## **GL Coding Policy**

To meet the Quality Service Quotients ("QSQ") of Cash Flow and Financials for Owners, General Managers must manage operating expenses and properly GL Code all operating and capital expenditures. To meet the QSQ, a GL Coding Policy has been developed as part of the integrated Financial Services systems.

## Responsibility

Every year District Managers develop an approved Operating Budget for each Community. It is then the responsibility of the General Manager to operate, track and GL Code according to the Operating Budget and GL Coding Policy. In addition, the District Manager is ultimately accountable to the Owner for the performance of the Community, per the Operating Budget, and as such is to supervise and support the General Manager with the acquisition and approval of vendors, services and Invoices.

## Intuitive GL Coding

The organization and the name of GL Codes are designed to be intuitive – descriptive. As a part of the policy, a GL Coding – Property Management (Form) listing has been developed for easy reference and use. The following is a guide to the intuitive nature of the GL Coding and the GL Coding – Property Management (Form):

- 1. The A/P Document Management system limits the GL Codes to those on the GL Coding Property Management (Form) listing.
- 2. The <u>first number</u> of the GL Code provides if a GL Code is categorized as an Expense or Asset:
  - a. 4 = Expenses
  - b. 1 = Assets (Capital)
- Expenses are listed first as they are more often used as provided in the Operating Budget. It is best to GL Code according to the Operating Budget, then to the GL Coding – Property Management (Form).
- 4. Read the name of the GL Code:
  - a. If it adds the word Expense, Fee or Repair it is an Expense
  - b. If it adds the word Improvement or Replacement, is an <u>Assets</u> (Capital) item
- 5. Many of the GL Codes have <u>Notes</u> that provide additional information as a guide to the use of GL Code.







It is the responsibility of the District Managers to review all GL Coding as a part of their Invoice approval process; and if they find an error, those Invoices will be sent back to the General Manager for correction.



GL CODES - PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (FORM) - can be retrieved on employee login website

## Is it an Expense or an Asset (Capital)?

Often, what is less intuitive is whether a Maintenance Repair or Supply is to be GL Coded as an Expense or Asset (Capital). The following is guide:

- 1. The Operating Budget is the best guide.
- 2. Effectively, if any item is a recurring operating item; is maintained or repaired, it is an Expense.
- 3. Effectively, if any item is replaced or improved (an addition), it is an Asset (Capital).
- 4. The following are <u>always</u> an Asset (Capital) item:
  - a. Appliances
  - b. Carpet and flooring replacement
  - c. Blind & Shade Replacements
  - d. New Roof
  - e. Exterior Painting of a Building
  - f. Insurance Casualty due to a claim
  - g. Capital Projects
    - i. Down Units
    - ii. Renovation Projects







- h. Notes on Maintenance Repairs and Supplies provide < or = dollar limits as a guide if to be GL Coded as an Expense or Asset (Capital).
- 5. Insurance Casualty and Capital Projects
  - a. Regardless to how small of a charge/cost, the item is to be GL Coded as an Asset (Capital) all associated costs to be GL Coded as an Asset (Capital).
  - b. Any fees, permits, inspections related are to be GL Coded as an Asset (Capital).





