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This is Cullenet's response

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REQUIREMENT #1

THIS WRITE-UP COVERS THE FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BLANKET AND MASTER ORDER PROCESSING AND CONTRACTS FROM THE PURCHASING SIDE.

CURRENT FUNCTIONALITY IN BETAI DOES NOT PROVIDE SUFFICIENT CAPABILITIES IN THE CONTRACT AREA. IN ORDER TO MEET THESE REQUIREMENTS, CHANGES MAY BE REQUIRED IN THE MASTER AND BLANKET ORDER PROCESSING AREAS. ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONALITY SPECIFIC TO A CONTRACT ORDER TYPE MAY ALSO BE REQUIRED.

I. NEED FOR SEPARATE ORDER TYPE FOR CONTRACTS

CONTRACT PROCESSING IN BOTH THE FEDERAL AND THE COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENT REQUIRES DIFFERENT TERMINOLOGY AND DIFFERENT DATA ELEMENTS THAN FOR THE PROCESSING OF STANDARD PURCHASE ORDERS.

ATTACHMENT REQ1-4 LISTS AN EXAMPLE OF REQUIRED DATA ELEMENTS FOR PROCESSING CONTRACTS.

II. NEED FOR A SEPARATE NUMBERING STRUCTURE FOR CONTRACTS

THERE IS A NEED TO HAVE A SEPARATE NUMBERING STRUCTURE FOR A CONTRACT ORDER. THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS (FARS) AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) REQUIRE A THIRTEEN DIGIT STANDARD CONTRACT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (SEE ATTACHMENT REQ1-1).

BOP IS NOT FOLLOWING THE FARS NUMBERING SCHEME CURRENTLY. CIA, ONR, AND MOST OTHER AGENCIES, HOWEVER, DO.

IN THE CASE OF MASTERS AND BLANKETS AS THEY EXIST CURRENTLY, IT WOULD BE 13 PLUS THE ADDITIONAL DIGITS FOR THE RELEASE NUMBER.

AN ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT EXISTS FOR A 3 DIGIT MODIFICATION NUMBER TO BE APPENDED TO THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT NUMBER. THIS IS REQUIRED TO BE ABLE TO TRACK EACH MODIFICATION TO THE CONTRACT AS ITS OWN OBLIGATING RECORD AND TO TRACK CHANGES TO TERMS EFFECTIVE ONLY ON THE DATE OF THE MODIFICATION.

III. NEED FOR CONTRACT TYPES WITHIN THE CONTRACT ORDER ITSELF

A FOUR BYTE CONTRACT TYPE CODE IS REQUIRED FOR REPORTING AND PROCESSING PURPOSES TO DETERMINE WHAT TYPE OF CONTRACT IS BEING LET. THIS TYPE CODE WOULD BE APPLICABLE TO MASTERS, BLANKETS, AND TO CONTRACTS (IF A NEW ORDER TYPE WAS ADDED). THESE CONTRACT TYPE CODES WOULD BE USED FOR REPORTING FOR AUDIT PURPOSES AND TO KEEP TRACK OF THE NUMBER OF CONTRACTS BY TYPE. SEE ATTACHMENT REQ1-2 FOR A LISTING OF CONTRACT TYPES AND THEIR DEFINITIONS. THE TYPES LISTED ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CONTRACT TYPES ALLOWABLE BY FARS, BUT MAY NOT BE AN ALL INCLUSIVE LIST.

NEEDED BY CIA, ONR, A NICE-TO-HAVE AT BOP.

IV. NEED FOR A BILATERAL AGREEMENT OBLIGATION CAPABILITY

UNILATERAL AGREEMENT OBLIGATIONS ARE MADE WHEN THE PROCUREMENT IS RELEASED TO THE VENDOR.

A BILATERAL OBLIGATION IS WHEN THE PROCUREMENT ACTION IS EXECUTED BY BOTH PARTIES WITH THE OBLIGATION OF THE ISSUING AGENCY BEING TRIGGERED BY A RETURN DATE FOR THE CONTRACT DOCUMENT FROM THE PROVIDING AGENCY. THIS RETURN DATE WOULD HAVE TO BE VERIFIED BEFORE THE OBLIGATION COULD OCCUR. (CLEARANCES, ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS??)

REQUIRED AT ONR, CIA

V. REQUIRED COMMITMENT/OBLIGATION RULES

THERE SHOULD BE SEVERAL OPTIONS FOR THE COMMITMENT/OBLIGATION OF A CONTRACT ORDER. THE ASSUMPTION HERE IS THAT ALL TYPES OF CONTRACTS LISTED IN SECTION II CAN BE IMPLEMENTED BY UTILIZING EITHER A MASTER ORDER, A BLANKET ORDER OR A NEW CONTRACT ORDER TYPE.

- THE INITIAL REQUISITION SERVES AS A COMMITMENT, IS TURNED INTO A CONTRACT WHICH IS STILL IN COMMITTED STATUS, AND ALL RELEASE ORDERS ARE THEN OBLIGATED AS THEY ARE RELEASED (WITH THE CORRESPONDING REVERSAL OF THE COMMITMENT).

- THE INITIAL REQUISITION SERVES AS A COMMITMENT, IS TURNED INTO A CONTRACT WHICH IS OBLIGATED, AND ALL RELEASE ORDERS ARE PROCESSED WITH NO CHANGE TO THE OBLIGATED STATUS OF THE ORDER.

IN EACH OF THE ABOVE CASES, THE RELEASE ORDER WOULD NEVER BE COMMITTED PRIOR TO THE OBLIGATION.

- THE INITIAL REQUISITION IS COMMITTED AND, WHEN TURNED INTO A CONTRACT, IS OBLIGATED. (THE SAME AS A PO, NOW.)

- THE INITIAL CONTRACT DOCUMENT WOULD SERVE AS A TEMPLATE FOR SUBSEQUENT RELEASE ORDERS WHICH WOULD BE PROCESSED NORMALLY. THIS DOCUMENT WOULD NOT BE COMMITTED OR OBLIGATED INITIALLY, BUT WOULD SET CONTRACT LIMITS AND NOT-TO-EXCEED AMOUNTS. (CONTROLS SHOULD ALSO EXIST FOR A NOT-TO-EXCEED AMOUNT BY RELEASE ORDER). SUBSEQUENT REQUISITIONS WOULD THEN BE COMMITTED AS USUAL AND THE SUBSEQUENT RELEASE ORDERS WOULD THEN BE OBLIGATED AS THEY ARE ISSUED.

ANY OF THE CONTRACT TYPES PREVIOUSLY DEFINED CAN FOLLOW EITHER OF THE COMMITMENT/OBLIGATION RULES. FOR EXAMPLE, A FIXED PRICE CONTRACT CAN BE A WORK ORDER BASED CONTRACT WHERE THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT IS OBLIGATED UP-FRONT OR IT CAN BE BASE CONTRACT TASK ORDER WHERE THE RELEASES ARE OBLIGATED. SEE ATTACHMENT REQ1-3 FOR SOME EXAMPLES OF THE TIMING OF THE COMMITMENT/OBLIGATION AND THE VARIOUS TYPES OF CONTRACTS.

OPTIMALLY, THE CHOICE FOR THE COMMITMENT/OBLIGATION RULES WOULD BE MADE FOR EACH CONTRACT LET (E.G., FOR CONTRACT 001, OPTION 1; FOR MASTER ORDER 001, OPTION 2; FOR CONTRACT 002, OPTION 2, ETC.). MINIMALLY, THE COMMITMENT/OBLIGATION RULES WOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE DOCUMENT TYPE (E.G., MASTER ORDERS, OPTION 1; CONTRACTS, OPTION 1; BLANKETS, OPTION 3).

SOME EXCEPTIONS:

IN THE CASE OF GRANTS FOR BOP, THE ORIGINAL ORDER IS OBLIGATED. AS FUNDS ARE USED BY THE GRANTEE AND REPORTS ARE RECEIVED INDICATING SUCH, AN ENTRY MUST BE RECORDED TO EXPEND THOSE FUNDS. THIS IS CURRENTLY TRIGGERRED IN BOP BY THE RECEIPT OF SOME TYPE OF PROGRESS REPORT INDICATING THE AMOUNT OF FUNDS EXPENDED BY THE GRANTEE.

IN THE CASE OF A CONTRACT THAT CONTAINS A CLAUSE GUARANTEEING A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF ORDER ACTIVITY, THE DOLLAR AMOUNT OF THAT ACTIVITY MUST BE OBLIGATED WHEN THE CONTRACT IS LET. CERTAIN MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS REQUIRE THE PAYMENT OF 1/12 TH OF THE CONTRACT AMOUNT EACH MONTH REGARDLESS OF WHETHER ANY MAINTENANCE WAS REQUIRED.

REQUIRED BY ALL AGENCIES

VI. NEED TO RECORD ADVANCES AGAINST A CONTRACT

IN SOME CASES, ESPECIALLY WHERE THE VENDOR IS SMALL AND CASH FLOW IS MORE OF A CONSIDERATION, ADVANCES ARE MADE AT THE OUTSET OF A CONTRACT (ADVANCES CAN BE MADE AGAINST ANY TYPE OF CONTRACT). THESE ADVANCES MUST BE OFFSET AGAINST FUTURE PAYMENTS TO THE VENDOR. IN SOME CASES, THE AGENCY MIGHT WANT TO ONLY LIQUIDATE A PORTION OF THE ADVANCE WITH EACH PAYMENT. RETURN OF ADVANCE WOULD ALSO BE REQUIRED TO BE INCLUDED HERE.

SEE SECTION VII FOR SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR RECORDING ADVANCES AGAINST THE COST PORTION OF A CONTRACT, ONLY

REQUIRED AT BOP, ONR, CIA, MOST AGENCIES

VII. NEED TO RECORD CONTRACT AUDIT DATA

IN SOME AGENCIES, INTERNAL AUDITS ARE REQUIRED FOR EVERY CONTRACT EXCEEDING A CERTAIN DOLLAR AMOUNT. THERE REALLY IS A THIRD "CLOSE" OF THE CONTRACT (IN ADDITION TO THE RECEIVING CLOSE AND THE ACCOUNTING CLOSE) WHICH IS REQUIRED TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN A SPECIFIED TIME FRAME AFTER THE ACCOUNTING CLOSE OF THE CONTRACT.

IN ORDER TO COMPLETE THESE FUNCTIONS, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WILL BE NEEDED:

- AN AUDIT CLOSE FIELD TO INDICATE THE DATE THE CONTRACT AUDIT WAS COMPLETED.
- A FIELD ON THE CONTRACT HEADER FOR LAST AUDIT DATE AND CASE NUMBER
- A FIELD TO INDICATE THAT AUDIT DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE VENDOR (OPTIMALLY, A DATE FIELD FOR THIS TOO)
- NEED BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES OF CONTRACT

IF A CONTRACT PASSES AN AUDIT, THE AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS WITHHELD PENDING AUDIT ARE RELEASED. MINIMALLY, AN INVOICE WOULD BE ENTERED THAT STATES IT IS THE FINAL INVOICE AND ALL MONIES ARE PAID.

IF THE WITHHELD AMOUNT IS ADJUSTED OR A PORTION RETAINED BASED ON THE AUDIT, ONLY THOSE FUNDS CERTIFIED BY THE AUDIT TO BE PAID CAN BE RELEASED. THE REMAINING FUNDS REDUCE THE OBLIGATED AMOUNT OF THE ENTIRE CONTRACT. (SEE SECTION ON DISALLOWANCES)

SEE SUBSEQUENT SECTIONS FOR WITHHOLDING REQUIREMENTS AND RETAINAGES. REQUIRED BY CIA, ONR AND MOST DOD AND LARGE RESEARCH AGENCIES BOP DOES NOT RETAIN FUNDS BUT DOES CONDUCT THE AUDITS

VIII. NEED ADDITIONAL BREAKOUT OF AMOUNT FIELDS FOR CONTRACTS (AND FOR MASTERS AND BLANKETS IF THAT IS THE METHOD WE USE TO IMPLEMENT SOME OF THE CONTRACT FUNCTIONALITY)

CERTAIN TYPES OF CONTRACTS REQUIRE THE FOLLOWING BREAKOUT OF THE TOTAL COST OF THE CONTRACT:

- COST
- FEE
- FREIGHT (OPTIONAL)
- AWARD FEE
- FIXED PRICE
- LABOR (EFFECTS WITHHOLDING REQUIREMENTS)
- TOTAL CONTRACT AMOUNT

COST IS DEFINED AS THE AMOUNT OF LABOR AND MATERIALS USED BY THE CONTRACTOR TO DELIVER THE PRODUCTS SPECIFIED IN THE CONTRACT. THE FEE IS THE PAYMENT TO THE CONTRACTOR FOR THE EFFORT IT TOOK TO COMPLETE THE CONTRACT (THE PROFIT OR THE MARGIN FOR THE CONTRACTOR). THIS FEE IS EITHER FIXED OR VARIABLE DEPENDENT ON PERFORMANCE. AN AWARD FEE IS PAID AS REIMBURSEMENT FOR COSTS INCURRED TO PREPARE THE CONTRACT PROPOSAL AND IS NOT PART OF THE MAIN CONTRACT. THE FIXED PRICE FIELD IS USED IN COMPUTING WHICH AMOUNTS OF THE CONTRACT ARE ELIGIBLE FOR PROGRESS PAYMENTS. THE LABOR FIELD ALLOWS TRACKING OF DOLLARS SPENT STRICTLY FOR LABOR. THIS IS HELPFUL FOR 1099 PROCESSING AND COMPUTING WITHHOLDING AMOUNTS WHERE TAXES ARE REQUIRED TO BE WITHHELD.

ADVANCES TO CONTRACTORS ARE ONLY BASED ON THE COST PORTION OF A CONTRACT.

INVOICES RECEIVED FROM THE VENDOR ARE BROKEN DOWN INTO THE ABOVE CATEGORIES. TOTALS FOR THE INCEPTION TO DATE ON THE CONTRACT ARE ALSO REQUIRED.

IX. WITHHOLDINGS AND RETAINAGES

AN AGENCY MAY WITHHOLD FUNDS BASED ON THE AGREEMENT IN THE CONTRACT. WITHHOLDINGS CAN BE MADE AGAINST THE COST OR THE FEE. USUALLY, A PORTION OF THE FEE IS WITHHELD PENDING AN AUDIT, PENDING COMPLETION OF A CERTAIN PHASE IN THE CONTRACT, OR UNTIL A CERTAIN LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE IS ACHIEVED AS MEASURED AGAINST PERFORMANCE TARGETS IN THE CONTRACT. A PORTION OF THE COST COULD BE WITHHELD AS WELL PENDING REACHING CERTAIN MILESTONES OR DELIVERY OF A CERTAIN PRODUCT. THESE WITHHELD AMOUNTS ARE CONSIDERED RETAINAGES.

RETAINAGES ARE MADE ACCORDING TO A PRE-DEFINED PERCENTAGE. THIS PERCENTAGE SHOULD BE ENTERABLE FOR A CONTRACT FOR BOTH COST AND FEE AND SHOULD BE USED DURING INVOICE PROCESSING TO COMPUTE THE PAID AMOUNT AND THE RETAINED AMOUNT. THERE IS A DETAILED SPEC ON PROGRESS PAYMENTS THAT HAS FURTHER DETAIL ON PROGRESS PAYMENT RETAINAGES.

RETAINAGES ARE RELEASED BASED ON A NUMBER OF CRITERIA. INCENTIVE WITHHOLDINGS ARE RELEASED BASED ON A PERFORMANCE REPORT RECEIVED BY THE COTR AND RECORDED IN THE SYSTEM. OTHER WITHHOLDINGS MAY BE RELEASED BASED ON THE RESULTS OF AUDITS PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED, OR THE DELIVERY OF A PRODUCT. MINIMALLY, A RECEIVING REPORT OF SOME SORT WOULD HAVE TO BE RECORDED IN ORDER TO MATCH TO THE INVOICE FOR THE RETAINED AMOUNT.

IT IS ALSO REQUIRED TO SUSPEND (RATHER THAN DISALLOW) ITEMS AT THE LINE ITEM LEVEL. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUSPENDING AND DISALLOWANCE IS THAT THE ALL OR PART OF THE SUSPENDED ITEM COULD BE REINSTATED AND PAID AT A LATER DATE. SUSPENSIONS ARE DIFFERENT FROM RETAINAGES IN THAT RETAINAGES ARE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STIPULATIONS IN THE CONTRACT WHEREAS SUSPENSIONS ARE MADE AS A RESULT OF NON-PERFORMANCE OR QUESTIONABLE CHARGES.

DISALLOWANCES CAN ALSO BE MADE AS A RESULT OF AN AUDIT. THESE DISALLOWANCES ARE MADE ON CHARGES WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN PAID. IF CHARGES ARE DISALLOWED, THEY ARE DEDUCTED FROM FINAL RETAINAGE PAYMENTS OR ARE BILLED TO THE CONTRACTOR.

ALL SUSPENSIONS AND WITHHOLDINGS FROM INCEPTION TO DATE AS WELL AS ALL PAYMENTS OF RETAINED AMOUNTS MUST BE MAINTAINED FOR SUBSEQUENT REPORTING PURPOSES.

X. NEED FOR A TWO LINE DESCRIPTION FIELD ON THE CONTRACT HEADER THAT WOULD AUTOMATICALLY BE BROUGHT FORWARD TO EACH INVOICE HEADER AGAINST THAT CONTRACT

WE PROBABLY CAN USE TEXT HERE.

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REQUIREMENT #2

THIS REQUIREMENT ADDRESSES THE NEED FOR GENERATING PRO-FORMA ACCOUNTING ENTRIES TO RECORD ACTIVITY IN THE PURCHASING AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE MODULES.

AS TRANSACTIONS ARE RECORDED WITHIN THE MODULES (AP AND PUR), GENERAL LEDGER ENTRIES SHOULD BE GENERATED TO RECORD THE ACTIVITY. THESE GL ENTRIES SERVE TO RECORD FUND BALANCE INFORMATION (THE MOVEMENT OF MONEY THROUGH THE BUDGETARY ACCOUNTS) AND TO RECORD THE PROPRIETARY EFFECT OF A TRANSACTION.

CURRENTLY, THERE ARE SYSTEMS WITHIN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THAT ALLOW THE RECORDING OF THESE GENERAL LEDGER ENTRIES THROUGH THE MEANS OF TRANSACTION CODES. A TRANSACTION CODE IS A CODE THAT REPRESENTS A PAIR OR PAIRS OF GENERAL LEDGER ENTRIES TO SPECIFIED ACCOUNTS. THE COMPLETION OF A TRANSACTION WITHIN A SUBSYSTEM (E.G. THE OPENING OF A REQUISITION) WOULD BE ASSOCIATED WITH A SPECIFIC TRANSACTION CODE. EACH TIME THE TRANSACTION WAS COMPLETED, A GENERAL LEDGER ENTRY WOULD BE GENERATED USING THAT CODE TO DETERMINE WHICH GL ACCOUNTS TO DEBIT AND CREDIT.

THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FOR BETA11 AS IT RELATES TO THE FUNCTIONALITY REPRESENTED BY THESE TRANSACTION CODES WOULD BE TO ALLOW THE DEFINITION OF A STANDARD JOURNAL ENTRY FOR EACH TRANSACTION IN THE SUBSYSTEM THAT GENERATES GL ENTRIES. THIS WOULD REQUIRE A SCREEN TO IDENTIFY THE TRANSACTION THAT THE ENTRIES WERE BEING DEFINED FOR AND THE CAPABILITY TO LIST THE ACCOUNTS THAT WOULD BE DEBITED AND CREDITED AS EACH TRANSACTION WAS COMPLETED. AT THIS POINT, IF FURTHER FUNCTIONALITY WAS REQUIRED, THE USER COULD INTERJECT SOME ADDITIONAL LOGIC THROUGH SOME ADDITIONAL USER DEFINED CODE TO HAVE GL ENTRIES GENERATED FOR SOME SUBSET OF THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE TRANSACTION (E.G. BASED ON OBJECT CLASS CODES ON A REQ LINE ITEM).

OPTIMALLY, THE CAPABILITY IS REQUIRED TO DETERMINE THE GL ENTRY BASED ON SOME FURTHER DEFINABLE CRITERIA WITHIN THE TRANSACTION THAT COULD BE REPRESENTED BY A SERIES OF VALUES. DEPENDING ON THE VALUES IN THE TRANSACTION, A DIFFERENT TRANSACTION CODE WOULD BE INVOKED AND A DIFFERENT SET OF GL ENTRIES WOULD BE GENERATED. THIS WOULD REQUIRE A CAPABILITY TO BUILD THIS TABLE OF VALUES ON-LINE (AND IN BATCH AS WELL) TO DEFINE THE APPROPRIATE ENTRIES TO THE GL FOR EACH TRANSACTION REPRESENTED IN THE SUBSYSTEMS.

WITHIN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THERE IS FURTHER MOVEMENT TOWARD THE USAGE OF A STANDARD GENERAL LEDGER CHART OF ACCOUNTS (GWGL). CURRENT FUNCTIONALITY PROVIDED IN THE 1.3 BETA11 RELEASE PROVIDES THE CAPABILITY TO SET-UP AN ACCOUNT STRUCTURE THAT SUPPORTS REPORTING UNDER THE GWGL. THE ADDITION OF THE ABOVE FUNCTIONALITY AS IT RELATES TO THE ABILITY TO RECORD MULTIPLE ENTRIES TO GL FOR A TRANSACTION, ENHANCES THE ABILITY OF THE USER TO MAKE FULL USE OF THE GWGL MORE EASILY.

THERE ARE ADDITIONAL AREAS WITHIN THE CURRENT BETA11 RELEASE WHICH REQUIRE THE GENERATION OF GENERAL LEDGER ENTRIES. ALL THE APPROPRIATION DISTRIBUTION ENTRIES REQUIRE ENTRIES TO THE GENERAL LEDGER. BOP, ONR, BEP, AND THE CIA ALL REACTED INDIFFERENTLY TO THE REQUIREMENT TO GENERATE GL ENTRIES FROM THE REQAPP & APPRCTRL TRANSACTIONS BECAUSE OF THE LOW VOLUME OF ENTRIES, THOUGH ALL AGREED IT WOULD BE NICE TO HAVE.

REQUIREMENT #3 YEAR-END CLOSING

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THIS WRITE-UP COVERS THE FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR YEAR-END FROM AN ACCOUNTING (BUDGETARY ACCOUNTS) AND A PURCHASING PERSPECTIVE.

I ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS

ONE YEAR FUNDS

THERE ARE FOUR STEPS THAT ARE FOLLOWED IN A ONE YEAR FUND TO ACCOMPLISH YEAR-END CLOSE.

- REVERSE ALL COMMITMENTS
- WITHDRAW UNOBLIGATED BALANCE
- RECONCILE CASH AND OUTSTANDING UNDELIVERED ORDERS NET OF OUTSTANDING AP'S AND AR'S.
- SET-UP CONTROLS FOR PROCESSING CURRENT YEAR REMAINING FUNDS (UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS) IN THE SUBSEQUENT YEAR

REVERSING ALL COMMITMENTS IS ACCOMPLISHED BY CANCELLING ALL OUTSTANDING REQUISITIONS THAT WERE OPEN ON 9/30. THE REQUIREMENT IS FOR A BATCH CAPABILITY TO SWEEP THE DATABASE FOR ALL REQUISITIONS IN AN OPEN STATUS WITH LINE ITEMS CHARGED AGAINST THE CURRENT YEAR FUND (OR REQS THAT HAVE BEEN FUNDED BUT ARE PENDING APPROVAL). THESE WOULD ONLY BE LINE ITEMS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN PLACED ON A PO. ONCE IDENTIFIED, THEY WOULD BE CANCELLED. THE CANCELLATION ALSO ADJUSTS (INCREASES) THE AVAILABLE FUND BALANCE AT EACH SPENDING POINT TO REFLECT NO OUTSTANDING COMMITMENTS AND OPTIMALLY WOULD PRODUCE A GL ENTRY TO REFLECT THE CANCELLATION. MINIMALLY, THE JOURNAL ENTRY COULD BE PRODUCED MANUALLY, BUT THIS WOULD BE A VERY TIME CONSUMING PROCESS.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL UNOBLIGATED BALANCES WOULD REQUIRE, IN EFFECT, A REVERSAL OF THE APPROPRIATION DISTRIBUTION PROCESS BUT IN A BATCH FORMAT. THE PROGRAM WOULD START AT THE LOWEST LEVEL OF FUNDS DISTRIBUTION AND REVERSE BACK ANY UNSPENT (UNOBLIGATED) APPROPRIATION

AUTHORITY. IN THE BETA1 RELEASE OF 1.3, THAT AMOUNT WOULD BE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CURRENT DISTRIB AMOUNT AND THE LOWER LIMIT AMT. THESE AMOUNTS WOULD BE REVERSED UP TO THE TOP OF THE STRUCTURE WITH THE NET RESULT BEING THE AMOUNT OF (UNOBLIGATED) FUNDS TO BE RETURNED TO THE TREASURY.

THE ASSUMPTION HERE IS THAT THE REQUISITION AMOUNTS WOULD ALREADY HAVE BEEN REVERSED, SO THAT THE LOWER LIMIT AMOUNTS WOULD ONLY REFLECT OBLIGATED AMOUNTS.

AS THE FUNDS ARE REVERSED UP THE STRUCTURE, THE APPROPRIATE GL ENTRIES WOULD HAVE TO BE PRODUCED TO REFLECT THE WITHDRAWAL.

GL ENTRIES TO REFLECT THE FINAL SETTLEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT RETURN OF FUNDS TO THE TREASURY IS CURRENTLY ACCOMPLISHED MANUALLY AT EVERY USER SITE. NO SITE COULD SEE THE NEED TO AUTOMATE THIS PROCESS.

THE RECONCILIATION OF THE REMAINING CASH BALANCE WITH THE BALANCE OF UNDELIVERED ORDERS (NET OF AR'S AND AP'S) IS CURRENTLY A MANUAL PROCESS AT ALL SITES. THE PURPOSE OF THIS ACTIVITY IS TO BE CERTAIN THAT ENOUGH OF THE APPROPRIATION UNDISBURSED BALANCE (CASH) WILL BE AVAILABLE IN THE APPROPRIATION TO COVER THE SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNDELIVERED ORDERS IN SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEARS. THERE WAS REALLY NO REQUIREMENT TO AUTOMATE THIS PROCESS. SOME SORT OF CULPRIT REPORT COULD BE WRITTEN TO FACILITATE THIS RECONCILIATION PROCESS.

ONCE THE FUNDS HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO THE TREASURY, THE BALANCES REMAINING IN THE APPROPRIATION STRUCTURE ARE TO COVER VALID OUTSTANDING (UNLIQUIDATED) OBLIGATIONS THAT EXISTED AT YEAR-END. THE CONTROLS SHOULD STILL EXIST AT THE SAME FUNDING POINTS AS WERE IN PLACE WHEN THE FUNDS WERE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

FOR M YEAR PROCESSING, ALL OBLIGATED BALANCES ROLLED FORWARD ARE MERGED INTO ONE FUNDING POINT FOR ALL YEARS (BOP, CIA, BEP). ONR AND CIA NEED TO KEEP SEPARATE DETAIL FOR EACH YEAR THAT COMPRISES THE M YEAR.

A MAJOR CONCERN OF THE CIA IS HOW TO GET A FUND ROLLED INTO M YEAR. IF THE FUND RETAINS ITS IDENTITY, THEN THE ORG # WILL REMAIN THE SAME AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS PROCESSING FOR A DOCUMENT WILL BE THE SAME AS WHEN IT WAS AGAINST A CURRENT YEAR FUND.

HOWEVER, IF THE FUND IS MERGED INTO AN M YEAR ORG, DOES THE FUNDING DISTRIBUTIONS ON THE ORIGINAL ORDER AUTOMATICALLY GET CHANGED BY THE SYSTEM TO THE NEW MERGED YEAR ORG CODE??

ANOTHER ISSUE IS THAT, EVEN THOUGH THE FUNDS ARE STRIPPED FROM THE APPROPRIATION STRUCTURE DURING THE WITHDRAW ROLL-UP PROCESS, FUNDS CAN STILL BE SPENT TO COVER UN-RECORDED OBLIGATIONS AND INCREASES TO EXISTING OBLIGATIONS FOR PRICE CHANGES. IF ALL FUNDS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE STRUCTURE, THEN INCREASES OR ADDITIONAL SPENDING FOR UN-RECORDED OBLIGATIONS WILL FAIL THE FUNDS CHECK. IT WOULD REQUIRE ADJUSTMENTS TO THE FUNDS STRUCTURE EVERY TIME AN INCREASE OCCURS. WHAT NEEDS TO BE CONTROLLED IS THAT THE ADDITIONAL AMOUNT SPENT DOES NOT EXCEED THE ORIGINAL AMOUNT OF THE APPROPRIATION.

ANY ADDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS INCURRED AS A RESULT OF RECORDING THE ABOVE MENTIONED INCREASES MUST BE SETTLED WITH TREASURY AND FUNDS RESTORED TO COVER THE ADDITIONAL OBLIGATION AMOUNT. THIS PROCESS IS USUALLY COMPLETED AT YEAR-END WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE TFS-2108 REPORT TO TREASURY.

MULTI YEAR FUNDS

THE STEPS THAT ARE FOLLOWED IN A MULTI-YEAR FUND TO ACCOMPLISH YEAR-END CLOSE ARE DIFFERENT THAN THOSE FOLLOWED FOR A ONE-YEAR FUND.

COMMITMENTS ARE NOT REVERSED AT YEAR END. HOWEVER, IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH FISCAL YEAR-END REPORTING, THE SAME ROLL-UP PROCESS MUST TAKE PLACE TO REPORT THE CORRECT UNOBLIGATED BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD FOR TREASURY REPORTING. IN ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, THE COMMITTED AMOUNTS ARE NOT INCLUDED AS FUNDS SPENT.

ALSO, ONCE THE ROLL-UP IS ACCOMPLISHED TO MEET THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, THE UNOBLIGATED BALANCES THAT WERE STRIPPED FROM THE FUNDING POINTS, MUST BE REDISTRIBUTED TO THEIR ORIGINAL FUNDING POINTS TO HANDLE PROCESSING (LIQUIDATION OF THE OBLIGATIONS) IN THE SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEAR. THAT OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY IS STILL USABLE IN THE SUBSEQUENT YEARS UNTIL THE APPROPRIATION LAPSES (2 YEARS AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE APPROPRIATION).

PERIOD END PROCESSING

THERE DO NOT SEEM TO BE ANY SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PERIOD-END PROCESSING.

II PURCHASING REQUIREMENTS**ONE YEAR FUND**

IN DEALING WITH THE CLOSE OF A ONE YEAR FUND, THE THEORY IS THAT THE NEED FOR THE GOODS OR SERVICES HAS LAPSED IF IT WAS NOT FULFILLED (I.E. THE FUNDS COMMITTED/OBLIGATED) BY THE YEAR-END. BOP MAKES THE REQUISITIONER RE-SUBMIT THE REQUISITION TO RE-ESTABLISH IT FOR THE NEW YEAR AND TO GO THROUGH THE ENTIRE APPROVAL PROCESS AGAIN. OTHER AGENCIES (CIA, ONR, BEP) WOULD PREFER SOME METHOD OF REVIEWING THE OPEN REQ'S AND RE-ESTABLISHING VALID REQS AGAINST THE NEW YEAR'S APPROPRIATION AND TO RE-NUMBER THE REQUISITIONS USING THE NEW YEAR NUMBER STRUCTURE (E.G. FY 87 TO FY 88). THE KEY HERE IS TO NOT HAVE TO RE-KEY ALL OPEN REQS THAT ARE REQUIRED TO BE RE-COMMITTED AGAINST THE NEW YEAR FUNDS. OPTIMALLY, THE REQUIREMENT IS FOR AN ON-LINE QUEUE OF THE SELECTED REQUISITIONS SO THAT THEY COULD BE SELECTED/DE-SELECTED RATHER QUICKLY. MINIMALLY, A REPORT IS REQUIRED LISTING ALL ELIGIBLE REQUISITIONS TO BE USED TO REVIEW THE REQUISITIONS USING EXISTING FACILITIES WITHIN THE PURCHASING MODULE. SELECTED REQS WOULD THEN BE RE-COMMITTED AGAINST THE NEW YEAR'S FUNDS.

MULTI YEAR FUNDS

FOR MULTI-YEAR FUNDS, COMMITMENTS ARE NOT CANCELLED FOR THOSE YEARS OTHER THAN THE FINAL FUND YEAR. (IN THE CASE OF A FINAL FUND YEAR, PROCESSING IS THE SAME AS A ONE YEAR FUND AND USUALLY ALL COMMITMENTS ARE CANCELLED ENTIRELY). REQUISITION NUMBERS ON THE CURRENT YEAR REQS ARE NOT CHANGED TO REFLECT THE NEW YEAR NUMBERING STRUCTURE. AS THE REQUISITIONS ARE PLACED TO PO'S IN THE CURRENT YEAR, THE OBLIGATION IS CHARGED TO THE CURRENT YEAR AND THE COMMITMENT IS REVERSED FROM THE CARRIED FORWARD BALANCE.

FOR PURCHASE ORDERS WHICH SPAN MULTI YEARS, AN OBLIGATION IS USUALLY MADE EACH FISCAL YEAR FOR THE NEW YEAR'S FUNDING AUTHORITY. THAT NEW BLOCK OF OBLIGATION FOR THE PO WOULD BE CHARGED TO THE CURRENT YEAR FUNDS FOR THE APPROPRIATION. THIS ALSO APPLYS TO ALL TYPES OF CONTRACTS IDENTIFIED IN REQUIREMENT #1.

THIS REQUIREMENT ADDRESSES THE NEED FOR A CAPABILITY TO PROCESS SIBAC AND 1081 BILLING DOCUMENTS.

THE TERM SIBAC STANDS FOR 'SIMPLIFIED INTEGRATED BILLING AND COLLECTION'. IT IS A PROCESS USED FOR INTERAGENCY INVOICING AND PAYMENT THROUGH THE TREASURY. THE PAYMENTS ARE MADE EXTERNAL TO A/P, BUT THE INVOICE AND PAYMENT DATA MUST BE RECORDED WITHIN A/P SO THAT THE PROPER JOURNAL ENTRIES CAN BE TRANSMITTED TO G/L.

THE FLOW OF INFORMATION IN THE SIBAC PROCESS IS AS FOLLOWS:

1. AN AGENCY, EG. GSA (GENERAL SERVICES ADMIN.) WANTS PAYMENT FROM A SECOND AGENCY, EG. BOP (BUREAU OF PRISONS) FOR GOODS ORDERED AND/OR DELIVERED. GSA PREPARES SF-7306 (EXAMPLE A) TO INITIATE THE TRANSFER OF FUNDS, AND SENDS THE 7306 WITH SUPPORTING INVOICE DETAIL TO TREASURY.
2. TREASURY PROCESSES THE 7306, TRANSFERS THE APPROPRIATE FUNDS FROM BOP'S CLEARING ACCOUNT TO GSA'S, AND SENDS A COPY OF THE 7306 TO BOP.
3. BOP ENTERS THE SIBAC INVOICE AND PAYMENT INFORMATION IN THEIR A/P SYSTEM. THE SIBAC INFORMATION MUST BE ENTERED AS PROCESSED.
4. IF BOP DISAGREES WITH ANY PART OF THE BILLING, BOP MUST PREPARE AN SF-238 (EXAMPLE B) FOR THE DESIRED CREDIT, OBTAIN THE APPROVAL OF THE SIBAC REPRESENTATIVE AT GSA, AND SEND THE 238 TO TREASURY FOR PROCESSING. THE CREDIT SHOULD NOT BE ENTERED INTO A/P UNTIL IT IS PROCESSED BY TREASURY AND A COPY IS RETURNED TO BOP. (NOTE: JOURNAL ENTRIES ARE CREATED FROM THE A/P INVOICE AND PAYMENT INFORMATION FOR SIBAC BILLINGS AS THEY ARE FOR ALL EXTERNAL VENDOR INVOICES AND PAYMENTS.)

THE SF-1081 BILLING AND COLLECTION PROCESS IS USED BY AGENCIES WHICH DO NOT QUALIFY FOR SIBAC. IT ALSO REFERS TO TRANSFERS OF FUNDS BY TREASURY. HOWEVER, BOTH THE BILLING AND THE PAYING AGENCIES AGREE TO THE TRANSFER BEFOREHAND. THE FLOW OF INFORMATION IN THE 1081 PROCESS IS AS FOLLOWS:

1. AN AGENCY, EG. OCC (OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY) WANTS PAYMENT FROM A SECOND AGENCY, EG. BOP (BUREAU OF PRISONS) FOR GOODS ORDERED AND/OR DELIVERED. OCC PREPARES SF-1081 (EXAMPLE C) AND SENDS THE 1081 WITH SUPPORTING INVOICE DETAIL TO BOP.
2. BOP REVIEWS THE 1081. IF BOP AGREES WITH THE CONTENT OF THE BILLING, THEY WOULD ENTER THE INVOICE AND PAYMENT DATA IN THEIR A/P SYSTEM. BOP SENDS A COPY OF THE PROCESSED 1081 (IE. WITH VOUCHER NUMBER) BACK TO OCC. IF BOP DISAGREES WITH ANY PART OF THE BILLING, THEY WOULD MAKE CORRECTIONS AND RETURN THE 1081 TO OCC. ONLY WHEN BOTH PARTIES AGREE TO THE CONTENT OF THE BILLING SHOULD IT BE ENTERED IN THE A/P SYSTEM OF BOP.
3. BOP INCLUDES THE 1081 CASH DISBURSEMENT ON ITS SF-224 (EXAMPLE D) TO TREASURY AT THE END OF THE APPROPRIATE ACCOUNTING PERIOD. THE TRANSFER OF FUNDS IS THEN EFFECTED BY TREASURY. (NOTE: JOURNAL ENTRIES ARE CREATED FROM THE A/P INVOICE AND PAYMENT INFORMATION FOR 1081 BILLINGS AS THEY ARE FOR ALL EXTERNAL VENDOR INVOICES AND PAYMENTS.)

SIBAC PAYMENTS ARE MADE AGAINST ORDERS WHICH HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN OBLIGATED. SIBAC PAYMENTS (OR 1081 PAYMENTS) ARE MADE FOR GSA BILLINGS (FEDSTRIP), POSTAL SERVICE PENALTY MAIL, AND GPO ORDERS AMONG OTHERS. AS EXPLAINED ABOVE, PAYMENTS ARE MADE BY THE TREASURY BY WITHDRAWING THE FUNDS FROM THE CUSTOMER AGENCY. THE PROBLEM IS THAT IN MANY INSTANCES THE GOODS TAKE SEVERAL MONTHS TO BE DELIVERED TO THE CUSTOMER, BUT THE BILLING AND PAYMENT HAVE ALREADY TAKEN PLACE. WHEN THE CUSTOMER AGENCY TRIES TO PROCESS THE PAYMENT FOR AN ORDER WHERE MATCHING WAS REQUIRED, THE TRANSACTION FAILS. IF MATCHING IS EVENTUALLY REQUIRED, THERE IS NO FACILITY TO GO BACK WHEN THE GOODS ARE FINALLY RECEIVED TO DO THE MATCHING. WHAT IS THEN REQUIRED IS THE CAPABILITY TO HAVE A PAYMENT ACCEPTED IN A SITUATION WHERE MATCHING IS REQUIRED AND THE GOODS HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED AND TO GO BACK AT A LATER TIME AND COMPLETE THE MATCHING PROCESS.

UPDATED 11/20 1115

REQUIREMENT #9

THIS REQUIREMENT ADDRESSES THE NEED FOR AUDIT TRAIL REPORTING FOR FUNDS DATA.

WE WERE UNABLE TO GET ANY REAL DEFINITIVE DATA ON AUDIT TRAIL REG'S PERTAINING TO RECORD RETENTION BECAUSE MOST OF THE SITES HAVE NOT REALLY HAD THE TIME TO THINK ABOUT WHAT THEY NEED. WE HAVE, HOWEVER, CONTACTED GSA AND GAO TO GET COPIES OF THE REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO ARCHIVING DATA AND THE RETRIEVABILITY OF THAT DATA.

WE WERE ABLE TO GET AN IDEA OF WHICH DATA ELEMENTS WOULD BE NEEDED TO SATISFY INTERNAL AUDIT REQUIREMENTS FOR REVIEWING TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING A FUND BALANCE. THESE ELEMENTS ARE LISTED BELOW:

- WHO MADE THE TRANSACTION
- WHEN IT WAS MADE (TIME AND DATE)
- ON WHAT TERMINAL IT WAS MADE
- THE FUND BALANCE BEFORE THE TRANSACTION TOOK PLACE
- THE FUND BALANCE AFTER THE TRANSACTION WAS COMPLETE
- A REASON CODE FOR WHY THE TRANSACTION WAS REJECTED OR FAILED (THIS COULD BE DERIVED FROM THE OTHER DATA)
- THE FUND THAT WAS AFFECTED BY THE TRANSACTION
- ALL THE DATA ELEMENTS FROM THE OBLIGATING DOCUMENT AFFECTING THE FUNDS BALANCE

ADDITIONALLY, THERE IS A NEED TO BE ABLE TO ACCESS THE FUNDING INFORMATION IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROCESSING INFORMATION FOR THE DOCUMENT. THE BIGGEST COMPLAINT OF THE USERS WAS THAT SEVERAL RECORDS OR FILES WOULD CONTAIN THE DATA NECESSARY TO PERFORM AN AUDIT OF A CONTRACT OR OTHER PROCUREMENT DOCUMENT AND THAT ACCESSING THE DATA IN ANOTHER FILE FPC4 THE CURRENT FILE WAS VERY DIFFICULT.

AT A MINIMUM, WE SHOULD PROVIDE THE CAPABILITY OF REVIEWING THE FUND EVENT RECORDS AND EASILY GETTING TO A DATABASE BEFORE AND AFTER IMAGE OF THE DOCUMENT BEING REVIEWED.

FURTHER RESEARCH SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE INTERNAL AUDIT STAFFS AT BOP AND CIA ONCE WE HAVE RECEIVED THE DOCUMENTATION FROM GAO AND GSA.

WE RECEIVED A CALL FROM GAO ON 11/19 AND WERE INFORMED THAT THERE WERE NO DETAIL REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE DATA ELEMENTS REQUIRED FOR AUDITABILITY FROM GAO'S PERSPECTIVE. THEIR GUIDELINE TO THE AGENCIES IS CITING THE TFRM REG'S WHICH REQUIRE ALL DATA ELEMENTS NECESSARY FOR COMPLETION OF THE TFS-2108 YEAR-END REPORT TO BE ACCESSIBLE FOR PRIOR YEAR TRANSACTION REPORTING AND AUDIT. COPIES OF THE RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE TFRM ARE RESIDENT IN WESTWOOD. IF NOT, WE CAN OBTAIN A COPY FROM BOP.

THIS WRITE-UP COVERS THE NEED FOR ALTERNATE METHODS FOR PERFORMING BUDGET DISTRIBUTION.

THERE ARE SEVERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONALITY FOR PROCESSING BUDGET DISTRIBUTION TRANSACTIONS.

IN THE NON-FEDERAL ENVIRONMENT, IT IS NOT REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE SF-132 TRANSACTION MANDATED BY THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (OMB) FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES. IN THE BETAI RELEASE, HOWEVER, THE REQAPP TRANSACTION IS THE ONLY WAY TO GET APPROPRIATION DOLLARS FROM THE TOP OF THE FUNDS STRUCTURE TO THE LEVEL NEEDED TO USE THE APPRDIST TRANSACTION. TO BRIDGE THIS GAP FOR THE NON-FEDERAL USERS AND TO MAKE IT SO THEY DON'T HAVE TO USE THE REQAPP TRANSACTIONS, ANOTHER TRANSACTION IS REQUIRED TO MOVE THE DOLLARS THROUGH THE SECOND LEVEL OF THE FUNDS STRUCTURE.

ADDITIONALLY, THE APPRCTRL TRANSACTION THAT POPULATES DOLLARS INTO THE TOP OF A FUNDS STRUCTURE, IS A FEDERALLY ORIENTED TRANSACTION. THE REQUIREMENT WOULD BE TO ADD ANOTHER SCREEN FOR NON-FEDERAL USERS WHICH CONTAINS MORE GENERIC DATA ELEMENTS FOR LOADING THE SPENDING AUTHORITY.

THE ACTUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE APPROPRIATIONS DOWN THROUGH THE FUNDS STRUCTURE IS MORE OF A REQUIREMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (ALTHOUGH SOME NON-FEDERAL USERS CAN MAKE USE OF THIS FEATURE) THAN IT IS OF THE NON-FEDERAL USER. IT IS EXTREMELY TIME-CONSUMING, BECAUSE OF THE CONTROL FEATURES, TO ADD THE APPROPRIATION DISTRIBUTIONS FOR A VERY LARGE FUNDING STRUCTURE. THESE CONTROL FEATURES NORMALLY ARE NOT REQUIRED IN A NON-GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENT.

TO FACILITATE THE NON-FEDERAL USERS, IT IS REQUIRED THAT THERE BE A CAPABILITY TO USE BATCH FACILITIES TO LOAD THE APPROPRIATION DATA.

THERE EXISTS IN BETAI THE CAPABILITY TO LOAD BUDGET DATA THROUGH THE BACM PROGRAMS. ONE ALTERNATIVE WOULD BE TO DERIVE APPROPRIATION DATA FROM A BUDGET AND LOAD IT INTO THE APPROPRIATION BUCKETS IN THE FUNDING STRUCTURE. THIS WOULD ALLOW THE USER TO CREATE SEVERAL VERSIONS OF THE APPROPRIATION DISTRIBUTION AND LOAD THE FINAL INTO THE FUNDING STRUCTURE. THE OTHER ALTERNATIVE WOULD BE TO MODIFY THE BACM PROGRAMS TO ADD THE FUNCTIONALITY WHICH WOULD ALLOW BATCH MAINTENANCE OF THE APPROPRIATION BUCKETS.

EITHER ONE OF THESE ALTERNATIVES WOULD ALLOW THE USER THE FLEXIBILITY OF CREATING THE APPROPRIATION DISTRIBUTIONS IN A BATCH ENVIRONMENT AND LOADING THE FINAL APPROPRIATION AMOUNTS IN A BATCH MODE (LESS CONTROL, FASTER INPUT).

ONCE THE APPROPRIATION DOLLARS WERE LOADED INTO THE FUNDS STRUCTURE, AN APPROPRIATION ROLL-UP PROGRAM COULD BE RUN TO LOCK THE DOLLARS INTO THE STRUCTURE AND PREVENT FURTHER MANIPULATION OTHER THAN THROUGH THE APPRDIST TRANSACTION.

(WW IS WRITING THE SPECS FOR THE APPROPRIATION ROLL-UP PROGRAM)

ALL NON-FEDERAL USERS THAT PROVIDED INPUT NEED THE CONTROL THAT APPRDIST OFFERS ONCE THE FINAL APPROPRIATION HAS BEEN LOADED. THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF BUDGETS REQUIRED TO BE USED FOR MANIPULATION AND ESTIMATING FOR ANY ONE FUND YEAR WAS EIGHT.

UPDATED 11/18 1500

REQUIREMENT #15

THIS REQUIREMENT ADDRESSES THE NEED FOR FUNDS CONTROL INFORMATION ON THE POSTING CYCLE CONTROL REPORTS.

DATA COLLECTION ACTIVITY SUMMARY (CDCLO)

THE ADDITION OF THE FIELD 'NUMBER OF EVENT RECORDS' IF DATA COLLECTION IS THE ENTRY POINT FOR THE EVENT RECORDS THAT WILL BE PASSED FROM THE PUR AND AP SYSTEMS.

IT WOULD BE HELPFUL IF THE FIELDS 'BATCH JRNL'S' AND 'ONLINE JRNL'S' COULD BE BROKEN DOWN BETWEEN FUND JRNL'S AND STANDARD JRNL'S.

ACCEPTED JOURNALS REPORT (CJED0)

ADDITIONAL HEADER INFORMATION NEEDED FOR FUND JRNL'S :

- 1.FUND CONTROL TOTALS
- 2.POST INDICATOR
- 3.JRNL TYPE

ADDITIONAL DETAIL LINE INFORMATION NEEDED FOR FUND JRNL'S:

- 1.AMOUNT TYPE
- 2.FUND STATUS

ADDITIONAL BALANCING INFORMATION NEEDED FOR FUND JRNL'S:

- 1.FUNDS TRANSACTION TOTALS (BY CREDITS AND DEBITS)
- 2.FUNDS CONTROL TOTALS
- 3.DIFFERENCE FROM FUNDS CONTROL TOTALS

IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO HAVE THE STANDARD JRNL'S SORT SEPARATELY FROM THE FUNDS JRNL'S. IF WE COULD PRINT AN ACCEPTED STANDARD JRNL'S REPORT THEN AN ACCEPTED FUNDS JRNL'S REPORT, THIS WOULD ALLOW THE USER TO RECONCILE THEIR INPUT EASIER.

ERROR RECYCLE REENTRY REPORT (CJED0)

ADDITIONAL HEADER INFORMATION NEEDED FOR FUND JRNL'S :

- 1.FUND CONTROL TOTALS
- 2.POST INDICATOR
- 3.JRNL TYPE

ADDITIONAL DETAIL LINE INFORMATION NEEDED FOR FUND JRNL'S:

- 1.AMOUNT TYPE
- 2.FUND STATUS

ADDITIONAL BALANCING INFORMATION NEEDED FOR FUND JRNL'S:

- 1.FUNDS TRANSACTION TOTALS (BY CREDITS AND DEBITS)
- 2.FUNDS CONTROL TOTALS
- 3.DIFFERENCE FROM FUNDS CONTROL TOTALS

IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO HAVE THE STANDARD JRNLS SORT SEPARATELY FROM THE FUNDS JRNLS. IF WE COULD PRINT AN ERROR RECYCLE STANDARD JRNLS REPORT THEN AN ERROR RECYCLE FUNDS JRNLS REPORT, THIS WOULD ALLOW THE USER TO RECONCILE THEIR INPUT EASIER.

OPTIMALLY THE ERROR RECYCLE REPORT SHOULD ONLY REFLECT THE DETAILS OF THE FUND JRNLS THAT HAVE FAILED NORMAL EDITS. IF THE FUNDS JRNL REQUIRES A FUNDS CHECK THEN A SEPARATE REPORT WITH HEADER INFO ONLY SHOULD BE PRODUCED. THIS WOULD SERVE AS A CONTROL DOCUMENT FOR INPUT INTO THE NEXT PROGRAM (CFCBUFGL). IN THE REPORT OUT OF THE CFCBUFGL IT SHOULD MIRROR THEN THE ACCEPTED JRNLS REPORT, ERROR RECYCLE, AND THE CONTROL SUMMARY REPORT THAT IS PRODUCED OUT OF CJED0.

JOURNAL CONTROL SUMMARY REPORT (CJED0)

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY CONTROL SECTION NEEDED FOR FUNDS JRNLS. IT SHOULD INCLUDE SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR:

1. LAST YEAR TRANS BY AMT TYPE
2. PRIOR PERIOD TRANS BY AMT TYPE
3. CURRENT PERIOD TRANS BY AMT TYPE
4. ALL FUNDS TRANS BY AMT TYPE

OPTIMALLY THESE CONTROL TOTALS SHOULD NOT REFLECT THE FUNDS JRNLS THAT NEED A FUNDS CHECK. THEY SHOULD BE REFLECTED IN THEIR OWN CONTROL TOTAL SUMMARY.

JOURNAL FUNDS CONTROL CHECK AUDIT REPORT (CFCBUFGL)

THIS SHOULD BE RENAMED 'FUNDS CONTROL CHECK AUDIT REPORT' THIS REPORT SHOULD HAVE CONTROL TOTALS FOR INPUT AND OUTPUT TO THE PROGRAM (COUNT AND AMOUNT WOULD BE HELPFUL).

MINIMALLY THIS REQUIRES HEADER INFORMATION ON ALL FUND JRNLS THAT HAVE PASSED A FUNDS CHECK. ALSO THERE NEEDS TO BE CONTROL TOTALS COUNT AND AMOUNT BY ACTUALS AND OTHER AMT TYPES.

OPTIMALLY A DETAIL REPORT OF ACCEPTED , ERROR AND ALSO CONTROL TOTAL SUMMARY LIKE JED0 PRODUCES.

ORGANIZATION CONTROL TOTALS (CPOS0)

THE ONLY CHANGE IS TO SEPARATE OUT ACCEPTED FILE INPUT BY WHAT WAS ACCEPTED IN JED0 AND WHAT WAS ACCEPTED BY CFCBUFGL PROGRAM.

UPDATED 11/19 1100

REQUIREMENT #17

THIS REQUIREMENT ADDRESSES THE NEED FOR FEDSTRIP/MILSTRIP PROCESSING.

FEDSTRIP DOCUMENTS ARE PURCHASE ORDERS FOR GSA SUPPLIES.
MILSTRIP DOCUMENTS ARE PURCHASE ORDERS FOR DOD SUPPLIES.

THE FORMAT OF THESE DOCUMENTS IS RELATIVELY STANDARD ACROSS MOST OF THE FEDERAL AGENCIES UTILIZING THE FEDSTRIP/MILSTRIP CAPABILITIES.

BOP'S REQUIREMENT FOR THE FEDSTRIP PROCESSING, ACCORDING TO BOP, CAN BE MET BY THE USE OF A DIFFERENT NUMBERING STRUCTURE WITHIN THE PORDER TYPE DOCUMENT.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE CIA AND ONR REQUIRE CERTAIN DATA ELEMENTS ON THE ORDER DOCUMENT WHICH ARE REQUIRED BY GSA/DOD.

ONR PRODUCES THE HARD COPY DOCUMENT AND SENDS THEM TO GSA/DOD, WHEREAS THE CIA REQUIRES THE ABILITY TO FEED DATA ELEMENTS TO A HOMEGROWN SYSTEM WHICH PRODUCES A FEDSTRIP TAPE. ATTACHMENT REQ17-1 IS A LIST OF THE DATA ELEMENTS REQUIRED BY THE CIA TO GENERATE THIS TAPE.

AT A MINIMUM, THESE ELEMENTS SHOULD BE INCLUDED ON THE PURCHASE ORDER RECORD IN THE CULLINET SYSTEM SO THAT THE APPROPRIATE DOCUMENT OR TAPE CAN BE FORMATTED FOR A FEDSTRIP/MILSTRIP DOCUMENT. IN ADDITION, SOME METHOD OF INDICATING WHETHER A PURCHASE ORDER IS A FEDSTRIP OR A MILSTRIP DOCUMENT SHOULD BE PROVIDED.

OPTIMALLY, A TAPE GENERATION CAPABILITY SIMILAR TO THE TREASURY TAPE PROCESS SHOULD BE PROVIDED.

THE LENGTH OF THE STANDARD FEDSTRIP NUMBER IS 15 DIGITS.

NOTE:

CIA HAS ALREADY DEVELOPED THE CAPABILITY TO GENERATE A TAPE TO THE GSA. IF WE COULD PROVIDE THE DATA ELEMENTS TO GENERATE THE TAPE, ONR AND BOP MAY BE ABLE TO OBTAIN THE CAPABILITY TO PRODUCE THE TAPE FROM THE CIA THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT OWNED PROPERTY DEAL IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

REQUIREMENT #23

UPDATED 11/13 1526

THIS REQUIREMENT HAS TO DO WITH COMMERCIAL CHECK PROCESSING FUNCTIONALITY WITHIN THE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

FOR THE FEDERAL CUSTOMERS, THE REQUIREMENT IS TO BE ABLE TO UTILIZE THE CAPABILITIES OF THE PROMPT PAY CALCULATIONS PROVIDED IN THE BETA 1.3 RELEASE FOR CHECK PROCESSING WITH THE RESULT OF BEING ABLE TO GENERATE THEIR OWN CHECKS INSTEAD OF PRODUCING A TREASURY TAPE. SOME AGENCIES WITHIN DOD UTILIZE DOD OR NAVY PROCESSING CENTERS THAT MORE RESEMBLE NORMAL COMMERCIAL CHECK CUTTING SHOPS. THE FUNCTIONALITY PROVIDED TO OUR COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS WOULD SATISFY THE FEDERAL NEEDS AS TO THE CAPABILITY TO FORMAT CHECKS, ETC, AND THE FUNCTIONALITY PROVIDED FOR THE PROMPT PAY IS SUFFICIENT TO SATISFY TREASURY REQUIREMENTS. WHAT IS REQUIRED IS THE ABILITY TO INCORPORATE BOTH SETS OF FUNCTIONALITY TOGETHER.

FOR THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, THE REQUIREMENTS ARE SOMEWHAT THE REVERSE. IN A FUNDS ENVIRONMENT FOR STATE AND LOCAL, THE REQUIREMENT DOES NOT EXIST TO BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROMPT PAY PROVISIONS MANDATED BY THE TREASURY. THEREFORE, THE SELECT FOR PAY FUNCTIONALITY PROVIDED CURRENTLY TO OUR COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS WOULD SUFFICE. HOWEVER, THAT FUNCTIONALITY NEEDS TO BE OPERATIONAL IN THE FUNDS ENVIRONMENT.

UPDATED 11/19 1045

REQUIREMENT #24

THIS REQUIREMENT ADDRESSES THE NEED FOR INTEGRATION WITH THE INVENTORY MODULE.

THE MAJOR INTEGRATION POINT FOR FUNDS CONTROL WITH THE INVENTORY MODULE IS IN THE AREA OF THE ISSUE TRANSACTIONS.

IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS FOR AGENCIES TO SATISFY THEIR NEEDS FOR SUPPLIES AND EXPENDABLE ITEMS.

IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, SUPPLY ITEMS CAN BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM VENDORS THROUGH THE NORMAL PURCHASING FUNCTIONS. AS REQUISITIONS ARE ISSUED, A VERIFICATION IS MADE TO ENSURE THAT SUFFICIENT FUNDS HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED AND ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE PURCHASE. IF FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE, THE ITEMS ARE PURCHASED AND CONSUMED BY THE REQUESTOR.

THE OTHER METHOD OF SATISFYING NEEDS FOR SUPPLY ITEMS IS TO BULK PURCHASE THE ITEMS, MAINTAIN AN INVENTORY OF THE ITEMS, AND ISSUE THEM TO CUSTOMERS WITHIN THE AGENCY, AS NEEDED.

IN SMALLER AGENCIES, FUNDS ARE USUALLY APPORTIONED FOR ALL TYPES OF OPERATING COSTS INCLUDING SALARIES, TRAVEL, UTILITIES, RENT SUPPLIES, ETC.. TO ONE APPROPRIATION. WITHIN THE APPROPRIATION, ALL THE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR SUPPLIES AND EXPENDABLE ITEMS CAN BE DISTRIBUTED TO LOW LEVEL FUNDING POINTS OR A PORTION OF THOSE FUNDS CAN BE DISTRIBUTED TO A CENTRAL SUPPLY MANAGER.

IN THE LATTER CASE, FUNDS ARE USED BY THE SUPPLY MANAGER TO PURCHASE STOCK ITEMS FOR CONSUMPTION BY ALL PROGRAMS WITHIN THE APPROPRIATION. PURCHASE ORDERS ARE ISSUED (AFTER SATISFYING A FUNDS AVAILABILITY CHECK) TO PURCHASE THE ITEMS FOR STOCK. AS THESE ITEMS ARE WITHDRAWN FROM STOCK, THE CUSTOMER MUST BE CHARGED THE COST OF THE STOCK ITEM. HOWEVER, BEFORE THE STOCK CAN BE ISSUED, AN ON-LINE FUNDS CHECK MUST BE DONE TO VERIFY WHETHER THE REQUESTOR HAS SUFFICIENT AUTHORITY TO PURCHASE THE ITEM. IF THE FUNDS CHECK IS SUCCESSFUL, THE STOCK IS ISSUED AND AN OBLIGATION IS RECORDED AGAINST THE SPENDING AUTHORITY OF THE CUSTOMER. THE THEORY HERE IS THAT WITHDRAWING ITEMS FROM STOCK IS NO DIFFERENT FROM BUYING THE GOODS FROM AN OUTSIDE VENDOR AND THAT ALL THE FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS ARE THE SAME. IN ADDITION, AN

ENTRY HAS TO BE GENERATED TO RECORD ADDITIONAL OBLIGATION (SPENDING) AUTHORITY FOR THE SUPPLYING ENTITY. THIS ENTRY SERVES TO REPLENISH AVAILABLE FUNDS FOR THE SUPPLY MANAGER SO THAT STOCK CAN BE PURCHASED TO REPLACE THE WITHDRAWAL.

THESE ENTIES MUST BE GENERATED WHEN THE INVENTORY ISSUE TRANSACTION TAKES PLACE.

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Direct Price or Limits



*Re-costing
Transfer Orders
Single Plant*

- Standard cost ?
- Actual Cost ?
- Working Fund
- Direct Buys
- ~~Other~~ internal Reps
- Donations
- Obsolete material
- on-loan property

*Get info on loans
on-loan-from, on-loan-to*

24

IN LARGER AGENCIES, APPROPRIATIONS ARE SOMETIMES MADE TO FUND STOCK OPERATIONS TO SERVICE A WHOLE DEPARTMENT, E.G. THE NAVY STOCK FUND. THESE APPROPRIATIONS ARE NOT PART OF A NORMAL APPROPRIATION BUT ARE A SEPARATE FUND WHOSE ENTIRE PURPOSE IS TO BUY AND SELL INVENTORY ITEMS. AS WITHDRAWALS OF STOCK ARE MADE FROM THESE STOCK FUNDS, THE CUSTOMER STILL MUST BE CHARGED WITH THE COST OF THE ITEM. THE MAIN DIFFERENCE IN THIS TYPE OF TRANSACTION AS COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS EXAMPLE IS THE NEED TO MAKE THE CHARGE AND REIMBURSEMENT ENTRIES ACROSS APPROPRIATIONS. THESE APPROPRIATIONS WOULD ALL RESIDE UNDER THE SAME AGENCY OR DEPARTMENT. IF THE TRANSACTIONS TOOK PLACE WITH AN APPROPRIATION OUTSIDE THE CONTROL OF THE USER, THE CROSS-APPROPRIATION CHARGES WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED VIA THE 1031 PROCESS OR A NORMAL PURCHASE ORDER.

A SECOND AREA OF CONCERN IS THE CONCEPT OF SINGLE POINT OF DATA ENTRY. WHEN A REQUISITION IS ENTERED BY A USER, IT IS UNCERTAIN AT THAT POINT WHETHER THE NEED WILL BE SATISFIED FROM WITHIN WITH THE ISSUANCE OF A STOCK ITEM OR WILL BE SATISFIED FROM AN EXTERNAL SOURCE. CURRENTLY, AS WE UNDERSTAND IT, IF THE STOCK PLANNER DECIDES TO FILL THE REQUEST INTERNALLY AND ISSUE THE GOODS FROM STOCK, A RE-ENTRY OF DATA WITHIN THE INVENTORY APPLICATION IS REQUIRED. THIS REDUNDANT ENTRY OF DATA IS NOT ACCEPTABLE. THE REQUIREMENT WOULD BE THAT IF THE REQUISITION INDICATES THAT THE ITEM REQUIRED IS A STOCK ITEM, THEN THE SYSTEM WOULD RECOGNIZE THE ORDER AS A VALID ORDER TYPE IN INVENTORY, CREATE AN AUTOMATIC ALLOCATION, GENERATE A PICKLIST, AND CREATE AN AUTOMATIC BACKORDER. SEE ATTACHMENT REQ24-1 FOR A COMPLETE FLOW DIAGRAM. CURRENTLY, IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT A SOURCE REQ ENTRY HAS TO BE MADE WITHIN INVENTORY FOR THE ISSUE AND AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY REQ ENTRY IS MADE IN PURCHASING TO INDICATE THE ORDER WILL BE FILLED FROM STOCK. THESE ENTRIES SHOULD BE MADE AUTOMATICALLY.

ANOTHER CONCERN REGARDING THE ISSUE FROM STOCK TRANSACTION IS WHAT PRICE WILL BE USED TO CHARGE THE CUSTOMER FOR THE PRICE OF THE GOODS ISSUED. THERE ARE SEVERAL COST FIELDS PROVIDED (LAST PURCHASE COST, MOVING AVG AND WEIGHTED AVG ??) TO THE REQUISITION WHEN REQUESTING A STOCK ITEM. WHICH COST WILL BE CARRIED FORWARD FOR THE PRICE OF THE ITEM?

AN ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION FOR RELEASE 1.3 IS THE FACT THAT NORMAL GENERAL LEDGER ENTRIES NEED TO BE GENERATED TO RECORD THE COST OF THE ITEM ISSUED TO THE CUSTOMER. THIS ENTRY IS FOR COST ACCOUNTING PURPOSES AND UPDATES NORMAL P&L ACCOUNTS IN THE GENERAL LEDGER. IN RELEASE 1.2, THIS FUNCTION WAS NOT EFFECTIVELY HANDLED AND WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY A GET-A-ROUND DEVELOPED IN THE FIELD. THIS FUNCTIONALITY IS ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED FOR RELEASE 1.3.

THIS GENERAL LEDGER ENTRY WOULD BE GENERATED IN BATCH WHEREAS THE FUNDS CONTROL ENTRIES MUST BE DONE ON-LINE.

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THE NEED ALSO HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED TO BE ABLE TO RE-VALUE ALL INVENTORY FOR A STOCK ITEM BASED ON ONE OF TWO FACTORS. THE FIRST WAY IS TO RE-VALUE BASED ON THE LATEST PURCHASE COST OF THE ITEM. THE SECOND WAY WOULD BE TO BASE THE RE-EVALUATION ON A USER INPUT PRICE. THIS WOULD BE USEFUL FOR THOSE SITUATIONS WHERE THE ITEM WAS A LOW VOLUME ITEM AND HAD NOT BEEN PURCHASED FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME AND THE LATEST PURCHASE PRICE IS OUTDATED. (THIS REQUIREMENT MAY HAVE BEEN SATISFIED WITH BETA 1.3; INSUFFICIENT TIME WAS AVAILABLE TO VERIFY IT OR NOT)

THERE IS CURRENTLY FUNCTIONALITY IN ORDER ENTRY TO ADD RESTRICTION GROUPS FOR INVENTORY BY PART NUMBER AND REQUESTOR. THERE IS A REQUIREMENT TO HAVE THIS FUNCTIONALITY INCLUDED IN THE PURCHASING/INVENTORY MODULES TO PREVENT USERS FROM ORDERING OTHER USER'S INVENTORY.

CURRENTLY, IF A REQUISITION FOR A STOCK ITEM IS CREATED AND THERE IS INSUFFICIENT INVENTORY TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENT, AN ADDITIONAL ENTRY HAS TO BE MADE TO CREATE A BACK-ORDER. THE REQUIREMENT IS THAT THE SYSTEM WOULD AUTOMATICALLY CREATE THE BACKORDER. WHEN THE INVENTORY IS REPLENISHED, THE SYSTEM SHOULD AUTOMATICALLY RELEASE AND FILL THE BACKORDERS.

THERE IS A NEED FOR A METHOD TO DETERMINE A REQUISITION THAT HAS BEEN PLACED FOR A STOCK ITEM WHICH IS NOT AVAILABLE IN STOCK AND IS PLACED AS A DIRECT ORDER TO A VENDOR. THESE ORDERS SHOULD NOT CREATE A DUE-IN IN INVENTORY BECAUSE THE STOCK, ONCE DELIVERED, WILL BE ALLOCATED DIRECTLY TO THE REQUESTOR. IF A DUE-IN IS CREATED, IT IS MISLEADING TO THE NEXT REQUESTOR WHO MAY HOLD OFF PLACING A DIRECT ORDER THINKING THAT STOCK WAS DUE TO BE RECEIVED.

CONVERSELY, THE WAY THE CURRENT SYSTEM FUNCTIONS, IF THE PLANNER PLACES A REQUISITION FOR A REPLENISHMENT ORDER, THE DUE-IN IS NOT CREATED IN INVENTORY UNTIL THE PURCHASE ORDER IS OPENED. THE REQUIREMENT, OPTIMALLY, IS FOR THE DUE-IN TO BE CREATED WHEN THE REQUISITION IS OPENED. AT A MINIMUM, FUNCTIONALITY SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO ALLOW THE PLANNER TO CREATE THE PURCHASE ORDER HEADER AND LINE ITEMS AND AT THAT POINT HAVE THE DUE-IN CREATED. THIS WOULD ELIMINATE THE TIME DELAY INVOLVED IN HAVING TO WAIT FOR PROCUREMENT TO OPEN THE PO.

A SUGGESTED SOLUTION FROM THE CIA FOR THE ABOVE PROBLEM IS TO ALLOW THE DESIGNATION OF 'N' TO BE PUT ON THE REQUISITION FOR A STOCK ITEM THAT IS KNOWN TO BE OUT-OF-STOCK. THE SYSTEM WILL WILL ACCESS THE PART MASTER TO GET THE APPROPRIATE PART DATA BUT WOULD KNOW THAT THE ORDER WOULD BE FILLED FROM AN OUTSIDE VENDOR AND WOULD NOT CREATE A DUE-IN IN INVENTORY.

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(IT IS UNCLEAR AS TO WHAT BASIS IS USED TO ASK FOR INITIAL AUTHORITY FROM OMB. IT IS ASSUMED THAT A ESTIMATE OF SOME SORT IS USED, BUT IT IS UNCLEAR AS TO THE METHODOLOGY USED TO DERIVE THE ESTIMATE.)

EACH OF THESE ORDERS MUST BE TRACKED BY THE CUSTOMER ID (OR FUNDING SOURCE), THE ORDER NUMBER, AND THE APPROPRIATION FROM WHICH THE FUNDS WERE RECEIVED. THE CIA SPECIFICALLY NEEDS TO TRACK BY A 2 DIGIT PROGRAM YEAR, A 6 DIGIT PROJECT NUMBER, A 4 DIGIT APPROPRIATION NUMBER AND A 6 DIGIT TENURE OF FUNDS NUMBER. IN ADDITION, SOME OF THE REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENTS COULD BE FUNDED BY SEVERAL DIFFERENT FUNDING SOURCES (DIFFERENT AGENCIES AND DIFFERENT APPROPRIATIONS). SPENDING MUST BE CONTROLLED AND REPORTED AGAINST THE DIFFERENT FUNDING SOURCES. THIS METHOD DIFFERS FROM THE PREVIOUS METHOD IN THAT IN THE PREVIOUS METHOD, THE ORDERS LOSE THEIR IDENTITY ONCE THE FUNDING AMOUNTS ARE DISTRIBUTED.

A HYBRID OF THESE METHODS IS ALSO REQUIRED. THE APPORTIONMENT PROCESS IS FOLLOWED AS STATED ABOVE USING ESTIMATES OF THE REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENTS TO REQUEST THE APPORTIONMENT. HOWEVER, APPROPRIATION DISTRIBUTIONS ARE NOT MADE UNTIL ACTUAL ORDERS ARE RECEIVED. ONCE AN ORDER IS RECEIVED, THE AMOUNT OF THE ORDER IS DISTRIBUTED DIRECTLY TO A FUNDING POINT.

ONCE THE FUNDING AUTHORITY HAS BEEN DISTRIBUTED BASED ON THE ORDERS RECEIVED, FUNDS WILL BE SPENT TO SATISFY THE NEEDS OF THE ORDER. AT THE END OF EACH MONTH (AND PERHAPS DURING THE MONTH), THE AMOUNT OF SPENDING FOR EACH ORDER HAS TO BE BILLED BACK TO THE CUSTOMER AGENCY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT. PAYMENT DATA MUST BE SENT TO THE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE SYSTEM TO GENERATE THE SF-1081 BILLING DOCUMENT. (DEPENDING ON THE CULLINET IMPLEMENTATION OF HOW WE HANDLE REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENTS, WE MAY NEED A FIELD ON THE SPENDING DOCUMENTS TO TRACK BACK TO AN AGREEMENT NUMBER. IF THE AGREEMENT IS SET UP AS A SPENDING POINT, THEN THE ORG/ACCT/CENTER WILL GIVE US MEANS TO CAPTURE THE SPENDING INFORMATION FOR A PARTICULAR AGREEMENT. HOWEVER, IF THE REIMBURSABLE AUTHORITY IS ALL LUMPED TOGETHER AND THE FUNDING DISTRIBUTIONS ARE MADE ON A BASIS OTHER THAN BY AGREEMENT, IT BECOMES MORE DIFFICULT TO TRACK SPENDING BY A PARTICULAR AGREEMENT).

AS THE SPENDING IS RE-BILLED TO THE CUSTOMER AGENCY, THE SYSTEM SHOULD FLAG THAT DATA SO THAT A DUPLICATE BILLING DOES NOT OCCUR. ALSO, ANY ADJUSTMENTS TO SPENDING MUST BE REFLECTED IN SUBSEQUENT BILLINGS.

IN THE CASE OF REIMBURSABLE ORDERS THAT ARE TRACKED INDIVIDUALLY, A FIELD IS REQUIRED ON THE REIMBURSABLE ORDER FOR THE EXPIRATION DATE OF THE AGREEMENT. SPENDING CAN NOT OCCUR AGAINST AN AGREEMENT AFTER IT HAS EXPIRED.

IT IS NOT UNIFORM ACROSS AGENCIES AS TO WHAT CONSTITUTES SPENDING THAT IS RE-BILLABLE TO THE CUSTOMER AGENCY. IN SOME CASES, IT MAY BE AN OBLIGATION, IN OTHERS IT IS THE EXPENDITURE, IN OTHERS IT IS THE ACTUAL SPENDING OF CASH.

ESD → proposal to interface to ICS to Construct

Funds System

Future Release 1.4
