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	ow to do it	
1	Access KFS via ZOTPortal	Use your UCInetID and password to log in to <u>https://port.</u> Press the Faculty and Staff tab and then select the KFS	<u>al.uci.edu/</u> tab
2	Select appropriate document (BA or BAT)	 From to the KFS Financial Processing portlet, expand Transactions (+) Select BA-Budget Adjustment or BAT-Budget Approp Transaction document 	oriation

How to Process: BA and BAT documents

		 KFS Financial Processing □ Transactions □ 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 @ □ Internang Billing @ □ Internal Billing @ □ Internal Billing @ □ Service Billing @ 									
3	Complete Document Overview Section	 a) Enter Description b) Complete Exampropriate. c) Year and Accommonth. Note month but be chosen. If the through final period. 	ption planation and Organization Docume counting Period will default to the cu : During the five business days of a fore the prior period closes, either p e prior period is selected, the transac approval before the close date to po	ent Number as urrent active new calendar eriod can be etion must go st to the prior							
4.1	Allocate budget for expenses to distribute funds already received as a budget allocation (BA or BAT). From/Decrease an	 Complete Accou a) To REDUCI operating Ac Current Amo b) To ADD fun Account Nur Amount to be Expense bud 	 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 object code To/Increase another expense object code	Object Code Code 0000 0001 0002 0003 0004 0006 0008 009H * From and To li ** A single BA code	Object Code Name Image: Solution of the solution	eed to equal. one fund.							

4.2	Allocate budget for projected revenue and	Budgeting Revenue (Revenue-to-Expense) : To budget projected revenue and to enter the corresponding expense
	distribute budget	budget for how those funds are expected to be spent, the Revenue-to-
	object codes (BAT only for most financial users; revenue BAs for	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
	inception-to-date funds are only	the To/Increase line . The revenue budget should be posted to the appropriate revenue object code*
	processed by C&G Accounting).	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 .
	To/Increase a revenue object code and To/Increase an expense object code	The offsetting transactions are both To/Increase lines. They offset because one is to expense (debit-normal) and one is to revenue (credit-normal).
	expense object code	Reducing 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 second s
		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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-		Line Des	cription														
Res	ulting	ledger er	ntries:														
<u>Fisca</u> Year	<u>Chart</u> <u>Code</u>	Organization Code	<u>Account</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Sub-Acc</u> <u>Numb</u>	ounț er	<u>Object</u> <u>Code</u>	<u>Sub-O</u> Coo	bjec <u>t</u> de	<u>Balance</u> <u>Type</u> ≑ <u>Code</u>	Objec Type Code	t <u>Fiscal</u> Period	Document Type	<u>Code</u>	Docu Nur	<u>ument</u> nber	Transaction Ledger Entry Description	<u>Trans</u> Led En Ame
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2015	IR	6116	<u>SS10285</u>	WINGD		0008			<u>CB</u>	<u>EX</u>	<u>02</u>	BAT	<u>01</u>	<u>1174</u>	99	FUND TRANSFER	2,

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	Current Amt
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1		Line Description	Position	Position FTE	Transaction Class	Transaction Type		
	JUL14				Adjustment	B - Other		
	IR UC IRVINE	OS11138 662035-66565 PB/CAMPUS ADMINISTRATION		0008 UNALLOCATED FUNDS BUDGET				25,757.70
2		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> Account 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>	<u>Fiscal</u> Period	Document Type	Origin Code	Document Number	Transaction Ledger Entry ≑ Description	Transaction Ledger Entry Amount
<u>2015</u>	<u>IR</u>	<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