KUALI FINANCIAL SYSTEM UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA • IRVINE

QUICK START GUIDE: BUDGETING

Summary: Budgeting in KFS is accomplished through one of two Financial Processing Transactions:

Budget Adjustment (BA) document (inception-to-date accounts)

Budget Appropriation Transaction (BAT) document (fiscal-year accounts)

BA: inception-to-date accounts are also known as contract, grant, and gift accounts/funds that follow a project begin and end date cycle, rather than a fiscal year cycle. For all inception-to-date accounts, budget and actuals are tracked over the life of the account. The KFS **BA** document is used to make and adjust budget entries to inception-to-date accounts.

BAT: fiscal-year accounts represent all other fund sources for which budget and actuals are tracked and closed each fiscal year. Fiscal year accounts can have a base (permanent) budget. Examples of fiscal year funds include: 199xx General funds, 095xx Opportunity funds, 1808x Lottery funds, 20xxx Student Fee funds, 6xxxx Sales & Service funds, 75xxx Reserve funds. The KFS **BAT** document is used to make and adjust budget entries to fiscal year accounts.

Budgeting Principals and how to interpret KFS Variance:

Budgeting is an important financial management tool for planning and tracking both revenue and expenses. An expense budget is used to represent available resources to spend. The Budget is compared to Actuals (Financial) and Encumbrances during the year. In KFS, balance inquiries show a field termed "Variance". For expenditure object codes, Variance = Budget – Actuals – Encumbrances. A positive variance means that actuals and encumbrances are less than the amount budgeted (good). A negative variance means the account is over spent (bad).

A revenue budget is used to represent projected revenue/income and is compared to revenue actuals received during the year to track progress. In KFS, the Variance column on revenue object codes is calculated differently than for expenses. For revenue object codes, Unrealized Revenue Variance = Actuals – Projected Budget. A positive variance means that actual revenues exceed the projected budget (good). A negative variance shows the amount of projected revenue that is unrealized (bad if nearing the end of the budget cycle and actual revenues fall short of projections). At FY close, all revenue budgets should be adjusted to equal realized revenue actuals so that the variance is zero.

BAT for KBM: For staff that have been trained and authorized to manage permanent funds for their unit using the KFS Budget Module (KBM), the BAT document is also used to process Base Budget (permanent) transfers.

Steps	What you need to do	How to do it
1	Access KFS via ZOTPortal	 a) Use your UCInetID and password to log in to <u>https://portal.uci.edu/</u> b) Press the Faculty and Staff tab and then select the KFS tab
2	Select appropriate document (BA or BAT)	 a) From to the KFS Financial Processing portlet, expand Transactions (+) b) Select BA-Budget Adjustment or BAT-Budget Appropriation Transaction document

How to Process: BA and BAT documents

		 KFS Financial Processing Transactions Budget Adjustment (Inception-to-Date Accounts) @ Budget Adjustment (Inception-to-Date Accounts) @ Budget Appropriation Transaction (Fiscal Year Accounts) @ Cash Receipt (Medical Center Only) @ Credit Card Receipt @ Disbursement Voucher @ Disbursement Voucher for Refund @ General Error Correction @ Intercampus Transfer @ Internal Billing @ Thermal Billing @ Service Billing @
3	Complete Document Overview Section	 a) Enter Description b) Complete Explanation and Organization Document Number as appropriate. c) Year and Accounting Period will default to the current active month. Note: During the five business days of a new calendar month but before the prior period closes, either period can be chosen. If the prior period is selected, the transaction must go through final approval before the close date to post to the prior period.
4.1	Allocate budget for expenses to distribute funds already received as a budget allocation (BA or BAT). From/Decrease an	 Complete Accounting Lines as follows: a) To REDUCE funds from an expense budget allocation, enter the operating Account Number, expense <u>budget</u> Object Code, and Current Amount to be reduced on the From/Decrease line(s). b) To ADD funds to an expense budget allocation, enter the operating Account Number, expense <u>budget</u> Object Code, and Current Amount to be increased on the To/Increase line(s). Expense budget object codes:
	expense object code To/Increase another expense object code	Object Code Object Code Name 0000 SALARIES ACADEMIC BUDGET 0001 SALARIES STAFF BUDGET 0002 SALARIES GEN ASSISTANCE BUDGET 0003 SUPPLIES AND EXPENSES BUDGET 0004 EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES BUDGET 0005 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS BUDGET 0008 UNALLOCATED FUNDS BUDGET 009H OH BUDGET * From and To lines for expense budget allocations need to equal.

4.2	distribute budget allocation to expense object codes (BAT only for most financial users; revenue BAs for inception-to-date funds are only processed by C&G Accounting).	 Budgeting Revenue (Revenue-to-Expense): To budget projected revenue and to enter the corresponding expense budget for how those funds are expected to be spent, the Revenue-to- Expense BAT transaction involves entering both transactions as To/Increase accounting lines and as positive numbers. The easiest way to remember this is that both the revenue and expense budgets are increasing. a) To ADD funds to a revenue budget, enter the positive amount on the To/Increase line. The revenue budget should be posted to the appropriate revenue object code* b) To ADD the same amount to the appropriate expense budget object codes (0000, 0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0006, 0008, 009H), enter the positive number on another To/Increase line. The offsetting transactions are both To/Increase line. The offsetting transactions are both To/Increase line. To reduce a revenue budget (Expense-to-Revenue): To reduce a revenue budget, the corresponding expense budget must also be reduced. These transactions are the opposite of the above example and involve two From/Decrease lines that both have positive values. c) To REDUCE funds from a revenue budget, enter the amount on the From/Decrease line. d) To REDUCE the same amount to the appropriate expense budget object code(s), enter the amount on the From/Decrease line. Note - Revenue actuals can be deposited to either an "Operating" account or a "Control Account" (UCxxxx). Operating accounts are for revenue and expenses. Control Accounts are for revenue and balance sheet transactions. *Revenue object codes include 0009-Recharges, and codes that start with R, S, or T. To look up the revenue object code associated with an income account from the old financial system, use the Decision Support: Crosswalk Object Lookup. Enter the old income account in the "UC Account" field, click search, highlight the result in the Choice box, and click Run.
5	Review results	Click show on the Budget Ledger Pending Entries folder to double- check that the accounting lines appear correct.

Sample transactions and the resulting ledger entries are shown below.

 BAT accounting lines show the reallocation of budget from one Sales and Service operating account, expense Obj. 0008 (equivalent to budgeting to Sub 8), to another S&S account with the same fund. Transaction involves moving budget <u>From</u>-Expense Obj 0008 on one account, <u>To-Expense Obj</u> 0008 on another account.

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<u>sca</u> ear		Organization Code	<u>Account</u> <u>Number</u>			Object Code	<u>Sub-Obje</u> <u>Code</u>	<mark>‡</mark> Balance Type≎ Code						<u>ument</u> Imber	<u>Transact</u> Ledge Entry Descript
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015	IR	<u>6116</u>	<u>SS10285</u>	WINGD		0008		<u>CB</u>	<u>EX</u>	<u>02</u>	BAT	<u>01</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>499</u>	FUND TRANSFER

2) BAT accounting lines show the creation of budget for revenue on a revenue object code, and the allocation of that revenue to one or more expenditure object codes. Transaction involves increasing both budgets: <u>To-Revenue Obj Code S754</u> (Rxxx/Sxxx/Txxx/0009) and <u>To-Expense Obj Code 0008</u> (or expense <u>budget</u> object codes: 0000, 0001, 0002, 0003, 0004, 0006, 0008, and/or 009H).

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	* Chart	* Account Number	Sub- Account	* Object	Sub-Object	Project	Org Ref Id	Curren Amt
1	IR UC IRVINE	OS11138 662035-66565 PB/CAMPUS ADMINISTRATION		S&A OTHER INCOME				25,757.70
		Line Description	Position	Position FTE	Transaction Class	Transaction Type		
	JUL14				Adjustment	B - Other		
2	IR UC IRVINE	OS11138 662035-66565 PB/CAMPUS ADMINISTRATION		0008 UNALLOCATED FUNDS BUDGET				25,757.70
		Line Description	Position	Position FTE	Transaction Class	Transaction Type		
	JUL14				Adjustment	B - Other]

Resulting ledger entries:

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>Chart</u> <u>Codě</u>	Organization Code	<u>Account</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Sub-</u> Accoun <u>t</u> Number	Object Code	<u>Sub-</u> Object Code	<u>Balance</u> <u>Type</u> ≑ <u>Code</u>	<u>Object</u> <u>Type</u> ¢ <u>Code</u>	Fiscal Period	Document Type	<u>Origin</u> <u>Code</u>	Document Number	Transaction Ledger Entry Description	Transaction Ledger Entry Amount
<u>2015</u>	IR	<u>8138</u>	<u>0511138</u>		<u>0008</u>		<u>CB</u>	<u>EX</u>	<u>02</u>	BAT	<u>01</u>	<u>181686</u>	Budget Montessori revenue	25,757.70
<u>2015</u>	IR	<u>8138</u>	<u>0511138</u>		<u> 5754</u>		<u>CB</u>	IN	<u>02</u>	BAT	<u>01</u>	<u>181686</u>	Budget Montessori revenue	25,757.70