

MISSISSIPPI MUNICIPAL FIXED ASSETS MANAGEMENT MANUAL



OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR
STACEY PICKERING, AUDITOR

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The Office of the State Auditor does not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, national origin, sex, age or disability.

FOREWORD

The Department of Property Audit is an integral part of the organization of the Office of the State Auditor under the administration of State Auditor Stacey Pickering. It is the responsibility of the Department of Property Audit to assure that state statutes, regulations and procedures are followed in regard to accountability of fixed assets.

This manual is prescribed for municipal government in Mississippi as required by Section 7-7-211, Mississippi Code Annotated (1972), and other Code sections. Our desire is for this manual to be indispensable in the operation of efficient, responsive government.

It is the responsibility of each municipality to account for each item of fixed assets. It is prescribed that each municipality conduct an inventory of fixed assets annually, and as municipal officials change.

This Mississippi Municipality Fixed Assets Management Manual is to be used as a reference booklet, and its intended purpose is to assist fixed assets control clerks in maintaining an effective property system. Revisions will be provided as rules and procedures are changed. Any suggestions for improvement which can be incorporated in future revisions of this manual will be welcomed. Additional information can be obtained by calling the Department of Property Audit at (601) 576-2712.

Ross Campbell
Director of Property Audit

REFERENCE:

Mississippi Municipal Financial Accounting Manual

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GENERAL FIXED ASSETS

INTRODUCTION

Fixed assets are tangible property with a long-term character (more than one year) and are intended to be held and used by the local government. This definition generally includes land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, and equipment. The importance of developing and maintaining a complete and accurate accounting of fixed assets cannot be emphasized too strongly. Adequate accounting procedures and records for fixed assets are essential to the protective custody of government property. The monetary value of fixed assets for all local governments, regardless of size, is substantial and usually far greater in value than their investment in current assets. The responsibility of stewardship involved in safeguarding such large investments of government resources is required for sound financial administration, and this responsibility can be effectively discharged only through adequate fixed asset accounting. In addition to protective custody of a government's property in its entirety, a good system of fixed asset accounting permits fixed accountability for custody and proper use of specific fixed assets of individual public officials and makes possible the proper management of the fixed assets. An accounting of fixed assets is a prerequisite to the preparation of satisfactory and complete financial reports. An annual financial report of a local government without complete and accurate fixed assets information does not meet the test of full disclosure, and, to that extent, is deficient.

A record for each fixed asset is used for providing detailed information about the various assets. These subsidiary records are to be used for accountability of general fixed assets of the local government and, subsequently, provide audit trails for use in independent audits such as those conducted by the Department of Property Audit. Each record should contain a description of the asset, including any identifying markings, its cost or estimated fair market value at acquisition, the date of acquisition, the location of the asset and the identification number, if applicable, which appears on the asset. Sample records for fixed assets are shown in Exhibits C through I. Any changes, such as changes in location, should be recorded in the records. At all times, the total cost from all individual asset records should equal the total carrying value on the "Fixed Assets Control Record," Exhibit B.

All deletions of fixed assets, regardless of method, shall be entered in the minutes of the governing authority.

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CHAPTER I - DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES

Fixed Assets Control Clerk shall mean any person the municipality has designated responsibility to maintain a fixed assets control system pursuant to requirements prescribed by the Office of the State Auditor.

Duties of the Inventory Control Clerk

- (1) Maintains master fixed assets records.
- (2) Maintains master fixed assets (general fixed assets) records by posting additions and deletions.
- (3) Periodically compares fixed assets records with physical assets (general fixed assets).
- (4) Reports findings to governing authority of the municipality.

State Property Office shall mean the Department of Property Audit, which is a department of the Office of the State Auditor located in Jackson, Mississippi. Its function is to enhance the credibility of information being reported to the State Auditor.

Form F is a summary statement that reports the beginning balance, additions, deletions and ending balance of the five major fixed assets groups -- mobile equipment, furniture and equipment, land, buildings and improvements other than buildings.

Location Register - It is recommended that each municipality generate a register showing each location used by the municipality with the abbreviation used.

Fixed Assets Classification - Governmental accounting pronouncements and the Office of the State Auditor recommend the following accounting classifications for fixed assets:

- **Mobile Equipment**
- **Other Furniture and Equipment**
- **Land**
- **Buildings**
- **Improvements Other Than Buildings**
- **Construction-in-Progress**
- **Leased Property Under Capital Leases**

These classifications are used to report fixed assets, and prescribed records are designed to provide this information. A discussion of each of these classifications follows:

Mobile Equipment - Mobile equipment generally includes large machinery and equipment, and road working equipment with a value of \$1000 or more and an expected useful life of more than one year. Items included are:

- **Automobiles, including installed radios and lights**
- **Trucks**
- **Tractors**
- **Heavy equipment, including scrapers, bulldozers, backhoes, loaders, cranes and draglines**
- **Attachments such as bushhogs, clippers, mowers, blades and sprayers**
- **Trailers for transport of equipment**
- **Fire trucks**
- **Jaws of Life**

Items included regardless of value are:

- **Hand power tools**
- **Lawn mowers and lawn maintenance equipment**
- **Chain saws**
- **Air compressors**
- **Welders**
- **Generators**

Note: *These are not all-inclusive.*

Acquisition cost of Mobile Equipment includes the following expenditures:

- **Purchase price**
- **Delivery charges**
- **Installation cost**
- **Initial expenditures required to place the equipment in its intended operating state**

Donated Mobile Equipment is recorded at fair market value when acquired. All Mobile Equipment acquired from the Department of Finance and Administration, Surplus Property, is included at fair market value. The municipality may include items not in these guidelines, provided the policy is documented and applied consistently.

Other Furniture and Equipment - Other Furniture and Equipment generally includes other assets with a value of \$1000 or more and an expected useful life of more than one year. Items included are:

- **Computers, including original software (Greater than \$250)**
- **Furniture**
- **Voting equipment**
- **Filing equipment**
- **Appliances**
- **Office equipment**

Items included regardless of value are:

- **Guns and weapons**
- **Mobile/cellular phones**
- **Cameras and camera equipment (Greater than \$250)**
- **Two way radio equipment**
- **Televisions (Greater than \$250)**

NOTE: These lists are not all-inclusive.

The acquisition cost of Other Furniture and Equipment includes the following expenditures:

- **Purchase price**
- **Delivery charges**
- **Installation cost**
- **Initial expenditures required to place the asset in its intended operating state**

Donated items are recorded at fair market value when acquired. All property acquired from the Department of Finance and Administration, Surplus Property is included at fair market value. The

municipality may include property not in these guidelines, provided that the policy is documented and applied consistently.

Land - All land owned by the municipality is recorded at cost. If land is donated or if cost cannot be determined, it is recorded at fair market value when acquired. Cost includes expenditures in connection with the purchase, including:

- **Purchase price**
- **Appraisal and negotiation fees**
- **Title search fees**
- **Surveying fees**
- **Cost of consents**
- **Payment of damage claims**
- **Clearing land for use**
- **Demolishing or removing structures**
- **Filing costs**

All land is to be included in this classification regardless of its cost. When land is sold, the cost should be deleted from the General Fixed Assets account group. Right-of-way and easements are not considered land for purposes of this classification, however, all land in this classification should be recorded in a right-of-way or easement record.

Buildings - The classification Buildings includes all permanent, portable, and temporary building structures regardless of cost. Buildings are recorded at acquisition cost, which includes:

- **Purchase price or cost of construction**
- **Permanently installed fixtures**
- **Professional fees (architect and/or engineering fees, etc.)**
- **Cost of permits and licenses connected with acquisition**
- **Payment of damage claims connected with acquisition**
- **Insurance premiums connected with acquisition**
- **Other acquisition costs**

Donated buildings should be recorded at fair market value at the time of donation. Extensions of existing buildings or new and separate units added to a building complex are capital outlay and should

be added to the cost of the existing building. Renovations, repairs and alterations should not be added to the cost of the existing building, unless they materially extend the value or life of the building.

The cost of buildings should be reduced when there is a sale or salvage of materials initially capitalized as part of the cost. These would include discounts, allowances and rebates secured, and amounts recovered through the surrender of liability and/or casualty insurance.

Improvements Other Than Buildings - Improvements Other Than Buildings records the acquisition cost of permanent improvements, other than buildings, which add value to land. The following items on municipality-owned land are included: fences, retaining walls, sidewalks, pavements, roads, bridges and lighting.

A municipality has a choice whether to capitalize public domain infrastructure. Examples are public roads and highways, bridges, and drainage systems. Most counties do not capitalize these improvements, which is an acceptable accounting practice.

Acquisition cost for Improvements Other Than Buildings includes the following expenditures:

- **Purchase price, contract price or job cost**
- **Professional fees (architects, engineers, appraisers, attorneys, etc.)**
- **Payment of damage claims connected with acquisition**
- **Insurance premiums connected with acquisition**

The cost of Improvements Other Than Buildings should be reduced when there is a sale or return of any materials initially capitalized as part of the cost.

Construction-in-Progress - Construction-in-Progress records construction costs of projects incurring costs, but not complete. The cost is accumulated the same as Buildings cost or Improvements Other Than Buildings cost. When **Hand Receipts** - The fixed assets control clerk shall be notified when property is temporarily

the project is complete, the amount in Construction-in-Progress is moved to Buildings and/or Improvements Other Than Buildings.

Leased Property Under Capital Leases -Capital leasing authority for municipalities is found in **Section 31-7-13(e)**, Mississippi Code Annotated (1972). This transaction is commonly known as a *lease-purchase*. Records must be maintained for all lease-purchase equipment as required by Section 31-7-10(13) Mississippi Code Annotated (1972).

All property acquired under a lease-purchase agreement is recorded in this classification. When the lease agreement has been fulfilled and all payments made, the property is removed from Leased Property Under Capital Leases and placed in the proper classification (Mobile Equipment or Other Furniture and Equipment).

Equipment should be marked with a lease-purchase sticker.

The contract and amortization schedule for the capital lease shall be obtained (the lessor can provide this) and entered in the minutes of the governing authority of the municipality. Capital leases must be included in the General Long-Term Debt Account Group.

Notarized Affidavit is a written statement notarized by a notary public or acknowledged by the fixed assets control clerk or responsible person detailing the loss of equipment.

Stolen Property shall be reported to a law enforcement agency. Items identified should be entered in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer. Disposition of stolen property shall be reported on the board minutes.

Lost Property shall be reported and must be accompanied by a *notarized affidavit* signed by the responsible party assigned the property. Disposition of lost property shall be reported on the board minutes.

loaned or transferred to a person other than the party who is responsible for the safekeeping of said

property. Signature must be obtained from the party assuming temporary responsibility.

CHAPTER II - FIXED ASSETS POLICIES

Cost Threshold - All municipalities are required to have and maintain complete and current records of each property item with a carrying value of \$1000 or more.

Fixed Assets Required To Be Included in Master Records - The following fixed assets shall be included in a municipality's master fixed assets records regardless of the amount paid by the municipality to acquire the item or its current fair market value:

- **Weapons**
- **Cameras and camera equipment (Greater than \$250)**
- **Two way radio equipment**
- **Televisions (Greater than \$250)**
- **Lawn maintenance equipment**
- **Cellular telephones**
- **Computer and computer equipment (Greater than \$250)**
- **Chain saws**
- **Air compressors**
- **Welding machines**
- **Generators**
- **Motorized vehicles**

Fixed Assets Records Exemptions - For the purposes of these Rules, "property" is defined as all furniture, vehicles, equipment and other personal property having a useful life expectancy of more than one year and with a cost of \$1000 or more. "Property" does not include the following: carpeting, draperies, installed floor-to-ceiling partitions, window shades or blinds, mattresses and box springs, water heaters, installed drinking fountains, museum accessions, library books, films or archival collections.

Purchases through Surplus Property Division - Items acquired through surplus property shall be added to a municipality's fixed assets master records at fair market value.

Valuation of Property - In the event a municipality is required to include an item in its master records using the item's fair market value at acquisition, the municipality must maintain adequate documentation to support the amount.

Extended Fixed Assets Master Records - Municipalities may include other fixed assets in their master records with a cost of less than \$1000, provided the municipality applies the policy consistently and the policy is stated in the minutes of the governing authority of the municipality.

Physical Tagging of Fixed Assets - Physical tagging is one of the most important aspects of fixed assets control. There are many commercial methods of attaching property numbers which should be investigated by the municipality. Different tagging procedures should be used depending on the type of equipment to be tagged.

- (a) Select the next sequential fixed asset property number for the appropriate category of asset to be tagged. Enter the number in the fixed assets records. Provide the necessary information concerning each item to be carried in the master records.
- (b) Attach the identification tag or stencil the identification number on each item of equipment. The following are guidelines for tagging items of equipment:

Illustrative Items of Equipment **Suggested Location of Tag**

Adding machines, typewriters, calculators and similar office equipment Backside of machine

Air compressors, welders, generators, etc. Near manufacturer's I.D. tag

Illustrative Items of Equipment **Suggested Location of Tag**

Air conditioners, freezers, refrigerators, vending machines, etc. Right side of upper cover

Copy machines, printing equipment, etc. Near manufacture's I.D. tag

Desk, tables, etc. Top or right front leg

Files, safes and other storage equipment Top right front cover

Automobiles, trucks and other automotive equipment Stencil or print number on inside of door

(c) Upon completion of the inventory, recheck to be sure asset property numbers were assigned to each item included in the inventory.

Labels for Items Not in Fixed Assets Master Records - Municipalities should label property items not included in their master records with tags "**Property of (Name of Municipality).**" These tags should be different in color than those used to indicate master record number. Items deleted from property master records must have their municipality reported property numbers removed from the items. Items required by the Rule to be

included in fixed assets master records will continue to be labeled with numbered tags or other permanently affixed numbering such as enamel paint.

Property Numbers for Fixed Assets - Assets must be identified with a unique number signifying ownership and allowing for positive identification. Numbering assets is an important internal control.

Assets may be marked with this number in several acceptable ways. An adhesive metal tag is often used, as well as stenciling or painting. Whatever method is used, the mark must be permanent and durable. Obviously, only equipment items must be physically tagged with numbers. Land, buildings and improvements other than buildings will not be physically tagged, but, for internal control purposes, are assigned property numbers.

The sequences below are used to establish the number system. Mobile equipment and other furniture and equipment are marked with the department number (from the chart of accounts) to which they belong. If there are not enough numbers in the chart below, alternatives to continue the numbering may be used, so long as each asset has a unique number.

<u>General Fixed Asset Categories</u>	<u>Property Number</u>
Mobile equipment and other furniture and equipment	001-699
Buildings	700-799
Improvements Other Than Buildings	800-899
Land	900-999

Acquisition Costs of Fixed Assets - The acquisition cost of equipment includes all expenditures in connection with its procurement, including the following:

- . Purchase price (less any trade-in)
- . Transportation charges

- . Installation cost
- . Other expenditures required to place

Equipment with a value of \$1000 and a useful life expectancy of at least one year should be capitalized.

Annual Inventory of Fixed Assets

At the end of each fiscal year, the Fixed Assets Control Clerk, City Clerk or other responsible official is to conduct an inventory of fixed assets. This is necessary to verify the existence and condition of fixed assets and to reconcile fixed assets records. An inventory may be conducted at other times in addition to the annual year-end inventory, if needed.

Procedures for conducting an inventory are as follows:

1. Each department head is furnished with blank inventory forms.
2. Each department head lists each item of equipment in his department, including a brief description of the item, condition, serial number and property number.
3. The department head returns the completed forms to the Fixed Assets Control Clerk or person responsible for the physical inventory.
4. The physical inventory is then reconciled to the existing fixed assets records and any differences are investigated. Necessary adjustments are made to the inventory records.
5. The Fixed Assets records are adjusted for any changes needed.

If an electronic data processing system is used by a municipality, a master fixed assets print-out should be generated. Each department or location should be audited for equipment designated to the department or location. The physical inventory is then reconciled and exceptions are corrected or deleted using proper procedures.

the asset in its report to the state of the board of operation
Fixed Assets Control Clerk shall list additions to or deletions from the annual fixed assets report and shall also list items unaccounted for from the previous annual fixed assets report.

If the physical inventory is the initial inventory or if there are no existing fixed assets records, procedures must be expanded to insure the inventory is complete. An implicit Price Deflator is provided on the following pages to establish the cost of items for which there are no purchase records.

Fixed Assets - Initial Inventory

The municipalities are required to have an inventory of fixed assets as prescribed by the Office of the State Auditor.

Transactions Between Governmental Entities

Section 31-7-13(m)(xvii) indicates that sales, transfers or trades of any personal property between governing authorities within a county or any such transaction involving governing authorities of two (2) or more counties are excepted from the bid requirements. [Therefore, it has been determined that if the governing boards of any two or more governing authorities agree to the terms and conditions of a sale, transfer or trade, and place the details of the transaction upon the board minutes, then the transaction may be completed without need for any other approval.]

Section 31-7-13(m)(vi) indicates that governing authorities may purchase, sell, transfer or trade machinery, equipment or motor vehicles from any federal agency, governing authority or state agency of the State of Mississippi or an adjacent state, provided that the purchase, sale, transfer or trade is made through private treaty agreement or negotiation. Therefore, it has been determined that if a governing authority wishes to consummate a transaction with any of the entities listed, and they place the details of the transaction upon the board minutes, then the transaction may be completed without need for any other approval.

Requirements of a Fixed Assets Control System

The following is intended to provide a reference for the requirements of a fixed assets control system:

- A fixed assets control clerk maintains the system.
- The fixed assets control clerk may have assistants.
- The fixed assets control clerk is responsible for posting beginning balances and entries.
- The fixed assets control clerk must make a physical inventory of fixed assets of the municipality at the close of each fiscal year.
- The fixed assets control clerk must file a written copy (in triplicate) of the physical inventory of fixed assets with the governing authority of the municipality.
- The fixed assets control clerk must file a written report of property additions and deletions during the preceding year and unaccounted for property.

It is required that **Form F** be completed on or near September 30 of each year as required by the Office of the State Auditor.

Additionally, it is recommended that **Form F** be completed and maintained on a month-to-month basis; **Form F** should be accompanied by a monthly acquisition statement (Ledger) and a disposal, sale or trade-in statement (Ledger); the addition or deletion of fixed assets should have attached to it a copy of the governing authority's minutes authorizing the action, all in accordance with the State Department of Audit requirement under the authority of **Section 7-7-211** , Mississippi Code of 1972, Annotated to wit:

The State Department of Audit, under the authority of Section 7-7-211, shall design and prescribe the form of the inventory to be made, the form of the purchase requisition, the form of the purchase order, the form of the receiving report; prescribe systems of filing and prescribe the system of records necessary for the maintenance of a central purchase

system, receiving system and an inventory control system; and shall promulgate and prescribe such other documentation, procedures and regulations necessary for the efficient maintenance of such systems.

Guidelines for Accounting for Property

Weapons

- A. All weapons confiscated by a duly appointed peace officer should not be disposed of without an Order from a court of competent jurisdiction.

Confiscated weapons are to be held as evidence until a Court Order is issued dictating the method of disposal.

- B. Every law enforcement agency shall maintain a docket of all seized deadly weapons, including firearms. - [Section 45-9-151, Miss. Code Ann. (1972 amended)]

1. The docket shall contain the following information:
 - a. name of arresting officer;
 - b. date of arrest;
 - c. charge upon which the seizure is based;
 - d. name of person from whom weapon seized;
 - e. physical description of weapon;
 - f. serial number of weapon;
 - g. chain of custody of weapon.

Entries into docket shall be made within ten (10) days of seizure.

- C. A court of competent jurisdiction should order, either by forfeiture under Section 97-37-3, Mississippi Code of 1972, Annotated, or by a civil action for forfeiture, one of the following methods be employed to dispose of the confiscated weapon:

1. The confiscated weapon be disposed of by public auction;
2. The confiscated weapon be placed upon the property inventory of the state institution; or

3. The confiscated weapon be destroyed.
- D. If the Order requires the confiscated weapon be disposed of by public auction, the following is required:

The confiscated weapon should be surrendered to the law enforcement agency.

1. A copy of the Order requiring the confiscated weapon be sold should be provided to the law enforcement agency with documentation identifying each weapon by description and serial number.
 2. A receipt of each weapon containing its description and serial number should be obtained from the law enforcement agency and retained in the institution's files with the related Court Order.
 3. Confiscated weapons ordered by a court to be sold are not to be placed on municipal inventory.
- E. If the Order requires the confiscated weapon be placed on the property inventory of the entity, the following is required:

The confiscated weapon should be accounted for under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Mississippi Municipality Fixed Assets Management Manual, as are other personal property items acquired by the entity.

- F. If the order requires the confiscated weapon be destroyed, the following is required:
1. The Order should contain a clear and precise method of destruction.
 2. A return from the officer ordered to destroy the weapon shall be filed. The record of return should include the following:

- a. A sworn statement from the officer that the weapon was destroyed as ordered;
 - b. Photographs or two statements from witnesses evidencing the weapon's destruction; and
 - c. A file maintained by the institution containing the Court Order, the officer's sworn statement and the supporting evidence.
3. Confiscated weapons ordered by a court to be destroyed are not to be placed on municipal inventories.

Vehicles

Vehicles, which have been ordered by the court, forfeited to the municipal law enforcement agency are for the use of the municipal law enforcement agency for official business only, and may not be used by municipal employees for other municipal purposes. (Section 41-29-181(7))

However, title to seized vehicles may be transferred to other city and county agencies for use by that city or county. (Section 17-13-13)

Forfeited Property

Forfeited property should be entered in the municipal fixed assets master records in the same manner as other municipal property being used by the municipal law enforcement agency. Once the property has been placed upon the property ledgers of the municipality, said property may be sold, traded, disposed of, or otherwise used in the identical manner as other municipality property originally purchased with municipality funds, or used by any other municipal agency or department "designated by the court."

Forfeited property, other than real property, may be sold at public auction for cash by the chief law enforcement officer of the initiating law enforcement agency, or his designee.

- A. Section 41-29-181(2) of the Mississippi Code provides if more than one "law enforcement agency" participates in a criminal case out of which a forfeiture arises, then:

Task Force

Disposition of Seized Property Concerning Task Forces or More Than One Law Enforcement Agency

fifty percent (50%) of the proceeds shall be deposited and credited to the budget of the law enforcement agency whose officers initiated the criminal case and fifty percent (50%) shall be divided equitably between or among the other participating law enforcement agencies, and shall be deposited and credited to the budgets of the participating law enforcement agencies. Should there be a dispute wherein the agencies cannot agree on the division of their fifty percent, a petition shall be filed by any one of them in the court in which the civil forfeiture case is brought and the court shall make an equitable division.

- B. If the mayor and board of aldermen, or board of aldermen and councilmen of each of the municipalities involved in the task force approves the appropriation allowed in Section 99-27-37, then one-third (1/3) of the fines that are collected by the task force may be returned to the task force to defray the expenses listed in that statute (assuming the interlocal agreement creating the task force provides therefore) rather than sending the appropriation through the general fund.

CHAPTER III - LAWS GOVERNING PROPERTY AND PROCUREMENT

Section 7-7-211 - Powers and Duties of the State Auditor.

The department shall have the power and it shall be its duty:

(a) To identify and define for all public offices of the state and its subdivisions generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated by nationally recognized professional organizations and to consult with the State Fiscal Officer in the prescription and implementation of accounting rules and regulations;

(b) To prescribe, for all public offices of regional and local subdivisions of the state, systems of accounting, budgeting and reporting financial facts relating to said offices in conformity with legal requirements and with generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated by nationally recognized professional organizations; to assist such subdivisions in need of assistance in the installation of such systems; to revise such systems when deemed necessary, and to report to the Legislature at periodic times the extent to which each office is maintaining such systems, along with such recommendations to the Legislature for improvement as seem desirable;

(c) To study and analyze existing managerial policies, methods, procedures, duties and services of the various state departments and institutions upon written request of the Governor, the Legislature or any committee or other body empowered by the Legislature to make such request to determine whether and where operations can be eliminated, combined, simplified, and improved;

(d) To post audit each year and, when deemed necessary, pre-audit and investigate the financial affairs of the departments, institutions, boards, commissions or other agencies of state government, as part of the publication of a

comprehensive annual financial report for the State of Mississippi. In complying with the requirements of this subsection, the department shall have the authority to conduct all necessary audit procedures on an interim and year-end basis;

(e) To post-audit and, when deemed necessary, pre-audit and investigate separately the financial affairs of (i) the offices, boards and commissions of county governments and any departments and institutions thereof and therein; (ii) public school districts, departments of education and junior college districts; and (iii) any other local offices or agencies which share revenues derived from taxes or fees imposed by the State Legislature or receive grants from revenues collected by governmental divisions of the state; the cost of such audits, investigations or other services to be paid as follows: Such part shall be paid by the state from appropriations made by the Legislature for the operation of the State Department of Audit as may exceed the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) per day for the services of each staff person engaged in performing the audit or other service, which sum shall be paid by the county, district, department, institution or other agency audited out of its general fund or any other available funds from which such payment is not prohibited by law;

(f) To post-audit and, when deemed necessary, pre-audit and investigate the financial affairs of the levee boards; agencies created by the Legislature or by executive order of the Governor; profit or nonprofit business entities administering programs financed by funds flowing through the State Treasury or through any of the agencies of the state, or its subdivisions; and all other public bodies supported by funds derived in part or wholly from public funds, except municipalities which annually submit an audit prepared by a qualified certified public accountant using methods and procedures prescribed by the department;

(g) To make written demand, when necessary, for the recovery of any amounts representing public funds improperly withheld, misappropriated and/or otherwise illegally expended by an officer, employee or administrative body of any state, county or other public office, and/or for the recovery

of the value of any public property disposed of in an unlawful manner by a public officer, employee or administrative body, such demands to be made (i) upon the person or persons liable for such amounts and upon the surety on official bond thereof, and/or (ii) upon any individual, partnership, corporation or association to whom the illegal expenditure was made or with whom the unlawful disposition of public property was made, if such individual, partnership, corporation or association knew or had reason to know through the exercising of reasonable diligence that the expenditure was illegal or the disposition unlawful. Such demand shall be premised on competent evidence, which shall include at least one (1) of the following: (i) sworn statements, (ii) written documentation, (iii) physical evidence, or (iv) reports and findings of government or other law enforcement agencies. Other provisions notwithstanding, a demand letter issued pursuant to this subsection shall remain confidential by the State Auditor until the individual against whom the demand letter is being filed has been served with a copy of such demand letter. If, however, such individual cannot be notified within fifteen (15) days using reasonable means and due diligence, such notification shall be made to the individual's bonding company, if he or she is bonded. Each such demand shall be paid into the proper treasury of the state, county or other public body through the office of the department in the amount demanded within thirty (30) days from the date thereof, together with interest thereon in the sum of one percent (1%) per month from the date such amount or amounts were improperly withheld, misappropriated and/or otherwise illegally expended. In the event, however, such person or persons shall refuse, neglect or otherwise fail to pay the amount demanded and the interest due thereon within the allotted thirty (30) days, the State Auditor shall have the authority and it shall be his duty to institute suit, and the Attorney General shall prosecute the same in any court of the state to the end that there shall be recovered the total of such amounts from the person or persons and surety on official bond named therein; and the amounts so

recovered shall be paid into the proper treasury of the state, county or other public body through the State Auditor;

(h) To investigate any alleged or suspected violation of the laws of the state by any officer or employee of the state, county or other public office in the purchase, sale or the use of any supplies, services, equipment or other property belonging thereto; and in such investigation to do any and all things necessary to procure evidence sufficient either to prove or disprove the existence of such alleged or suspected violations.

The Department of Investigation of the State Department of Audit may investigate, for the purpose of prosecution, any suspected criminal violations of this chapter. For the purpose of administration and enforcement of this chapter, the enforcement employees of the Department of Investigation of the State Department of Audit have the powers of a peace officer of this state only over those persons under indictment or at the direction of another duly authorized law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case. All enforcement employees of the Department of Investigation of the State Department of Audit hired on or after July 1, 1993, shall be required to complete the Law Enforcement Officers Training Program and shall meet the standards of the program.

(i) To issue subpoenas, with the approval of, and returnable to, a judge of a chancery or circuit court, in term time or in vacation, to examine the records, documents or other evidence of persons, firms, corporations or any other entities insofar as such records, documents or other evidence relate to dealings with any state, county or other public entity. The circuit or chancery judge must serve the county in which the records, documents or other evidence is located; or where all or part of the transaction or transactions occurred which are the subject of the subpoena;

(j) In any instances in which the State Auditor is or shall be authorized or required to examine or audit, whether pre-audit or post-audit, any books, ledgers, accounts or other records of the affairs of any public hospital owned or owned and operated by one or more political subdivisions or parts thereof or any combination thereof, or any school district, including activity funds thereof, it shall be sufficient

compliance therewith, in the discretion of the State Auditor, that such examination or audit be made from the report of any audit or other examination certified by a certified public accountant and prepared by or under the supervision of such certified public accountant. Such audits shall be made in accordance with generally accepted standards of auditing, with the use of an audit program prepared by the State Auditor, and final reports of such audits shall conform to the format prescribed by the State Auditor. All files, working papers, notes, correspondence and all other data compiled during the course of the audit shall be available, without cost, to the State Auditor for examination and abstracting during the normal business hours of any business day. The expense of such certified reports shall be borne by the respective hospital, or any available school district funds other than minimum program funds, subject to examination or audit. The State Auditor shall not be bound by such certified reports and may, in his or their discretion, conduct such examination or audit from the books, ledgers, accounts or other records involved as may be appropriate and authorized by law.

(k) The State Auditor shall have the authority to contract with qualified public accounting firms to perform selected audits required in subsections (d), (e) and (f) of this section, if funds are made available for such contracts by the Legislature, or if funds are available from the governmental entity covered by subsections (d), (e) and (f). Such audit shall be made in accordance with generally accepted standards of auditing, with the use of an audit program prepared by the State Auditor, and final reports of such audits shall conform to the format prescribed by the State Auditor. All files, working papers, notes, correspondence and all other data compiled during the course of the audit shall be available, without cost, to the State Auditor for examination and abstracting during the normal business hours of any business day.

(l) The State Auditor shall have the authority to establish training courses and programs for the personnel of the various state and local governmental entities under the jurisdiction of the office of the State Auditor. The training courses and programs shall include, but not be limited to, topics on internal control of funds, property and equipment control and inventory, governmental accounting

and financial reporting, and internal auditing. The State Auditor is authorized to charge a fee from the participants of these courses and programs, which fee shall be deposited into the Department of Audit Special Fund. State and local governmental entities are authorized to pay such fee and any travel expenses out of their general funds or any other available funds from which such payment is not prohibited by law.

(m) Upon written request by the Governor or any member of the State Legislature, the State Auditor may audit any state funds and/or state and federal funds received by any nonprofit corporation incorporated under the laws of this state.

Section 17-13-13 - Funds, Goods and Services.

The governing authority of any local governmental unit entering into an agreement pursuant to this chapter may incur bonded and floating indebtedness, including general obligation indebtedness as authorized by sections 19-9-1 through 19-9-31 and sections 21-33-301 through 21-33-329 and may appropriate funds for the purpose and in the manner prescribed by law without regard to whether the activities and improvements authorized by section 17-13-7 to be financed by such debt or appropriation are within or without the boundaries of the local governmental unit. Said governing authority may sell, lease, grant or otherwise supply goods and services to any other local government unit which is a party to said agreement or the administration body or legal entity created to operate the joint or cooperative undertaking.

Section 21-35-11 - Keeping of Books of Accounts.

The clerk of the municipality shall open and keep a regular set of records, as prescribed by the State Auditor, as the head of the State Department of Audit, or the director thereof, appointed by him, as designated and defined in Title 7, Chapter 7, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, or any office or officers hereafter designated to replace or perform the duties imposed by said chapter, of each and every fund of the municipality, subject always to inspection within office hours by any citizen desiring to inspect the same. Said records shall contain accounts, under headings, corresponding with the several headings of the budget, so that the

expenditures under each head may be at once known, and the purpose for which expended, and said records shall show the source of all monies received and paid into each fund of the municipality. Said records shall be paid out of the general municipal fund, upon the order of the proper municipal authorities.

For failure to perform any duty herein required, said clerk shall be subject to suit on his bond for any damage which the municipality may sustain by reason of such failure. Such suit, or suits, shall be brought by the city attorney or by any attorney designated and empowered to do so by the proper governing authorities of such municipality.

Section 21-35-31 Annual Audits Required.

The governing authorities of every municipality in the state shall have their books audited annually, prior to the close of the next succeeding fiscal year, either by a competent accountant approved by the State Auditor or by a certified public accountant, who has paid a privilege tax as such in this state, and shall pay for same out of the General Fund. No advertisement shall be necessary before entering into such contract, but same shall be entered into as a private contract. Said audit shall be made upon a uniform formula set up and promulgated by the State Auditor, as the head of the State Department of Audit, or the director thereof, appointed by him, as designated and defined in Title 7, Chapter 7, of the Mississippi Code of 1972, or any office or officers hereafter designated to replace or perform the duties imposed by said chapter. Provided, however, any municipality with a population of three thousand (3,000) or less may employ a competent accountant or auditor, approved by the State Auditor, to prepare annually a compilation report and a compliance letter, in a format prescribed by the State Auditor, in lieu of an annual audit when such audit will be a financial hardship on the municipality. Two (2) copies of said audit or compilation shall be mailed to the said State Auditor within thirty (30) days after completion of said audit. Said State Auditor shall, at the end of each fiscal year, submit to the Legislature a composite report showing any information concerning municipalities in this state that he might

deem pertinent and necessary to the Legislature for use in its deliberations. A synopsis of said audit, in a format prescribed by the State Auditor, shall be published within thirty (30) days by the governing authorities of such municipalities in a newspaper published in such municipalities or, if no newspaper be published in any such municipality, in any newspaper having a general circulation published in the county wherein such municipality is located. The publication of the audit may be made as provided in Section 21-17-19, Mississippi Code of 1972. Such publication shall be made one (1) time, and the governing authorities of such municipalities shall be authorized to pay only one-half (1/2) of the legal rate prescribed by law for such legal publication.

Section 21-35-33 Penalty for Violation.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided by law, which shall be in addition to any other penalty now or hereafter imposed by law.

Section 21-39-21 - Disposition of Lost, Stolen, Abandoned or Misplaced Personal Property.

The governing authorities of any municipality, upon the receipt or recovery of any lost, stolen, abandoned or misplaced property by the marshal, police or other officers of such municipality, shall cause to be posted, in three (3) public places in the municipality, notice that such property has been received or recovered. Such notice shall contain an accurate and detailed description of such property and, if the governing authorities are advised as to who owns such property, a copy of such notice shall be mailed to such person or persons in addition to being posted as herein required. The owner of such property may recover the same by filing a claim with the governing authorities of the municipality and establishing his right thereto. The governing authorities may require bond of the person claiming the property before delivering same to him. Parties having adverse claims to said property may proceed according to law as now provided by statutes.

If no person claims the property within one hundred twenty (120) days from the date the notice provided for above is given, the governing authorities of the municipality shall cause the same to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash after first posting notice of such sale in three (3) public places in the municipality at least ten (10) days preceding the date of such sale. The notice shall contain a detailed and accurate description of the property to be sold and shall be addressed to the unknown owners or other persons interested in the property to be sold. The notice shall also set forth the date, time and place such sale is to be conducted and shall designate the person who is to make the sale, which person shall be some official designated by the governing authorities of the municipality.

However, lost, stolen, abandoned or misplaced motor vehicles and bicycles may be sold in the manner provided in the preceding paragraph after the expiration of ninety (90) days from their receipt or recovery by the officers of a municipality.

The person or officer designated and making the sale of such property shall promptly upon completion of the sale deliver to the clerk of the municipality a copy of the notice authorizing the sale, a list of the property sold, the amount paid for each item, the person to whom each item was sold, and all moneys received from such sale, whereupon, the clerk shall deposit the moneys in the general fund of the municipality and shall file the information concerning the sale among the other records of his office.

If, within ninety (90) days after date of the sale provided for above, any person claims to be the owner of the property sold, the governing authorities shall, upon satisfactory proof of ownership, pay to such person the amount for which such property was sold, and the governing authorities of the municipality may require of such person a bond in such cases as they may deem advisable. No action shall be maintained against a municipality or any of its officers or employees or the purchaser at the sale for any property sold hereunder or the proceeds therefrom after the expiration of ninety (90) days from the date of the sale as herein authorized.

Section 25-1-51 - Law Enforcement Officers Prohibited from Acquiring Confiscated Property.

(1) No law enforcement officer, game warden, or other person charged with the duty and responsibility of enforcing the statutory laws of this state or any municipality herein, whether employed full time or part time in such capacity, or any member of his or her household can knowingly own, acquire, bid upon, or otherwise participate as a purchaser or prospective purchaser, either directly or indirectly, at a sale concerning any real, personal, or mixed property which has been confiscated and is being sold, or has been sold, or is subject to being sold pursuant to the laws and statutes of this state. All officers seizing any property shall turn the same over to the sheriff of the county in which said property was seized. All real, personal, or mixed properties confiscated under authority of law and subject to sale as contraband properties shall be sold by the sheriff of the county in which said property was confiscated or is stored, after the sheriff shall first have given public notice by publication for not less than one week in a newspaper published in said county or, if no newspaper is published in said county, said notice shall be published not less than one time in a newspaper having general circulation in said county. The published notice shall contain a description of the property and other pertinent data which the sheriff may deem necessary and proper in compliance with this section. The cost of public notice shall be charged against and added to the cost of the property advertised and sold by virtue of said notice. The net proceeds of all such property sold shall be deposited in the county general fund within the manner provided by law. The sheriff shall keep a public record of all property seized, the disposition thereof, and the proceeds from the sale thereof.

(2) The failure of the sheriff to sell any property seized by him or turned over to him within ninety days and any violation of the above paragraph by such prohibited person, or any other person acting for or in behalf of such prohibited person, shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, which fine shall be subject to collection from such prohibited person's bondsmen if such prohibited person be under bond and fails to pay said

assessed fine when it shall have become final and collectible.

In addition thereto, upon a showing in an action begun not later than one year from the date of the legal sale of the confiscated property that such prohibited person has knowingly, acquired title to such confiscated property in violation of paragraph (1) hereof, the owner of such property at the time it was confiscated, or his or her heirs, legatees, administrator, or executor shall be immediately entitled to the return of such property; and the sum paid therefore by such prohibited person, or in his or her behalf, shall be forfeited. The sum so forfeited shall be applied in the same manner as it would be applied had the confiscated property been sold to or acquired by other than such prohibited person.

Section 25-1-87 - Marking Publicly-owned or Leased Vehicle; Exceptions; Effect of Noncompliance.

All motor vehicles owned or leased by the State of Mississippi or any agency, department or political subdivision thereof, which shall include counties and municipalities, when such agency or department or political subdivision, which shall include counties and municipalities, is supported wholly or in part by public taxes or by appropriations from public funds, shall have painted on both sides in letters at least three (3) inches in height, and on the rear in letters not less than one and one-half (1 1/2) inches in height, the name of the state agency or department, or political subdivision, which shall include counties and municipalities, in a color which is in contrast with the color of the vehicle; provided however, that a permanent decal may be used in lieu of paint, and provided further, that any municipality may affix a permanent decal or design at least twelve (12) inches in height and twelve (12) inches in width on both sides of the vehicle with the name of the municipality within or across the permanent decal or design and the permanent design or decal shall be in a color or colors which are in contrast with the color of the vehicle. No privilege license tag shall be issued for such vehicle until the name has been painted thereon or a permanent design or decal affixed thereto as required by this section. A permanent decal may be used in lieu of paint. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to vehicles used by the Chief Executive of the State of

Mississippi, to vehicles owned or leased by the Department of Economic Development, to vehicles owned or leased by the Office of the Attorney General, to one (1) vehicle owned or leased by the Commissioner of the Mississippi Department of Corrections, to not more than three (3) vehicles owned or leased by the Department of Corrections and used only by Community Services Division officers, to not more than one (1) vehicle owned or leased by the Mississippi Department of Transportation and used only by an investigator employed by the Mississippi Department of Transportation or to not more than one (1) vehicle owned or leased by the Mississippi State Tax Commission; and upon receipt of a written request from the State Adjutant General, the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Director of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Division of the Mississippi State Tax Commission, the Director of the Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife of the Department of Wildlife Conservation, the Director of the Bureau of Narcotics, the Executive Officer of the Board of Pharmacy, the Executive Director of the Mississippi Gaming Commission or a president or chancellor of a state institution of higher learning, the Governor may authorize the use of specified unmarked vehicles only in instances where such identifying marks will hinder official investigations, and the governing authorities of any municipality may authorize the use of specified, unmarked police vehicles when identifying marks would hinder official criminal investigations by the police. The written request or the order or resolution authorizing such shall contain the manufacturer's serial number, the state inventory number, where applicable, and shall set forth why the vehicle should be exempt from the provisions of this paragraph. In the event the request is granted, the Governor shall furnish the State Department of Audit with a copy of his written authority for the use of the unmarked vehicles, or the governing authority, as the case may be, shall enter its order or resolution on the minutes and shall furnish the State Department of Audit with a certified copy of its order or resolution for the use of the unmarked police vehicle. The state property auditors of the State Department of Audit shall personally examine vehicles owned or leased by the State of Mississippi or any agency, department or commission thereof and report violations of the provisions of this paragraph to the State Auditor

and the Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Performance Evaluation and Expenditure Review. Any vehicle found to be in violation of this paragraph shall be reported immediately to the department head charged with such vehicle, and five (5) days shall be given for compliance; and if not complied with, such vehicles shall be impounded by the State Auditor until properly marked or exempted.

Upon notification to the State Tax Commission by the State Auditor that any municipality or political subdivision is not in compliance with this section, the State Tax Commission shall withhold any sales tax due for distribution to any such municipality and any excise tax on gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene and oil due any such county and for any months thereafter, and shall continue to withhold such funds until compliance with this section is certified to the State Tax Commission by the State Department of Audit.

County-owned motor vehicles operated by the sheriff's department shall not be subject to the provisions of this section, but shall be subject to the provisions of Section 19-25-15. County owned motor vehicles operated by a family court established pursuant to Section 43-23-1 et seq., shall not be subject to the provisions of this section.

State owned or leased motor vehicles operated by the Department of Mental Health or by facilities operated by the Department of Mental Health and used for transporting patients living in group homes or alternative living arrangements shall not be subject to the provisions of this section.

(e) Any lease-purchase of equipment which an agency is not required to lease-purchase under the master lease-purchase program pursuant to Section 31-7-10 and any lease-purchase of equipment which a governing authority elects to lease-purchase may be acquired by a lease-purchase agreement under this paragraph (e). Lease-purchase financing may also be obtained from the vendor or from a third-party source after having solicited and obtained at least two (2) written competitive bids, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, for such financing without advertising for such bids. Solicitation for the bids for financing may occur before or after acceptance of bids for the purchase of such equipment or, where no such bids for purchase are required, at

Up to four (4) passenger automobiles owned or leased by economic development districts or economic development authorities shall not be subject to the provisions of this section.

State-owned or leased motor vehicles operated by the Agricultural and Livestock Theft Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and used to investigate livestock theft shall not be subject to the provisions of this section.

Up to three (3) motor vehicles owned or leased by the Pascagoula Municipal Separate School District for use by district security officers shall not be subject to the provisions of this section.

The motor vehicles of a public airport shall not be subject to the provisions of this section upon a finding by the governing authority of such airport that marking a motor vehicle as required in this section will compromise security at such airport.

Section 25-1-91 - Penalty Regarding State-Owned Automobiles.

If any person shall knowingly and wilfully violate any of the provisions of sections 25-1-77 to 25-1-93, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars and, in addition, shall be removed from the office or position which he holds.

Section 31-7-13 - Bid Requirements and Exceptions; Public Auctions.

any time before the purchase thereof. No such lease-purchase agreement shall be for an annual rate of interest which is greater than the overall maximum interest rate to maturity on general obligation indebtedness permitted under Section 75-17-101, and the term of such lease-purchase agreement shall not exceed the useful life of property covered thereby as determined according to the upper limit of the asset depreciation range (ADR) guidelines for the Class Life Asset Depreciation Range System established by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to the United States Internal Revenue Code and regulations thereunder as in effect on December 31, 1980, or comparable depreciation guidelines with respect to any equipment not covered by ADR guidelines.

Any lease-purchase agreement entered into pursuant to this paragraph (e) may contain any of the terms and conditions which a master lease-purchase agreement may contain under the provisions of Section 31-7-10(5), and shall contain an annual allocation dependency clause substantially similar to that set forth in Section 31-7-10(8). Each agency or governing authority entering into a lease-purchase transaction pursuant to this paragraph (e) shall maintain with respect to each such lease-purchase transaction the same information as required to be maintained by the Department of Finance and Administration pursuant to Section 31-7-10(13). However, nothing contained in this section shall be construed to permit agencies to acquire items of equipment with a total acquisition cost in the aggregate of less than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) by a single lease-purchase transaction. All equipment and the purchase thereof by any lessor, acquired by lease-purchase under this paragraph and all lease-purchase payments with respect thereto shall be exempt from all Mississippi sales, use and ad valorem taxes. Interest paid on any lease-purchase agreement under this section shall be exempt from State of Mississippi income taxation.

(m) Excepted from bid requirements are:

(vi) Purchases, sales, transfers or trades by governing authorities when such purchases, sales, transfers or trades are made by a private treaty agreement or through means of negotiation, from any federal agency or authority, another governing authority or state agency of the State of Mississippi, or any state agency of another state adjacent to the State of Mississippi. Nothing in this section shall permit such purchases through public auction except as provided for in paragraph (v) of this section.

(xvii) Sales, transfers or trades of any personal property between governing authorities within a

county or any such transaction involving governing authorities of two (2) or more counties.

Section 41-29-181 - Procedure for Disposition of Seized Property; Order Directing Disposition by Bureau of Narcotics.

(1) Regarding all controlled substance, raw materials and paraphernalia which have been forfeited, the circuit court shall by its order direct the Bureau of Narcotics to:

- (a) Retain the property for its official purposes;
- (b) Deliver the property to a government agency or department for official purposes;
- (c) Deliver the property to a person authorized by the court to receive it; or
- (d) Destroy the property that is not otherwise disposed, pursuant to the provisions of Section 41-29-154,

(2) All other property, real or personal, which is forfeited under this article, except as otherwise provided in Section 41-29-185, and except as provided in subsections (3),(7) and (8) of this section, shall be liquidated and, after deduction of court costs and expenses of liquidation, the proceeds shall be divided and deposited as follows:

- (a) In the event only one law enforcement agency participates in the underlying criminal case out of which the forfeiture arises, twenty percent (20%) of the proceeds shall be forwarded to the State Treasurer and deposited in the General Fund of the state and eighty percent (80%) of the proceeds shall be deposited and credited to the budget of the participating law enforcement agency.
- (b) In the event more than one law enforcement agency participates in the underlying criminal case out of which the forfeiture arises, eighty percent (80%) of the proceeds shall be deposited and credited to the budget of the law enforcement agency whose officers initiated the criminal case and twenty percent (20%) shall be divided equitably between or among the other participating law enforcement agencies, and shall be deposited and credited to the budgets

of the participating law enforcement agencies. In the event that the other participating law enforcement agencies cannot agree on the division of their twenty percent (20%), a petition shall be filed by any one of them in the court in which the civil forfeiture case is brought and the court shall make an equitable division.

(3) All money which is forfeited under this article, except as otherwise provided by Section 41-29-185, shall be divided, deposited and credited in the same manner as set forth in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) All property forfeited, deposited and credited to the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics under this article shall be forwarded to the State Treasurer and deposited in a special fund for use by the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(5) All real estate which is forfeited under the provisions of this article shall be sold to the highest and best bidder at a public auction for cash, such auction to be conducted by the chief law enforcement officer of the initiating law enforcement agency, or his designee, at such place, on such notice and in accordance with the same procedure, as far as practicable, as is required in the case of sales of land under execution at law. The proceeds of such sale shall first be applied to the cost and expense in administering and conducting such sale, then to the satisfaction of all mortgages, deeds of trust, liens and encumbrances of record on such property. The remaining proceeds shall be divided, forwarded and deposited in the same manner set out in subsection (2) of this section.

(6) All other property that has been forfeited shall, except as otherwise provided, be sold at a public auction for cash by the chief law enforcement officer of the initiating law enforcement agency, or his designee, to the highest and best bidder after advertising the sale for at least once each week for

three (3) consecutive weeks, the last notice to appear not more than ten (10) days nor less than five (5) days prior to such sale, in a newspaper having a general circulation in the jurisdiction in which said law enforcement agency is located. Such notices shall contain a description of the property to be sold and a statement of the time and place of sale. It shall not be necessary to the validity of such sale either to have the property present at the place of sale or to have the name of the owner thereof stated in such notice. The proceeds of the sale shall be disposed of as follows:

(a) To any bona fide lienholder, secured party, or other party holding an interest in the property in the nature of a security interest, to the extent of his interest; and

(b) The balance, if any, remaining after deduction of all storage, court costs and expenses of liquidation shall be divided, forwarded and deposited in the same manner set out in subsection (2) of this section.

(7) Any county or municipal law enforcement agency may maintain, repair, use and operate for official purposes all property, other than real property, money or such property that is described in subsection (1) of this section, that has been forfeited to the agency if it is free from any interest of a bona fide lienholder, secured party or other party who holds an interest in the property in the nature of a security interest. Such county or municipal law enforcement agency may purchase the interest of a bona fide lienholder, secured party or other party who holds an interest so that the property can be released for its use. If the property is a motor vehicle susceptible of titling under the Mississippi Motor Vehicle Title Law, the law enforcement agency shall be deemed to be the purchaser, and the certificate of title shall be issued to it as required by subsection (9) of this section.

(8) The Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics may maintain, repair, use and operate for official purposes all property, other than real property, money or such property as is described in subsection (1) of this section, that has been forfeited to the bureau if it is free from any interest of a bona fide lienholder, secured party, or other party who holds an interest in the property in the nature of a security interest. In such case, the

bureau may purchase the interest of a bona fide lienholder, secured party, or other party who holds an interest so that such property can be released for use by the bureau.

The bureau may maintain, repair, use and operate such property with money appropriated to the bureau for current operations. If the property is a motor vehicle susceptible of titling under the Mississippi Motor Vehicle Title Law, the bureau is deemed to be the purchaser and the certificate of title shall be issued to it as required by subsection (9) of this section.

(9) The State Tax Commission shall issue a certificate of title to any person who purchases property under the provisions of this section when a certificate of title is required under the laws of this state.

Section 41-29-185 - Disposition of Forfeited Property Transferred Pursuant to Federal Property Sharing Provision.

One hundred percent (100%) of any seized and forfeited property to be transferred to any state or local law enforcement agency under the provisions of 21 U.S.C. 881(e)(1), 19 U.S.C. 1616(a)(2), or other federal property sharing provision, shall be credited to the budget of the state or local agency that directly participated in the seizure or forfeiture, for the specific purpose of increasing law enforcement resources for that specific state or local agency. Such transferred property must be used to augment existing state and local law enforcement budgets and not to supplant them.

Section 45-9-151 - Docket of Deadly Weapons Seized.

(1) Every law enforcement agency of the state or of any political subdivision thereof shall maintain a docket which shall contain a record of all deadly weapons that are seized by employees of such law enforcement agency. Such docket shall include the name of the arresting officer, the date of the arrest, the charge upon which the seizure was based, the name of the person from whom such deadly weapon was seized, the physical description of the deadly weapon, the serial number, if any, of the

deadly weapon, and the chain of custody of the deadly weapon.

(2) Every deadly weapon seized by any law enforcement officer shall be entered into the docket required to be maintained pursuant to subsection (1) of this section within ten (10) days after the occurrence of such seizure.

(3) If the court orders any seized deadly weapon to be forfeited and disposed of by sale, the proceeds of such sale shall be deposited into the general fund of the governmental entity of which such law enforcement agency is a part and shall be budgeted to such law enforcement agency. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to deadly weapons that are subject to forfeiture pursuant to Section 41-29-153, Mississippi Code of 1972.

(4) Any law enforcement officer who knowingly fails to cause a seized deadly weapon to be entered into the docket within the time limit specified in subsection (2) of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, may be fined not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00). A conviction under the provisions of this section shall not be used as the basis for removal of a person from elective office.

Section 97-37-3 - Deadly Weapons --Forfeiture of Weapon -- Return Upon Dismissal or Acquittal.

Any weapon used in violation of section 97-37-1, or used in the commission of any other crime, shall be seized by the arresting officer, may be introduced in evidence, and in the event of a conviction, shall be ordered to be forfeited, and shall be disposed of as ordered by the court having jurisdiction of such offense. In the event of dismissal or acquittal of charges, such weapon shall be returned to the accused from whom it was seized.

Section 99-27-37 - Municipalities and Supervisors May Appropriate Money to Procure Evidence of Liquor and Narcotics Violations.

The board of supervisors of any county in this state and mayor and board of aldermen, or board of aldermen and councilmen, as the case may be, of any municipality in this state are hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate, from time to time, sums of money, not exceeding one-third (1/3) of the fines which have been collected by them respectively, from the unlawful sale or possession of intoxicating liquors and/or narcotics and/or other illegal drugs, for the purpose of defraying expenses incurred by law enforcement agencies in the procuring of evidence of violations of statutes or ordinances, as the case may be, against the unlawful sale of keeping of intoxicating liquors and/or narcotics and/or other illegal drugs. For the purpose of this section, the work "expenses" shall include, but not be limited to, expenditures related to surveillance, the purchase of investigative equipment, the purchase of samples to be used as evidence, the purchase of information, and the defraying of living expenses of persons specially employed in investigations.

CHAPTER IV - ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (EDP) SYSTEMS

Electronic data processing systems, usually referred to as **EDP** or computer systems, are the prevalent form of information management in Mississippi municipal government. Systems provided in this section are designed for manually maintained records. However, formats and procedures necessary for manual operation are not always necessary or relevant to an EDP system which requires its own procedures.

Because of the variant nature of these methods of recording data, different requirements are set forth for EDP systems. An EDP system typically requires information to be entered one time and then manipulates this information into any desired format. **It is not necessary** for an EDP system to reproduce the exact formats presented in this manual. **HOWEVER, THE SAME INFORMATION MUST BE PRESENTED IN A LOGICAL FORMAT.** It is critical an EDP system present the same information required in this section. Although formats for EDP systems are not herein prescribed, they must be logical and correct.

Every municipality using an EDP system should be aware of the necessity for adequate internal controls. Computers and their programs are subject to manipulation by knowledgeable persons. These systems should have effective controls such as passwords access, batch or hash totals, and limited access to tapes and storage files. Every EDP system should include a written disaster recovery plan which includes access to compatible hardware and software, and should include **offsite** storage of backup computer files. **Offsite** means in a protected area of a **separate** building. Schools, libraries and hospitals are usually willing to participate in a reciprocal offside storage plan. A bank safety deposit box is also an alternative.

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CHAPTER V - EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are provided by the Department of Property.

INVENTORY AND VALUATION OF PROPERTY

_____ (FIXED ASSET)

September 30, 20__

DEPARTMENT/DISTRICT: _____

Description	Serial/Model Number	Property Control Number	Date Purchased	Cost or Other Basis
TOTAL				\$

**FIXED ASSET DETAIL LEDGER
(Land)**

PROPERTY NO.: _____

ACQUISITION

ACRES		LOCATION				LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Method of Acquisition	Date	Check No.	Amount	M.B. No.	Page No.	
() Purchased						
() Constructed						
() Donated (FM)						
() Other						
Total Acquisition Cost						
Improvements:						
Total Cost						
Type Deed			Volume Recorded	Page		Date
Abstract of Title						Date
Appraised By				Amount		Date
Capitalized By				Amount		Date

DISPOSAL

How Disposed Of		Book Value	Date
Sold or Disposed Of		Amount	Date
Notes and Remarks			

FIXED ASSET DETAIL LEDGER

(Buildings)

PROPERTY NO.: _____

ACQUISITION

Description of Building						
Location						
Occupied By						
Method of Acquisition	Date	Check No.	Amount	M.B. No.	Page No.	Remarks
() Purchased						
() Constructed						
() Donated (FM)						
() Other						
Total Acquisition Cost						
Improvements:						
Total Cost						
Appraised By					Amount	Date
Capitalized By					Amount	Date

DISPOSAL

How Disposed Of		Book Value	Date
Sold or Disposed Of		Amount	Date
Remarks			

**FIXED ASSET DETAIL LEDGER
(Improvements Other Than Buildings)**

PROPERTY NO.: _____

ACQUISITION

Description of Improvements						
Location						
Method of Acquisition	Date	Check No.	Amount	M.B. No.	Page No.	Remarks
() Purchased						
() Constructed						
() Donated (FM)						
() Other						
Total Acquisition Cost						
Improvements:						
Total Cost						
Appraised By					Amount	Date
Capitalized By					Amount	Date

DISPOSAL

How Disposed Of		Book Value	Date
Sold or Disposed Of		Amount	Date
Remarks			

**FIXED ASSET DETAIL LEDGER
(Construction in Progress)**

PROPERTY NO.: _____

ACQUISITION

Description of Project						
Project/Phase	Date	Check No.	Amount	M.B. No.	Page No.	Remarks
Total Cost						

DISPOSAL

To	Cost	Date
Remarks		

*** PLEASE SEE THAT THIS FORM IS ATTACHED TO THE
PHYSICAL INVENTORY OF ASSETS**

Form F

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
Inventory Statement**

Municipality of _____

Inventory Position as of _____ 20____

	Beginning Balance _____ 20 _____	Additions _____ 20 _____	Deletions _____ 20 _____	Ending Balance _____ 20 _____
Mobile Equipment				
Furniture and Equipment				
Land				
Buildings				
Improvements Other Than Buildings				
TOTALS				

Prepared By _____

Official Title _____

* *It is strongly recommended that this form be completed on a month to month basis. Additions and deletions records should be accompanied by board minutes authorizing fixed asset adjustments.*

LOST OR STOLEN PROPERTY AFFIDAVIT

MUNICIPALITY

ADDRESS

ADDRESS

Location of Property: _____

Date:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Inventory Number</u>	<u>Report Date Number</u>	<u>Cost or Purchased</u>	<u>Value</u>
--------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------

Detailed Explanation of Loss: (In case of theft, robbery or mysterious disappearance, show the name of the Police Department notified and the date the loss was discovered. If such loss was not reported to a Police Department at the time of the discovery, give a complete explanation of such failure.)

WE HEREBY STATE UNDER OATH THAT THE ABOVE FACTS ARE TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE.

Mayor

Date

Inventory Control Clerk

Date

Employee Responsible for Property Date

THIS DATE PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, in and for _____ County, in the State of Mississippi, the above named individuals, who, being first duly sworn, state on their oaths that the above facts are true and correct to the best of their knowledge.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL, this the _____ day of _____, 20_____.

Notary Public

_____ MUNICIPALITY

**Assignment of Fixed Assets
(Hand Receipt)**

TO: INVENTORY CONTROL CLERK

FROM: _____
(EMPLOYEE'S NAME)

DATE: _____

This is to verify that I have the equipment listed below and I am using it to conduct official Municipal business.

<u>Description of Equipment</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Fixed Assets Number</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(Employee's Signature)

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATOR

Index Numbers, 1987 = 100

Quarter Year:

	I	II	III	IV	ANNUAL
1993	122.9				
1992	119.8	120.6	121.2	121.8	120.9
1991	116.4	117.4	118.2	118.9	117.8
1990	111.3	112.6	113.9	115.0	113.2
1989	106.9	108.1	109.1	110.1	108.5
1988	102.1	103.2	104.5	105.5	103.9
1987	98.8	99.6	100.3	101.2	100.0
1986	96.0	96.5	97.2	98.0	96.9
1985	93.3	94.0	94.6	95.6	94.4
1984	89.7	90.6	91.7	92.3	91.1
1983	86.0	86.7	87.5	88.4	87.2
1982	82.4	83.4	84.3	85.0	83.8
1981	76.5	77.9	79.7	81.4	78.9
1980	69.2	70.8	72.5	74.4	71.7
1979	63.5	64.8	66.3	67.6	65.6
1978	58.2	59.7	60.9	62.2	60.3
1977	54.3	55.4	56.4	57.4	55.9
1976	51.2	51.9	52.7	53.6	52.3
1975	48.0	48.7	49.7	50.5	49.2
1974	43.3	44.2	45.5	46.7	44.9
1973	40.1	40.9	41.6	42.6	41.3
1972	38.2	38.6	39.0	39.6	38.9
1971	36.4	37.0	37.4	37.7	37.1
1970	34.5	35.1	35.3	35.7	35.2
1969	32.7	33.2	33.7	34.1	33.4
1968	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.4	31.8
1967	30.0	30.1	30.4	30.8	30.3
1966	29.0	29.3	29.5	29.9	29.4
1965	28.2	28.3	28.5	28.7	28.4
1964	27.5	27.6	27.8	27.9	27.7
1963	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.4	27.2
1962	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.1	26.9
1961	26.1	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.3
1960	26.0	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.1
1959	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.6
1958					24.9
1957					24.4
1956					23.6

Implicit Price Deflator, continued
 Index Numbers, 1987 = 100

	I	II	III	IV	ANNUAL
1955					22.9
1954					22.2
1953					22.0
1952					21.5
1951					21.3
1950					20.2
1949					19.9
1948					20.0
1947					18.7
1946					16.7
1945					13.3
1944					12.6
1943					12.5
1942					12.3
1941					11.7
1940					11.0
1939					10.8
1938					10.9
1937					11.2
1936					10.6
1935					10.6
1934					10.3
1933					9.5
1932					9.7
1931					11.0
1930					12.1
1929					12.6

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.