

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

October 7, 2020

Enter Expense Budget Journals

Expense budget journals are used to create expense budgets or change existing expense budgets.

Expense budgets are set up to manage the expenditures that will be expended during the budget period. Expense budgets track all of the spending for a particular appropriation. An expense budget must be present to process transactions. Expense Budgets are entered at the 5-digit *Account* code Class level and they build the Allotments.

Steps to complete:

- Step 1: Navigate to the *Enter Budget Journals* page
- Step 2: Enter Information on the *Budget Header* page
- Step 3: Enter information on the *Budget Lines* page
- Step 4: “Budget Pre-Check” the Journal
- Step 5: “Submit” the Journal for Approval and Monitor the Approval Process
- Step 6: “Post Journal”

Step 1: Navigate to the *Enter Budget Journals* page

You begin creating an Expense Budget Journal by entering information on the *Enter Budget Journals – Add New Value* page. Information that you enter on this page will populate to the *Budget Header* page, the next step in the process.

1. Navigate to the *Enter Budget Journals* page by using one of the options below.

Navigation Options	Navigation Path
Navigation Collection	Accounting, Commitment Control, KK Process. The Enter Budget Journal page displays by default.
WorkCenter	Accounting, Commitment Control, GL/KK WorkCenter, left-menu, Links section, KK Links, Enter Budget Journals.

2. Make sure the *Add New Value* tab is selected.
3. Complete the *Enter Budget Journals* page as described below.

Field Name	Field Description
*Business Unit	Accept or select “MN001” in the <i>Business Unit</i> field. This is the only Business Unit used for budgets.
*Journal ID	Accept the default of “NEXT” in the <i>Journal ID</i> field and SWIFT will automatically assign the next number available after saving the budget journal.
*Journal Date	Accept the default current date for the <i>Journal Date</i> . The <i>Fiscal Year</i> and <i>Accounting Period</i> will be inferred by the <i>Journal Date</i> entered here.

Enter Budget Journals

Business Unit

MN001

Journal ID

NEXT

Journal Date

12/03/2018

- Select the **Add** button. After you create the Budget Journal, the *Business Unit*, *Journal ID* and the *Journal Date* cannot be changed; however, you can exit the journal without saving and start over.

Step 2: Enter Information on the *Budget Header* page

After you select the **Add** button, the *Budget Header* page displays. Complete the *Budget Header* page by entering the applicable fields listed in the table below.

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Budget Header

Budget Lines

Budget Errors

Approve

Unit MN001
Journal ID NEXT
Date 10/03/2018

*Ledger Group KK_EXP_BUD
Fiscal Year 2019
Period 4

Source G10
Control ChartField Appropriation ID (CF3)
*Currency USD
Rate Type CRRNT
Exchange Rate 1.00000000
Cur Effdt 10/03/2018

Budget Header Status None
*Budget Entry Type Original

Parent Budget Options

☒ Generate Parent Budget(s)
☒ Use Default Entry Event
Parent Budget Entry Type
Original

Budget Type Expense
Attachments (0)

Long Description
Training Expense Budget
231 characters remaining

Alternate Description
150 characters remaining

Save

Notify

Refresh

Add


Update/Display

Field Name	Field Description
*Ledger Group	Select the <i>Ledger Group</i> Lookup icon. Choose “KK_EXP_BUD” from the drop-down list. This is the ledger group for expense budgets.
Fiscal Year (display only)	The <i>Fiscal Year</i> is inferred by SWIFT from the <i>Journal Date</i> .
Accounting Period (display only)	The <i>Accounting Period</i> is inferred by SWIFT from the <i>Journal Date</i> .
Source (display only)	<i>Source</i> is a mandatory field. Each user has one source code, which is determined by the agency. The <i>Source</i> field is a default for the user and is determined by the user's security role within SWIFT. This field cannot be edited.
Control ChartField (display only)	The <i>Control ChartField</i> overrides and defines budget options and attributes according to the ledger group selected. Appropriation ID (CF3) is the Control ChartField for Expense Budget Journals.
*Currency	Accept the default “USD” in the <i>Currency</i> field. This is the only currency used in the State of Minnesota.
Budget Header Status (display only)	The <i>Budget Header Status</i> displays the status of the current budget journal. When complete, “Posted” will appear in the <i>Budget Header Status</i> field.

Field Name	Field Description
*Budget Entry Type	Select “Original” or “Adjustment” from the drop-down list of the <i>Budget Entry Type</i> field. “Original” indicates an original budget entry, while “Adjustment” indicates an adjustment to a budget entry.
Exchange Rate	Accept the default entry. Do not change this value.
Parent Budget Options (display only)	The <i>Parent Budget Options</i> automatically create parent-level budget and budget journals in a budget hierarchy. These options cannot be changed.
Cur Effdt	Accept the default entry. This field is the <i>Currency Effective Date</i> and it should not be changed.
Budget Type (display only)	The <i>Budget Type</i> automatically populates and shows the type of budget journal you're creating. The available budget types are: - Expense: used for Appropriations, Allotments, and Expense Budgets - Revenue: used for Revenue Budgets.
Long Description	Optionally, enter a description. The first 30 characters of the value entered into this field will display as the journal description on various search pages and you can search on the <i>Description</i> field.
Alternate Description	Optionally, enter an alternate description.

Step 3: Enter information on the *Budget Lines* page

Next, you will enter the amounts and accounting information (ChartFields) associated with each journal transaction on the *Budget Lines* tab.

1. Select the *Budget Lines* tab. Some information from the *Budget Header* page displays at the top of this tab.
2. Complete the *ChartFields and Amounts* and *Base Currency* tabs for each transaction line as described below. There are several options you can use to organize the entry fields for ease of use.
 - Select the **Show All Columns** icon to access all of the fields.
 - Select the *Personalize* link from the **Action Grid Menu** () icon and use the **Column Order** and **Sort Order** options to hide fields you don't need and order the columns you want to see.

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The screenshot shows the 'Budget Lines' interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Budget Header', 'Budget Lines', 'Budget Errors', and 'Approve'. Below these, there are fields for 'Unit' (MN001), 'Journal ID' (NEXT), 'Date' (12/03/2018), 'Approval Status' (No Request), and 'Budget Header Status' (None). A 'Process' button is visible. The main section is titled 'Lines' and contains a table with columns: Delete, Line, Ledger, Budget Period, *Journal Class, Fund, Fin DeptID, Appropriation ID (CF3), Account, Amount, and Journal Line Description. The first row of the table is highlighted with a red box. Below the table, there are fields for 'Lines to add' and a 'Generate Budget Period Lines' button.

Delete	Line	Ledger	Budget Period	*Journal Class	Fund	Fin DeptID	Appropriation ID (CF3)	Account	Amount	Journal Line Description
	1	KK_EXP_BUD	2019	BUD	5200	G1037615	G100096	41130	5000.00	Prof-Tech Serv-C

Lines to add: 1 + - Journal Line Copy Down

From Line: To: Generate Budget Period Lines

Totals: Total Lines: 1, Total Debits: 0.00, Total Credits: 0.00

Field Name	Field Description
Line (display only)	The line number assigned automatically by SWIFT.
Ledger (display only)	The Ledger selected on the Budget Header page.
*Journal Class	Select “BUD – Budget Entry or Adjustment” in the <i>Journal Class</i> field. It is the only option.
*Budget Period	<p>Enter the <i>Budget Period</i> or select the Lookup icon to select a <i>Budget Period</i>. The <i>Budget Period</i> identifies the period that money is legally authorized for spending by the legislature. Budget periods start on July 1st and end on June 30th of each year. For example, Budget Period 2021 refers to the Budget Period from 7/1/2020 to 6/30/2021. Some money may be available for spending after the Budget Period has ended.</p> <p>The field length is 4 digits.</p>
*Fund	<p>Enter the <i>Fund</i> or select the Lookup icon to select a <i>Fund</i>.</p> <p>Fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing group of accounts, recording cash and/or other resources together with all related liabilities, obligations, reserves and equities. They are split out for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.</p> <p>The field length is 4 digits.</p>
*Fin DeptID	<p>Enter the <i>Fin DeptID</i> or select the Lookup icon to select a <i>Fin DeptID</i>.</p> <p><i>Fin DeptID</i> (financial department identifier) represents the organizational function to which expenditures and other activities must be applied. The department structure should represent the organizational structure of an agency or department. Combined with other ChartField values, Department IDs form the basis for department budgets that track revenues and expenditures.</p> <p>The <i>Fin DeptID</i> is an 8-character alphanumeric identifier.</p>

Field Name	Field Description
*Appropriation ID	<p>Enter the <i>Appropriation ID</i> or select the Lookup icon to select an <i>Appropriation ID</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Appropriation ID</i> represents a single appropriation account that controls the total amount of an agency's expenditures. The <i>Appropriation ID</i> is unique for every appropriation budget in SWIFT. The <i>Appropriation ID</i> is a 7-character alphanumeric identifier.</p>
*Account	<p>Enter the <i>Account</i> code or select the Lookup icon to select an Account code.</p> <p>Note that the <i>Account</i> is a 5-digit code for Expense Budgets. This is a higher-level code than the code used for Revenue Budgets, which is 6 digits.</p> <p>The <i>Account</i> code classifies the nature of a transaction. The value in this field determines whether it is an asset, liability, equity, revenue or expenditure.</p>
*Amount	Enter the amount of the transaction. Increases are a positive value and decreases are a negative value.
Journal Line Description	<p>The <i>Journal Line Description</i> is automatically entered with the <i>Account</i> code description. You can change the description if you desire. The field length is 30 characters.</p>
SpeedType	The State of Minnesota does not use this field.
Ref	The <i>Ref</i> field is not required for Expense Budget Journals. It is a required field when entering budget transfers.
Cumulative Begin and End Dates	The State of Minnesota does not use these fields.

3. Select the **Save** button. Note that the *Journal ID* changed from “NEXT” to a unique number after saving the information.

The screenshot shows the 'Budget Lines' tab in the SWIFT interface. At the top, the 'Journal ID' is '0004259330'. Below the table, the 'Lines to add' field is set to '1'. The 'Totals' section shows 1 total line with a total credit of 5,000.00.

4. Select the **Lines to add Plus Sign (+)** to add additional transaction lines. When you add a line, all of the fields from the line above will copy down into the new row, except the *Journal Line Description* field. Change the fields that are different on the new line and complete as described above. You can add multiple lines, select or deselect fields to copy, and delete lines by following the instructions provided below.

Action	Instructions
Add Multiple Lines	To add more than one line at a time, change the default “1” to the number of lines you want to add.
Select/Deselect Fields to Copy	To select or deselect specific fields to copy, select the <i>Journal Line Copy Down</i> link to select or deselect fields to be copied when the lines are added. Select the OK button to return to the Budget Lines tab.
Delete a Line	To delete a line, select the Delete checkbox for a line that you want to delete and then select the Minus Sign (-) to delete the line.

5. After you have entered all of the journal lines, select the **Save** button.

Step 4: Budget Pre-Check the Journal

Next, you’ll need to process the journal.

1. Select “Budget Pre-Check” from the *Process* drop-down list. This process checks the journal lines to ensure that a valid accounting string of ChartFields is used.
2. Select the **Process** button.
3. A Message displays asking if you want to budget check this transaction without posting the results. Select the **Yes** button.

Do you want to Budget Check this transaction without posting the results? (18021,984)

Yes
No

- If the Budget Pre-Check processes successfully, you will see "Checked Only" in the *Budget Header Status* field.

- If the Budget Pre-Check was not successful, you will see "Error" in the *Budget Header Status* field and "Budget exceptions have been logged. Review the Budget Journal Exceptions page for more detail" on the *Budget Errors* tab. Refer to the ["Correct Budget Check Exceptions"](#) guide for the procedure to view and fix the error.


Step 5: Submit the Journal for Approval

Next, you'll submit the journal for the approval process. Typically, the Expense Budget Approval process is a self-approval process, which means that the expense budget is automatically approved after it is submitted.

WARNING! After the journal is approved, you must proceed to **Step 6** and post the journal.

- On the *Budget Lines* tab, select "Submit Journal" from the *Process* drop-down list.
- Select the **Process** button. "Submitted" appears in the *Approval Status* field.
- If you are setup to self-approve the expense budget journal, you will see "Post" in the *Approval Status* field, and you can proceed to the **Step 6** to post the transaction.

--OR--

- If you cannot self-approve the expense budget journal, the journal is now in the Approval process. The **Process** button is grayed out and no longer available for selection.
- You can monitor the approval process by checking your **Notifications** () *Alerts* tab or by checking the *Approval* tab for the journal.

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- After the journal has been approved by all the required approvers, the transaction will appear in your **Notifications**. Select the link to navigate to the journal and finish processing.



Note: Refer to the “[Approve Budget Journals and Monitor Process](#)” guide for more information about the approval process.

- Select the *Budget Lines* tab. You are ready to proceed to **Step 6** and post the journal.

WARNING! After the journal is approved, you must proceed to **Step 6** to complete the posting process.

Step 6: Submit the Journal for Final Posting

The last step is to submit the journal for final posting.

- Select the “Post Journal” option from the *Process* drop-down listing.
- Select the **Process** button.
- Select the “Yes” button at the *Message* asking whether you are sure you want to post the journal.
 - If the journal posted successfully, the *Budget Header Status* displays the *Posted* link. The expense budget has been created, increased, or decreased, according to the expense budget journal you processed. If you select the *Posted* link, the Activity Log displays in a new window showing the ledger entries that were created by the journal.

Line	Ledger	Budget Period	Journal Class	Fund	Fin DeptID	Appropriation ID (CF3)	Account	Amount	Journal Line Des
1	KK_EXP_BUD	2019	BUD	5200	G1037615	G100096	41130	5,000.00	Prof-Tech Serv-O

Totals

Total Lines	1	Total Debits	0.00	Total Credits	5,000.00
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- If the posting process was not successful, you will see “Error” in the *Budget Header Status* field and “Budget exceptions have been logged. Review the Budget Journal Exceptions page for

more detail” on the *Budget Errors* tab. Refer to the “[Correct Budget Check Exceptions](#)” guide for the procedure to view and fix the error.

Additional processing options include:

Processing Options	Description
Delete Journal	Delete a journal prior to posting.
Copy Journal	Copies the current journal. After verifying the entries on the <i>Budget Journal Copy</i> page, the journal entry pages display with the same entries as the copied journal. You can edit the entries and continue processing as you would normally.
Refresh Journal	Refreshes the data on the page with data from the database. You lose unsaved changes if you do a refresh.