes. Likewise, this Schedule of Reasonable Charges does not make a distinction in the charges assessed based on the purpose of a record request. However, other statutory provisions, such as Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-506(c), enumerate fees that may be assessed when specific documents are requested for a specific use. Any distinctions made, or waiver of charges permitted, based upon the type of records requested should be expressly set forth and permitted in the adopted public records policy.

- G. Records custodians shall provide a requestor an estimate of reasonable costs to provide copies of requested records.

II. Per Page Copying Charges

- A. For each standard 8½" x 11" or 8½" x 14" copy produced, a records custodian may assess a per page charge of up to 15 cents (\$0.15) for black and white copies and up to 50 cents (\$0.50) for color copies. If producing duplex (front and back) copies, a charge for two separate pages may be imposed for each single duplex copy.
- B. If the charge for color copies is higher than for black and white copies, and a public record is maintained in color but can be produced in black and white, the records custodian shall advise the requestor that the record can be produced in color if the requestor is willing to pay a charge higher than that of a black and white copy.
- C. If a governmental entity's actual costs are higher than those reflected above, or if the requested records are produced on a medium other than 8½" x 11" or 8½" x 14" paper, the governmental entity may develop its own charges. The governmental entity must establish a schedule of charges documenting "actual cost" and state the calculation and reasoning for its charges in a properly adopted policy. A governmental entity may charge less than those charges reflected above. Charges greater than 15 cents (\$0.15) for black and white copies and 50 cents (\$0.50) for color copies can be assessed or collected only when there is documented analysis of the fact that the higher charges represent the governmental entity's actual cost of producing such material, unless there exists another basis in law for such charges.

III. Additional Charges

- A. When assessing a fee for items covered under this section, records custodians shall utilize the most economical and efficient method of producing the requested records.
- B. A records custodian may charge its actual out-of-pocket costs for flash drives or similar storage devices on which electronic copies are provided. When providing electronic records, a records custodian may charge per-page costs only when paper copies that did not already exist are required to be produced in responding to the request, such as when a record must be printed to be redacted.
- C. It is presumed copies of requested records will be provided in person to a requestor when the requestor returns to the records custodian's office to retrieve the records.
- D. If a requestor chooses not to personally retrieve records and the actual cost of delivering the copies, in addition to any other permitted charges, have been paid by the requestor or otherwise waived pursuant to the public records policy, then a records custodian is obligated to deliver the copies via USPS First-Class Mail. It is within the discretion of a records custodian to agree to deliver copies of records through other means, including electronically, and to assess the costs related to such delivery.
- E. If it is not practicable or feasible for the records custodian to produce copies internally, the records custodian may use an outside vendor and charge the costs to the requester.

- F. If a records custodian is assessed a charge to retrieve requested records from archives or any other entity having possession of requested records, the records custodian may recover from the requestor the costs assessed for retrieval.

IV. Labor Charges

- A. A records custodian shall utilize the most cost efficient method of producing requested records. Accordingly, a records custodian should strive to utilize current employees at the lowest practicable hourly wage to fulfill public records requests for copies.
- B. "Labor" is the time (in hours) reasonably necessary to produce requested records, including the time spent locating, retrieving, reviewing, redacting, and reproducing records.
- C. "Labor threshold" is the first (1st) hour of labor reasonably necessary to produce requested material(s). A governmental entity may adopt a higher labor threshold than one (1) hour. A records custodian is only permitted to charge for labor exceeding the labor threshold established by the governmental entity.
- D. "Hourly wage of an employee" is based upon the base salary of the employee and does not include benefits. If an employee is not paid on an hourly basis, the hourly wage shall be determined by dividing the employee's annual salary by the required hours to be worked per year. For example, an employee who is expected to work a 37.5 hour workweek and receives \$39,000 in salary on an annual basis will be deemed to be paid \$20 per hour.
- E. In calculating labor charges, a records custodian should determine the total amount of labor for each employee and subtract the labor threshold from the labor of the highest paid employee(s). The records custodian should then multiply the amount of labor for each employee by each employee's hourly wage to calculate the total amount of labor charges associated with the request.

Example:

The hourly wage of Employee A is \$15.00. The hourly wage of Employee B is \$20.00. Employee A spends two (2) hours on a request. Employee B spends two (2) hours on the same request. The labor threshold is established at one (1) hour. Since Employee B is the highest paid employee, the labor threshold will be applied to the time Employee B spent producing the request. For this request, \$50.00 could be charged for labor. This is calculated by taking the number of hours each employee spent producing the request, subtracting the threshold amount, multiplying that number by the employee's hourly wage, and then adding the amounts together (i.e. Employee A (2 x \$15.00) + Employee B (1 x \$20.00) = \$50.00).

*Submitted to ACOG: November 8, 2016.
Effective: January 20, 2017*

Tenn. Code Ann. § 10-7-503

Current through the 2022 Regular Session.

- [TN - Tennessee Code Annotated](#)
- [Title 10 Public Libraries, Archives and Records](#)
- [Chapter 7 Public Records](#)
- [Part 5 Miscellaneous Provisions](#)

10-7-503. Records open to public inspection — Establishment of written public records policy by county and municipal governmental entities — Injunction in cases of disruptive requests — Promulgation of rules regarding public records by state governmental entities — Destruction of public records.

(a)

(1) As used in this part and title 8, chapter 4, part 6:

(A) “Public record or records” or “state record or records”:

(i) Means all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, photographs, microfilms, electronic data processing files and output, films, sound recordings, or other material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any governmental entity; and

(ii) Does not include the device or equipment, including, but not limited to, a cell phone, computer, or other electronic or mechanical device or equipment, that may have been used to create or store a public record or state record;

(B) “Public records request coordinator” means any individual within a governmental entity whose role it is to ensure that public records requests are routed to the appropriate records custodian and that requests are fulfilled in accordance with § 10-7-503(a)(2)(B); and

(C) “Records custodian” means any office, official, or employee of any governmental entity lawfully responsible for the direct custody and care of a public record.

(2)

(A) All state, county and municipal records shall, at all times during business hours, which for public hospitals shall be during the business hours of their administrative offices, be open for personal inspection by any citizen of this state, and those in charge of the records shall not refuse such right of inspection to any citizen, unless otherwise provided by state law.

(B) The custodian of a public record or the custodian's designee shall promptly make available for inspection any public record not specifically exempt from disclosure. In the event it is not practicable for the record to be promptly available for inspection, the custodian shall, within seven (7) business days:

(i) Make the public record requested available to the requestor;

(ii) Deny the request in writing or by completing a records request response form developed by the office of open records counsel. The response shall include the basis for the denial; or

(iii) Furnish the requester in writing, or by completing a records request response form developed by the office of open records counsel, the time reasonably necessary to produce the record or information.

(3) Failure to respond to the request as described in subdivision (a)(2) shall constitute a denial and the person making the request shall have the right to bring an action as provided in § 10-7-505.

(4) This section does not require a governmental entity to sort through files to compile information into a new record or to create or recreate a record that does not exist. A request for inspection or copying of a public record must be sufficiently detailed to enable the governmental entity to identify responsive records for inspection and copying.

(5) Information made confidential by state law shall be redacted whenever possible, and the redacted record shall be made available for inspection and copying. The redaction of confidential information shall not constitute the creation of a new record. Costs associated with redacting records, including the cost of copies and staff time to provide redacted copies, shall be borne as provided by law.

(6) A governmental entity is prohibited from avoiding its disclosure obligations by contractually delegating its responsibility to a private entity.

(7)

(A)

(i) A governmental entity shall not require a written request or assess a charge to view a public record unless otherwise required by law. Requests to view public records may be submitted in person or by telephone, fax, mail, or email if the governmental entity uses such means of communication to transact official business, or via internet portal if the governmental entity maintains an internet portal that is used for accepting public records requests.

(ii) A governmental entity may require a request for copies of public records to be:

(a) In writing;

(b) On a form that complies with subsection (c); or

(c) On a form developed by the office of open records counsel.

(iii) If a governmental entity does not require a request for copies to be in writing or on a form in accordance with subdivision (a)(7)(A)(ii), then a request for copies of public records may be submitted as provided in subdivision (a)(7)(A)(i).

(iv) If a governmental entity requires a request to be in writing under subdivision (a)(7)(A)(ii)(a), the records custodian of the governmental entity shall accept any of the following:

(a) A request submitted in person or by mail;

(b) An email request if the governmental entity uses email to transact official business; and

(c) A request submitted on an electronic form via internet portal if the governmental entity maintains an internet portal that is used for accepting public records requests.

(v) If a governmental entity requires that a request for copies of public records be made on a form as provided in subdivision (a)(7)(A)(ii), then the governmental entity shall provide such form in the most expeditious means possible when the form is requested.

(vi) A governmental entity may require a person making a request to view or make a copy of a public record to present a government-issued photo identification, if the person possesses photo identification, that includes the person's address. If a person does not possess photo identification, then the governmental entity may require other forms of identification evidencing the person's residency in this state.

(vii) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary:

(a) If a person makes two (2) or more requests to view a public record within a six-month period and, for each request, the person fails to view the public record within fifteen (15) business days of receiving notification that the record is available to view, the governmental entity is not required to comply with any public records request from the person for a period of six (6) months from the date of the second request to view the public record unless the governmental entity determines failure to view the public record was for good cause; and

(b) If a person makes a request for copies of a public record and, after copies have been produced, the person fails to pay to the governmental entity the cost for producing such copies, the governmental entity is not required to comply with any public records request from the person until the person pays for such copies; provided, that the person was provided with an estimated cost for producing the copies in accordance with subdivision (a)(7)(B)(ii) prior to producing the copies and the person agreed to pay the estimated cost for such copies.

(B)

(i) A records custodian may require a requestor to pay the custodian's reasonable costs incurred in producing the requested material and to assess the reasonable costs in the manner established by the office of open records counsel pursuant to § 8-4-604.

(ii) The records custodian shall provide a requestor an estimate of the reasonable costs to provide copies of the requested material.

(C) [Repealed effective July 1, 2025.]

(i) If a person makes a request to view or copy a public record with the intent to disrupt government operations, the records custodian charged with fulfilling the request may petition a court of record of competent jurisdiction for an order to enjoin the person from making records requests.

(ii) A records custodian shall not petition a court for injunctive relief unless the records custodian has notified the person making the requests in writing stating the specific conduct that may constitute intent to disrupt government operations in violation of this subdivision (a)(7)(C) and the person has continued to engage in such conduct after the notification. The records custodian shall provide such notification after the fifth request by the person made with intent to disrupt government operations.

(iii) After a petition is filed and while the case is pending, the records custodian shall continue to comply with this part, but if the records custodian prevails, the person making the requests shall reimburse the records custodian for the labor costs incurred by the records custodian in producing the records during the pendency of the case.

(iv) A court may, upon finding by clear and convincing evidence that a records request was made with intent to disrupt government operations, enjoin the person who made the request from making a public records request for a period of up to one (1) year; provided, that the person, while subject to the injunction, may petition the same court for permission to make a public records request and the court may approve the petition if the petitioner shows that the public records request is not made with intent to disrupt government operations.

(v) A records custodian who petitions a court for an injunction pursuant to this subdivision (a)(7)(C) shall provide a written report to the office of open records counsel that includes a copy of the petition and any injunction or orders issued by the court. The report must be filed no later than three (3) months after the petition is filed. If a final order has not been issued within three (3) months of the petition's filing, the records custodian shall provide the final order to the office of open records counsel as soon as reasonably possible after the final order is issued. The office of open records counsel shall include a summary of the reports received as part of the office's annual report required by § 8-4-603(b) and provide the summary to the advisory committee on open government.

(vi) This subdivision (a)(7)(C) is repealed July 1, 2025.

(b) [Deleted by 2020 amendment.]

(c)

(1) Except as provided in § 10-7-504(g), all law enforcement personnel records shall be open for inspection as provided in subsection (a); however, whenever the personnel records of a law enforcement officer are inspected as provided in subsection (a), the custodian shall make a record of such inspection and provide notice, within three (3) days from the date of the inspection, to the officer whose personnel records have been inspected:

(A) That such inspection has taken place;

(B) The name, address and telephone number of the person making such inspection;

(C) For whom the inspection was made; and

(D) The date of such inspection.

(2) Any person making an inspection of such records shall provide such person's name, address, business telephone number, home telephone number, driver license number or other appropriate identification prior to inspecting such records.

(d)

(1) As used in this subsection (d), "organization" means an association or nonprofit corporation authorized by the laws of this state that:

(A) Was established for the benefit of local government officials or counties, cities, towns, or other local governments or as a municipal bond financing pool;

(B) Receives dues, service fees, or any other income from local government officials or local governments that constitute at least thirty percent (30%) of its total annual income; and

(C) Is authorized under state law to obtain coverage for its employees in the Tennessee consolidated retirement systems.

(2) The records of an organization are confidential and are not open for inspection under subsection (a) if the organization complies with the following requirements:

(A) The comptroller of the treasury or the comptroller's designee audits the organization annually;

(B) The cost of the audit is paid by the organization;

(C) Each audit is completed as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year of the organization; and

(D) In addition to other information required by the comptroller of the treasury, each audit contains:

(i) A listing, by name of the recipient, of all compensation, fees, or other remuneration paid by the organization, or any other organization during the audit year to, or accrued on behalf of, the organization's directors and officers;

(ii) A listing, by name of recipient, of all compensation and any other remuneration paid by the organization during the audit year to, or accrued on behalf of, an employee of the organization who receives more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) in remuneration for such year;

(iii) A listing, by name of beneficiary, of deferred compensation, salary continuation, retirement, or other fringe benefit plan or program (excluding qualified health and life insurance plans available to all employees of the organization on a nondiscriminatory basis) established or maintained by the organization for the benefit of any of the organization's directors, officers, or employees, and the amount of any funds paid or accrued to such plan or program during the audit year; and

(iv) A listing, by name of recipient, of all fees paid by the organization during the audit year to a contractor, professional advisor, or other personal services provider, which exceed two thousand five

hundred dollars (\$2,500) for such year. Such listing must also include a statement as to the general effect of each contract and must include each specific amount paid or payable thereunder.

(3) An audit conducted under subdivision (d)(2) must be made available for public inspection and copies of such audit must be made available to the press.

(4) The records of the following organizations are confidential and not subject to this subsection (d):

(A) An organization that employs less than three (3) full-time staff members; and

(B) An organization that was exempt from federal income taxation under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, codified in 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3), as of January 1, 1998, and which makes available to the public its federal return of organization exempt from income tax (Form 990) in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations.

(5) Subdivisions (d)(2)(D)(i)-(iv) do not require the disclosure of compensation or remuneration paid to a lobbyist registered with the Tennessee ethics commission who is registered to lobby for other employers in addition to being registered to lobby for the organization.

(6) Subdivisions (d)(2)(D)(i)-(iv) do not require the disclosure of compensation or remuneration paid to an attorney who is employed by a law firm and performs legal work for other employers in addition to performing legal work for the organization. This subdivision (d)(6) does not prohibit a requestor from obtaining the amounts of compensation or remuneration paid to an attorney on behalf of a political subdivision if the requestor requests the information directly from the political subdivision.

(e) [Deleted by 2020 amendment.]

(f) All records, employment applications, credentials and similar documents obtained by any person in conjunction with an employment search for a director of schools or any chief public administrative officer shall at all times, during business hours, be open for personal inspection by any citizen of Tennessee, and those in charge of such records shall not refuse such right of inspection to any citizen, unless otherwise provided by state law. For the purposes of this subsection (f), the term "person" includes a natural person, corporation, firm, company, association or any other business entity.

(g)

(1) No later than July 1, 2018, every county and municipal governmental entity subject to this section shall establish a written public records policy properly adopted by the appropriate governing authority. The public records policy shall not impose requirements on those requesting records that are more burdensome than state law and shall include:

(A) The process for making requests to inspect public records or receive copies of public records and a copy of any required request form;

(B) The process for responding to requests, including redaction practices;

(C) A statement of any fees charged for copies of public records and the procedures for billing and payment; and

(D) The name or title and the contact information of the individual or individuals within such governmental entity designated as the public records request coordinator.

(2) No later than January 1, 2019, state governmental entities shall promulgate rules regarding public records, which must meet the requirements under subdivisions (g)(1)(A)-(D). Such rules shall be promulgated in accordance with the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act. Any written public records policy of a state governmental entity adopted prior to April 12, 2018, if any, remains in full force and effect until the state governmental entity adopts rules in accordance with this subdivision (g)(2).

(h)

(1) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a governmental entity shall not authorize the destruction of public records subject to disclosure under this part if the governmental entity knows the records are subject to a pending public record request submitted to the governmental entity.

(2) Prior to authorizing the destruction of public records, a governmental entity shall contact the public record request coordinator to ensure the records subject to destruction are not subject to any pending public record requests submitted to the governmental entity.

(3) A governmental entity that authorizes the destruction of public records in violation of this part may be fined up to five hundred dollars (\$500) by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(4) A governmental entity is not liable under this subsection (h) for authorizing the destruction of public records if the governmental entity contacted the respective records custodian in accordance with subdivision (h)(2) and received notice from the records custodian that the records were not subject to a pending public record request.

(5) This subsection (h) does not absolve a public official from criminal liability for intentionally or knowingly altering or destroying a public record in violation of § 39-16-504.

(6) This subsection (h) does not prohibit a records custodian from disposing of public records in accordance with an established records retention schedule or records retention policy as part of the ordinary course of business when the records custodian is without knowledge that the records are subject to a pending public record request.

(7) Written or electronic correspondence regarding a public record request, including, without limitation, forms, emails, letters, facsimiles, and other attachments must be retained by the respective records custodian for not less than twelve (12) months. This subdivision (h)(7) does not apply to the public records subject to the request.

History

Acts 1957, ch. 285, § 1; T.C.A., § 15-304; Acts 1981, ch. 376, § 1; 1984, ch. 929, §§ 1, 3; 1991, ch. 369, § 7; 1993, ch. 475, § 1; 1998, ch. 1102, §§ 2, 4; 1999, ch. 514, § 1; 2000, ch. 714, § 1; 2005, ch. 263, § 1; 2007, ch. 425, § 1; 2008, ch. 1179, § 1; 2011, ch. 353, § 1; 2016, ch. 722, §§ 1-4; 2017, ch. 233, § 1; 2018, ch. 712, § 1; 2020, ch. 676, §§ 1-3; 2020, ch. 738, § 1; 2021, ch. 242, § 1; 2021, ch. 337, § 1; 2022, ch. 721, §§ 1-3.

TENNESSEE CODE ANNOTATED

Copyright © 2022 by The State of Tennessee All rights reserved

Chapter 13

Giles County Emergency Medical Service Collection and Write - Off Policy

Intent:

It is the intent of Giles County to establish a standardized policy for patient collections and aged accounts.

Lack of insurance coverage and/or an apparent inability to pay, may never be used as a reason for denial of treatment or services.

Accounts shall be billed and pursued consistently regardless of race, religion, age, or gender.

Scope:

This policy applies to all charged accounts generated by the response or transportation of patients by the Giles County Emergency Medical Service.

Procedure:

A patient statement is sent once a claim has been adjusted by the last known payer. Statements are generated every thirty days for a total of three statements over 90 days.

The final statement message indicates that the account will be referred to an outside collection agency if not paid or resolved.

After the third and final statement and no contact is made by the patient/guarantor the account will be placed with an outside collection agency.

Payments:

Giles County will accept payment plans. Anyone interested in a payment plan is encouraged to contact Giles County Emergency Medical Services' Billing Manager.

Automatic Adjustments:

Automatic adjustments are a financial procedure applied to EMS bills based upon insurance adjustments mandated by Federal and State governments (Medicare, Medicaid/TennCare, etc.)

Automatic adjustments will be made by the Finance Department on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year. A reporting of the automatic adjustments will be added to the financial report provided to the commission.

Removal of Bad Debt (Write-Off):

Historically, bad debt is considered non-collectible after six (6) years. Accounts that are six (6) years or older and considered non-collectible shall be written off as bad debt.

Write-offs will be made by the Finance Department on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year. A reporting of the write-offs will be added to the financial report provided to the commission.

In addition, the following situations will trigger the write-off of an account.

- Balance less than \$25.00
- Deceased patient provided there is no estate
- Bankruptcy of debtor

Financial Hardship Assistance:

- 1) Patients who can offer proof of their inability to pay may receive some economic aid and/or have all, or a portion, of their charges reduced.
 - Families that appear to have limited ability to pay may be referred to EMS Billing Manager for further investigation. The EMS Billing Manager may solicit help in this review process from the contracted EMS billing service.
 - The employee who is assisting with the patient's inquiry shall gather the necessary information that will be required to determine the patient or guarantor status.
- 2) To establish eligibility for charity or medically indigent status, a patient or guarantor must present Giles County with sufficient proof of his/her inability to pay. Acceptable proof shall consist of the following items used alone or in some combination as appropriate to the Individual case.
 - Required Documentation:
 - Proof of family size, the best source is the most recent Federal Tax Forms.
 - Proof of address, the best source is a recent utility bill.
 - Proof of family income, the best source is the most recent Federal Tax Forms (use Adjusted Gross Income). During the investigation of a patient or guarantor's status, one should try to determine all family income, including any income that the spouse may earn, and other payments that may be received such as Social Security, SSI, Pensions, Alimony, Child Support, etc. If the patient claims to have recently lost employment, one should try to verify that fact through inquiries to the employer or through the State Unemployment Office.
 - Proof of any insurance coverage that may be applicable, make copies of appropriate insurance cards.
 - Proof of assistance, if applicable, such as food stamps, utility assistance, families first, etc.
 - Written statement from anyone who has knowledge of the family situation. This statement must contain a telephone number to be used to verify the information contained in the written document.
 - Divorce decree if relevant to the case.
 - Completed Financial Hardship Application.
- 3) A patient or guarantor's eligibility for charity or medically indigent status shall be based upon family size and family income. In general, Giles County shall grant charity status to anyone who has an income below Federal Poverty guidelines based upon family size. If determined to be a charity case, any portion of the charges not covered by insurance shall be written off and forgiven.
- 4) A patient or guarantor with family income that exceeds Federal Poverty guidelines but is less than 151% of the Federal Poverty guideline shall be considered medically indigent, and their account balances, after any insurance payments, shall be reduced according to the following table.

Percent of Poverty Guideline	Amount Reduced To:
100% - 105%	90%
106%-110%	80%
111%-115%	70%
116%-120%	60%
121%-125%	50%
126%-130%	40%
131%-140%	30%
141%-145%	20%
146%-150%	10%
> 151%	0%

Once granted, the economic relief described above cannot be rescinded except in a case where a patient or guarantor has used false information or false documentation to defraud the County.

° Formula used to calculate Percent of Poverty Guideline:

Family Income/Poverty Level Amount=Percent of Poverty Guideline

Filing Claims Against Estates:

The EMS Billing manager will review estate notices listed in the local newspaper and compare them to open accounts listed with the billing company. Should there be an estate notice that coincides with an open account, a claim shall be filed with the courts for the unpaid amount on the account.

Litigation:

Giles County shall not pursue legal action against any party responsible for an EMS transport account.

Chapter 14
UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

14.1 Unclaimed Property –In reference to T.C.A., § 66-29-113, Every person holding funds or other property, tangible or intangible, presumed abandoned under this part shall report to the treasurer with respect to the property as provisioned. Procedures are as follows:

- a. Unclaimed property as of June 30 of the previous fiscal year shall be remitted and reported to the Treasurer of the State of Tennessee by November 1.
- b. Due diligence is required for all properties \$50 and above.
 - (1) Mail first class letter to the owner. Purpose of the letter is to give the owner opportunity to collect the funds prior to submission to the Unclaimed Property Division.
 - (2) Must wait 60 days after mailing before submission to the Unclaimed Property Division if no response from owner.

Chapter 15
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

15.1 Disposal of Surplus Property – In reference to T.C.A., § 5-21-118, (b) (4), The Finance Director shall be responsible for the public sale of all surplus materials, equipment, building and land. Procedures are as follows:

- a. County property to be considered surplus, obsolete or unusable, the Department Head or Elected Official shall submit the following information to the Finance Department:
 - (1) Description of asset, which shall include, quantity, make, model, serial or VIN when applicable
 - (2) Reason of disposal
 - (3) School Department shall receive School Board approval before submission to Finance Department
- b. Director of Finance may dispose, by methods set forth in this policy, any asset with an estimated value of less than \$1,000 without the approval of the Financial Management Committee.
- c. Assets with an estimated value greater than \$1,000 will require approval of the Financial Management Committee.
- d. Director of Finance will submit a list of disposed assets valued less than \$1,000 to the Financial Management committee at the next meeting for review.

15.2 Methods of Disposal of Surplus Property – The Director of Finance or designee shall be responsible for all sales of county-owned property, real or personal in nature, that has become surplus, obsolete, or unusable shall be made by public auction or sealed bid in the discretion of the Finance Director. “Public auction” includes sale by internet auction as outlined in T.C.A., § 5-21-130, which states, *authorized to conduct a sale of county-owned property that has become surplus, obsolete, or unusable on any Internet auction web site that is approved by the county’s financial management committee*. The following shall be methods of disposal:

- (1) Internet auction web site GovDeals (approved by committee April 7, 2016)
- (2) Public Auction
- (3) Sealed Bid

Chapter 16
GRANTS MANAGEMENT

16.1 Grants Management – In reference to T.C.A., § 5-21-118, The Finance Director shall be responsible for all purchasing contracts for the County. A grant is a contract between the County and the Grantor. Procedures are as follows:

- a. Grant application form will need to be completed and filed with Financial Management for any and all grants pursued on behalf of Giles County. The form will include the following:
 1. Department requesting grant or partnering agency
 2. Name of Grant
 3. Awarding Agency
 4. Grant Amount
 5. Timeframe
 6. Match, if so amount or percentage
- b. Finance Management will need copies of all grant contracts and/or award letters.
- c. Budget amendments will be prepared with the necessary accounts codes and submitted to the budget committee for approval once **ALL** grant documentation is presented and approved.
- d. Fully executed contracts must be on file with the Finance Office before grant funds can be spent.
- e. Back up documentation for reimbursement request and reporting requirements for **ALL** grants must be approved by the Director of Finance or the Director's designee prior to submittal to Grantor.

DEPARTMENT: _____	
NAME OF GRANT: _____	
AWARDING AGENCY: _____	
GRANT AMOUNT: _____	
MATCH: <u>Y or N</u>	AMOUNT/PERCENTAGE: _____
APPLICATION DUE DATE: _____	
PREVIOUS AWARD DATE: _____	<u>N/A</u>
OBJECTIVE: _____	

_____	_____
REQUESTING DEPARTMENT HEAD	DATE
_____	_____
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR/DESIGNEE	DATE

Chapter 17
TRAVEL POLICY AND REIMBURSEMENT PROCEDURES

Section 17.1 General Policy.

- a. It is the intent of these policies that employees of Giles County, Giles County Highway Department and Giles County Board of Education, county officials, which includes department heads, elected officials, county commissioners and school board members, not suffer additional costs as a result of travel incurred to carry out assigned duties. Employees and county officials shall be reimbursed for such expenses subject to the limitations provided in this travel policy.
- b. County officials and employees must often spend their personal funds for travel expenses in carrying out county business. These individuals may be reimbursed from approved county funds for normal business travel expenses, provided these funds were expended in accordance with this policy, and a request for reimbursement has been submitted in accordance with this procedure.
- c. Department heads may, under certain circumstances, authorize reimbursement for meal expenses for non-county employees when such expenditure is in the furtherance of a county business objective and is substantiated by appropriate receipts.
- d. This policy and procedure will apply to all employees and county officials whose expenses are paid by county funds and will normally mirror GSA (U.S. General Services Administration).
- e. This policy supersedes any previous guidance regarding travel and reimbursements.

Section 17.2 Travel Authorization:

- a. All official business travel must be authorized by the elected official or department head *prior to departure*. Authorization for out-of-county travel is necessary to ensure that the employee is covered under the County's worker compensation and liability insurance policies.
- b. Authorization for business travel is requested by completion of an Itinerary Form. Typically, the immediate supervisor must approve the claim.
- c. Receipts should be obtained for all incidental items or fares for which the traveler expects to be reimbursed. This includes parking, taxi fares/ride sharing services, tolls, and ferry fees. Lodging receipts must be itemized as to room charges, taxes, telephones, and any other services rendered. Failure to submit the required receipts may result in a delay or denial of expense reimbursement.
- d. County officials, and employees are expected to travel via the most conservative and practical means possible. The traveler is responsible for planning travel agendas in advance so that adequate time is allowed to schedule the most direct route possible, secure the most cost-effective mode of transportation, obtain the most affordable accommodations, and avoid late registration penalties, excessive communication expense, etc. Failure to comply with this policy may result in the traveler assuming responsibility for excessive amounts of travel expenses.

Section 17.3 Travel Advances:

- a. Travel advances are at the discretion of the elected official or department head and are only provided for meals and mileage. It is to be noted that no payment for travel in advance shall be facilitated for any Board of Education personnel.
- b. Each employee receiving a cash advance must sign a Payroll Deduction Authorization Form that will allow the county to recover the advance from any salary owed the employee in the event of termination of employment or failure to submit a travel claim.
- c. To obtain an advance, the travel claim form will be marked "ADVANCE" and submitted to the Finance Department at least five (5) working days in advance of the travel.
- d. Upon completion of travel, any unused portion of the travel advance will be returned to the Finance Department within two (2) working days.
- e. If the total travel claim as documented exceeds the amount of the travel advance, the traveler will be reimbursed the additional amount.

Section 17.4 Meals:

- a. County officials and employees are responsible for the cost of their food and refreshment during regular work hours. These costs normally do not qualify for reimbursement unless overnight travel is involved.
- b. When the cost of meals is included in registration fees paid or paid by the county, these costs do not qualify for reimbursement. Meals provided aboard common carrier such as commercial airplanes normally do not disqualify traveler's from claiming reimbursement for meal costs actually incurred.
- c. The following time schedule will determine eligibility for reimbursement for meals:
 1. First day of travel: if conference or hotel check in occur 10:00 a.m. or later, reimbursement will be 75% of lunch, dinner, and incidentals only. If conference starts the next day, reimbursement will only be for 75% of dinner and incidentals.
 2. Last day of travel: if conference ends at or before 5:00 p.m., CST, reimbursement will be 75% of breakfast, lunch, and incidentals only.

Section 17.5 Transportation:

- a. Transportation for single person travel should be by common carrier (air, train, bus, taxi, airport van, etc.) whenever practicable. The fare must not exceed the regular tourist fare charged to the general public.
- b. The use of air travel is encouraged when time is an important factor or when the trip is of a long duration and where other methods of travel would prove more expensive because of subsistence and lodging allowances.
- c. County-owned vehicles should be used only for official business. When transportation is by a County-owned vehicle, emergency expenses such as gasoline, oil, parking fees, repair bills, and automobile storage expenses will be reimbursed but must be accompanied by proper receipt. Reasonable toll and ferry fees will be allowed when necessary.
- d. When it is in the best interest of the County that personal vehicles be used for official business ~~and~~ the authorized mileage rate includes all operating expenses such as gas, oil, and vehicle repairs. No allowance for emergency repairs or other costs associated with personal vehicles used in business travel will qualify for reimbursement and are the traveler's responsibility.
- e. Reimbursement for use of privately-owned vehicles may be authorized under the following circumstances:
 1. If no County vehicle is available, use of a personally owned vehicle is authorized for official County business. Under these conditions, the employee shall qualify for reimbursement of documented mileage at the standard rate allowable under GSA (General Services Administration).
 2. If the traveler is assigned a county vehicle and elects to use his/her personal vehicle for convenience on out-of-County travel, reimbursement will be at the GSA (POV) mileage rate.
 3. Procedures for calculating privately-owned vehicle mileage will be based on the following:
 - (a) If an employee begins or ends a trip at his/her official station, reimbursable mileage will be the mileage from the official station to the destination.
 - (b) If an employee begins or ends his/her trip at their residence without stopping at the official station, reimbursable mileage will be the lesser of the mileage from the employee's residence to their destination or official station to the destination. On weekends and holidays, the employee may typically be reimbursed for actual mileage from their residence to the destination.
- f. Mileage will be reimbursed based on Google Maps route preference, and Google will be regarded as the official source for reimbursement purposes.
- g. Automobile rental charges while on official County business will not qualify for reimbursement unless specific authorization is obtained from the elected official or

department head, and this information has been included on the itinerary form submitted in advance to the Finance Department. Whenever possible, employees should refuel before returning the rental vehicle.

Section 17.6 Overnight Travel:

- a. In-route lodging will be allowed for only one (1) day each way on trips of long duration when automobile travel is shown to be less cost than airline travel.
- b. Lodging to attend a conference, convention, or seminar will be paid/reimbursed at the single rate as indicated on the applicable registration form provided the individual stays at the conference designated hotel or hotel overflow. Payments for lodging if you choose to stay with relatives or friends near the destination of the business travel will not qualify for reimbursement.
- c. Meal expenses will be reimbursed at the U.S. General Services Administration standard rates.

Section 17.7 Special Travel Conditions and Restrictions:

- a. Registration fees for approved conferences, conventions, seminars, meetings, etc. will normally be requisitioned by the elected official/department head and paid in advance by the Finance Department. In some circumstances, it may be necessary for the traveler to pay upon arrival. These charges will qualify for reimbursement.
- b. Any meals provided as a part of registration will not qualify for reimbursement. Meals and snacks provided by common carrier, such as airlines, or continental breakfasts will normally not count as a meal for travel reimbursement purposes. Thus, in cases where the traveler decides to dine, even though food was provided on a flight, reimbursement will be allowed at a standard rate.
- c. Charges for valet service, meal room service, gratuities, and similar charges are considered personal charges and do not qualify for reimbursement as travel expense.
- d. Normal laundry expenses associated with extended travel for a period of more than five (5) days will qualify for reimbursement. Receipts must be submitted with the expense report.
- e. *Under no circumstances will expenses for entertainment or alcoholic beverages qualify for reimbursement.*
- f. *Under no circumstances will charges associated with spouse or dependent travel, meals, and entertainment qualify for reimbursement under this regulation.*

- g. Charges for meals, lodging, and travel incurred under circumstances where it cannot be reasonably shown to have been authorized business travel will not qualify for reimbursement.
- h. Lodging will NOT be reimbursable under the following conditions:
 - 1. When conference is within 60 miles of your official employment station or home, whichever is furthest.
 - 2. The night before a conference that begins at 8:00 a.m. CST or after when destination is between 61-100 miles from official employment station or home, whichever is furthest.
 - 3. The night before a conference that begins at 1:00 p.m. CST or after when destination is between 101-300 miles from official employment station or home, whichever is furthest.
 - 4. The last day of conference when destination is within 300 miles of official employment station or home, whichever is furthest, unless the conference ends after 6:00 p.m. CST.

Section 17.8 Reimbursement Procedures:

- a. Claims for reimbursement for travel expenses should be submitted to the Finance Department no later than fifteen (15) days after the end of the month in which the travel occurred.
- b. The travel claim form will serve as the employee's or official's invoice/request for reimbursement. This form must be signed by the traveler, and all referenced documentation must be attached such as, agenda, hotel receipts, and other receipts.
- c. The travel claim is a detailed daily summary of employee travel expenses. A separate form must be filed by each traveler. The form may be typed or legibly handwritten in ink.
- d. Employees on overnight travel status but who do not claim lodging expenses should attach an explanation in order to claim meal allowances (e.g., stayed with family, friends, etc.)

Section 17.9 Travel Assistance: Contact the Finance Department (telephone 931-363-5486) if you have questions regarding this policy and procedure or if you need a supply of Travel Claim Forms.

Chapter 18

Giles County Fund Balance Policy

Purpose and Scope: CTAS states *“the Financial Management Committee establishes and approves policies, procedures, and regulations implementing a sound and efficient financial system for administering the funds of the county.”*

The Financial Management Committee establishes this Fund Balance Policy to broadly articulate the principles for managing the fund balance of Giles County, hereinafter referred to as "the County." The policy aims to assist the Commission's Budget Committee, helping ensure the prudent and responsible management of the County's financial resources while maintaining fiscal stability, transparency, and accountability. The policy further standardizes and defines the fiscal terminology used to express the County's financial condition.

Definitions

- A. **Fund Balance:** The difference between the County's total assets and total liabilities, representing the net financial position of the County.
- B. **General Fund:** The primary operating fund of the County, encompassing most of its governmental activities.
- C. **Reserve:** A portion of the fund balance set aside for specific purposes to mitigate risks and respond to unanticipated expenses.
- D. **Balanced Budget:** A balanced budget occurs when the County's total revenue equals or exceeds its total Recurring Expenditures for a specific fiscal year. At the beginning of a new fiscal year a Balanced Budget is an experience-based projection, based upon apportioned funds, the extrapolation of historical data, and revenue estimates. At the end of a fiscal year's audit, approximately 01 October, the Finance Officer receives confirmation of "hard numbers" to assess the accuracy of the previous year's Balanced Budget projection.
- E. **Residual Funds:** The difference between consecutive fiscal year's audited numbers of the General Fund, less any non-recurring obligations. The Residual Funds are determined at the end of a fiscal year's audit, approximately 01 October.
- F. **Pass-Back:** Pass-Back are those funds that were budgeted but not spent or obligated at the end of a fiscal year.
- G. **Recurring Expenditures:** Ongoing annual expenditures that require fiscal year budgeting from the General Fund.
- H. **Non-recurring Expenditure:** Unanticipated expenditures that are typically funded from the Fund Balance. Non-Recurring Expenditures are unrelated to a Balanced Budget.

Fund Balance Goals: The County shall adhere to the following goals regarding its fund balance:

- A. **Minimum Fund Balance:** Maintain a minimum budgetary fund balance level equivalent to 25% of the previous fiscal year's General Fund budget expenditures. This minimum level provides a safety net to address unexpected fiscal challenges.
- B. **Target Fund Balance Range:** Aim to maintain a fund balance within a target range of 40-50% of the previous fiscal year's General Fund budget expenditures. This range provides flexibility for handling non-recurring contingencies and capitalizing on strategic opportunities.

- C. Reserves for Specific Purposes: The County may establish reserves for specific purposes, such as emergency funds, capital projects, and economic opportunities. These reserves shall be based on a thorough assessment of the County's needs, potential risks, and strategic plan.

Fund Balance Management

Responsible Use: The County shall prudently use its fund balance to finance one-time expenditures, address unforeseen emergencies, and invest in critical projects that enhance the county's welfare.

Fund Balance Reporting: The Finance Office shall provide annual fund balance reports per statutory requirements.

Budgeting and Planning: The Fund Balance Policy should be incorporated into the Commission's budgeting process by resolution. Ideally this will ensure that the policy's goals and principles appropriately guide decisions regarding revenue, expenditures, and appropriations.

Fund Balance Adjustments

- A. Adjustments - If substantial changes occur in the County's financial circumstances, the Fund Balance Policy may be adjusted at any time by the Financial Management Committee working in concert with other county officials, stakeholders, and the public.
- B. Policy Adoption and Review - This County Fund Balance Policy shall be adopted by the Financial Management Committee and reviewed at least once every four years to ensure its relevance and effectiveness given the county's financial condition and strategic priorities. The Commission shall assess its associated resolutions per the same schedule.

Conclusion: The County Fund Balance Policy is designed to promote fiscal responsibility, transparency, and prudent management of the County's financial resources. By adhering to these guidelines, the County aims to maintain its fiscal stability and ensure the well-being of Giles County citizens while effectively addressing both routine and unexpected financial challenges.

Chapter 19

Giles County Capital Project Management

I. Introduction

A. Purpose: The purpose of this document is to establish Financial Management Committee (FMC) guidelines that will standardize and streamline the county's administration of capital projects exceeding \$500K. This policy establishes clearly delineated roles and responsibilities, thus promoting a culture of responsibility and consistency within Giles County government.

B. Scope: This SOP applies to county capital structural and construction projects, excluding BOE funded projects, that exceed \$500K.

C. Objectives: The FMC's policy goals include:

1. Compliance with project management best-practices, including Comptroller and other regulatory and reporting obligations.
2. Efficiency in executing and expediting project completion, within budget and on time.
3. Accountability, with assigned tasks and responsibilities.
4. Communications, to convey expectations and keep stakeholders apprised of project progress.
5. Consistency, across all capital projects undertaken by Giles County government.

II. Roles and Responsibilities

A. Project Management Team (PMT): The PMT is the key group that ensures integrity, stewardship, and accountability in capital project execution. The PMT is a 5-person team responsible to brief and advise all stakeholders on project progress in publicized meetings, to include the Commission, other elected officials, and media outlets. The PMT will meet as necessary to select professional services, review contractor proposals and submittals, monitor contractor performance and project costs, and facilitate communications between stakeholders. The PMT will provide regular reports to the County Commission, in open, public session. Other responsibilities of the PMT include:

1. Provide overall project oversight and strategic direction
2. Monitor project performance and provide support as needed
3. Communicate with stakeholders; provide Commission monthly updates
4. Identify and mitigate risks throughout project lifecycle
5. Assign an individual to keep minutes of deliberations and decisions

- B. County Executive: The County Executive is the primary individual responsible for the day-to-day coordination of the PMT through contract negotiation, award, and management of capital projects. For projects requiring a Construction or Engineering Project Manager, that individual will report to the County Executive. The County Executive is further responsible for overseeing a communications plan to keep the public advised throughout the project's lifecycle. The County Executive serves on the PMT.
- C. Director of Finance: The Director of Finance oversees all financial aspects of the project. The Finance office is responsible to ensure a competitive procurement and contracting process, to include the advertising and solicitation of bids or proposals from qualified contractors in compliance with state and federal regulations. The Director of Finance oversees the project budget, expenditure tracking, and financial reporting while serving on the PMT.
- D. Cognizant Department Head(s): The cognizant Department Head is responsible for documenting the department's mission requirements and a facility needs-assessment that identifies project objectives. The needs-assessment and a cost-benefit analysis will initiate most capital projects, which may include recommendations including renovation or new construction. Once a capital project is underway, the cognizant Department Head serves on the PMT, providing mission-related input to the design and engineering teams. The cognizant Department Head serves on the PMT.
- E. Budget and Building Committee Chairs: The Budget and Building Committee chairs both serve on the PMT. These commissioners will represent Commission interests in all phases of project management. If there are project changes that require Commission engagement, these members will schedule the appropriate committee meetings and/or public hearings.
- F. County Commission: The Commission's role is to ensure a capital project aligns with the county's needs and expectations. They assess the initial business case and project goals (e.g. renovation vs. new construction), weigh and approve project cost parameters, and evaluate options for site selection. The Commission approves a capital project's contractual scope and any major contract changes; the Commission is ultimately responsible for the commitment of funds necessary to complete a capital project.
- G. County Attorney: The County Attorney will review and advise on all capital construction contracts to protect the county's interests, and will help ensure legal compliance throughout the project's lifecycle. The County Attorney may be invited to advise and assist the PMT through contract negotiations.

Project Optimization (POP) Board

1. Purpose & Scope: The Financial Management Committee establishes and approves policies, procedures, and regulations implementing a sound and efficient financial system for administering the funds of the county. This policy aims to ensure accountability, financial stability, and effective use of county resources for all capital projects.

The Project Optimization (POP) Board is an elemental role of the Financial Management Committee (FMC). The POP Board provides an opportunity for the FMC to strategically assess and prioritize the array of pending non-school capital proposals, along with resourcing strategies to tackle Giles County's most pressing projects. The POP Board sends its prioritized project recommendations to the Commission via the Budget Committee.

2. Problem Statement: It is axiomatic that resources are inherently scarce. This scarcity is why governments must prioritize and make prudent, calculated trade-offs. However,

- a. Previous to this policy Giles County did not have a structured approach to capital project prioritization.
- b. Previous to this policy Giles County reacted to "emergency" projects - the loudest "squeaky wheel" - without a comprehensive big-picture assessment of competing capital needs across the enterprise of government departments.
- c. Previous to this policy Giles County had a myriad of disjointed priorities, with major spending decisions being made in isolated silos, without consideration of downrange consequences or attention to trade-offs and lost opportunities.
- d. The problem was exacerbated by:
 - i. The breadth of pressing, countywide recapitalization needs.
 - ii. Acquisition and material inflation costs tend to outpace revenue growth.
 - iii. A cultural mindset that every project is top-priority.

3. Definitions: The POP Board will assess all capital "AC&I" projects of \$50K or greater as defined below:

- a. **Acquisitions** include equipment, durable goods, and contracted services that are beyond the scope of a department's annual operational budget. For budgeting purposes, new positions are also considered acquisitions.
- b. **Construction** is the process of building permanent structures or infrastructure in accordance with plans and specifications.
- c. **Improvements** are renovations or repairs to existing structures or infrastructure.

4. Funding Sources: Capital projects, by definition, are non-recurring expenditures not included in the annual operating (101) budget. Capital projects (that are not school related) are funded through the following potential sources:

- a. Fund Balance
- b. Fund 171 (County)
- c. Fund 176 (Highway)
- d. Fund 189 (Other Capital Projects)

5. POP Board Duties: The POP Board is responsible for evaluating and prioritizing AC&I requests based on predefined criteria, considering such factors as public benefit, safety/health issues, ROI, urgency, a risk assessment, and the overall impact on county objectives. The POP Board will review all capital AC&I proposals, prioritize them, and recommend a funding source before Budget Committee and Commission consideration. Specifically, the POP Board will assess and prioritize all non-recurring AC&I requests that are not funded as part of the normal annual budget process.

6. POP Board Objectives:

- a. Optimize Resources: Ensure that the limited resources available for AC&I needs are allocated to initiatives that align with the county's strategic priorities and deliver the greatest return on investment.
- b. Risk Mitigation: Evaluate and mitigate potential risks associated with AC&I proposals by conducting thorough assessments before approval, minimizing the likelihood of project failures or unexpected challenges.
- c. Alignment with Strategic Goals: Ensure that all recommended AC&I proposals contribute to the achievement of the county's long-term goals, fostering a purpose-driven approach to project selection.
- d. Develop a "backlog" list of pending needs that are assigned a fiscal year for future implementation.

7. Process:

- a. Committees: All requests brought to the POP Board should come as recommendations from the respective committees.
- b. Project Submission: Departments seeking funding for AC&I projects (or new positions) will submit proposals to the FMC Chair, providing a Need-Assessment to include detailed information on scope, cost estimate, objectives, and expected outcomes.
- c. POP Board Meetings: The FMC Chair will call annual POP Board meetings and as-needed throughout the year. The annual meeting will assess and prioritize all AC&I proposals that are recommended for funding in the upcoming fiscal year.

- d. Evaluation Criteria: The Board will use predefined criteria including strategic alignment, financial feasibility, and risk analysis to assess and score each project proposal.
- e. Decision-Making and Reporting: The Board will numerically rank project proposals and submit their recommendations to the Budget Committee for use in developing the annual budget.
- f. Funding: The Commission will assign funds to capital projects through the annually approved budget. Obligations from Fund Balance will require a separate budget amendment.
- g. Reporting: If the Budget Committee or Commission deviates from the Board's recommended resource allocation, they shall record their justifications in meeting minutes.

8. Jurisdictions and Authority:

- a. The Financial Management Committee is a statutory body that approves policies, procedures, and regulations to ensure a sound and efficient financial system in accordance with law and State Comptroller standards.
- b. The Commission approves all funding, obligating county resources by assigning funds to specific line items for specific purposes.
- c. Department Heads execute expenditures, having line-item authority for capital funds obligated by the Commission.

9. The establishment of a Project Optimization Board will provide Giles County with a systematic and transparent approach to prioritizing capital projects, aligning our efforts with strategic goals, and ensuring the optimal utilization of scarce resources. This policy is initiated to enhance our decision-making and contribute to the long-term success of Giles County.

Giles County AC&I Needs Assessment

This form is necessary to document any *acquisition, construction or improvement* proposals >\$50K. In order for your proposal to compete for funding it's critical that each decision criteria is thoroughly addressed. Please use as much space as necessary to justify the proposal.

Date:

1. Proposal Title & Estimated Project Cost:
2. Outline existing deficiency with a problem statement:
3. Provide an overview of the project and how it resolves the problem:
4. Assess the potential financial returns and performance improvements of this proposal (ROI):
5. How does this proposal's directly benefit the Giles County public:
6. Evaluate the urgency of this project and its timing relative to other departmental objectives and priorities:
7. Explain how project costs were estimated, including any recurring expenses:
8. Attach any additional documents, specifications, quotes or relevant information that support your proposal.

Return the completed Needs-Assessment to the County Executive.

Sample POP Decision Matrix

2024 Giles County AC&I Prioritization						
	Criteria 1	Criteria 2	Criteria 3	Criteria 4	Criteria 5	
CRITERIA DESCRIPTION	Proposal's Public Benefit Safety/Security Issue	Potential ROI and/or Cost-Benefit	Urgency	Cost of Doing Nothing (i.e. Risk Assessment)	Strategic Alignment	
	Criteria 1	Criteria 2	Criteria 3	Criteria 4	Criteria 5	WEIGHTED SCORE
WEIGHT	5	4	3	2	1	15
	33%	27%	20%	13%	7%	100%
Proposals	Criteria 1 SCORES	Criteria 2 SCORES	Criteria 3 SCORES	Criteria 4 SCORES	Criteria 5 SCORES	
						0.00
						0.00
						0.00
						0.00
						0.00
						0.00
Scoring Legend						
0 to 1	Unsubstantiated					
2	Fair - Negligible Concern					
3	Good - Merits Attention					
4	Excellent - Concerning					
5	Exceptional - Acute					

Chapter 20

Giles County Debt Management Policy

Goal/Mission:

To provide management with a template for guidelines to assist in making sound debt management decisions. To further demonstrate strong financial management practices for our county citizens, outside investors, and credit agencies.

All financing shall be made within the guidelines set forth by the comptroller's office within legal guidelines of the State of Tennessee and regulations set forth by the comptroller's office.

Objectives:

The following objectives meet the minimum requirements:

- Make the decision process transparent
- Address hiring outside professionals
- Address any potential conflict of interest issues

Transparency:

Giles County shall comply with legal requirements for notice and for public meetings related to debt issuance. In the interest of transparency, all costs (including interest, issuance, continuing, and one-time) shall be disclosed to the citizens/members, governing body, and other stakeholders. These costs will be made available on Giles County's web site and in the Office of Financial Management at least five business days prior to its consideration by the full commission. The one exception to this shall be in the case of one fund of Giles County lending another fund of Giles County revenue anticipation loans where there are no costs associated with the transaction.

Hiring Professionals in Connection with Financing:

- From time to time, the Giles County Executive may hire legal counsel, a financial advisor, or underwriter to assist in issuance of debt.
- Giles County shall require all professionals engaged in the process of issuing debt to clearly disclose all compensation and consideration received related to services provided in the debt issuance process by both Giles County and the lender or conduit issuer, if any. This includes "soft" costs or compensations in lieu of direct payments.
- Counsel: Giles County shall enter into an engagement letter agreement with each lawyer or law firm representing Giles County in a debt transaction. (No engagement letter is required for any lawyer who is an employee of Giles County or lawyer or law firm which is under a general appointment or contract to serve as counsel to Giles County.) Giles County shall not require an engagement letter with counsel not representing Giles County, such as an underwriters' counsel.
- Financial Advisor: If Giles County chooses to hire financial advisors, Giles County shall enter into a written agreement with each person or firm serving as financial advisor for debt management and transactions.

- Whether in a competitive or negotiated sale, the financial advisor shall not be permitted to bid on, privately place or underwrite an issue for which they are or have been providing advisory services for the issuance.
- Underwriter: If there is an underwriter, Giles County shall require the underwriter to clearly identify itself in writing (e.g. in a response to a request for proposals or in promotional materials provided to an issuer) as an underwriter and not as a financial advisor from the earliest stages of its relationship with Giles County with respect to that issue. The underwriter must clarify its primary role as a purchaser of securities in an arms-length commercial transaction and that it has financial and other interests that differ from those of Giles County. The underwriter in a publicly offered, negotiated sale shall be required to provide pricing information both as to interest rates and to takedown per maturity to the governing body in advance of the pricing of the debt.

Conflicts

- Professionals involved in a debt transaction hired or compensated by the Entity shall be required to disclose to the Entity existing client and business relationships between and among the professionals to a transaction (including but not limited to: financial advisor, swap advisor, bond counsel, swap counsel, trustee, paying agent, underwriter, counterparty, and re-marketing agent), as well as conduit issuers, sponsoring organizations and program administrators. This disclosure shall include that information reasonably sufficient to allow the Entity to appreciate the significance of the relationships.
- Professionals who become involved in the debt transaction as a result of a bid submitted in a widely and publicly advertised competitive sale conducted using an industry standard, electronic bidding platform are not subject to this disclosure. No disclosure is required that would violate any rule or regulation of professional conduct.

Tax/Revenue Anticipation Loans

- Internal Tax/Revenue Anticipation Loans are used for cash flow purposes until annual revenues are received for a particular fund. It is generally for funds operating on property tax or other revenue that is not received on a monthly basis. All borrowing is required to be fully paid back by the end of the current fiscal year. Tax/Revenue Anticipation Notes shall be used on a limited basis and if the need arises, it is the county's intent to have sufficient funds available with the Trustee to meet these cash flow needs with internal borrowing from the County Trustee or among individual funds. All internal financing shall be approved by the State Comptroller's Office, Giles County Executive, the Giles County Director of Financial Management, and the department head of the fund receiving the financing. No interest is to be paid for short term intra-fund loans.
- External Tax/Revenue Anticipation Loans are used for cash flow purposes until annual revenues are received for a particular fund. It is generally for funds operating on property tax or other revenue that is not received on a monthly basis. All borrowing is required to be fully paid back by the end of the current fiscal year. Tax/Revenue Anticipation Notes shall be used on a limited basis and if the need arises, it is the county's intent to have sufficient funds available with the Trustee to meet these cash flow needs. All external financing shall be approved by the State Comptroller's Office, Giles County legislative body, the Giles County Executive, the Giles County Director of Financial Management, and the department head of the fund receiving the financing. The external financing of such loans would be secured from requests for proposals as adhering to the Giles County Financial Management Policies and Procedures.

Lease Agreements

- These leases are generally for assets where their replacement is needed on a regular basis and the technology changes from one model to the next (e.g. copier leases). The term of such lease agreements shall not exceed one fiscal year. Such leases shall require the approval of the Director of Financial Management and the Department Head who shall bear the cost in their budget.
- Leases of greater than one fiscal year require approval by the County Executive, the Director of Financial Management, and the County Legislative body. These leases should be vetted by the county attorney or another attorney chosen by the County Executive.

Capital Outlay Notes

These loans are generally for borrowings which are twelve years or less in duration. Funds may be borrowed from the private sector, federal or state agency loan programs. The county will be provided specific legal debt resolutions which shall be approved by the county legislative body. In certain cases, legal counsel may be hired. Information within this policy gives guidance of disclosing the cost of these services and address potential conflicts of interest. Long term notes would be anticipated on large capital asset purchases. External cost would be anticipated and fully disclosed on State Form CT-0253 prior to the contract to secure the funding.

All Types of Bonds

This type of debt is generally for borrowings which are greater than twelve years in duration. The county will be provided specific legal debt resolutions which shall be approved by the county legislative body. In certain cases, legal counsel may be hired. Information within this policy gives guidance of disclosing the cost of these services and address potential conflicts of interest. Long term bonds would be anticipated and fully disclosed on State Form CT-0253 prior to the contract to secure the funding.

Requirements and Decision-Making Checklist for New Debt

- On borrowings exceeding \$500,000, a new issuance report will be prepared which reflects the impact on the multi-year debt service budget including the new debt.
- Repayment schedule will not exceed the useful life of the asset.
- Repayment schedule uses the straight-line method of repayment (debt retirement similar to a conventional home loan) or wrapping principal which does not exceed three years. Any other repayment schedule must be approved by the comptroller's office in writing and fully disclose the additional interest cost compared to straight-line repayment.
- Compare the proposed repayment schedule with the straight-line method noted whether the new debt has an advanced repayment schedule, straight-line or back loaded schedule.
- Consider variable debt in the county's overall debt management plan. The county recognizes that the Trustee has investments from month to month which earn interest. Giles County also understands that the Trustee's investment interest rates fluctuate over time and the interest rate earning and interest rate debt expense should move in concert; therefore, Giles County will calculate and project the available idle funds (using fund balances). Giles County will consider that variable debt for the same amount of the invested fund should not impact the percentage of variable versus fixed rate indebtedness.
- Consider having the variable rate debt equal to the Trustee idle funds invested, at minimum.

- Consider having variable rate which would not exceed 30% of total indebtedness; however, Giles County will consider the current debt market and anticipated direction of future interest rates before selecting variable rate instruments.
- In the event of variable interest debt, Giles County shall set aside an amount above the variable rate to protect the county in the event of an upswing in interest rates. Giles County shall budget at least three percent above the variable rate on the initial issuance.
- In the case of refinancing, an analysis report shall be provided which fully explains the reasons for the refinancing and net savings and costs of the refinancing, which will include not only interest charges, but also the fees associated with the transaction.
- Ensure that refinance debt will not exceed the assets useful life.

Chapter 21

Giles County Policy for Conducting Delinquent Tax Sales via GovDeals

I. Purpose: To establish guidelines and procedures for the sale of tax-delinquent properties through the GovDeals platform, ensuring transparency, efficiency, and compliance with applicable state and local laws.

II. Policy Statement: The County is committed to recovering unpaid property taxes by selling tax-delinquent properties in accordance with TN law. GovDeals, an online auction platform, will be used to facilitate the sale of such properties to maximize public access and competitive bidding opportunities.

III. Scope: This policy applies to all tax-delinquent properties eligible for sale under state law and designated for auction by the Giles County Financial Management Committee.

IV. Responsibilities

1. **County Executive & County Attorney:** Determines total delinquent taxes plus court filing fees
2. **Commission:** Approves to sell and sets reserve price by resolution
3. **Financial Management Committee:** Validates reserve price and approves to advertise.
4. **Director of Finance:**
 - a. Publicizes property sale and sets deadline
 - b. Manages auction listing and facilitates communication with bidders
5. **County Executive & Director of Finance:**
 - a. After deadline, communicates with Buyer to arrange closing
 - b. Receives funds from GovDeals; completes and notarizes Bill of Sale with Buyer
6. **County Attorney:** Throughout the process, ensures compliance with all applicable Tennessee statutes governing tax sales.

V. Procedure

1. **Eligibility Review**
 - a. Properties with delinquent taxes exceeding the statutory threshold will be reviewed for auction eligibility.
 - b. The County shall exhaust all statutory requirements for notifying property owners and allowing redemption.
2. **Notification**
 - a. Property owners will be notified as required by state law and per County Attorney guidance.
 - b. Public notice will include information as required by state law and per County Attorney guidance.
3. **GovDeals Listing**
 - a. Eligible properties will be listed on GovDeals with clear descriptions, minimum bid amounts (if applicable), and any restrictions or conditions of sale.
 - b. Photographs, plats, and/or property descriptions will be provided as necessary to ensure precise publication and transparency.
4. **Auction Process**
 - a. The auction will be publicized for a specified period as determined by state law and per County Attorney guidance.

b. Interested bidders must register on GovDeals and comply with the platform's terms of use.

5. Bid Evaluation and Bill of Sale

- a. At the conclusion of the auction, the highest valid bid will be reviewed and accepted, provided it meets the minimum bid requirements.
- b. The winning bidder must complete payment within the timeline specified in the auction terms, which may be extended if deemed necessary by the Director of Finance.
- c. The GovDeals Bill of Sale will be signed by the Buyer, Director of Finance, and County Executive, then notarized by the County Clerk.

6. Post-Sale Process

- a. The property deeds will be issued to Buyer following payment verification and County Attorney review.
- b. The County Attorney may contract a real estate attorney to draft and finalize the deed.
- c. Proceeds from the sale will first cover outstanding taxes, penalties, interest, and auction fees, with any surplus handled in accordance with state law.

VI. Financial and Operational Oversight: Proceeds from tax sales will be documented as required by the TN Comptroller, with the Director of Finance ensuring the transaction is appropriately reported.

VII. Ethics and Compliance

All County employees and officials involved in delinquent tax sales must adhere to the Giles County Ethics Policy, avoiding any conflict of interest. Failure to comply may result in disciplinary action.

VIII. Review and Amendment

This policy will be reviewed as necessary by the Financial Management Committee and updated as necessary to comply with changes in state law or operational needs.

Giles County Delinquent Tax Sale Checklist - GovDeals

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
1 Determine total delinquent taxes plus court filing fees	CE/CA
2 Approval to sell; set reserve price (by resolution)	Commission
3 Approval to advertise	FMC
4 Publicize property sale & set deadline	Finance
5 Deadline for receiving offers; communicate w/ buyer	Finance
6 Funds received from GovDeals	Finance
7 Complete Bill of Sale	CE/Finance/Buyer
8 Finalize Deed & Closing	CA/Finance/Buyer
9 Register Deed	Register

Chapter 22: Balanced Budget and Fiscal Discipline

1. Background

For many years, Giles County has relied on reserves, capital project accounts, and year-end fund balances as a pressure-relief valve to absorb recurring operating costs — this is the antithesis of a balanced budget. These practices were exacerbated by the perpetual postponement of capital maintenance. While this approach allowed Commissions to approve annual budgets that appeared balanced — including as recently as the FY 25-26 budget — it effectively masked the County’s underlying structural imbalances, gradually depleted reserves and capital accounts, and delayed necessary corrective action. As a result, the public has been repeatedly misled into believing that the County’s financial position was stronger than it actually was.

These short-term, politically expedient decisions kept taxes low, but the consequences were depleted funds that should have been preserved (and annually bolstered) for infrastructure, equipment replacement, and facility reinvestment. Short-term choices have also forced the County to defer urgent maintenance, postpone ambulance remounts, and delay critical capital purchases—decisions that are compounding long-term costs and increasing operational risks.

This policy addresses the longstanding structural imbalance and establishes a framework to balance budgets, restore transparency and ensure long-term fiscal sustainability. This policy further establishes rules and procedures to require structural balance, safeguard capital funds, and ensure that elected officials and department heads adhere to sound fiscal practices. The goal is simple: **Ensure balanced budgets while being responsible stewards of the public’s long-term investment in facilities, equipment, and services.**

2. Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to establish procedures that prevent recurring operational deficits from being funded with non-recurring resources; this guarantees structurally balanced budgets. This policy aligns Giles County’s fiscal practices with the **Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury’s Seven Keys to a Financially Healthy Government** and strengthens long-term financial stability. Specifically, it seeks to:

- Require structurally balanced operating budgets aligned with Tennessee Code Annotated § 9-21-403.
 - Prevent capital and reserve funds from being used to cover recurring operational deficits.
 - Ensure that capital accounts are deployed only for their intended purposes: long-term infrastructure, non-recurring capital equipment, and facility reinvestment.
 - Establish consistent, transparent processes for capital planning, including the POP Board’s role in forecasting, prioritizing, and maintaining a multi-year capital backlog.
 - Strengthen Giles County’s long-term fiscal position by limiting short-term political practices that create downstream liabilities.
-

3. Structurally Balanced Budget

TCA § 9-21-403

a. Policy Statement

Giles County shall adopt and maintain a **structurally balanced budget** in every major operating fund. **Recurring revenues must be sufficient to fund all recurring expenditures.**

b. Definitions

- **Recurring revenues:** Property tax, sales tax, wheel tax, and other revenues reasonably expected each fiscal year.
- **Recurring expenditures:** Salaries, benefits, utilities, annual maintenance, lease and contract obligations, debt service, vehicles, EMS remounts, and other annualized operational costs necessary to sustain ongoing services.

c. Prohibited Practices

A budget is **not structurally balanced**, and is therefore prohibited, if it relies on:

- One-time asset sales to support recurring expenses
- Debt restructuring that defers or shifts obligations into future years
- Deferred maintenance that creates downstream, compounding liabilities
- Use of reserves, fund balance, or capital funds to support annual operations
- Unrealistic or overly optimistic revenue projections
- Understated or artificially suppressed expenditure estimates
- Substituting capital funds for recurring equipment that requires scheduled replacement (e.g., patrol vehicles, work trucks)

All debt issuance, repayment, and affordability considerations are governed by the County's separate Debt Management Policy; this chapter aligns with that policy by prohibiting the use of reserves or capital accounts to backfill operating deficits or debt obligations.

d. Examples of Prohibited Practices

To ensure clarity, the following historic practices in Giles County are **explicitly prohibited going forward**:

- Replacing recurring equipment out of capital reserves
- Funding recurring **non-profit allocations** out of Fund Balance
- Funding **Giles County Fire & Rescue** out of Fund Balance
- Deferring **ambulance remounts** when operationally critical
- Using Fund Balance or capital accounts as a general catch-all for recurring departmental needs
- Allowing unplanned year-end draws on Fund Balance or capital funds to cover structural deficit

These actions create the illusion of balance while deepening long-term fiscal instability. Future budgets shall not employ any practice that obscures true recurring operating costs.

e. Procedural Requirements

The County Executive and Finance Director shall **jointly certify in writing**, prior to annual budget adoption, whether the Budget Committee's proposed budget is structurally balanced.

Any waiver request to use reserves or capital funds for annual, recurring expenditures shall be:

- Documented by the requesting department, demonstrating a genuine emergency or unanticipated revenue shock
- Reviewed and justified by the Budget Committee
- Receive majority approval of the County Commission
- If approved by the Commission, the County Executive and Finance Director shall publicize that the Commission's FY budget was NOT structurally balanced

No variance from this process is permitted.

4. Capital Project Planning and the POP Board

a. Role of the POP Board

The County's **Project Optimization and Planning (POP) Board** is an FMC responsibility, and is the primary mechanism for long-range capital planning. It is responsible for:

- Reviewing departmental capital needs annually
- Evaluating project scope, cost, and urgency
- Establishing a prioritized backlog of multi-year capital projects
- Forecasting capital needs and aligning them with available funding sources

The POP Board's backlog constitutes the County's official multi-year capital outlook. No capital project may be initiated or funded unless it has been reviewed and prioritized by the POP Board, except in verified emergency conditions.

b. Capital Backlog Requirements

The POP Board shall maintain a rolling **multi-year capital backlog** that includes:

- Major equipment replacements
- Facility reinvestment and modernization
- Infrastructure needs (roofs, mechanical systems, fleet, public safety equipment)
- Mandated or state-driven security and safety projects
- Emerging operational requirements from elected officials

This backlog guides capital budgeting and prevents reactionary, last-minute capital appropriations.

5. Capital Accounts: Authorized Uses

Capital accounts may be used only for **non-recurring, capital-eligible expenditures**, including:

- Construction, renovation, or major facility improvements
- Replacement of capital equipment with a service life exceeding ten years
- New technology platforms or integrated systems
- Professional services required to execute approved capital projects

Capital accounts shall not be used to subsidize annual operating costs, recurring contractual obligations, or departmental budget shortages.

6. Reserves

a. Purpose of Reserves

Giles County shall maintain reserves sufficient to provide financial stability, protect against revenue volatility, and ensure continuity of operations during emergencies.

b. Relationship to Existing Fund Balance Policy

The County's existing **Fund Balance Policy** remains in effect and serves as the governing framework for:

- Minimum reserve levels
- Obligated, committed, and unobligated fund balance categories
- Emergency withdrawals

Target reserve levels are established in the County's Fund Balance Policy; this chapter reinforces those targets by strictly limiting the use of reserves for recurring operational costs.

c. Access to Reserves

Reserves for recurring expenditures shall comply with the Fund Balance Policy, and may only be accessed via the process outlined in section 3.e.

7. Expenditure Categorization Framework

To support structurally balanced budgeting and ensure recurring revenues are aligned with recurring expenditures, the County shall utilize an expenditure categorization for every budget line item. This framework establishes consistent, professional standards for identifying mandatory obligations,

operational necessities, and policy-driven enhancements, and aligns with the Tennessee Comptroller's Seven Keys to a Fiscally Well-Managed Government.

a. Categories Defined

- **Non-Discretionary Expenditures:** Expenditures that the County is legally, contractually, or operationally required to incur.

These include, but are not limited to, statutory responsibilities; court-ordered or state-mandated obligations; debt service; insurance; publicly bid contracts within their current term; and utilities or services necessary to maintain safe and functional public facilities. These expenditures shall be funded as a first priority. Non-Discretionary expenditures include departmental base salaries and benefits for legally required positions, statutorily mandated staffing levels, and any mandated departmental expenditures subject to state-imposed Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirements. Where a state-imposed MOE functions as a condition of receiving state funding rather than a prohibition against local reduction, the County may modify such expenditures, understanding that any reduction may trigger a proportional loss of state support.

- **Semi-Discretionary (Operational Necessity) Expenditures:** Expenditures not legally mandated but essential to maintaining core operations, public safety, employee readiness, facility integrity, or risk-controlled environments.

Examples include janitorial services, pest control, grounds maintenance, software and equipment maintenance, uniforms required for safety or job performance, supplies, and routine repairs. Reductions in this category may create operational degradation, deferred maintenance, liability exposure, or increased long-term costs. These expenditures shall be sustained except in documented extraordinary circumstances.

- **Discretionary Expenditures:** Expenditures that represent policy choices, program enhancements, or services beyond those required to meet statutory obligations and baseline operational needs.

These may include optional programs, service expansions, memberships, travel or training beyond required certifications, non-essential equipment upgrades, or initiatives not required for minimum service levels. These expenditures may be adjusted or deferred when necessary to maintain structural balance.

b. Application of Categories

- **Budget Committee Review Requirement**
Department Heads and the Finance Director shall apply these categories when developing departmental budget requests.

- **Internal Documentation**
The Finance Director shall maintain internal working papers or schedules that document expenditure codes for analytical purposes. This documentation supports structural balance analysis and long-term planning.

- **Departmental Justification**
Departments shall identify and justify any discretionary or deferrable proposals within their

budget submissions. The Budget Committee may request clarification on category classification and potential operational impacts.

- **Use of Framework in Fiscal Stress**

In periods of fiscal constraint, the County shall review discretionary expenditures for possible reductions. This may be followed by assessments of semi-discretionary items if needed. Non-discretionary expenditures shall not be reduced except where legally and operationally permissible.

c. Purpose and Safeguards

This framework is intended to promote disciplined budgeting, discourage short-term reductions that create long-term liabilities, and ensure consistent evaluation of all expenditures. Classification under this section does not imply that any discretionary service is “unimportant”; rather, it provides a structured method to prioritize limited resources while maintaining operational stability and compliance with statutory responsibilities.

8. Oversight and Enforcement

- The Finance Director shall monitor short-term cash flows to ensure adequate liquidity for ongoing operations and capital projects, reporting any concerns to the Financial Management Committee.
- The Finance Director shall monitor compliance with this chapter and report any variance in writing to the FMC.
- The FMC shall review all proposed uses of capital or reserve funds and ensure adherence to structural balance requirements.