

SCEIS Finance Accounting for Master Lease/Purchase



Accounting for Master Lease/Purchase Assets



- @ GASB requires different treatment of assets and liabilities for Proprietary Funds versus Governmental Funds.
 - Proprietary will record assets and liabilities within the same fund that will be responsible for liquidating the debt.
 - Governmental assets and liabilities are <u>not required</u> to be in the same fund that will be responsible for liquidating the debt.

Accounting for Master Lease/Purchase Assets



Obstacles to overcome:

- Agencies must identify, prior to receiving any master lease proceeds, which SCEIS fund will be used as the source for the future bank payments.
- Recording multiple like assets,
- Determine <u>if</u> and how the liability is recorded,
- Overcome lack of budget



Overcome obstacles:

- Record multiple like assets, use ABZON process
- Record liability, use ABZON process
- Lack of budget, use unbudgeted intermediary fund



- Steps in the process:
 - 1. STO receives loan proceeds, cash,
 - 2. STO transfers cash to agency,
 - 3. Agency pays vendor,
 - 4. Record assets and liabilities, ABZON
 - 5. Agency makes loan payment



Step 1. STO receives cash:

FI Entry

Budget

Fund 4XXXXXXX (unique E160 fund created for each agreement with the agency as the Associated Business Area)

Dr E160 Cash No Impact

Cr E160 Liability (2090030000) No Impact



Step 1. STO receives cash:

Fund 4XXXXXXX

E160	E160
Cash	Liability
1,000,000	1,000,000



Step 2. STO transfers cash to agency:

FI Entry

Budget

Fund 4XXXXXXX

Dr E160 Liability (2090030000)

No Impact

Cr E160 Cash

No Impact

Fund 46N1000X*

Dr D500 Cash

No Impact

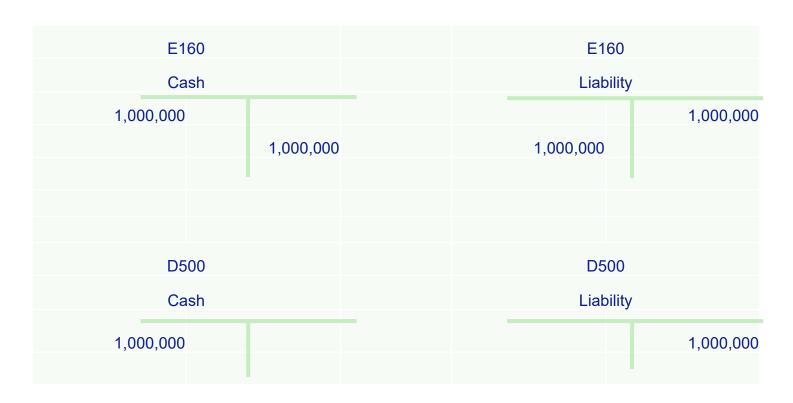
Cr D500 Liability (2090030000)

No Impact

^{*} The 46N1000X fund used will depend on the *Fund Type* as well as the *GAAP Individual Fund Code* of the fund that will ultimately be utilized to pay the bank lease/purchase payments.



Step 2. STO transfers cash to agency:
Fund 4XXXXXXXX for E160 & 46N1000X for D500





Step 3. Agency pays vendor:

FI Entry

Budget

Fund 46N1000X

Dr D500 Liability (2090030000)

Cr D500 Cash

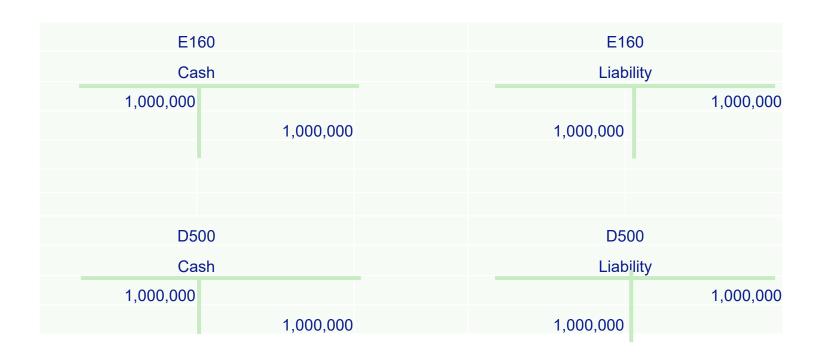
No Impact

No Impact



Step 3. Agency pays vendor:

Fund 4XXXXXXX for E160 and 46N1000X for D500





Step 4. Record assets and liabilities, ABZON FI Entry

Budget

Fund 30350001*

Dr D500 Asset (1801XXXXXXX) No Impact

Cr D500 Liability (2306200000) No Impact

^{*} Note fund is proprietary fund that will be responsible for payment.

ABZON for Loan/Leases



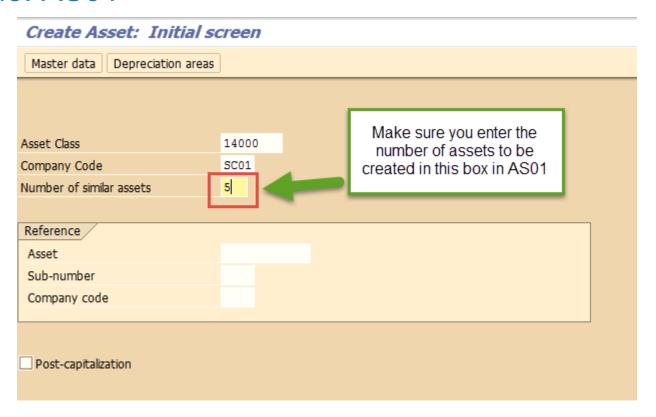
SCEIS will need to be notified of the date you are doing this transaction.

The ABZON process is used when capitalizing assets procured under the Master Loan/Lease program.



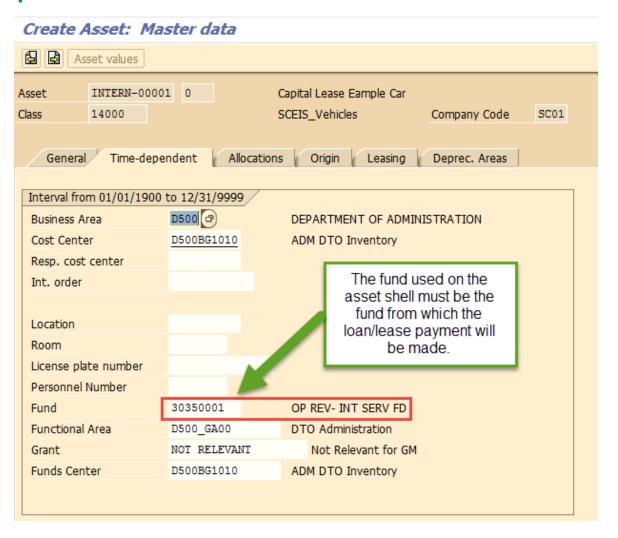
Step 1: Create Asset Shells

- You can do this using the multiple asset functionality
- T-Code: AS01



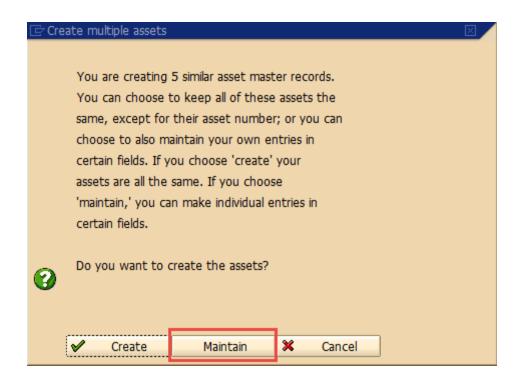


Time-Dependent Tab:





- Click
- Then select "Maintain"





You can change any of the data you need to for the multiple assets on this screen.

Maintain Fields that Should Be Different in Similar Assets

63										
Company Code SC01										
Asset Class 14000 Vehicles and Transportation										
No.	Status	Inventory no.	Serial number	Cost Center	Int. order	Resp. cost	Fund	Functional Area	Grant	Funds Center
L		TBD	123	D500BG1010						D500BG1010
	Δ	TBD	123	D500BG1010			30350001	D500_GA00	NOT RELEVANT	D500BG1010
	Δ	TBD	123	D500BG1010			30350001	D500_GA00	NOT RELEVANT	D500BG1010
	Δ	TBD	123	D500BG1010			30350001	D500_GA00	NOT RELEVANT	D500BG1010
;	Δ	TBD	123	D500BG1010			30350001	D500_GA00	NOT RELEVANT	D500BG1010

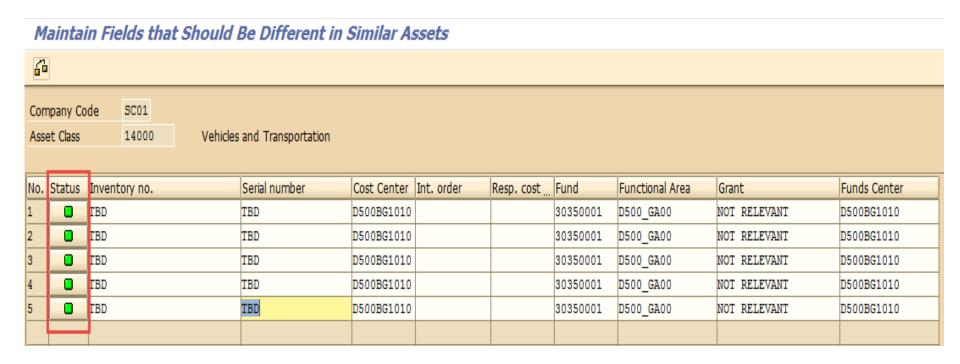
Next click the check button





Once you have a green status, click the save button





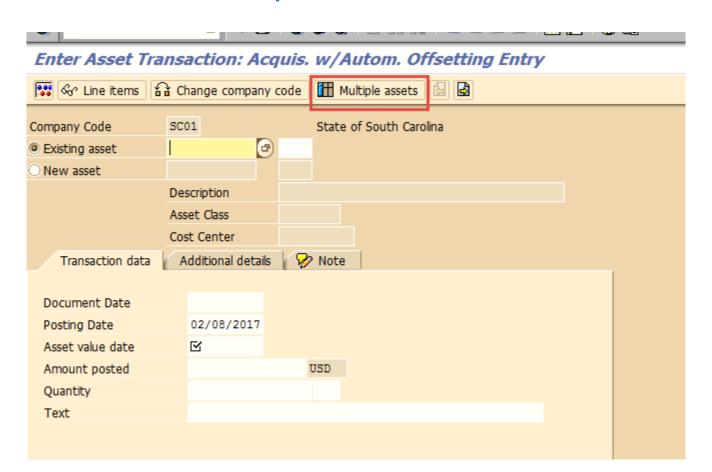
Your asset numbers will then be displayed at the bottom of the screen





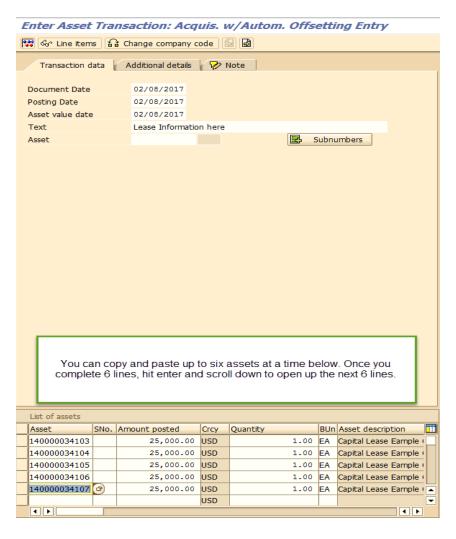
ABZON

Step One: Click Multiple Assets





Complete the Transaction Data Tab:





You MUST go to the Additional Details Tab. These fields must be filled in as shown.

Enter Asset Transaction: Acquis. w/Autom. Offsetting Entry				
© Change company code				
Transaction data Additional details Note				
Special specif. for document				
Posting Period				
Document Type AL				
Offsetting acct no. 2090030000				
Special specif. for transaction				
Transaction Type ZDO				
Trading Partner				
Additional info on document				
Reference				
Allocation				



Things to Remember:

- 1) SCEIS will need to be notified of the date you are doing this transaction.
- 2) The additional details tab is mandatory.



Step 4. Record assets and liabilities, ABZON Fund 30350001

D500	D500
Asset	Liability
1,000,000	1,000,000



Step 5. Agency makes loan payment Fund 30350001

D500		D500
Cash		Asset
1,000,000	2,500	1,000,000
997,500		<u>1,000,000</u>
D500		D500
Liability		Interest Exp
2,000	1,000,000	<u>500</u>
	998,000	<u>500</u>



Step 5. Agency makes loan payment

FI Entry

Budget

Fund 30350001**

Dr D500 Liability (2306200000)

Consumes 508*

Dr D500 Interest (5080150000)

Consumes 508*

Cr D500 Cash

No Impact

^{**} Note fund used is the proprietary fund originally identified as the source for the future loan payments. The 46N1XXXX fund the STO transferred the lease proceeds to was based on the Fund Type and GAAP Individual Fund Code of this fund.



ABZON – Advantages & Disadvantages

Advantage – provides ability to capitalize many assets, you don't have to capitalize one at a time.

Disadvantage – limited to one offset account number, you can't categorize liability as current or non-current.

 At year end, all liabilities should be correctly categorized as current or non current.



- Governmental assets and liabilities are <u>not</u> required to be in the same fund that will be responsible for liquidating the debt.
- There will be no liability recorded at the agency/fund level.



- Governmental fund liabilities will be reported by the STO and the CG's CAFR Team will make any necessary entries.
- Cash will be transferred into an unbudgeted governmental fund.



- Agencies will use the <u>direct pay</u> method using the unbudgeted governmental fund (46N1000X) to purchase the assets. Agencies will use account 5060999996 when paying the vendor.
- Future amortized payments to the bank should be made from the governmental fund initially identified as the source that will be utilized (the 46N1000X fund used for the STO transfers was based on the Fund Type and GAAP Individual Fund Code of this fund).



Overcome obstacles:

- Record multiple like assets, use PO process
- Record liability, Not Applicable
- Lack of budget, use unbudgeted governmental fund



- Steps in the process:
 - 1. STO receives loan proceeds, cash,
 - 2. STO transfers cash to agency,
 - 3. Agency pays vendor via direct pay using the unbudgeted fund of 46N1000X and GL account 5060999996,
 - 4. Agency setups asset and capital outlay, ABZON process. Using the 5060999996 account for the offset and applying the appropriate fund (ex:10010000),
 - 5. Agency makes loan payment



Step 1. STO receives cash:

FI Entry

Budget

Fund 4XXXXXXX (unique E160 fund created for each agreement with the agency as the Associated Business Area)

Dr E160 Cash

No Impact

Cr E160 Liability (2090030000)

No Impact



Step 1. STO receives cash:

Fund 4XXXXXXX

E160	E160
Cash	Liability
1,000,000	1,000,000



Step 2. STO transfers cash to agency:

FI Entry

Budget

Fund 4XXXXXXX

Dr E160 Liability (2090030000)

No Impact

Cr E160 Cash

No Impact

Fund 46N1000X*

Dr D500 Cash

No Impact

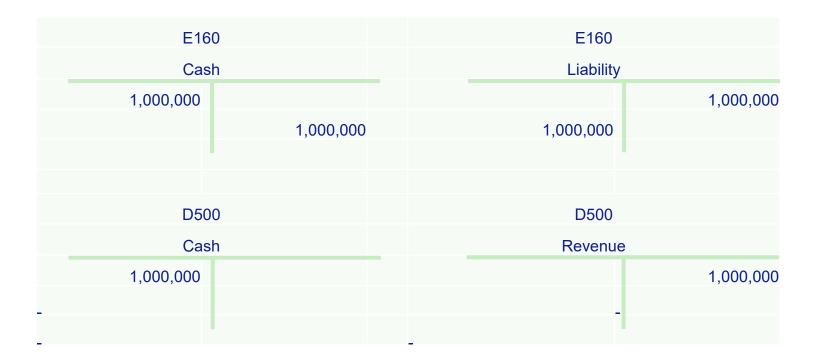
Cr D500 Revenue (4600060000)

No Impact

^{*} The 46N1000X fund used will depend on the *Fund Type* as well as the *GAAP Individual Fund Code* of the fund that will ultimately be utilized to pay the bank lease/purchase payments.



Step 2. STO transfers cash to agency: Fund 4XXXXXXXX for E160 and 46N10000 for D500





Step 3. Agency procures assets via direct payment:

FI Entry

Budget

Fund 46N1000X

Dr D500 Capital Outlay (5060999996)

No Impact

Cr D500 Cash

No Impact



Step 3. Agency pays vendor for assets: Fund 46N1000X

D500		D500
Cash		Capital Outlay (506X)
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
-		
-	1	
D500		
Revenue		
	1,000,000	



Step 4. Agency performs the ABZON process using 5060999996 for the account offset and enters the fund number that will hold or use the assets (ex: 1001000).



Step 4. Agency sets up asset: Fund 10010000





Step 5. Agency makes loan payment: Fund 10010000

Dr D500 Principle (5080030000)

Dr D500 Interest (5080150000)

Cr D500 Cash

Consumes 508*

Consumes 508*

No Impact



Steps in SCEIS:

- 1. STO receives loan proceeds, cash
- 2. STO transfers cash to college/university
- 3. College/university draws the cash down in SCEIS



Step 1. STO receives cash:

FI Entry

Budget

Fund 4XXXXXXX (unique E160 fund created for each agreement with the college/university as the Associated Business Area)

Dr E160 Cash

No Impact

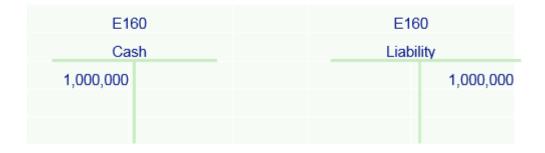
Cr E160 Liability (2090030000)

No Impact



Step 1. STO receives cash:

Fund 4XXXXXXX





Step 2. STO transfers cash to agency:

FI Entry

Budget

Fund 4XXXXXXX

Dr E160 Liability (2090030000)

No Impact

Cr E160 Cash

No Impact

Fund 46N1<u>9</u>000

Dr H150 Cash

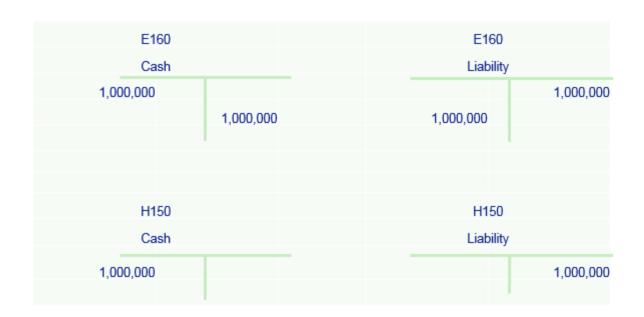
No Impact

Cr H150 Liability (2090030000)

No Impact



Step 2. STO transfers cash to agency: Fund 4XXXXXXXX for E160 & 46N19000 for H150





Step 2. The funds must stay segregated and will remain in fund 46N19000, G/L 2090030000 until the college/university is ready to record the cash draw

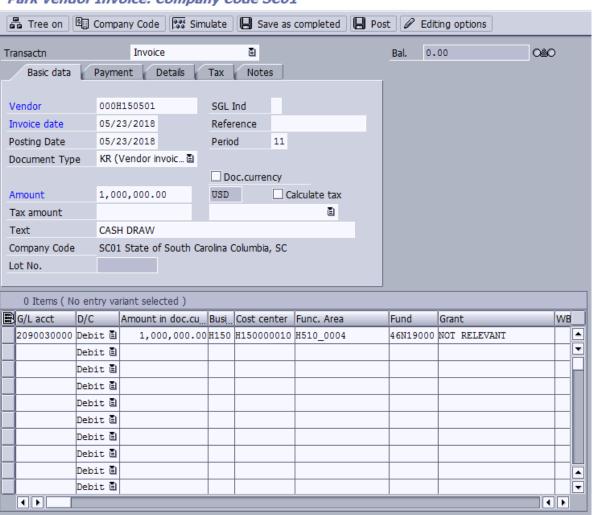


- Step 3. In order to draw the funds down, colleges/universities will follow the usual steps with a couple of key differences:
- 1) The funds will stay in fund 46N19000
- 2) G/L 5910010000 LS AGENCY WITHDRAWAL will NOT be used. Instead, when creating the Vendor Invoice (FV60,KR doc type) with the college/university as the vendor, the debit will be to G/L 2090030000 MASTER LEASE PROCEEDS.



Step 3. FV60

Park Vendor Invoice: Company Code SC01





Questions?





Thank you for attending!

