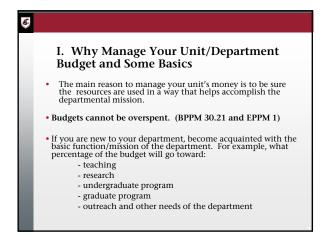
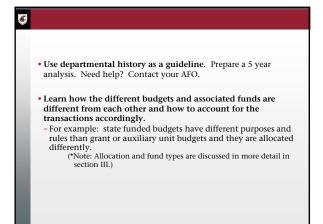


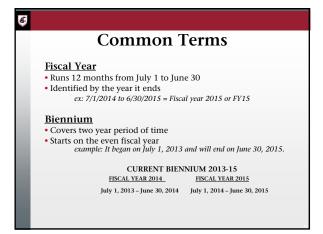
Course Objectives

Why and How to Manage University Budgets

I. Why Manage and Some Budget Basics
II. Reconciling Your Unit Budget
III. Understanding Budget Allocations and Fund Sources
IV. Methods of Presenting Your Budget
V. System Resources
VI. Final Tips







Choose Your Tools WSU accounting systems (see also section V): Budget Statements Balances Business Objects (Financial Data Warehouse) zzusis OBIEE Budget tracking system (optional): Database (Access, Filemaker Pro, Quickbooks, etc.) Spreadsheet (Excel) Word processing program (Word)

Trainings you should take: HRS has videos of some of these if you cannot go to the training sessions.

- Accounting Fundamentals
- •Introduction to WSU Accounting Systems
- AIS: Account Balances
- Business Objects Financial Data Warehouse Training
- Zzusis training for Financial Aid and Student Financials (all receivables)
- Financial Analysis
- Position Control

II. RECONCILING YOUR UNIT

Your Ultimate Goal in Reconciling the Budget is to:

- Know how much \$ you have to spend for planned expenses and what flexibility exists
- Only pay for items that you purchased and received verify that they are charged to the correct projects
- · Prepare a forecast for the upcoming year
- · Prepare regular budget updates
- · Prevent surprises and correct any errors
- Produce special ad hoc reports as needed

The question is not "whether" you should reconcile your budget, but rather "which method" you should use. Reconciling your budget is similar to keeping your checkbook. If you don't write down your checks, debits or transfers and don't look at the statement when it arrives, you won't not know how much money you have. You should look for expenses that have not been authorized. Prevent overdrafts or unexpected financial difficulties.

Become familiar with how to read and interpret budget statements. If you don't understand an entry, or think something looks strange but you can't figure it out, call someone for help. A good place to start is with your Area Finance Officer.

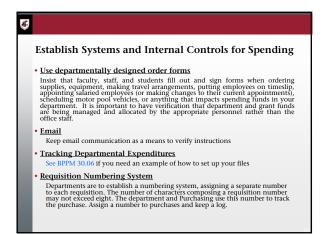
Common mistakes to avoid:

- Collimion inistakes to avoid:

 If you are not able to find paperwork to go with an entry on the budget statement, research it. Errors happen from time to time and items end up being paid from the wrong budget. Analyze your statement two ways:

 Do you have supporting paperwork for everything on your budget statement?

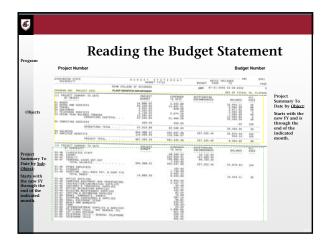
 Has all your supporting paperwork been entered on your budget statement or are there outstanding commitments to account for.
- Reconcile budget statements before giving them to the Chair/Director. Furnish him/her with a list of encumbrances/outstanding commitments to go along with the statements or other internal reports.

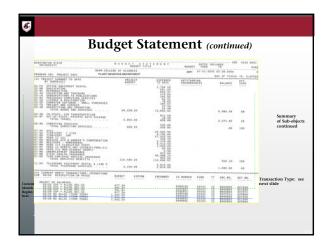


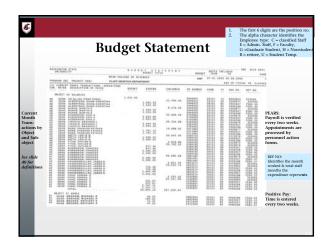
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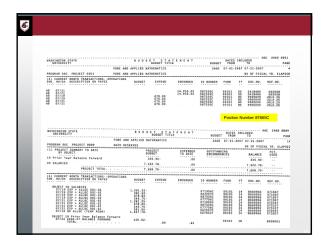
- Departmental Purchase Order (DPO) "K" order used for offcampus purchases that aren't purchased on the purchasing card
- \bullet **Departmental Requisition** "F" order used for off-campus purchases that require a purchasing agent to process
- Interdepartmental Requisition and Invoice (IRI) used for oncampus purchases
- Purchasing Card (P Card) used for off campus purchases up to \$3,500 or a larger amount if requested
- Request for Shipment of Merchandise used for deliveries sent by Fed Ex, UPS, etc.
- \bullet Personnel Action Form (PAF), PERMS and Positive Pay

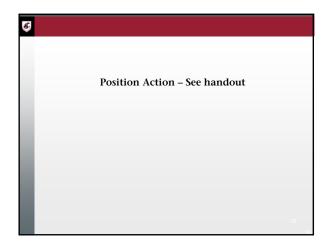
Be sure to follow BPPM for all procedures!

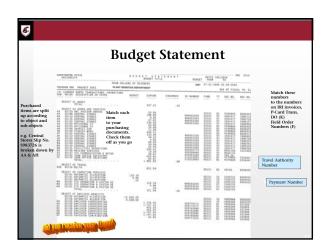


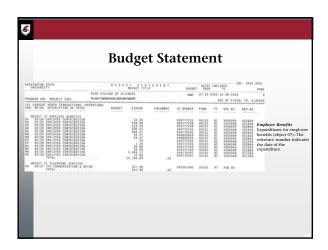


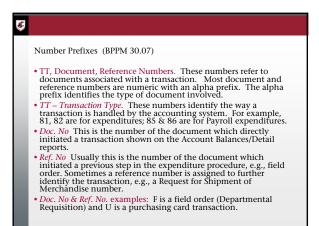








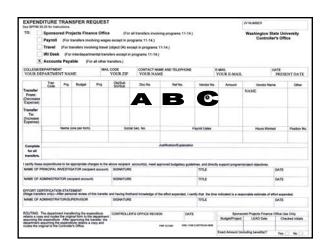


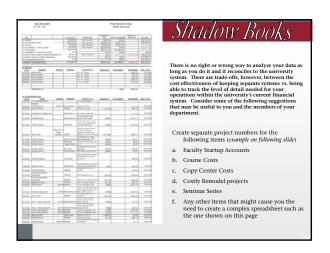


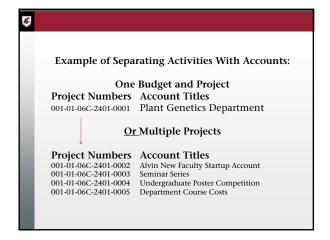
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PROG	reable Purchases ()	By Program)	RECOURS EXAMPLES	SENSALLOWAL DEPORTOR	EXAMPLES	
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+	Service Panals	Notes at programs H. Goragh, 19				
100	Computing Services	Same or programs (1) through 10				Project: The accounting level for a unique activity within a unit.
Taken .	Cartel Panis	Associate programs III (fromph 10)				activity within a unit.

What To Do If You Find a Mistake • Research the source of the mistake • If the mistake was made in another department, contact that department and have them fix the problem if they can. For example, you approved an IRI for \$100.00, but the department that entered the IRI typed in \$110.00. • Put policy or process in place to avoid the mistake/error in the future • Alert your supervisor and/or the Principal Investigator (PI) if it's on a grant account • Take corrective action

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	Common Processes to Correct Problems
	• Expenditure Transfers BPPM 30.25 lists the instructions and form for initiating expenditure transfers (excluding salary expenditures). This form should be used to ensure prompt corrections of coding errors and will move expenses within or between funds to the right account. Instructions for moving salary expenses are also covered in this BPPM.
	 Allocation (Budget) Transfers – (excludes 17A) Contact your Dean's Office for specific instructions for your area. Allocation transfers are allowed if the accounts are on the same fund source. If a faculty member has a separate account for his/her startup costs, for example, and the allocation to cover the costs was put into a different account, a transfer should be made to match up the budget allocation with where the expenditures occurred or will be occurring to prevent overdrafts. Both accounts must have the same fund source (for example state 001-01).







III. Understanding Budget
Allocations and Fund Sources
(The foundations for managing a departmental budget)

Other training sessions that cover this subject:

• Understanding the University Budget

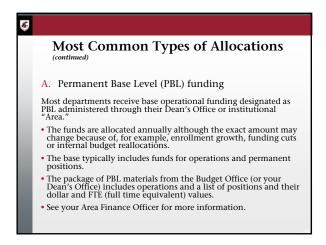
• Position Control

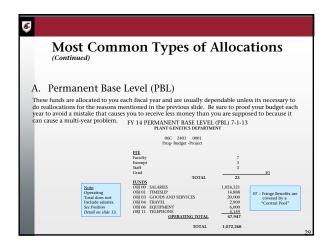
Since this is an important subject related to successfully managing and reconciling budgets, we will provide another look at the topic of university budget allocations and fund sources.

• Most Common Types of Allocations

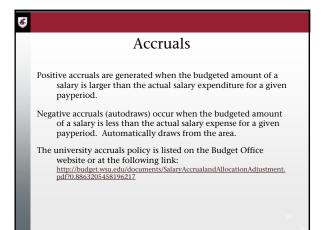
• Specialized Fund Sources







Most Common Types of Allocations B. Temporary or Non-recurring Budget Allocations These are usually one-time allocations. They can reoccur, but without a written commitment to the contrary, they should be considered one time in nature. It is recommended to get commitments in writing! Examples: • An allocation for a specific purpose from your dean or organizational head, from a different college or from central administration. • Accruals – one-time or short term occurrence (both positive and negative) associated with positions and salaries (EPM EP3).



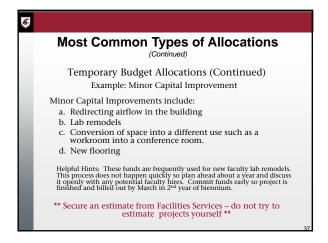
Accruals Exercise SABBATICALS Martin Earth, faculty member, will be on sabbatical for one semester. • No accruals are generated because the faculty member is paid 100% of his salary. • The expense is equal to the allocation each pay period. June Summer, faculty member will be on sabbatical for the whole academic year. She will receive 75% of her salary. • Accruals are generated on 25% of the salary. • The expense is less than the allocation each pay period. NOTE: What is your college's policy regarding sabbatical accruals?

Accruals Exercise GRANTS Lisa Flower is a full time faculty member. Her grant is going to pay 30% of her salary from 9/1 – 10/31. She is paid on program 06C. (Pay attention to programs & policies with accrual usage.) http://budget.wow.edu/documents/SalaryAccualandAllocationAdjustment.pdf0.64852764309/6226 • Her home budget has 100% allocation for the two months, but since the grant is paying 30%, the expense on her home budget is only 70%. This is noted on the budget statement as "Grant/Cntrt Override" and the resulting savings is called an "accrual." Vacant positions may or may not generate accruals. Please check with your dean's office for more details.

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	Most Common Types of Allocations	
	Negative Accruals (Autodraw) Exercise	
	Joe Cougar is hired to teach a course and is paid on program 06C. He is a temporary instructor, not funded by permanent funds (PBL), therefore, an autodraw will occur.	
	Can show on budget statement as: "No Allocation (Temp Posn)" "No Expense" "Expense >Alloc 001-01"	

Most Common Types of Allocations (Continued) Other Temporary Budget Allocations Carry forward balances from the previous year are considered temporary. (i.e., once the carry forward balance is spent, it is gone.) Temporary Teaching Funds - Increased enrollment may create a need for additional lab sections. These funds may cover salaries for instructors or graduate and undergraduate teaching assistants. Faculty Startup Funds - Look for details in offer letter(s). Negotiated Commitments - The Chair/Director may request funds from the Dean when unforeseeable needs arise. An example would be funds to repair an autoclave.

Most Common Types of Allocations (Continued) Other Temporary Budget Allocations Minor Capital Improvement (MCI) Funds – Space renovations costing between \$25,000 and \$2 million. Major Capital – New buildings or major renovations costing more than \$2 million. Major and Minor Capital funds do not carry forward beyond the biennium. Check with your Dean's office to see if you need to spend your Omnibus funds in year 1 or year 2 or the biennium. Be sure to spend it all by early year 2!



Specialized Fund Sources
(Restricted by where they originate from and/or what they can be used for)

• Facilities and Administrative Costs (F&A) - formerly called Indirect Cost Recovery (ICR)

• Grants

• Grant matching

• Special Student Course Fees

• Summer Session

• Service Centers and Other Self Sustaining accounts

• Services and Activity Fees

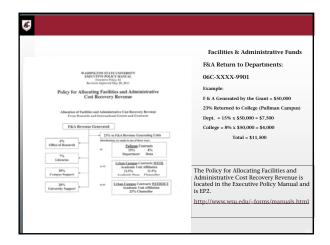
• Scholarships/Donations

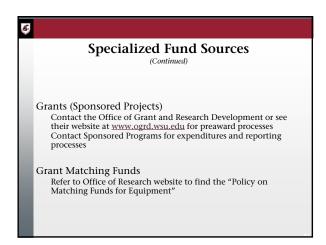
- Discretionary Development accounts

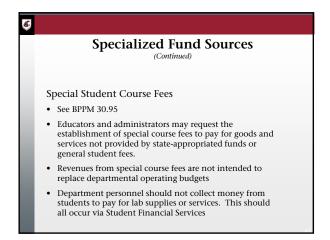
Specialized Fund Sources
(Continued)

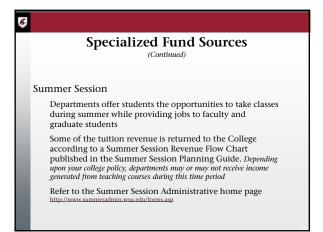
Facilities & Administrative Funds (F&A) - formerly Indirect Cost Recovery (ICR)

• Funds generated by grants
• They are calculated and distributed quarterly to areas (Executive Policy Manual EP2)



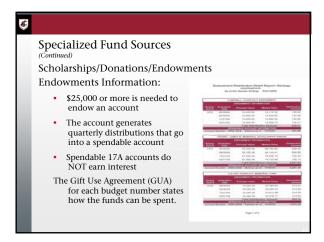


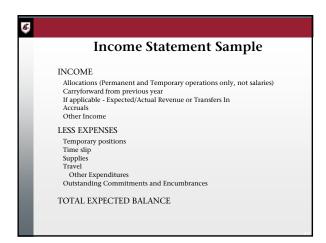


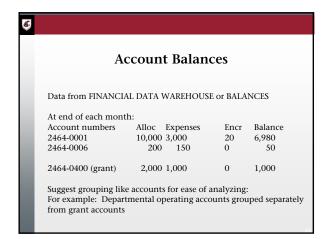


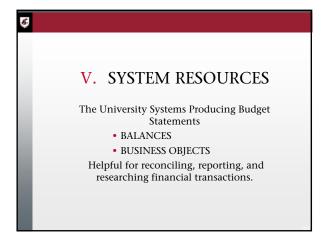
Specialized Fund Sources (Continued) Service Centers and Other Self-Sustaining Accounts (BPPM 30.15) Any unit that intends to charge for goods, services and/or use of equipment creates a service center Allows departments to bill users for the use of a copy machine or expenses associated with the use of a scientific piece of equipment Department personnel ordinarily do not collect cash for these services, but other university centers do collect cash. Be sure to follow cash handling rules

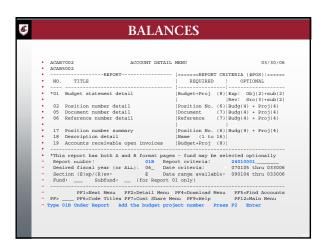
Specialized Fund Sources (Continued) Services & Activities (S&A) Fees Student clubs Scholarships/Donations/Endowments (BPPM 30.75) = gift accounts Discretionary Development Accounts – 17A • Department pays fringe benefits • Most flexible funds we have – can be used to pay for food, alcohol, travel above allotted per diem and daily limits

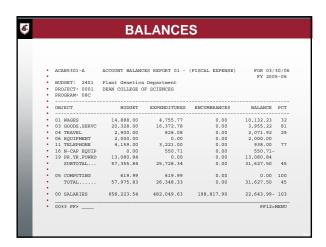




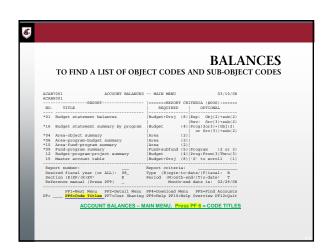


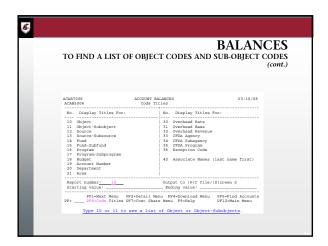


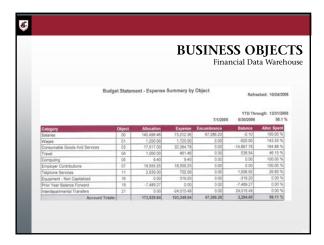


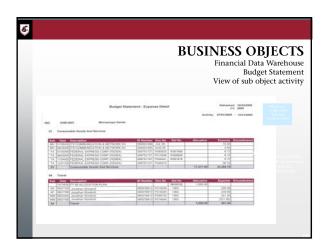


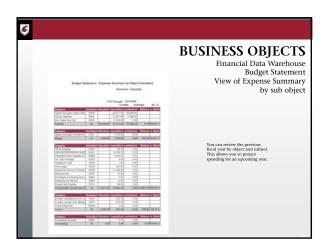


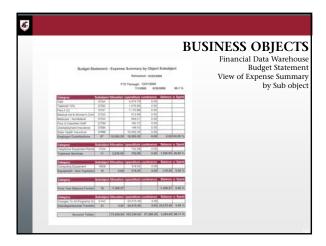


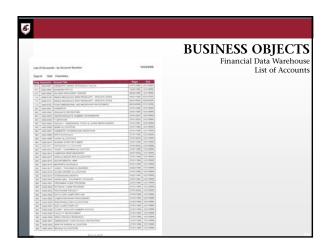




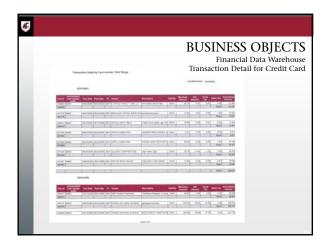


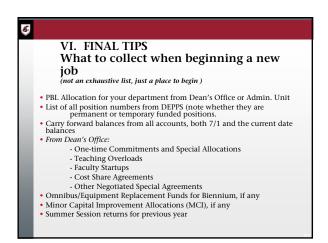


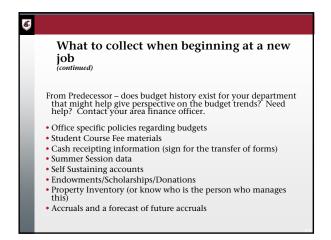












Remember: • When it comes to budgets, reconcile monthly when possible & when in doubt, ask for help. • You bring continuity and stability to your department! Your Chair's term usually only lasts four years but your time in the department may be longer. Your chair and department need your help in managing the financial resources. • You also have the opportunity to train new chairs, faculty and administrators if they are receptive to learning about budgets! • Quote: "If you think you're too small to make a difference, you've never been in bed with a mosquito." -Anita Roddick GO Cougs!



