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Suggested Prior Trainings

Finance Training – Fiscal Responsibility

Finance Training – Accessing Banner Finance & Basic Navigation

8° JUNH



Training Objectives

Provide a basic overview of the Fund Accounting System used by SUU Learn the definitions and uses of each element of a FOAPal



What is Fund Accounting?

Financial Resources come from a variety of sources (Fund codes)

Different areas are responsible for transactions (Organization codes)

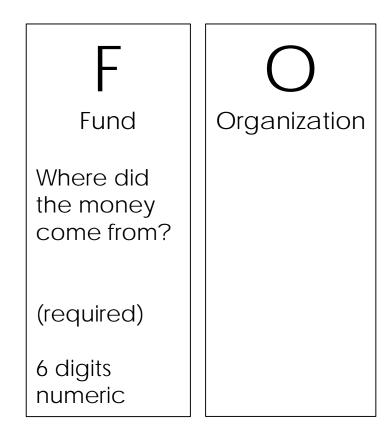
Each fund may only use its resources for appropriate expenditures (Account codes)

Revenues and expenses must be comparable between Universities (Program codes)

Fund accounting requires unique identification and reporting for each of these categories



What is a FOAPal?





Index – Shortcut to FOAPal

An 'Index' ties any or all of the FOAPal elements together E.g. CTLR (index) is a shortcut for 000100 (fund)-66000 (org)-60 (program) Not required

Up to 6 alphanumeric digits

Fund – Where did the money come from?

The 'F' in <u>F</u>OAPal stands for 'Fund' and identifies the source of revenue received

Required

Always 6 numerical digits

Funds track revenues, expenses, assets, & liabilities

Funds can be associated with multiple Organizations

Major Fund Types Generally Unrestricted

000100 State Appropriations 0xxxxx Current Unrestricted 7xxxx Auxiliaries 965xxx Agency Funds 97xxxx Unrestricted Plant 99xxxx Renewal & Replacement

Generally Restricted

1xxxxx Federal Grants & Contracts
2xxxxx State Grants & Contracts
3xxxxx Private Grants & Contracts
5xxxxx Private Gifts
6xxxxx Endowment Income
8xxxx Loans
945xxx Quasi Endowments
95xxxx True Endowments
98xxxx Restricted Plant

Organization –

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Account- What was the transaction for?

The 'A' in FO<u>A</u>Pal stands for 'Account' and tells us what the transaction was for

Required

Always 4 numerical digits

Used for revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, & transfers

Can be used with different Funds and Orgs



Account Types

1xxx Assets – Cash, Investments, Inventory, Accounts Receivable

2xxx Liabilities – Accounts Payable, Deposits, Accruals, Deferred Revenue

3xxx Equity – Prior year balance for each fund type

4xxx Control – Total expenses, revenues, encumbrances, etc.

5xxx Revenues – Sales, Tuition, Student Fees, Gifts, Grant Revenue, etc.

6xxx Payroll – Salaries & Benefits

7xxx Expenses – Supplies, Travel, Equipment, etc.

8xxx Transfers – A transfer occurs when

Cash is moved from one fund to another fund

No exchange of goods or services is provided in exchange for cash

9xxx Fund Addition/Deduction - Retire debt, roll funds (finance only)



Programs – How do we compare?

The 'P' in FOA<u>P</u>al stands for 'Program' and identifies the functional purpose of the transaction using the same categories as other universities

Required

Always 2 numerical digits

Program codes follow a standardized system of comparable functional categories that are required by the National Association of College and



Program Codes

- 10 Instruction
- 20 Research
- 30 Public Service
- 40 Academic Support
- 42 Library
- 50 Student Services
- 52 Athletics
- 60 Institutional Support

- 70 Operation & Maintenance
- 79 O and M Depreciation
- 80 Student Financial Aid
- 90 Auxiliary Enterprises
- 97 Service Units
- 98 Agency
- 99 General Revenue



Activity – Which project or activity?

The lowercase 'a' in FOAP<u>a</u>l stands for 'Activity' and identifies a specific project or activity

Used for departmental reporting needs



Location

The 'l' in FOAPAl

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What is a FOAP Hierarchy?

Banner Funds, Orgs, Accounts, and Programs are organized in hierarchies that allow you to more easily capture and review summarized data within specific Banner inquiry forms.

The lowest hierarchy level is the active Fund, Org, Account, or Program available for data entry

Each Fund, Org, Account, and Program 'rolls-up' to a higher level in order to summarize data

Hierarches are very useful for reporting

Activity and Location codes do not have hierarchies

