INTRODUCTION

State law requires that most expenditures from appropriated funds be encumbered before a purchase order is issued and an obligation created. Generally, the encumbrance document should be created in APP, which will automatically check the available balances of appropriations and allotments in AFIS and enter the encumbrance into the latter system.

This policy document specifically addresses when encumbrances may or may not be necessary.

POLICY & PROCEDURES

1. Except as otherwise provided, an encumbrance must be applied against an appropriation and/or allotment for all actual or anticipated obligations of five thousand dollars ($5,000) or more.

   1.1. Actual obligations include purchase orders or similar commitments to pay, no matter the form the commitment takes.

   1.2. Anticipated obligations include budgetary estimates of what will have to be paid, even though no binding commitment to expend funds has been made. A blanket purchase order—specifying such things as terms, prices and limits, but not establishing amounts to be shipped or expected delivery dates—is one example of an anticipated obligation.

   1.3. Actual or anticipated purchases of goods or services by one agency from another must be encumbered if they meet the dollar threshold.

   1.4. Actual or anticipated transfers of funds from one agency to another need not be encumbered by the transferor when the transfer:

       1.4.1. Represents a pass-through to a sub-grantee.

       1.4.2. Is a distribution required by statute or law.

2. The entry of an encumbrance reduces the current period’s spending authority (i.e., available appropriation and allotment).

3. Except as otherwise provided, the following types of expenditures need not be encumbered:
3.1. Actual or anticipated obligation of less than five thousand dollars ($5,000).

3.2. Gross payrolls. These include:

3.2.1. Employee net pay.

3.2.2. Taxes withheld from employee pay to be later remitted to the appropriate taxing authority.

3.2.3. Insurance, dues, transportation charges, retirement contributions, garnishments or any other amount withheld from employee pay to be later remitted to the appropriate claimant.

3.3. Reimbursement to employees for travel and/or other expenses incurred in the conduct of State business.

3.4. The employer’s portion of any payroll related tax.

3.5. The employer’s portion of any insurance, retirement contributions, transportation subsidies or other benefits to be remitted to the appropriate claimant.

3.6. Investments of non-appropriated public monies or non-appropriated permanent endowment funds with and in the custody of the State Treasurer.

3.7. Obligations that will be paid from non-appropriated funds are not required to but, as an aid to expenditure control, may be encumbered.

3.8. Eligibility payments.

3.9. Payments that are non-discretionary.

4. All payments originating in APP will result in an encumbrance being entered into AFIS.

5. All expenditures to be paid as administrative adjustments must be encumbered regardless of their dollar amount.