

**Oracle® U.S. Federal Financials**

Implementation Guide

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Oracle U.S. Federal Financials Implementation Guide, Release 12.2

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## Oracle U.S. Federal Financials Implementation Guide, Release 12.2

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Oracle welcomes customers' comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this document. Your feedback is important, and helps us to best meet your needs as a user of our products. For example:

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- Do you need different information or graphics? If so, where, and in what format?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?

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# Preface

## Intended Audience

Welcome to Release 12.2 of the *Oracle U.S. Federal Financials Implementation Guide*.

This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of the following:

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- Computer desktop application usage and terminology.

If you have never used Oracle E-Business Suite, we suggest you attend one or more of the Oracle E-Business Suite training classes available through Oracle University.

See Related Information Sources on page xiv for more Oracle E-Business Suite product information.

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## Related Information Sources

This book is included in the Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Library, which is supplied in the Release 12.2 Media Pack. If this guide refers you to other Oracle E-Business Suite documentation, use only the latest Release 12.2 versions of those guides.

### Online Documentation

All Oracle E-Business Suite documentation is available online (HTML or PDF).

- **Online Help** - Online help patches (HTML) are available on My Oracle Support.
- **PDF Documentation** - See the Oracle E-Business Suite Documentation Library for current PDF documentation for your product with each release.
- **Release Notes** - For information about changes in this release, including new features, known issues, and other details, see the release notes for the relevant product, available on My Oracle Support.
- **Oracle Electronic Technical Reference Manual** - The Oracle Electronic Technical

Reference Manual (eTRM) contains database diagrams and a detailed description of database tables, forms, reports, and programs for each Oracle E-Business Suite product. This information helps you convert data from your existing applications and integrate Oracle E-Business Suite data with non-Oracle applications, and write custom reports for Oracle E-Business Suite products. The Oracle eTRM is available on My Oracle Support.

### **Related Guides**

You should have the following related books on hand. Depending on the requirements of your particular installation, you may also need additional manuals or guides.

#### **Oracle E-Business Suite Upgrade Guide: Release 12.0 and 12.1 to 12.2:**

This guide provides information for DBAs and Applications Specialists who are responsible for upgrading Release 12.0 and 12.1 Oracle E-Business Suite system (techstack and products) to Release 12.2. In addition to information about applying the upgrade driver, it outlines pre-upgrade steps and post-upgrade steps, and provides descriptions of product-specific functional changes and suggestions for verifying the upgrade and reducing downtime.

#### **Oracle Advanced Global Intercompany System User's Guide:**

This guide describes the self service application pages available for Intercompany users. It includes information on setting up intercompany, entering intercompany transactions, importing transactions from external sources and generating reports.

#### **Oracle Advanced Collections User Guide:**

This guide describes how to use the features of Oracle Advanced Collections to manage your collections activities. It describes how collections agents and managers can use Oracle Advanced Collections to identify delinquent customers, review payment history and aging data, process payments, use strategies and dunning plans to automate the collections process, manage work assignments, and handle later-stage delinquencies.

#### **Oracle Advanced Collections Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes how to configure Oracle Advanced Collections and its integrated products. It contains the steps required to set up and verify your implementation of Oracle Advanced Collections.

#### **Oracle Assets User Guide:**

This guide provides you with information on how to implement and use Oracle Assets. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including defining depreciation books, depreciation method, and asset categories. It also contains information on setting up assets in the system, maintaining assets, retiring and reinstating assets, depreciation, group depreciation, accounting and tax accounting, budgeting, online inquiries, impairment processing, and Oracle Assets reporting. The guide explains using Oracle Assets with Multiple Reporting Currencies (MRC). This guide also includes a comprehensive list of profile options that you can set to customize application behavior.

**Oracle Bill Presentment Architecture User's Guide:**

This guide provides you information on using Oracle Bill Presentment Architecture. Consult this guide to create and customize billing templates, assign a template to a rule and submit print requests. This guide also provides detailed information on page references, seeded content items and template assignment attributes.

**Oracle Cash Management User Guide:**

This guide describes how to use Oracle Cash Management to clear your receipts, as well as reconcile bank statements with your outstanding balances and transactions. This manual also explains how to effectively manage and control your cash cycle. It provides comprehensive bank reconciliation and flexible cash forecasting.

**Oracle Credit Management User Guide:**

This guide provides you with information on how to use Oracle Credit Management. This guide includes implementation steps, such as how to set up credit policies, as well as details on how to use the credit review process to derive credit recommendations that comply with your credit policies. This guide also includes detailed information about the public application programming interfaces (APIs) that you can use to extend Oracle Credit Management functionality.

**Oracle Customer Data Librarian User Guide:**

This guide describes how to use Oracle Customer Data Librarian to establish and maintain the quality of the Trading Community Architecture Registry, focusing on consolidation, cleanliness, and completeness. Oracle Customer Data Librarian has all of the features in Oracle Customers Online, and is also part of the Oracle Customer Data Management product family.

**Oracle Customer Data Librarian Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes how to implement Oracle Customer Data Librarian. As part of implementing Oracle Customer Data Librarian, you must also complete all the implementation steps for Oracle Customers Online.

**Oracle Customers Online User Guide:**

This guide describes how to use Oracle Customers Online to view, create, and maintain your customer information. Oracle Customers Online is based on Oracle Trading Community Architecture data model and functionality, and is also part of the Oracle Customer Data Management product family.

**Oracle Customers Online Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes how to implement Oracle Customers Online.

**Oracle E-Business Suite Multiple Organizations Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes the multiple organizations concepts in Oracle E-Business Suite. It describes in detail on setting up and working effectively with multiple organizations in Oracle E-Business Suite.

**Oracle E-Business Tax User Guide:**

This guide describes the entire process of setting up and maintaining tax configuration data, as well as applying tax data to the transaction line. It describes the entire regime-to-rate setup flow of tax regimes, taxes, statuses, rates, recovery rates, tax jurisdictions, and tax rules. It also describes setting up and maintaining tax reporting codes, fiscal classifications, tax profiles, tax registrations, configuration options, and third party service provider subscriptions. You also use this manual to maintain migrated tax data for use with E-Business Tax.

**Oracle E-Business Tax Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides a conceptual overview of the E-Business Tax tax engine, and describes the prerequisite implementation steps to complete in other applications in order to set up and use E-Business Tax. The guide also includes extensive examples of setting up country-specific tax requirements.

**Oracle E-Business Tax Reporting Guide:**

This guide explains how to run all tax reports that make use of the E-Business Tax data extract. This includes the Tax Reporting Ledger and other core tax reports, country-specific VAT reports, and Latin Tax Engine reports.

**Oracle E-Business Tax: Vertex Q-Series and Taxware Sales/Use Tax System Implementation Guide**

This guide explains how to setup and use the services of third party tax service providers for US Sales and Use tax. The tax service providers are Vertex Q-Series and Taxware Sales/Use Tax System. When implemented, the Oracle E-Business Tax service subscription calls one of these tax service providers to return a tax rate or amount whenever US Sales and Use tax is calculated by the Oracle E-Business Tax tax engine. This guide provides setup steps, information about day-to-day business processes, and a technical reference section.

**Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse User Guide:**

This guide describes how to use Embedded Data Warehouse reports and workbooks to analyze performance.

**Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes how to implement Embedded Data Warehouse, including how to set up the intelligence areas.

**Oracle Embedded Data Warehouse Install Guide:**

This guide describes how to install Embedded Data Warehouse, including how to create database links and create the end user layer (EUL).

**Oracle Financial Accounting Hub Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides detailed implementation information that leverages the features of Oracle Subledger Accounting to generate accounting.

**Oracle Financial Services Reference Guide:**

This guide provides reference material for Oracle Financial Services applications in

Release 12, such as Oracle Transfer Pricing, and includes technical details about application use as well as general concepts, equations, and calculations.

**Oracle Financial Services Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes how to set up Oracle Financial Services applications in Release 12.

**Oracle Financial Services Reporting Administration Guide:**

This guide describes the reporting architecture of Oracle Financial Services applications in Release 12, and provides information on how to view these reports.

**Oracle Financials and Oracle Procurement Functional Upgrade Guide: Release 11i to Release 12:**

This guides provides detailed information about the functional impacts of upgrading Oracle Financials and Oracle Procurement products from Release 11i to Release 12. This guide supplements the *Oracle E-Business Suite Upgrade Guide: Release 12.0 and 12.1 to 12.2*.

**Oracle Financials Concepts Guide:**

This guide describes the fundamental concepts of Oracle Financials. The guide is intended to introduce readers to the concepts used in the applications, and help them compare their real world business, organization, and processes to those used in the applications.

**Oracle Financials Country-Specific Installation Supplement:**

This guide provides general country information, such as responsibilities and report security groups, as well as any post-install steps required by some countries.

**Oracle Financials for the Americas User Guide:**

This guide describes functionality developed to meet specific business practices in countries belonging to the Americas region. Consult this user guide along with your financial product user guides to effectively use Oracle Financials in your country.

**Oracle Financials for Asia/Pacific User Guide:**

This guide describes functionality developed to meet specific business practices in countries belonging to the Asia/Pacific region. Consult this user guide along with your financial product user guides to effectively use Oracle Financials in your country.

**Oracle Financials for Europe User Guide:**

This guide describes functionality developed to meet specific business practices in countries belonging to the European region. Consult this user guide along with your financial product user guides to effectively use Oracle Financials in your country.

**Oracle Financials for India User's Guide:**

This guide provides information on how to use Oracle Financials for India. Use this guide to learn how to create and maintain setup related to India taxes, defaulting and calculation of taxes on transactions. This guide also includes information about accounting and reporting of taxes related to India.

**Oracle Financials for India Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides information on how to implement Oracle Financials for India. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up taxes, tax defaulting hierarchies, set up different tax regimes, organization and transactions.

**Oracle Financials Glossary:**

The glossary includes definitions of common terms that are shared by all Oracle Financials products. In some cases, there may be different definitions of the same term for different Financials products. If you are unsure of the meaning of a term you see in an Oracle Financials guide, please refer to the glossary for clarification. You can find the glossary in the online help or in the *Oracle Financials Implementation Guide*.

**Oracle Financials Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides information on how to implement the Oracle Financials E-Business Suite. It guides you through setting up your organizations, including legal entities, and their accounting, using the Accounting Setup Manager. It covers intercompany accounting and sequencing of accounting entries, and it provides examples.

**Oracle Financials RXi Reports Administration Tool User Guide:**

This guide describes how to use the RXi reports administration tool to design the content and layout of RXi reports. RXi reports let you order, edit, and present report information to better meet your company's reporting needs.

**Oracle General Ledger Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides information on how to implement Oracle General Ledger. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up Accounting Flexfields, Accounts, and Calendars.

**Oracle General Ledger Reference Guide**

This guide provides detailed information about setting up General Ledger Profile Options and Applications Desktop Integrator (ADI) Profile Options.

**Oracle General Ledger User's Guide:**

This guide provides information on how to use Oracle General Ledger. Use this guide to learn how to create and maintain ledgers, ledger currencies, budgets, and journal entries. This guide also includes information about running financial reports.

**Oracle Incentive Compensation Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides Compensation Administrators with guidance during implementation of Oracle Incentive Compensation. The procedures are presented in the recommended order that they should be performed for successful implementation. Appendixes are included that describe system profiles, lookups, and other useful information.

**Oracle Incentive Compensation User Guide:**

This guide helps Compensation Managers, Compensation Analysts, and Plan

administrators to manage Oracle Incentive Compensation on a day-to-day basis. Learn how to create and manage rules hierarchies, create compensation plans, collect transactions, calculate and pay commission, and use Sales Credit Allocation.

**Oracle Internet Expenses Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This book explains in detail how to configure Oracle Internet Expenses and describes its integration with other applications in the E-Business Suite, such as Oracle Payables and Oracle Projects. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up policy and rate schedules, credit card policies, audit automation, and the expenses spreadsheet. This guide also includes detailed information about the client extensions that you can use to extend Oracle Internet Expenses functionality.

**Oracle iAssets User Guide**

This guide provides information on how to implement and use Oracle iAssets. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including setting up Oracle iAssets rules and related product setup steps. It explains how to define approval rules to facilitate the approval process. It also includes information on using the Oracle iAssets user interface to search for assets, create self-service transfer requests and view notifications.

**Oracle iProcurement Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This manual describes how to set up and administer Oracle iProcurement. Oracle iProcurement enables employees to requisition items through a self-service, Web interface.

**Oracle iReceivables Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides information on how to implement Oracle iReceivables. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up and configure iReceivables, and how to set up the Credit Memo Request workflow. There is also a chapter that provides an overview of major features available in iReceivables.

**Oracle iSupplier Portal User Guide:**

This guide contains information on how to use Oracle iSupplier Portal to enable secure transactions between buyers and suppliers using the Internet. Using Oracle iSupplier Portal, suppliers can monitor and respond to events in the procure-to-pay cycle.

**Oracle iSupplier Portal Implementation Guide:**

This guide contains information on how to implement Oracle iSupplier Portal and enable secure transactions between buyers and suppliers using the Internet.

**Oracle Loans User Guide:**

This guide describes how to set up and use Oracle Loans. It includes information on how to create, approve, fund, amortize, bill, and service extended repayment plan and direct loans.

**Oracle Partner Management Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This guide helps Vendor administrators to set up and maintain relationships and programs in the Partner Management application. The main areas include setting up the partner and channel manager dashboards, partner setup, partner programs and enrollment, opportunity and referral management, deal registration, special pricing management, and partner fund management.

**Oracle Partner Management Vendor User Guide:**

This guide assists vendor users in using Partner Management on a daily basis. This includes interaction with the partner and channel manager dashboards, working with partners and partner programs, managing opportunities and referrals, registering deals, and working with special pricing and partner funds.

**Oracle Payables User's Guide:**

This guide describes how to use Oracle Payables to create invoices and make payments. In addition, it describes how to enter and manage suppliers, import invoices using the Payables open interface, manage purchase order and receipt matching, apply holds to invoices, and validate invoices. It contains information on managing expense reporting, procurement cards, and credit cards. This guide also explains the accounting for Payables transactions.

**Oracle Payables Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides you with information on how to implement Oracle Payables. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for how to set up suppliers, payments, accounting, and tax.

**Oracle Payables Reference Guide:**

This guide provides you with detailed information about the Oracle Payables open interfaces, such as the Invoice open interface, which lets you import invoices. It also includes reference information on purchase order matching and purging purchasing information.

**Oracle Payments Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes how Oracle Payments, as the central payment engine for the Oracle E-Business Suite, processes transactions, such as invoice payments from Oracle Payables, bank account transfers from Oracle Cash Management, and settlements against credit cards and bank accounts from Oracle Receivables. This guide also describes how Oracle Payments is integrated with financial institutions and payment systems for receipt and payment processing, known as funds capture and funds disbursement, respectively. Additionally, the guide explains to the implementer how to plan the implementation of Oracle Payments, how to configure it, set it up, test transactions, and how use it with external payment systems.

**Oracle Payments User's Guide:**

This guide describes how Oracle Payments, as the central payment engine for the Oracle E-Business Suite, processes transactions, such as invoice payments from Oracle Payables, bank account transfers from Oracle Cash Management, and settlements against credit cards and bank accounts from Oracle Receivables. This guide also

describes to the Payment Administrator how to monitor the funds capture and funds disbursement processes, as well as how to remedy any errors that may arise.

**Oracle Procurement Buyer's Guide to Punchout and Transparent Punchout:**

This guide contains necessary information for customers implementing remote catalog content on a supplier's Web site or on Oracle Exchange.

**Oracle Procurement Contracts Online Help:**

This guide is provided as online help only from the Oracle Procurement Contracts application and includes information about creating and managing your contract terms library.

**Oracle Procurement Contracts Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This guide describes how to set up and administer Oracle Procurement Contracts. Oracle Procurement Contracts enables employees to author and maintain complex contracts through a self-service, Web interface.

**Oracle Public Sector Financials User Guide:**

This guide describes how to set up and administer Oracle Public Sector Advanced Features. It describes Encumbrance Reconciliation Reports, GASB 34/35 Asset Accounting, and Funds Available Enhancements.

**Oracle Purchasing User's Guide:**

This guide describes how to create and approve purchasing documents, including requisitions, different types of purchase orders, quotations, RFQs, and receipts. This guide also describes how to manage your supply base through agreements, sourcing rules, and approved supplier lists. In addition, this guide explains how you can automatically create purchasing documents based on business rules through integration with Oracle Workflow technology, which automates many of the key procurement processes.

**Oracle Receivables User Guide:**

This guide provides you with information on how to use Oracle Receivables. Use this guide to learn how to create and maintain transactions and bills receivable, enter and apply receipts, enter customer information, and manage revenue. This guide also includes information about accounting in Receivables. Use the Standard Navigation Paths appendix to find out how to access each Receivables window.

**Oracle Receivables Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides you with information on how to implement Oracle Receivables. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including how to set up customers, transactions, receipts, accounting, tax, and collections. This guide also includes a comprehensive list of profile options that you can set to customize application behavior.

**Oracle Receivables Reference Guide:**

This guide provides you with detailed information about all public application

programming interfaces (APIs) that you can use to extend Oracle Receivables functionality. This guide also describes the Oracle Receivables open interfaces, such as AutoLockbox which lets you create and apply receipts and AutoInvoice which you can use to import and validate transactions from other systems. Archiving and purging Receivables data is also discussed in this guide.

**Oracle Sourcing Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This guide contains information on how to implement Oracle Sourcing to enable participants from multiple organizations to exchange information, conduct bid and auction processes, and create and implement buying agreements. This allows professional buyers, business experts, and suppliers to participate in a more agile and accurate sourcing process.

**Oracle Subledger Accounting Implementation Guide:**

This guide provides setup information for Oracle Subledger Accounting features, including the Accounting Methods Builder. You can use the Accounting Methods Builder to create and modify the setup for subledger journal lines and application accounting definitions for Oracle subledger applications. This guide also discusses the reports available in Oracle Subledger Accounting and describes how to inquire on subledger journal entries.

**Oracle Supplier Scheduling User's Guide:**

This guide describes how you can use Oracle Supplier Scheduling to calculate and maintain planning and shipping schedules and communicate them to your suppliers.

**Oracle iProcurement Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This manual describes how to set up and administer Oracle iProcurement. Oracle iProcurement enables employees to requisition items through a self-service, Web interface.

**Oracle Procurement Contracts Implementation and Administration Guide:**

This manual describes how to set up and administer Oracle Procurement Contracts. Oracle Procurement Contracts enables employees to author and maintain complex contracts through a self-service, Web interface.

**Oracle Trading Community Architecture User Guide:**

This guide describes the Oracle Trading Community Architecture (TCA) and how to use features from the Trading Community Manager responsibility to create, update, enrich, and cleanse the data in the TCA Registry. It also describes how to use Resource Manager to define and manage resources.

**Oracle Trading Community Architecture Administration Guide:**

This guide describes how to administer and implement Oracle Trading Community Architecture (TCA). You set up, control, and manage functionality that affects data in the TCA Registry. It also describes how to set up and use Resource Manager to manage resources.

**Oracle Trading Community Architecture Reference Guide:**

This guide contains seeded relationship types, seeded Data Quality Management data, D&B data elements, Bulk Import interface table fields and validations, and a comprehensive glossary. This guide supplements the documentation for Oracle Trading Community Architecture and all products in the Oracle Customer Data Management family.

**Oracle Trading Community Architecture Technical Implementation Guide:**

This guide explains how to use the public Oracle Trading Community Architecture application programming interfaces (APIs) and develop callouts based on Oracle Workflow Business Events System (BES). For each API, this guide provides a description of the API, the PL/SQL procedure, and the Java method, as well as a table of the parameter descriptions and validations. For each BES callout, this guide provides the name of the logical entity, its description, and the ID parameter name. Also included are setup instructions and sample code.

**Oracle U.S. Federal Financials User's Guide:**

This guide describes the common concepts for an integrated financial management solution for federal agencies to comply with the requirements of the U.S. Federal government. It describes the product architecture and provides information on Budget Execution, Prompt Payment, Treasury payments, Third party payments, Interagency transactions, Receivables management, Federal reports, SAM Integration, and Year End Closing.

**Oracle U.S. Federal Financials Implementation Guide:**

This guide describes the common concepts for an integrated financial management solution for federal agencies. It includes a consolidated setup checklist by page and provides detailed information on how to set up, maintain, and troubleshoot the Federal Financial application for the following functional areas: Sub Ledger Accounting, Budget Execution, Prompt Payment, Treasury payments, Third party payments, Interagency transactions, Receivables management, Federal reports, SAM Integration, and Year End Closing.

**Oracle Projects Documentation Set**

**Oracle Projects Implementation Guide:**

Use this guide to implement Oracle Projects. This guide also includes appendixes covering function security, menus and responsibilities, and profile options.

**Oracle Project Costing User Guide:**

Use this guide to learn detailed information about Oracle Project Costing. Oracle Project Costing provides the tools for processing project expenditures, including calculating their cost to each project and determining the General Ledger accounts to which the costs are posted.

**Oracle Project Billing User Guide:**

This guide shows you how to use Oracle Project Billing to define revenue and invoicing rules for your projects, generate revenue, create invoices, and integrate with other

Oracle Applications to process revenue and invoices, process client invoicing, and measure the profitability of your contract projects.

**Oracle Project Management User Guide:**

This guide shows you how to use Oracle Project Management to manage projects through their lifecycles - from planning, through execution, to completion.

**Oracle Project Portfolio Analysis User Guide:**

This guide contains the information you need to understand and use Oracle Project Portfolio Analysis. It includes information about project portfolios, planning cycles, and metrics for ranking and selecting projects for a project portfolio.

**Oracle Project Resource Management User Guide:**

This guide provides you with information on how to use Oracle Project Resource Management. It includes information about staffing, scheduling, and reporting on project resources.

**Oracle Grants Accounting Documentation**

**Oracle Grants Accounting User Guide:**

This guide provides you with information about how to implement and use Oracle Grants Accounting. Use this guide to understand the implementation steps required for application use, including defining award types, award templates, allowed cost schedules, and burden set up. This guide also explains how to use Oracle Grants Accounting to track grants and funded projects from inception to final reporting.

**Oracle Property Manager Documentation**

**Oracle Property Manager User Guide:**

Use this guide to learn how to use Oracle Property Manager to create and administer properties, space assignments, and lease agreements.

**Oracle Property Manager Implementation Guide:**

Use this guide to learn how to implement Oracle Property Manager and perform basic setup steps such as setting system options and creating lookup codes, contacts, milestones, grouping rules, term templates, and a location hierarchy. This guide also describes the setup steps that you must complete in other Oracle applications before you can use Oracle Property Manager.

## **Integration Repository**

The Oracle Integration Repository is a compilation of information about the service endpoints exposed by the Oracle E-Business Suite of applications. It provides a complete catalog of Oracle E-Business Suite's business service interfaces. The tool lets users easily discover and deploy the appropriate business service interface for integration with any system, application, or business partner.

The Oracle Integration Repository is shipped as part of the Oracle E-Business Suite. As

your instance is patched, the repository is automatically updated with content appropriate for the precise revisions of interfaces in your environment.

## **Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle E-Business Suite Data**

Oracle **STRONGLY RECOMMENDS** that you never use SQL\*Plus, Oracle Data Browser, database triggers, or any other tool to modify Oracle E-Business Suite data unless otherwise instructed.

Oracle provides powerful tools you can use to create, store, change, retrieve, and maintain information in an Oracle database. But if you use Oracle tools such as SQL\*Plus to modify Oracle E-Business Suite data, you risk destroying the integrity of your data and you lose the ability to audit changes to your data.

Because Oracle E-Business Suite tables are interrelated, any change you make using an Oracle E-Business Suite form can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle E-Business Suite data using anything other than Oracle E-Business Suite, you may change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle E-Business Suite.

When you use Oracle E-Business Suite to modify your data, Oracle E-Business Suite automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle E-Business Suite also keeps track of who changes information. If you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL\*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.

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## Oracle U.S. Federal Financials Setup Overview

### Overview

Complete all required setup steps for these applications before beginning the Federal Financials setup steps:

- Oracle Applications System Administration
- Oracle General Ledger
- Oracle Payables
- Oracle Receivables
- Oracle Purchasing
- Oracle Projects
- Oracle Workflow

### Oracle U.S. Federal Financials Setup Checklist

All required setup steps in the following checklist must be completed.

**Note:** The sequence indicated for the setup checklist applies to the Federal Financials setup process only. For each application installed, consult the guides for that application to determine the sequence of setup steps.

The following table shows the Oracle U.S. Federal Financials setup checklist.

### Oracle U.S. Federal Financials Setup Checklist

Step Number	Setup Step	Type	Oracle Applications
Step 1	<b>Create Additional Users.</b> See Create Additional Users, page 1-6	Required	System Administration
Step 2	<b>Specify Profile Options.</b> See Specify Profile Options, page 1-6	Required with defaults	System Administration
Step 3	A. Define Accounting Flexfield	Required	General Ledger
	B. Define Calendar Period Types	Required with defaults	General Ledger
	C. Create a Calendar to Define an Accounting Year	Required	General Ledger
	D. Enable Budgetary Control	Required	General Ledger
Step 4	Define Summary Accounts	Required	General Ledger
Step 5	Set Up Federal System Parameters	Required	Federal Financials
Step 6	Define Descriptive Flexfield in General Ledger	Optional	General Ledger
Step 7	Define Payment Terms	Required	Payables
Step 8	Define Payables Systems Options	Required	Payables

<b>Step Number</b>	<b>Setup Step</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Oracle Applications</b>
Step 9	Define Payables Options	Required	Payables
Step 10	A. Define Internal Bank Accounts	Required	Payables
	B. Define External Bank Accounts	Required	Payables
Step 11	Define Descriptive Flexfield in Oracle Payables	Optional	Payables
Step 12	Define Transaction Flexfield Structure	Optional	Receivables
Step 13	Define Lookups	Optional	Receivables
Step 14	Define Payment Terms	Required with defaults	Receivables
Step 15	Define AutoAccounting	Required	Receivables
Step 16	Define Transaction Types	Required with defaults	Receivables
Step 17	Define Transaction Sources	Required	Receivables
Step 18	Define Receivables Activities	Required	Receivables
Step 19	Define Receipt Classes	Required	Receivables
Step 20	Define Receipt Sources	Required	Receivables
Step 21	Define Dunning Letters	Optional	Receivables

<b>Step Number</b>	<b>Setup Step</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Oracle Applications</b>
Step 22	Define Customer Profile Classes	Required with defaults	Receivables
Step 23	Define Customers	Required	Receivables
Step 24	Define Remit-To Addresses	Required	Receivables
Step 25	Define Lockboxes	Optional	Receivables
Step 26	Define Descriptive Flexfield in Receivables	Optional	Receivables
Step 27	A. Define Organizations	Required	Purchasing
	B. Define Oracle Purchasing Lookups	Optional	Purchasing
Step 28	Set Up Suppliers	Required	Purchasing
Step 29	Define Descriptive Flexfield in Purchasing	Optional	Purchasing
Step 30	Define Descriptive Flexfield in Projects	Optional	Projects
Step 31	Set Up Oracle Workflow	Optional	Workflow
Step 32	Set Up Federal Seed Data	Required	Federal Financials
Step 33	Set Up Federal Options	Required	Federal Financials
Step 34	Set Up Treasury Account Symbols	Required	Federal Financials
Step 35	Set Up Budget Codes	Required	Federal Financials

<b>Step Number</b>	<b>Setup Step</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Oracle Applications</b>
Step 36	Set Up Fund Attributes	Required	Federal Financials
Step 37	Set Up Trading Partner TAS	Required	Federal Financials
Step 38	Set Up TAS/BETC Mapping	Required	Federal Financials
Step 39		Required	Federal Financials
Step 40	Set Up Federal Financials Options	Optional	Federal Financials
Step 41	Set Up Oracle US Federal General Ledger Budget Execution	Required	Federal Financials
Step 42	Set Up Federal Report Definitions	Required	Federal Financials
Step 43	Set Up Payment Terms Types	Required	Federal Financials
Step 44	Define Holiday and Non-Working Dates	Required	Federal Financials
Step 45	Set Up Payment Type Mapping	Required	Federal Financials
Step 46	Set Up Current Value of Funds	Optional	Federal Financials
Step 47	Set Up Treasury Offset Exclusion Criteria	Required	Federal Financials
Step 48	Set Up Third Party Payments	Optional	Federal Financials

Step Number	Setup Step	Type	Oracle Applications
Step 49	Set Up Automatic Sequence Numbering of Payment Process Requests	Optional	Federal Financials
Step 50	Set Up Delinquent Invoice Referral	Optional	Federal Financials
Step 51	Set Up Finance Charge Types	Required	Federal Financials
Step 52	Set Up Finance Charge Groups	Required	Federal Financials
Step 53	Set Up Federal Receivable Types	Required	Federal Financials
Step 54	Set Up Year End Closing Definitions	Required	Federal Financials

## Oracle U.S. Federal Financials Setup Steps

The setup steps are listed in order of completion.

### Step 1: Create Additional Users

Create new users that have access to Federal Financials or assign existing users access to Oracle U.S. Federal Financials.

Navigate to the Users Window.

Each user can be assigned one or more responsibilities.

Access to Federal Financials is required for all features.

### Step 2: Specify Profile Options

The common user profile options for Oracle Applications must be specified as part of Oracle Applications System Administration setup. There are a maximum of six levels at which a profile can be set: Site, Application, Responsibility, Server, Organization, and User. Most profiles are seeded with default values at the site-level that serve as the defaults until they are overridden at other levels.

U.S. Federal Financials has implemented several aspects of Oracle General Ledger's new Ledger Architecture functionality. Oracle General Ledger also removed the GL: Sets of

Books profile which controlled the ledgers that a responsibility could access. In its place, the new R12 profile is provided, "GL: Data Access Set", providing similar control to ledgers within a responsibility. This profile is being used by U.S. Federal Financials in R12. U.S. Federal Financials requires the user to have a data access set with full read and write access to a ledger in order to access certain ledger based U.S. Federal Financial windows.

To set up profile options levels, see:

- Profiles Options, page B-1
- System Profile Values Window, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*
- Overview of Setting User Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

### Step 3A: Define Accounting Flexfield

1. Define the Accounting Flexfield for the agency. The Accounting Flexfield must have a balancing segment and a natural account segment.

In addition to normal transaction processing, the Accounting Flexfield is required for all features in Federal Financials.

**Note:** Agencies must comply with the US SGL to use GTAS. Agencies that expand their numbering system to accommodate agency-specific requirements must designate a parent account that is a four-digit USSGL account.

The fund value must be defined as the balancing segment of the Accounting Flexfield.

If agencies report cohort year, the cohort value must be included as part of the Accounting Flexfield. Cohort values are reported in GTAS.

If agencies use Category B apportionments, the program or activity must be included as part of the Accounting Flexfield. Program details are reported in II for Category B funds.

The fiscal year must be included as part of the Accounting Flexfield. The fiscal year is used to determine if a transaction is a prior year adjustment and for the year of budget authority attribute in GTAS.

2. When setting up natural accounts, create different cash sub-accounts to support warrants received for Appropriations as well as the FMS Form 224 report CTA submission or the FMS Form 1219 and 1220 reports.
3. In the Key Flexfield Segments window, check Allow Dynamic Inserts to create accounts as transactions are entered. The system automatically maintains budgetary control relationships when dynamic insertion is used.

Navigate to the Key Flexfield Segments window.

Dynamic insertion is required for Oracle U.S. Federal Financials.

### **Step 3B: Define Calendar Period Types**

Oracle recommends that the accounting calendar period should have at least 14 periods per year and a year type of Fiscal.

### **Step 3C: Create a Calendar to Define an Accounting Year**

Create a calendar to define an accounting year. You should define at least 14 accounting periods in the calendar. Set up 12 nonadjusting periods, and 2 to 3 adjusting periods this way:

- Optionally, set up the first day of the fiscal period as an adjusting period.
- Set up 2 adjusting periods as the last day of the fiscal year to capture preclosing yearend entries in one period and closing yearend entries in the other period.

Oracle recommends that agencies should treat budgetary accounts like balance sheet accounts and run the Track Budgetary Debit/Credit Accounts as Balance Sheet Accounts program in the General Ledger responsibility. This program should be run prior to opening the fiscal year. This program only needs to be run once per ledger. When this program is run, the budgetary debit and credit account balances are automatically established for any subsequent fiscal years that are opened. No journal entries are needed, instead the balances are established just like assets and liabilities for example. This program removes the need to run the Carry Forward Budgetary Accounts program to create the budgetary beginning balances in the first nonadjusting period of the year.

If agencies do not run the Track Budgetary Debit/Credit Accounts as Balance Sheet Accounts program, then the General Ledger calendar must include an adjusting period at the beginning of the fiscal year else the Carry Forward Budgetary Accounts program produces an error.

### **Step 3D: Enable Budgetary Control**

To use budgetary control, select the Enable Budgetary Control box in the Budgetary Control Options of the ledger.

### **Step 4: Define Summary Accounts**

Define summary accounts to implement budgetary control. Summary Accounts that control funds should be defined with the Amount Type set as Year-to-Date.

In addition to the summary accounts defined for budgetary account, define a summary account that will be used to determine anticipated amounts for prior year adjustments. This summary account must be assigned in the Define Federal Financials Options window. This is required setup as it is a source in the various Federal SLA seeded

account derivation rules.

### **Step 5: Set Up Federal System Parameters**

Enter the attribute column information to be used for:

- GTAS Customer Trading Partner for the DFF on the Customer Account table to accommodate the three character Trading Partner Agency ID (optional).
- Customer Trading Partner.
- Vendor Trading Partner
- Journal Trading Partner
- Public Law Code
- Miscellaneous Receipt Trading Partner
- Journal Authority Type
- Journal Reduction Type

Federal System Parameters associates the attributes to the descriptive flexfields used in the GTAS process, the Receivables Activity Worksheet process, the FMS Form 224 process, the CTA Process, and the GTAS Transaction Register process.

### **Step 6: Define Descriptive Flexfield in General Ledger**

Define the Journal Lines Descriptive Flexfield in the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window. Define the following General Ledger Journal Lines Descriptive Flexfield:

- Journal Trading Partner Descriptive Flexfield.
- Public Law Code Descriptive Flexfield
- Journal Authority Type Descriptive Flexfield
- Journal Reduction Type Descriptive Flexfield

### **Step 7: Define Payment Terms**

Define payment terms.

Navigate to the Payment Terms window.

Payment terms are required for setup of payment terms types and for prompt payment.

### **Step 8: Define Payables Systems Options**

Define payables system options and defaults.

Do not select Always Take Discount in the Supplier-Payables region of the Financials

Options window.

**Note:** If Multiple Organizations Access Control (MOAC) is implemented, financial options and defaults must be defined at the operating unit level.

The Always Take Discount option must be deselected so that the Economically Beneficial Discount process in Federal Financials can analyze the available discount for a supplier before taking the discount.

See: Defining Financials Options, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

### **Step 9: Define Payables Options**

Set up these Payables options:

- Allow adjustments to paid invoices must not be enabled.

### **Step 10A: Define Internal Bank Accounts**

Define internal bank accounts.

1. Enter bank information for bank branches with which the agency conducts business.

Navigate to the Banks window.

Enter the Regional Finance Center ID in the RFC Identifier field for the Bank Branch.

Each Bank Branch can have multiple accounts and each account can be associated with Payables payment documents and Receivables payment methods.

Bank accounts are required for these:

- Interagency transactions
- Treasury confirmation
- Receivables management
- FMS Form 224 Statement of Transactions
- CTA Submission
- FMS Form 1219 Statement of Accountability and FMS Form 1220 Statement of Transactions
- Payment formats

2. Enter bank account information for bank accounts with which the agency conducts business.

Click Bank Accounts in the Banks window.

Enter the ALC associated to the bank account in the Agency Location Code field of the Bank Accounts window.

**Note:** If an agency has multiple ALCs, a separate bank account must be defined for each ALC.

Select Pooled Account check box in the Payables region of the Bank Accounts window.

Payments must be made using pooled accounts for Posting. If pooled accounts are not used, liabilities and payments are not properly distributed across multiple funds.

For IPAC disbursements, set up a document name for a bank account with the Clearing payment method.

## Step 10B: Define External Bank Accounts

Define external bank accounts.

1. Enter Supplier Bank Accounts and complete these fields:
  - Enter S for Savings or C for Checking in the Account Type field of the Bank Accounts window.
  - Enter the Routing Transit Number in the Number field of the Banks window for the Bank Branch.
  - Enter the Depositor Account in the Number field of the Bank Accounts window.
  - Enter the ALC for Federal supplier in the Agency Location Code field in the Bank Accounts window.

**Note:** Supplier bank accounts are required for these payment formats:

- US Federal SPS GWA ACH
- US Federal SPS GWA Check
- US Federal PAM ACH

- US Federal PAM Check
  - US Federal SPS GWA Summary Schedule (for PAM)
2. Enter Customer Bank Accounts and complete these field:
    - Enter the ALC for Federal customers in the Agency Location Code field in the Bank Accounts window.

**Note:** The ALC for customer bank accounts is required for the SF 1081 and the IPAC Bulk File.

## Step 11: Define Descriptive Flexfield in Payables

### Invoice Distribution: Agreement Number

Define the Invoice Distribution descriptive flexfield in the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window to capture the agreement number and corresponding performance dates associated with an invoice transaction.

1. Navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. Query Invoice Distribution for Oracle Payables.
3. Click Segments.
4. Create a record as described in the following table.

#### *Segments Summary Record*

Field	Value	Value	Value
Number	User defined	User defined	User defined
Name	Agreement Number	Start Date	End Date
Window Prompt	Agreement Number	Start Date	End Date
Column	User defined (Attribute column)	User defined (Attribute column)	User defined (Attribute column)

Field	Value	Value	Value
Value Set	FV_REIMB_AGREE MENT_TRX_NUM	FND_STANDARD_ DATE_REQUIRED	FND_STANDARD_ DATE_REQUIRED
Displayed	Yes	Yes	Yes
Enabled	Yes	Yes	Yes

5. Click Open.
6. Create a record as described in the following table.

**Segment Record**

Field	Value	Value	Value
Name	Agreement Number	Start Date	End Date
Description	User defined	User defined	User defined
Required Check box	Deselected	Deselected	Deselected
Range	Blank	Low	High

## Step 12: Define Transaction Flexfield Structure

### Define Accrue Finance Charges Line Transaction Flexfield

Define the Accrue Finance Charges Line Transaction Flexfield structure.

1. Navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. Query the Line Transaction Flexfield for Oracle Receivables.
3. In the Context Field Values region, create a new record as described in the following table.

**Context Field Values for Accrue Finance Charges Line Transaction Flexfield**

---

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Code	Accrue Finance Charges
Name	Accrue Finance Charges
Description	Federal Accrue Finance Charges
Enabled	Selected

---

4. Click Segments.
5. Create two records as described in the following table.

**Segments Summary Records**

---

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Record 1	
Number	1
Name	Debit Memo Number
Window Prompt	Debit Memo Number
Column	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE1
Value Set	FV_CHARS
Displayed	Selected
Enabled	Selected
Record 2	
Number	2

---

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Name	Debit Memo Line No
Window Prompt	Debit Memo Line No
Column	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE2
Value Set	INV_SRS_NUMBER
Displayed	Selected
Enabled	Selected
Record 3	
Number	3
Name	Finance Charge Type
Window Prompt	Finance Charge Type
Column	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE3
Value Set	FV_CHARGE_TYPE
Displayed	Selected
Enabled	Selected
Record 4	
Number	4
Name	Inv Payment Schedule ID
Window Prompt	Invoice Payment Schedule ID
Column	INTERFACE_LINE_ATTRIBUTE4
Value Set	FV_NUMBER

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Displayed	Selected
Enabled	Selected

The Accrue Finance Charge Line Transaction Flexfield structure is required for the Accrue Finance Charge process.

**Define Accrue Finance Charges Invoice Transaction Flexfield**

Define the Accrue Finance Charges Invoice Transaction Flexfield structure.

1. Navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. Query the Invoice Transaction Flexfield for Oracle Receivables.
3. In the Context Field Values region, create a new record as described in the following table.

***Context Field Values for Accrue Finance Charges Invoice Transaction Flexfield***

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Code	Accrue Finance Charges
Name	Accrue Finance Charges
Description	Federal Accrue Finance Charges
Enabled	Selected

4. Click Segments.
5. Create two records as described in the following table.

### **Segments Summary Records**

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Record 1	
Number	1
Name	Debit Memo Number
Window Prompt	Debit Memo Number
Column	INTERFACE_HEADER_ATTRIBUTE1
Value Set	FV_CHARS
Displayed	Selected
Enabled	Selected
Record 2	
Number	3
Name	Finance Charge Type
Window Prompt	Finance Charge Type
Column	INTERFACE_HEADER_ATTRIBUTE3
Value Set	FV_CHARGE_TYPE
Displayed	Selected
Enabled	Selected

The Accrue Finance Charge Invoice Transaction Flexfield structure is required for the Accrue Finance Charge process.

### **Step 13: Define Lookups**

Create Receivables Management Customer Classes and Receivables management Customer Categories.

Customer classes are used in receivables management to identify which customers should have finance charges assigned to them. The Identification of Federal Employees Report uses customer classes to determine which customers are federal employees.

It is recommended that customer classes identify federal employees and federal customers. The Customer Class Lookup is used in GTAS for the Federal/Non-Federal (F/N) indicator of the account balances. GTAS account balances generated from customers with the Customer Class Lookup set to FEDERAL are designated F when the US SGL account is defined as a Federal or Either Federal, Non-Federal, General Fund, Non Federal Exception or Non Reciprocating Federal Activity account in the GTAS Attributes window.

The Load Federal Seed Data program will load the needed customer classes values of FEDERAL. Verify that these values exist in your database by following the instructions below:

In Receivables, navigate to the Receivables Lookups window. Query the Customer Class lookup and the meanings, FEDERAL. If they do not enter these values as specified, the customer category is used as an attribute for reporting. The Receivables Activity Worksheet requires one customer category for Consumer Receivables and one customer category for Commercial Receivables.

#### **Step 14: Define Payment Terms**

Predefined payment terms of Immediate and Net 30 are provided. Immediate is used for debit memos and Net 30 is used for regular invoices.

If necessary, define additional payment terms.

#### **Step 15: Define AutoAccounting**

If MOAC is implemented, AutoAccounting must be defined for each operating unit.

#### **Step 16: Define Transaction Types**

Create transaction types for the SF 1080 Voucher for Transfers Between Appropriations and/or Funds, the SF 1081 Voucher and Schedule of Withdrawals and Credits, and IPAC transactions if transaction type is used to restrict the printing of these invoices.

Create at least one finance charge debit memo transaction type for Receivables management. The positive sign must be the value in the Creation Sign field. You must define the Receivable and Revenue accounts. This transaction type is assigned to the finance charges created in the Define Finance Charges window and assigned to an activity type in the Receivable Types window.

**Note:** If MOAC is implemented, a transaction type must be created for each operating unit.

Navigate to the Transaction Types window.

Receivables management transaction types are important because the transaction types let the receivables management process differentiate between standard transactions and finance charge transactions.

For example, you can create and assign a finance charge transaction type called Interest Debit Memo to the Interest finance charge. All accounting information for each transaction type is assigned to any Finance Charge Debit Memos created during the Finance Charge accrual process.

Transaction types are required for Federal Finance Charges, Receivable Types, and Report on Receivables Activity Worksheet.

### Step 17: Define Transaction Sources

Define transaction sources assigned to invoices, debit memos, commitments, credit memos, and on-account credits.

**Note:** If MOAC is implemented, a transaction source must be defined for each operating unit.

Navigate to the Transaction Sources window.

Transaction batch sources are required for Receivables management.

Define a transaction batch source for finance charges process. This is required so that the AutoInvoice Import program imports the finance charge debit memo by the Accrue Finance Charge process.

The finance charge transaction batch source must be set up as described in the following table.

#### ***Finance Charge Transaction Batch Source Setup***

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Batch Source Region	
Name	User defined
Description	User defined
Type	Imported
Active	Selected
Automatic Batch Numbering	Not Selected

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Automatic Transaction Numbering	Not Selected
Standard Transaction Type	Blank or user-specified
Credit Memo Batch Source	Blank
AutoInvoice Options Region	
Invalid Tax Rate	Correct
Invalid Line	Reject Invoice
Create Clearing	Not Selected
GL Date in a Closed Period	Reject
Allow Sales Credit	Selected
Grouping Rule	Default
Customer Information Region	
Sold To Customer	ID
Bill to Customer	ID
Bill to Address	ID
Bill to Contact	None
Ship to Customer	None
Ship to Address	None
Ship to Contact	None
Payment Method Rule	Value
Customer Bank Account	Value

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Accounting Information Region	
Invoicing Rule	None
Accounting Rule	None
Accounting Flexfield	ID
Derive Date	Selected
Payment Terms	ID
Revenue Account Allocation	Percent
Other Information Region	
Transaction Type	ID
Memo Reason	Value
Agreement	None
Memo Line Rule	Value
Sales Territory	None
Inventory Item	None
Unit of Measure	Value
FOB Point	None
Freight Carrier	None
Related Document	ID
Sales Credits Validation Region	
[All fields]	Use default values

### Step 18: Define Receivables Activities

In Receivables, navigate to the Receivables Activities window.

For each finance charge type, one finance charge debit memo is created by the finance charge accruals process for each late invoice. For each subsequent accrual of a particular finance charge on an invoice, an adjustment is created for the original finance charge debit memo. This adjustment requires a receivables activity.

You must enter the Receivables activity in the Define Finance Charges window prior to running the finance charge accruals process.

Receivables activities are required for Receivables management.

Write-off accounts are also defined in the Receivables Activities window.

### Step 19: Define Receipt Classes

The billing agency defines a receipt class and payment method for the SF 1081 and the IPAC invoices in the Receipt Classes window. A primary bank account is assigned to the payment method for the SF 1081 and IPAC invoices in the Remittance Banks window, which is accessed by clicking Bank Accounts in the Receipt Classes window.

**Note:** If MOAC is implemented, a receipt class must be defined for each operating unit.

### Step 20: Define Receipt Sources

If Oracle Applications Multiple Organizations Support is implemented, an invoice source must be defined for each operating unit.

### Step 21: Define Dunning Letters

Create dunning letters, specific to agency needs, in accordance with the Debt Collection Act of 1982.

Dunning letters are required for Receivables management.

### Step 22: Define Customer Profile Classes

Create customer profile classes for the SF 1080 Voucher for Transfers Between Appropriations and/or Funds, the SF 1081 Voucher and Schedule of Withdrawals and Credits, and IPAC customer if profile class is used to restrict the customers that print for these invoices.

### Step 23: Define Customers

If you are defining customers in Receivables, you must:

- Enter a FEDERAL Customer Class for new and existing federal customers and a

Trading Partner/Receiving Department Code in the Trading Partner Descriptive Flexfield in the Customers window, if using GTAS or IPAC.

- Assign Receivables payment methods in the Payment Methods tab of the Customer Addresses window.

During transaction data entry, the primary Receivables payment method assigned to the Customer Address defaults to the Paying Customer tab in the Transactions window.

- Enter a primary customer bank account with an Agency Location Code for Federal customers in the Bank Accounts tab of the Customer Addresses window.

In Receivables, navigate to the Customers window.

In GTAS, the Customer Class is used for the Federal/Non-Federal (F/N) indicator of the general ledger account balances. GTAS account balances generated from customers with the Customer Class Lookup set to FEDERAL are designated as "F" when the US SGL account is defined as a Federal or Either Federal or Non-Federal account in the GTAS Attributes window. All other balances are designated as "N". The Trading Partner is used to further categorize the general ledger account balances designated as "F".

When using the IPAC Transaction Selection Process, only customers with the Customer Class set to Federal are selected by the process.

The ALC of the primary bank account of the payment method in the Paying Customer tab in the Transactions window is used as the billing ALC for the SF 1081 and the IPAC Bulk file.

The ALC of the primary bank account of the Bill to Customer in the Transactions window is used as the customer ALC for the SF 1081 and the IPAC Bulk File.

**Note:** If MOAC is implemented, a customer is shared across operating units, but you must define customer sites for each operating unit.

## Step 24: Define Remit-To Addresses

If MOAC is implemented, define a remit-to address for each operating unit.

**Note:** For the Intra-governmental Payment and Collection System (IPAC), the five digit Sender Disbursing Office code must be entered in the Alternate Name field in the Remit-To Addresses window.

## Step 25: Define Lockboxes

You must define Lockboxes to use the Receivables AutoLockbox program.

## Step 26: Define Descriptive Flexfields in Receivables

### Customer Information Descriptive Flexfield

Define the Customer Information Descriptive Flexfield.

1. Navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. Query the Customer Information flexfield for Oracle Public Sector Receivables.
3. Click Segments.
4. Create a record as described in the following table.

#### *Segments Summary Record for Customer Information*

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Number	User-defined value
Name	Trading Partner
Window Prompt	Trading Partner
Column	Select an attribute from the list of values to be used to store the Trading Partner value for the customer.
Value Set	FV_7_CHARS
Displayed	Selected
Enabled	Selected

5. Click Open.
6. Create a record as described in the following table.

***Segment Record for Customer Information***

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Name	Trading Partner
Description	User defined
Required Check Box	Deselected
Range	Blank

**Adjustment Information Descriptive Flexfield**

Define the Adjustment Information Descriptive Flexfield.

1. Navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. Query the Customer Information flexfield for Oracle Public Sector Receivables.
3. Click Segments.
4. Create a record as described in the following table.

***Segments Summary Record for Adjustment Information***

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Number	User-defined value
Name	Adjustment Status
Window Prompt	Adjustment Status
Column	Select an attribute from the list of values to be used to store the Adjustment Status value for the adjustment.
Value Set	FV_ADJUST_STATUS
Displayed	Selected

Field	Value
Enabled	Selected

- Click Open.
- Create a record as described in the following table.

***Segment Record for Adjustment Information***

Field	Value
Name	Adjustment Status
Description	User defined
Required Check Box	Selected
Range	Blank

The value in the Adjustment Status Descriptive Flexfield is used to populate the Adjustments section of the Receivables Activity Worksheet.

**Define Accounting Distribution Information Flexfield**

Define the Define Accounting Distribution Information Flexfield in the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.

- Navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
- Query the Accounting Distribution Information Flexfield for Oracle Receivables.
- Click Segments.
- Create a record as described in the following table.

Field	Value
Number	User defined value

Field	Value
Name	Public Law Code
Window Prompt	Public Law Code
Column	Select an attribute to store the public law code.
Value Set	FV_7_CHARS
Displayed	Selected
Enabled	Selected

5. Click Open.
6. Create a record as described in the following table.

Field	Value
Name	Public Law Code
Name	Public Law Code
Required	Selected

#### Define Receivables Reclassification Flexfield

Define the Define Receivables Reclassification Flexfield in the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.

1. Navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. Query the Receipt Information Flexfield for Oracle Receivables.
3. Click Segments.
4. Create a record as described in the following table.

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Number	User defined value
Name	Reclass Receipt
Window Prompt	Reclass Receipt
Column	Select an attribute to store the Receivables Reclassification Receipt ID. This must correspond to the attribute defined for the Receivables Reclassification field on the Reporting Attributes tab of the Define Federal System Parameters window.
Value Set	RA_RECLASS_REC
Displayed	Selected
Enabled	Selected

5. Click Open.

6. Create a record as described in the following table.

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Name	Reclass Receipt
Description	Reclass Receipt
Required	Deselected

7. Click Value Set.

8. Create a record as described in the following table.

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Name	RA_RECLASS_REC

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Description	User defined
List Type	List of Values
Security Type	Non-Hierarchical Security
Format Type	Character
Maximum Size	30
Validation Type	Table

9. Click Edit Information.

10. Create a record as described in the following table.

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Table Application	Receivables
Table Name	AR_CASH_RECEIPTS_ALL
Table Columns Name Value	RECEIPT_NUMBER
Table Columns Type Value	Varchar2
Table Columns Size Value	30
Where/Order By	WHERE STATUS IN ('STOP', 'REV') AND TYPE = : RGW_FOLDER.TYPE AND RECEIPT_METHOD_ID = :RGW_FOLDER.RECEIPT_METHOD_ID AND AMOUNT = :RGW_FOLDER.AMOUNTORDER BY RECEIPT_NUMBER

### Step 27A: Define Organizations

Define organizations and organization types for the agency.

Purchasing supports centralized purchasing for multiple receiving organizations. You can change the receiving organization at any time.

Organizations and organization types are required for federal setup options.

**Note:** If MOAC is implemented and new operational units are subsequently created, you must manually submit the concurrent request, Replicate Seed Data using the System Administrator responsibility.

### Step 27B: Define Oracle Purchasing Lookups

Define a pay group for Interagency. Also, define Vendor Type Lookups for all federal suppliers.

The Interagency pay group is required for Federal Financials. The Vendor Type Lookup is used for the Federal/Non-Federal indicator of general ledger account balances.

To set up the Vendor Type Lookup to specify the Federal indicator, enter FEDERAL in the Name field. GTAS account balances generated from customers with the Vendor Type Lookup set to FEDERAL. Pay Groups must be set up to let users map pay groups in the Payment Type Mapping window for using SPS, Pam and PIR Check, and Electronic Payment formats.

### Step 28: Set Up Suppliers

Set up suppliers to record information about individuals and organizations from which goods and services are purchased.

#### To set up suppliers:

1. Navigate to the Suppliers window.
2. Enter FEDERAL Supplier Type for new and existing federal suppliers and enter a global detail context value of "GTAS Supplier Attribute". Enter the Federal or Non Federal code. If the supplier is Federal, enter a Trading Partner Agency ID and update the Suppliers window.

Do not select Always Take Discount in the Payment tab of the Supplier Sites window. You must deselect the Always Take Discount option so that the Economically Beneficial Discount process in Federal Financials can analyze the available discount for a supplier before taking the discount.

Enter a bank account for each supplier site where payments are made using these payment formats:

- US Federal SPS GWA ACH
- US Federal SPS GWA Check
- US Federal PAM ACH

- US Federal PAM Check

**Note:** If MOAC is implemented, a supplier is shared across operating units, but supplier sites must be defined for each operating unit.

## Step 29: Define Descriptive Flexfield in Purchasing

### PO Distributions Descriptive Flexfield

To define the PO Distributions descriptive flexfield:

1. In Purchasing, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. Query PO Distributions for Oracle Public Sector Purchasing.
3. Click Segments.
4. Create a record as described in the following table.

**Segments Summary Record for PO Distributions**

Field	Value	Value	Value
Number	User defined	User defined	User defined
Name	Agreement Number	Start Date	End Date
Window Prompt	Agreement Number	Start Date	End Date
Column	User defined (Attribute column)	User defined (Attribute column)	User defined (Attribute column)
Value Set	FV_REIMB_AGREE MENT_TRX_NUM	FND_STANDARD_ DATE_REQUIRED	FND_STANDARD_ DATE_REQUIRED
Displayed	Yes	Yes	Yes
Enabled	Yes	Yes	Yes

5. Click Open.
6. Create a record as described in the following table.

**Segment Record for PO Distributions**

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Value</b>
Name	Agreement Number	Start Date	End Date
Description	User defined	User defined	User defined
Required Check box	Deselected	Deselected	Deselected
Range	Blank	Low	High

**Requisition Headers Descriptive Flexfield**

**To define the Requisition Headers descriptive flexfield:**

1. In Purchasing, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. Query Requisition Headers for Oracle Public Sector Purchasing.
3. Click Segments.
4. Create a record as described in the following table.

**Segments Summary Record for Requisition Headers**

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Number	User-defined value
Name	Transaction Date
Window Prompt	Transaction Date
Column	Select an attribute from the list of values to be used to store the Transaction Date value for the transaction.
Value Set	ARXSTR_GL_DATE
Displayed	Selected

Field	Value
Enabled	Selected

5. Click Open.
6. Create a record as described in the following table.

***Segment Record for Requisition Headers***

Field	Value
Name	Transaction Date
Description	User defined
Required Check Box	Deselected
Range	Blank

**PO Headers Descriptive Flexfield**

**To define the PO Headers descriptive flexfield:**

1. In Purchasing, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. Query PO Headers for Oracle Public Sector Purchasing.
3. Click Segments.
4. Create a record as described in the following table.

***Segments Summary Record for PO Headers***

Field	Value
Number	User-defined value
Name	Transaction Date

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Window Prompt	Transaction Date
Column	Select an attribute from the list of values to be used to store the Transaction Date value for the transaction.
Value Set	ARXSTR_GL_DATE
Displayed	Selected
Enabled	Selected

5. Click Open.
6. Create a record as described in the following table.

***Segment Record for PO Headers***

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Name	Transaction Date
Description	User defined
Required Check Box	Deselected
Range	Blank

**Receiving Transactions Descriptive Flexfield**

**To define the Receiving Transactions descriptive flexfield:**

1. In Purchasing, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. Query Receiving Transactions for Oracle Public Sector Purchasing.
3. Click Segments.
4. Create a record as described in the following table.

**Segments Summary Record for Receiving Transactions**

---

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Number	User-defined value
Name	Transaction Date
Window Prompt	Transaction Date
Column	Select an attribute from the list of values to be used to store the Transaction Date value for the transaction.
Value Set	ARXSTR_GL_DATE
Displayed	Selected
Enabled	Selected

---

5. Click Open.
6. Create a record as described in the following table.

**Segment Record for Receiving Transactions**

---

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Name	Transaction Date
Description	User defined
Required Check Box	Deselected
Range	Blank

---

**Suppliers Descriptive Flexfield**

**Define the Vendors descriptive flexfield:**

1. In Purchasing, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.

2. Query Vendors for Oracle Public Sector Purchasing.
3. Click Segments.
4. Create a record as described in the following table.

***Segments Summary Record for Vendors***

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Number	User-defined value
Name	Trading Partner
Window Prompt	Trading Partner
Column	Select an attribute from the list of values to be used to store the Trading Partner value for the supplier.
Value Set	FV_6_CHARS
Displayed	Selected
Enabled	Selected

5. Click Open.
6. Create a record as described in the following table.

***Segment Record for Vendors***

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Name	Trading Partner
Description	User defined
Required Check Box	Deselected
Range	Blank

## Step 30: Define Descriptive Flexfield in Projects

### Expenditure Items Descriptive Flexfield

Define the Expenditure Items descriptive flexfield in Projects to record the accomplished date for an expenditure item in the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window. This step is only required if using Projects and the Accomplished Date for the FMS Form 224 report process.

1. In Projects, navigate to the Descriptive Flexfield Segments window.
2. Query Expenditure Items for Oracle Projects.
3. Click Segments.
4. Create a record as described in the following table.

#### ***Segments Summary Record for Expenditure Items***

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Number	User-defined value
Name	Accomplished Date
Window Prompt	Accomplished Date
Column	Select an attribute from the list of values to be used to store the Accomplished Date value.
Value Set	ARXSTR_GL_DATE
Displayed	Selected
Enabled	Selected

5. Click Open.
6. Create a record as described in the following table.

***Segment Record for Expenditure Items***

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Name	Accomplished Date
Description	User defined
Required Check Box	Deselected
Range	Blank

**Step 31: Set Up Oracle Workflow**

Set up Workflow to monitor and route budget execution documents through the approval process.

**Step 32: Set Up Federal Seed Data**

Specify Federal Lookups to help speed data entry and ensure accuracy. Federal Lookups are used to create reference information that is used by federal agencies. Federal Financials provides predefined Lookups. The Load Federal Financial Seed Data procedure adds predefined seed data to Receivables, Payables and General Ledger.

**Step 33: Set Up Federal Options**

Specify account and agency information used by the features provided in Federal Financials.

**Step 34: Set Up Treasury Account Symbols**

Enter information for each Common Government-wide Accounting Classification (CGAC) component of the Treasury account symbol.

**Step 35: Set Up Budget Codes**

Enter information for budget codes and associate a Treasury account symbol with a budget codes.

**Step 36: Set Up Fund Attributes**

Enter fund attribute information for each fund. Fund Attributes define additional information associated with the balancing segment of the Accounting Flexfield.

**Step 37: Set Up Trading Partner TAS**

Enter information for each Common Government-wide Accounting Classification (CGAC) component of the Treasury Account Symbols for Trading Partners.

**Step 38: Set Up TAS/BETC Mapping**

Assign BETCs to the Agency Treasury Account Symbols and the Trading Partner Treasury Account Symbols.

**Step 39: Define Reporting Codes**

Define reporting codes for Apportionment Category B Code, Program Reporting Category Code, and Program Cost Indicator.

**Step 40: Set Up Federal Financials Options**

Define the budget fiscal year segment of the Accounting Flexfield and map the period year to the budget fiscal year segment values for each period year. Define the Anticipated Summary Template used in the SLA Account Derivation rules for PYA.

**Step 41: Set Up Oracle U.S. Federal General Ledger Budget Execution**

Set up the agency's method of implementing the approved funding budget in accordance with OMB Circular 1-11.

**Step 42: Set Up Federal Report Definitions**

Set up the 224 and reconciliation definitions for 224 reporting purposes.

**Step 43: Set Up Payment Terms Types**

Specify payment terms types for Due Date Calculation. The payment term is used to automatically calculate the payment due date in compliance with the Prompt Payment Act.

**Step 44: Define Holiday and Non-Working Dates**

Enter non-working day information used to determine due date calculations for compliance with the Prompt Payment Act.

**Step 45: Set Up Payment Type Mapping**

Specify payment groups for the SPS and PAM Payment formats.

**Step 46: Set Up Current Value of Funds**

Enter the current value of funds rate or average annual rate of Treasury tax and loan accounts.

**Step 47: Set Up Treasury Offset Exclusion**

Define criteria to exclude payments from agency offset.

**Step 48: Set Up Third Party Payments**

Set up third party payment relationships between suppliers.

**Step 49: Set Up Automatic Sequence Numbering of Payment Requests**

Set up automatic sequence numbering of payment requests.

**Step 50: Set Up Delinquent Invoice Referral**

Enter delinquent invoice referral definitions, such as Agency ID and Program Codes, to be used by the Delinquent Invoice Referral process.

**Step 51: Set Up Finance Charge Types**

Enter finance charge types used to assign and accrue finance charges on invoices in Receivables.

**Step 52: Set Up Finance Charge Groups**

Assign finance charge types and supporting information to finance charge groups used to assign and accrue finance charges on invoices in Receivables.

**Step 53: Set Up Federal Receivable Types**

Enter receivable types information and associated transaction types. System-provided receivable types include Direct Loans, Defaulted Guaranteed Loans, and Administrative Receivables. Receivable type data is required to generate these reports:

- Receivables Activity Worksheet
- Delinquent Invoices Eligible for Referral Report
- Delinquent Invoice Referral Report
- Invoice Status Report

**Step 54: Set Up Year-End Closing Definitions**

Set up year-end closing definitions required for the annual year-end close.

**Related Topics**

Overview of Function Security, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

Responsibilities Window, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

Menus Window, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

Overview of Oracle Applications Security, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

System Profile Values Window, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

Overview of Setting User Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*

Defining Ledger, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

Defining Summary Accounts, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

Budget Execution Setup, page 15-1

Payment Terms, *Oracle Payables User Guide*.

Defining Financials Options, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Supplier - Payables Financials Options, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Defining Payables Options, *Oracle Payables User Guide*.

Bank Accounts Window Reference, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Banks, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Payment Terms, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Defining and Maintaining Payables Payment Documents, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Transaction Flexfields, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Defining Receivables Lookups, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Transaction Types, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Transaction Batch Sources, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Receipt Sources, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Dunning Letters, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Defining Customer Profile Classes, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Entering Parties and Customer Accounts, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Customer Accounts Field Reference, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Remit-To Addresses, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Lockboxes, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Lookups, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Entering Suppliers, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Suppliers and Supplier Sites Window Reference, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Suppliers, *Oracle Payables User Guide*

Federal System Parameters Setup, page 3-1

Treasury Account Symbols Setup, page 6-1

Budget Codes Setup, page 7-1

Fund Attribute Setup, page 8-1

Federal Financials Options Setup, page 8-1

Budget Execution Setup, page 15-1

Federal Reports Table Setup, page 16-1.

Federal Report Definitions Setup, page 17-1

Payment Terms Types Setup, page 19-1

Holiday and Non-Working Dates Setup, page 20-1

Current Value of Funds Setup, page 21-1

Treasury Offset Exclusion Setup, page 22-1

Third Party Payments Setup, page 9-1

Automatic Sequence Numbering of Payment Requests Setup, page 10-1

Delinquent Invoice Referral Setup, page 24-1

Finance Charge Types Setup, page 25-1

Finance Charge Groups Setup, page 25-1

Receivable Types Setup, page 26-1

Year-End Closing Setup, page 27-1

Planning Your Descriptive Flexfield, *Oracle Applications Flexfield Guide*

Overview of Oracle Workflow for Developers, *Oracle Workflow User's Guide*

Federal Seed Data Setup, page 2-1

Overview of Flexfield Concepts, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*

Dynamic Insertion, *Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide*

Defining Period Types, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

Defining Calendars, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

AutoAccounting, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Receivables Activities, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Receipt Classes, *Oracle Receivables User Guide*

Setting Up a Multiple Organization Enterprise, *Oracle Applications Multiple Organizations Implementation Guide*.

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## Seed Data Setup

### Overview

Oracle U.S. Federal Financials provides predefined lookups. The Define Federal Lookups window defines and updates federal lookups to help speed data entry and ensure accuracy.

Federal seed data is used by the following features:

1. Fund Attributes
2. Year-end closing
3. Prompt payment
4. Receivables Management
5. FMS Form 224 Statement of Transactions
6. Status of Obligations Report
7. SF 1081 Voucher and Schedule of Withdrawals and Credits
8. Funds inquiry
9. GOALS
10. GTAS Attributes Table Setup
11. FMS Form 1219 and FMS Form 1220
12. Budget Codes
13. Treasury Account Symbols

14. TAS/BETC Mapping
15. Trading Partner TAS/BETC Mapping
16. SF 1080 Vouchers for Transfers Between Appropriations and/or Funds
17. Budget Execution
18. Payment Formats
19. Treasury Confirmation
20. Disbursements in Transit Void
21. IPAC Disbursements

The Load Federal Financial Seed Data procedure adds predefined seed data in Oracle Payables, Oracle Receivables, and Oracle General Ledger.

The Load Federal Financial Seed Data procedure adds the following:

- Predefined federal income tax types to Payables
- Predefined lookups to Receivables
- Predefined sources and categories to General Ledger

## Defining Federal Lookups

To define federal lookups, navigate to the Federal Financials Lookups window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Federal Financials Lookups window.

***Federal Financials Lookups Window Description***

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Type	Lookup type
Meaning	Lookup code meaning
Application	Name of the Oracle application
User	User access type

Field Name	Description
Extensible	Extensible access type
System	System access type <b>Note:</b> System level cannot be modified.
Tag	Lookup code tag
From	Effective begin date
To	Effective end date
Enabled	Indicates flexfield enabled

## Loading Federal Financial Seed Data Procedure

To load Federal Financial seed data:

1. Navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. In the Name field, select Load Federal Financial Seed Data.

**Note:** This procedure should be submitted after each upgrade of Federal Financials to load the seed data required for new or enhanced functionality.



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# Federal System Parameters Setup

## Overview

You can store attribute column information in the Define Federal System Parameters window for the following features:

- Trading partner of the GTAS customer, supplier, journal, and miscellaneous receipts
- Public law code
- 220-9 Adjustment Status
- FMS 224 reporting if using Oracle Projects
- Journal authority type
- Journal reduction type

These parameters remain constant across ledgers and organizations.

The GTAS process derives the attribute column stored in the Define Federal System Parameters window to determine the Trading Partner Descriptive Flexfield attribute for the customer, supplier, journal line or miscellaneous receipts. The value in the Trading Partner Descriptive Flexfield is reported on the GTAS file to further categorize the general ledger account balances designated as F for Federal, N for Non Federal, E for Non Federal exception, G for general fund or Z for Non-Reciprocating Federal Activity .

The GTAS process derives the attribute column stored in the Define Federal System Parameters window to further categorize the general ledger account balances.

The Receivables Activity Worksheet process derives the attribute column stored in the Define Federal System Parameters window to determine the Adjustment Status Descriptive Flexfield attribute. You can use the value in the Adjustment Status Descriptive Flexfield for reporting in the Adjustments section.

The FMS 224 report process derives the attribute column stored in the Define Federal System Parameters window to determine the Accomplished Date of payment on expenditure items in Oracle Projects. The value in the Expenditure Item descriptive flexfield is used for reporting the Accomplished date on the FMS 224.

The GTAS Transaction Register process derives the attribute column stored in the Define Federal System Parameters window to determine the transaction date for requisitions, purchase orders, and receiving transactions in Oracle Purchasing.

## Prerequisites

- The Customer Trading Partner Descriptive Flexfield must be defined for Customer Information in Oracle Receivables.

To define the Customer Trading Partner Descriptive Flexfield for customer information, see Define Descriptive Flexfields in Receivables, page 1-24.

- The Vendor Trading Partner Descriptive Flexfield must be defined for suppliers in Oracle Purchasing.

To define the Vendor Trading Partner Descriptive Flexfield for suppliers, see Define Descriptive Flexfield in Purchasing, page 1-31.

- The trading partner, public law code, advance type, transfer department ID, and transfer main account descriptive flexfields must be defined for Enter Journals: Lines in Oracle General Ledger if the user wants to enter these values for manual journal entries to be used for GTAS reporting.

To define the Enter Journals: Lines Descriptive Flexfield, see Define Descriptive Flexfield in General Ledger, page 1-9.

- The Adjustment Status Descriptive Flexfield must be defined for Adjustment Information in Receivables.

To define the Adjustment Status Descriptive Flexfield for Adjustment Information, see Define Descriptive Flexfields in Receivables, page 1-24.

- The Expenditure Items Descriptive Flexfield must be defined for the Accomplished Date in Oracle Projects if using Projects and if users want the Projects Accomplished Date to be used in the FMS 224 report process. If this field is not populated, the FMS 224 report process uses the GL Posting date as the Accomplished Date.

To define the Expenditure Item Descriptive Flexfield for the Accomplished Date, see Define Descriptive Flexfield in Projects, page 1-37.

- The Transaction Date for requisitions descriptive flexfield must be defined for Requisition Headers in Oracle Purchasing if the user wants the Transaction Date to be used in the GTAS Transaction Register. If this field is not populated, the Transaction Register uses the Creation Date as the Transaction Date.

To define the Transaction Date for requisitions descriptive flexfield, see Define Descriptive Flexfield in Purchasing, page 1-31.

- The Transaction Date for purchase orders descriptive flexfield must be defined for PO Headers in Oracle Purchasing if the user wants the Transaction Date to be used in the GTAS Transaction Register. If this field is not populated, the Transaction Register uses the Creation Date as the Transaction Date.

To define the Transaction Date for purchase orders descriptive flexfield, see Define Descriptive Flexfield in Purchasing, page 1-31.

- The Transaction Date for receiving transactions descriptive flexfield must be defined for Receiving Transactions in Oracle Purchasing if the user wants the Transaction Date to be used in the GTAS Transaction Register. If this field is not populated, the Transaction Register uses the Receipt Date as the Transaction Date.

To define the Transaction Date for receiving transactions descriptive flexfield, see Define Descriptive Flexfield in Purchasing, page 1-31.

## Defining Federal System Parameters

To define federal system parameters navigate to the Define Federal System Parameters window.

The following table describes the fields on the Define Federal System Parameters window, GTAS Attributes tab.

### *Define Federal System Parameters Window Description, GTAS Attributes Tab*

Field Name	Description
GTAS Customer Trading Partner	GTAS customer attribute  <b>Note:</b> Select the same attribute used in the Trading Partner Descriptive Flexfield for Customer Information.
Customer Trading Partner	FACTS I customer attribute will be retired upon implementation of GTAS. Used for migration purposes only.  <b>Note:</b> Select the same attribute used in the Trading Partner Descriptive Flexfield for Customer Information.

Field Name	Description
Vendor Trading Partner	<p>GTAS vendor attribute</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Select the same attribute used in the Trading Partner Descriptive Flexfield for Vendors.</p>
Journal Trading Partner	<p>GTAS journal attribute</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Select the same attribute used in the Trading Partner Descriptive Flexfield for Enter Journals: Lines.</p>
Miscellaneous Receipts Trading Partner	<p>GTAS journal attribute</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Select the same attribute used in the Trading Partner Descriptive Flexfield for Enter Receivables Miscellaneous Receipts Transactions .</p>
Public Law Code	<p>Public law code informational attribute</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Select the same attribute used in the Public Law Code Descriptive Flexfield for Enter Journals: Lines.</p> <p>The attribute, if used, is for informational purposes only.</p>
Journal Authority Type	<p>GTAS journal attribute</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Select the same attribute used in the Journal Authority Type Flexfield for Enter Journals: Lines.</p>
Journal Reduction Type	<p>GTAS journal attribute</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Select the same attribute used in the Journal Reduction Type Flexfield for Enter Journals: Lines.</p>

The following table describes the fields on the Define Federal System Parameters window, Reporting Attributes tab.

**Define Federal System Parameters Window, Reporting Attributes Tab**

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Receivable Activity Adjustment Status	Informational attribute  <b>Note:</b> Select the same attribute used in the Adjustment Status Descriptive Flexfield for Adjustment Information.
FMS 224 Receivables Reclassification	Allow users to enter a Receipt Document Number that is being reclassified.  <b>Note:</b> Select the same attribute used in the descriptive flexfield for Receivables: Accounting Distribution Information.
Project FMS 224 Accounting Accomplished Date	Date disbursement paid by Department of Treasury  <b>Note:</b> Select the same attribute used for the Expenditure Item Descriptive Flexfield in Projects for Accomplished Date.

---

The following table describes the fields on the Define Federal System Parameters window, Transaction Date Attributes tab.

**Define Federal System Parameters Window, Transaction Date Attributes Tab**

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Requisition	Requisition date attribute
Purchase Order	Purchase order date attribute
Receiving Transaction	Receiving transaction date attribute

---



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# Federal Financials Options Setup

## Overview

The Federal Financials Setup Options are required for these features:

- Subledger Accounting
- Reimbursable Activity Report
- Generating Receivables for Reimbursable Expenditures

The following table shows the fields in the Federal Financials Options window that are used to meet specific federal requirements.

### *Federal Requirements Met by Federal Financials Options Window*

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Federal Requirements</b>
BFY Segment	Subledger Accounting GTAS
Credit Cohort Year	GTAS
Anticipated check box	Subledger Accounting
Template Name	Subledger Accounting
Agreement Segment	Reimbursable Activity Report Generating Receivables for Reimbursable Expenditures

Field Name	Federal Requirements
Expenditure	Generating Receivables for Reimbursable Expenditures
Revenue	Generating Receivables for Reimbursable Expenditures
Advance	Generating Receivables for Reimbursable Expenditures

## Prerequisites

Before mapping budget fiscal years, you must:

- Define the budget fiscal year segment within the Accounting Flexfield structure.
- Define the accounting periods.

For the Summary template, you must:

- Select Anticipated in the Prior Year Adjustments tab of the Define US SGL Accounts window.
- Define Anticipated summary template

Before defining the Reimbursable tab, you must:

- Define the Reimbursable Agreement segment within the Accounting Flexfield structure.
- Define the natural accounts to represent the Expenditure, Revenue and Advance accounts that will be used to determine the amounts of the Receivables in the Generate Receivables Reimbursable Related Expenditures process.

## Related Topics

Define Accounting Flexfield, page 1-7.

Defining Calendars, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*.

Adding Periods to Calendars, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*.

Summary Accounts, page 1-8

Define US SGL Accounts Window,

## Defining Federal Financials Options Setup

To define federal financials options, navigate to the Federal Financials Options window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Federal Financials Options window, Budget Fiscal Year tab.

### *Federal Financials Options Window Description, Budget Fiscal Year Tab*

Field Name	Description
Credit Cohort Year	Segment of the accounting flexfield used to capture the Credit Cohort year
BFY Segment	<p>Segment of the accounting flexfield used to capture the budget fiscal year.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In the Subledger Accounting Account derivation rules, the budget fiscal year mapping setup information determines which transactions are upward or downward transactions by detecting an incorrect match between the budget fiscal year segment value of the Accounting Flexfield and the general ledger transaction date.</p> <p>The Year of Budget Authority is determined from the budget fiscal year mapping setup information by comparing the reporting year to the budget fiscal year segment value of the Accounting Flexfield.</p>
Period Year	Period year defined in General Ledger mapped to the budget fiscal year segment value.
Segment Value	Budget Fiscal Year segment value
Anticipated	If selected, anticipated downward adjustments for reimbursable funds will be tracked to determine the appropriate accounting for these downward adjustments.

Field Name	Description
Template Name	<p>Summary account used to track the anticipated balance for downward adjustments.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Subledger Accounting determines the downward adjustment to be anticipated until the anticipated balance is reduced to zero, then all future PYA transactions are determined as Unanticipated.</p>

The following table describes selected fields on the Federal Financials Options window, Reimbursable tab.

***Federal Financials Options Window, Reimbursable Tab***

Field Name	Description
Expenditure	<p>Natural account segment value that will track reimbursable agreement expenditures.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Receivables are created for Reimbursable expenditures if the account balance for the expenditure account is greater than the revenue account for each reimbursable agreement segment value.</p>
Revenue	<p>Natural account segment value that will track reimbursable agreement revenue.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Receivables are created for Reimbursable expenditures if the account balance for the expenditure account is greater than the revenue account for each reimbursable agreement segment value.</p>

---

Field Name	Description
Advance	Natural account segment value that will track reimbursable agreement advances.  <b>Note:</b> The advance account determines the Receivable to be created as a liquidation of the advance until the advance balance is reduced to zero.

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## Federal Options Setup

### Overview

The Federal Setup Options are required for these features:

- Confirmation
- Receivables management
- Interagency transactions
- SF 1080 Voucher for Transfers Between Appropriations and/or Funds
- SF 1081 Voucher and Schedule of Withdrawals and Credits
- IPAC transactions
- FMS Form 224 Statement of Transactions
- FMS Form 1219 Statement of Accountability and FMS Form 1220 Statement of Transactions
- Economically beneficial discount
- Cash Position Detail report
- Lockbox
- SAM
- Generating Receivables for Reimbursable Expenditures

The following table shows the fields in the Define Federal Options window that are used to meet specific federal requirements.

**Federal Requirements Met by Define Federal Options Window**

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Federal Requirements</b>
Agency Location Code	Receivables SF 1081 Transactions
Federal Employer ID Number	Bulk Data Payment Formats
Assign Check Numbers for Cash Payments Check Box	Confirmation
Default ALC Check Box	Receivables Interagency Transactions
Interagency Paygroup	Payables Interagency Transactions
Enforce Tolerance Check Box	Prepayments
Tolerance %	Prepayments
Advance Limit	Prepayments
Enforce Tolerance Check Box	Payables Invoice Transactions
Shipment Tolerance %	Payables Invoice Transactions
Agency Name	Federal Reporting
Transaction Source	Generating Receivables for Reimbursable Expenditures
Receivable Due Transaction Type	Generating Receivables for Reimbursable Expenditures
Receivable Due Prefix	Generating Receivables for Reimbursable Expenditures
Liquidate Advance Transaction Type	Generating Receivables for Reimbursable Expenditures
Liquidate Advance Prefix	Generating Receivables for Reimbursable Expenditures
SAM User Id	SAM

---

Field Name	Federal Requirements
SAM Password	SAM

## Prerequisites

Before setting up federal options, you must:

- Define an interagency paygroup in Oracle Payables.
- Define organizations and organization types in Oracle Purchasing.
- Define a bank account designating the Agency Location Code (ALC).
- Define a Transaction Source and Transaction Types in Oracle Receivables.

## Related Topics

Define Lookups, page 1-17

Define Organizations, page 1-29

Define Bank Accounts, page 1-10

Define Transaction Sources, page 1-19

Define Transaction Types, page 1-18

## Defining Federal Options Setup

To define federal options, navigate to the Define Federal Options window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Federal Options window, Reporting Agency tab.

### *Define Federal Options Window, Reporting Agency tab*

Field Name	Description
Name	Operating units as defined in Purchasing

Field Name	Description
Agency Location Code	Unique agency identifier for Treasury; required if default ALC is selected in the Interagency tab  <b>Note:</b> Values are derived from bank accounts created for the operating unit.
Federal Employer ID Number	Federal employer identification number
Agency Name	Legal entity to be used for reporting. If more than one legal entity is assigned to a ledger, use this option to enter agency name for the operating unit.
Organization Details	Opens the Location Address window
Agency Details	Opens the Agency Details window

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Federal Options window, Transit tab.

***Define Federal Options Window Description, Disbursement in Transit Tab***

Field Name	Description
Assign Check Numbers for Cash Payments	Confirmation of these payments are for the purpose of assigning Check Numbers and Confirmation Dates only. No accounting journal is generated at the time of Treasury Confirmation.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Federal Options window, Interagency tab.

***Define Federal Options Window, Interagency Tab***

Field Name	Description
Default ALC	Indicates that ALC defined in the Agency Location field is to be used as default for SF 1081
Interagency Paygroup	Valid interagency paygroup

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Federal Options window,

Prepayments tab.

**Define Federal Options Window, Prepayments Tab**

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Enforce Tolerance	Indicates whether tolerance is enforced. If enabled, users cannot exceed the tolerance. If not enabled, users receive a warning message indicating that tolerance has been exceeded.
Tolerance %	Required if the Enforce Tolerance check box is selected; tolerance percentage for the allowable variance between the prepayment amount matched to a purchase order shipment and the purchase order shipment
Advance Limit	Maximum dollar amount for employee prepayment transactions

---

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Federal Options window, Payables tab.

**Define Federal Options Window, Payables Tab**

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Enforce Tolerance	Indicates whether tolerance is enabled
Shipment Tolerance %	Required if Enforce Tolerance is selected; tolerance percentage for the allowable variance between all invoice amounts matched to a purchase order shipment and the purchase order shipment.

---

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Federal Options window, Reimbursable tab.

**Define Federal Options Window, Reimbursable Tab**

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Transaction Source	Receivables Transaction Source that will be used when creating a receivable for Reimbursable related expenditures
Receivable Due Transaction Type	Receivables Transaction Type that will be used when creating a Receivable that is due from the customer for Reimbursable related expenditures

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Receivable Due Prefix	Prefix for the Transaction Number that will be used when creating a Receivable that is due from the customer for Reimbursable related expenditures
Liquidate Advance Transaction Type	Receivables Transaction Type that will be used when creating a Receivable that is liquidating an advance for Reimbursable related expenditures
Liquidate Advance Prefix	Prefix for the Transaction Number that will be used when creating a Receivable that is liquidating an advance for Reimbursable related expenditures

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Federal Options window, SAM tab.

***Define Federal Options Window, SAM Tab***

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
SAM User Id	SAM XML Account User Id. (for future use only). SAM Web Services are currently not supported.
SAM Password	SAM XML Account Password. The user is prompted to enter this twice. The field is masked. (for future use only). SAM Web Services are currently not supported.
Default Bank	Default External Bank to use when creating a Bank Account for a Federal Trading Partner's ALC.
Bank Branch	Default External Bank Branch to use when creating a Bank Account for a Federal Trading Partner's ALC.

---

# Define Treasury Account Symbols

## Overview

The Treasury Account Symbol is an identification code assigned by Treasury, in collaboration with OMB and the owner agency, to an individual appropriation, receipt, or other fund account. All financial transactions of the Federal government are classified by TAS for reporting to Treasury and OMB. The TAS should be derived from the internal fund code at the time of reporting.

In the Define Treasury Account Symbols window, you enter Treasury Account Symbol components, such as, Sub-level Prefix Code, Allocation Transfer Agency Identifier, Agency Identifier, Beginning Period of Availability, Ending Period of Availability, Availability Type Code, Main account Code, and Sub-Account Code. Not all Treasury Account Symbol elements contain all eight component elements. The Define Treasury Account Symbols window dynamically builds the Treasury Account Symbol from fields entered in this window. When building the Treasury Account Symbol, fields that are optional, such as Allocation Transfer Agency Identifier, Sub-Account Code, or Sub-Level Prefix Code, and fields that do not have a value entered are not recorded as part of the treasury account symbol.

## Defining Treasury Account Symbols

### Prerequisites

Prior to defining Treasury Account Symbols, you need to define accounting periods.

Navigate to the Define Treasury Account Symbols window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Treasury Account Symbols window.

### ***Define Treasury Account Symbols Window Description***

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Agency Identifier (AID)	3-character code that identifies the agency that is responsible for the Treasury Account Symbol (accepts pre CGAC 2-character format).
Main Account Code (MAIN)	4-character code that identifies the type and purpose of the fund.
Federal Account Symbol Title (FAST)	User-defined description of Treasury Account Symbol.
Budget Bureau Code (BBC)	Code that links appropriate budget bureau to Treasury Account Symbol.
Budget Account Code (BAC)	Code that links appropriate budget account to Treasury Account Symbol.
Sub-level Prefix Code (SLPC)	4-character code used only when there is a unique need (requested by the agency) for a subclassification below the TAS.
Allocation Transfer Agency Identifier (ATA)	3-character code that identifies the agency receiving funds through an allocation transfer (if any) (accepts pre CGAC 2-character format).
Authority Duration Code (ADC)	Appropriation time frame (A–Annual account, M–Multiyear account, X– No-year account).
Beginning Period of Availability (BPOA)	4-character year that, in annual and multiyear accounts, identifies the first year of availability under law that an account may incur new obligations.
Ending Period of Availability (EPOA)	4-character year that, in annual and multiyear accounts, identifies the last year of availability under law that an account may incur new obligations.
Availability Type Code (AV)	Availability type other than annual or multiyear (C = Canceled TAS, F = Clearing/ Suspense, or X = No-year TAS.
Sub-Account Code (SUB)	3-character code that identifies a Treasury-defined subdivision of a TAS.

---

Field Name	Description
Treasury Account Symbol (TAS)	Treasury account symbol will default. This value is used for payment processing, IPAC and FMS-224 reporting. The value in this field can be overwritten by the user.

The Treasury Account Symbol default value is derived as follows:

Data Elements Description	Derived From	Format	# of Spaces	Additional Information
Sub-Level Prefix Code	Sub-Level Prefix Code	(##)	4	<p>Parenthesis are added around the Sub-Level Prefix Cod.</p> <p>Example: If Sub-Level Prefix Code value is 01, this would be formatted as (01)</p>
Allocation Transfer Agency Identifier	Allocation Transfer Agency Identifier	##- or ###-	3 or 4	A hyphen is displayed after the Allocation Transfer Agency Id.
Agency Identifier	Agency Identifier	## or ###	2 or 3	-

<b>Data Elements Description</b>	<b>Derived From</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b># of Spaces</b>	<b>Additional Information</b>
Fiscal Year	Ending Period of Availability, Authority Duration Code and Availability Type Code	X XX X/X	1,2, or 3	<p>Values are derived as:</p> <p>Data element is ignored If Authority Duration Code is 'X' and Availability Type Code is blank.</p> <p>X: If Authority Duration Code is 'X' and Availability Type Code is 'X'.</p> <p>F: If Authority Duration Code is 'X' and Availability Type code is 'F'.</p> <p>A: If Authority Duration Code is 'X' and Availability Type code is 'A'.</p> <p>M: If Authority Duration Code is 'X' and Availability Type code is 'M'.</p> <p>Last 2 digits of ending period of availability: If authority duration code is 'A'. For example, if Ending period of availability is 2006, this would be formatted as 06.</p> <p>Last 1 digit of beginning period of availability/last 1 digit of ending period of availability: If authority duration code is 'M'. For example, if beginning period of availability is 2007 and ending period of availability is 2009, this would be formatted as 7/9.</p>
Main Account Code	Main Account Code	####	4	-

<b>Data Elements Description</b>	<b>Derived From</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b># of Spaces</b>	<b>Additional Information</b>
Sub-Account Code	Sub-Account Code	.# ## or ###	2, 3 or 4	A period is added prior to the Sub-Account Code. Leading zeros are not included.  If the Sub-Account Code is 123, this would be formatted as .123. If the Sub-Account Code is 002, this would be formatted as .2. If the sub-account code is 000 this would be formatted as null/blank.

Examples of the TAS format for reference purposes

**Examples of the TAS Format**

<b>AI</b>	<b>MAC</b>	<b>SLPC</b>	<b>ATAI</b>	<b>ADC</b>	<b>BPA</b>	<b>EPA</b>	<b>ATC</b>	<b>SAC</b>	<b>TAS</b>
11	8888	22		A	2005	2005			(22)11058888
11	9999		77	M	2005	2006		888	77-115/69999.888
22	7777			X					227777
22	0333	66		M	2005	2009		4	225/90333.4
33	1111			A	2005	2005			33051111
44	9999	02		X			F	033	(02)44F9999.33
111	2222			X					1112222
11	2222		888	X			X		888-11X2222
333	1111	18		M	2005	2008			3335/81111
222	5555		33	A	2006	2006			33-222065555
99	2222			X			C	5	99C2222.5

AI	MAC	SLPC	ATAI	ADC	BPA	EPA	ATC	SAC	TAS
555	2222		06	X				444	06-5552222.444
111	4444			X/F					111F4444
55	2222	44	11	X/X				33	11-55X2222.33

The Define Treasury Account Symbols window also contains additional data elements that are considered to be attributes to the Treasury Account Symbol and are reportable to Treasury.

The following table describes selected fields on the Attributes tab of Define Treasury Account Symbols window.

**Define Treasury Account Symbols Window - Attributes Tab Descriptions**

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Fund Type	Available values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• UG: Unavailable General Fund Receipt</li><li>• EC: Consolidated Working Fund</li><li>• EM: Management Fund</li><li>• EP: Public Enterprise Revolving Fund</li><li>• ER: Intragovernmental Revolving Funds</li><li>• ES: Special Fund</li><li>• US: Unavailable Special Fund Receipt</li><li>• DF: Deposit Fund</li><li>• ET: Trust Non-revolving Fund</li><li>• UT: Trust Non-Revolving Fund Receipt</li><li>• TR: Trust Revolving Fund</li><li>• CF: Clearing Account</li><li>• EG: General Fund</li></ul>
Financing Account Code	Type of financing for the appropriation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• D: Direct</li><li>• G: Guaranteed</li><li>• N: Non-financing</li></ul>
GTAS Reportable Indicator	Checks if TAS is GTAS reportable
Start Date	Defaults to the October 1 for the Beginning Period of availability.

---

Field Name	Description
Expiration Date	System derived date. Last date of the fiscal year based on the Ending Period of Availability.
Cancellation Date	System derived date. Last date of the fiscal year plus five years based on the Ending Period of Availability.
Fund Attributes	Select to redirect to the Fund Attributes form.

Other indicators are available for informational and ease of processing purposes.

The following table describes selected fields on the Attributes tab of Define Treasury Account Symbols window.

***Define Treasury Account Symbols Window - Other Tab Descriptions***

Field Name	Description
Auto Create	Defaults to Y (checked) for annual and multiyear funds. If the check box is selected, the TAS will be created for the new fiscal year (FY) when the Rollover Treasury Account Symbols process is run.
No PYA Accounting	If selected, No PYA accounting will occur for this Treasury Account Symbol.

## Related Topics

Defining Calendars, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

Adding Periods to Calendars, *Oracle General Ledger User Guide*

## Rollover Treasury Account Symbols

The Rollover Treasury Account Symbols process allows the recreation of expired multi year and single year funds with new beginning and ending periods of availability for ease of set up in the new year. TASs, Funds and TP TASs will be recreated when the Auto Create checkbox is selected.

The parameters for the process are:

- Ledger

- TAS Type - Agency TAS, Trading Partner TAS, or Both
- Run Mode – Preliminary or Final
- Fund Prefix Indicator – Overlay or Insert
- Prefix – Up to 9 Alpha Numeric Characters
- Agency Identifier – Optional 3 Character AID
- Trading Partner Identifier– Optional 3 Character TP AID

## **Rollover Treasury Account Symbols Reports**

This process creates the following reports:

- Rollover Treasury Account Symbols: This report displays the pre rollover and post rollover TAS years and symbol as well as old and new Fund names. Agencies should review the table to ensure the Agency TAS components are as expected.
- Rollover Trading Partner Treasury Account Symbols: This report displays the pre rollover and post rollover TAS years and symbol. Agencies should review the table to ensure the Trading Partner components are as expected.



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# Budget Codes Setup

## Overview

The budget code is an administrative or functional subdivision of a budget agency and must have at least one main account code associated with it. The Define Budget Codes window defines and updates an agency's budget bureau code and budget account code information.

Since a budget codes must be associated with a treasury account symbol, the Treasury account symbol must be established before defining the budget codes.

## Prerequisites

Before setting up Budget Codes you must establish the Treasury account symbol (agency identifier and main accounts) to be associated with the budget code.

## Related Topics

Treasury Account Symbols Setup, page 6-1.

## Defining Budget Codes

To define Budget Codes, navigate to the Define Budget Codes window.

Duplicate header records are determined by the combination of Agency Identifier, Budget Bureau Code, and Budget Account Code. If there is not a unique combination of values for those fields, it is considered a duplicate record.

The Treasury Account Symbols button will redirect you to the Treasury Account Symbol record for the agency identifier Main Account Code combination.

There needs to be a unique agency identifier, main account code combination. If there are multiple header records for the agency identifier, the same main account code cannot be added to both records.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Budget Codes window

***Define Budget Codes Window Description***

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Agency Identifier	Represents a valid agency identifier values from the Define Treasury Account Symbol window. This field can now be three characters long to meet changing Federal requirements.
Budget Bureau Code	A two character code which represents a subdivision of an agency for presentation in the President's Budget.
Budget Account Code	A two character code which is used in conjunction with the agency identifier and the budget bureau code, uniquely represents a budget account, which is an administrative or functional subdivision of an agency and sometimes a budget bureau.
Budget Account Title	The title assigned by OMB to a budget account.
Main Account Code	Main account codes from the Define Treasury Account Symbols form for the Agency Identifier entered on this window.
Federal Account Symbol Title	The system populates this field based on the Main Account Code selected.
Treasury Account Symbols	Select this button to redirect to the Define Treasury Account Symbols form for the Agency Identifier and Main Account Code combination.

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---

# Defining Fund Attributes

## Overview

Use the Define Fund Attributes window to enter appropriation accounting information for treasury account symbols. Fund Attributes are required to process:

- Year-end closing definitions
- Year-end closing
- Funds inquiry
- SF 1081 Voucher and Schedule of Withdrawals and Credits
- IPAC Bulk File
- Funds Availability Reports
- FMS Form 224 Statement of Transactions
- FMS Form 1219 Statement of Accountability and FMS Form 1220 Statement of Transactions
- Payment formats
- GTAS
- Budget execution
- Financial statements

## Prerequisites

Before defining Fund Attributes, you must:

- Define natural account and balancing segment values.
- Define Treasury account symbols.
- Define subfunction description values for the lookup type FV\_BUDGET\_SUBFUNCTION. The lookup codes must contain the three digit OMB Budget Subfunction that is reported on GTAS.

## Defining Fund Attributes

To define Fund Attributes, navigate to the Define Fund Attributes window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Fund Attributes window - Attributes tab.

### ***Define Fund Attributes Window Description - Attributes Tab***

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Treasury Account Symbol	Treasury account symbol; defined in the Define Treasury Account Symbols window.
FMS 224 Type	Determines the placement on the FMS form 224 when it cannot be derived from the transaction
Fund Value	Balancing segment of Accounting Flexfield for ledgers.
Apportionment Category Code	Apportionment Category (A, B or C).
Direct or Reimbursable Code	Direct or Reimbursable account.
Budget Authority BEA Category Code	Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) category; includes Discretionary or Mandatory. Default value is D: Discretionary. Used for budgetary account reporting in GTAS.
Outlay BEA Category Code	Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) category; includes Discretionary or Mandatory. Default value is D: Discretionary. Used for outlay reporting in GTAS.
Borrowing Source Code	Treasury, Public, or Federal Financing Bank.
Budget Function or Subfunction Code	Defined Budget Function or Subfunction code and description.

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Custodial or Noncustodial Code	Code used for GTAS. Values are S: Custodial or A: Noncustodial. Default value is A: Non-Custodial.
Definite or Indefinite Code	Type of authority appropriated. Values are D: Definite or I: Indefinite. Default value is D: Definite.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Fund Attributes window - Accounts tab.

***Define Fund Attributes Window Description - Accounts Tab***

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Budget Authority	Natural account segment of accounting flexfield for ledgers. Funds Available Inquiry reports the posted balances and reserved balances in the Budget Authority field for this account
Unliquidated Commitments	Natural account segment of accounting flexfield for ledgers. Funds Available Inquiry reports the posted balances and reserved balances for Commitments using this account.
Unliquidated Obligations	Natural account segment of accounting flexfield for ledgers. Funds Available Inquiry reports the posted balances and reserved balances for Obligations using this account.
Expenditures	Natural account segment of accounting flexfield for ledgers. Funds Available Inquiry reports the posted balances and reserved balances for Expenditures using this account.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Fund Attributes window - Year End tab.

***Define Fund Attributes Window Description - Year End Tab***

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Requisition Closing Method	Requisitions can close as a preclosing or closing entry as designated for the fund.

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Auto Create	Funds can be automatically created for the next fiscal year for expiring single year and multi year funds as part of the Rollover Treasury Accounts Symbols process.
Auto Create Fund Value	Optionally used if the Auto Create check box is selected. If there is a value entered in this field, the new fund will be created as this value when the Create Annual Treasury Account Symbols process is run.

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## **Related Topics**

Define Accounting Flexfield, page 1-7

Treasury Account Symbols Setup, page 6-1

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# Third Party Payments Setup

## Overview

The third party payment setup lets you create third party payment relationships between suppliers.

Use the Third Party Payment Assignments windows to complete these tasks:

- Identify principal suppliers and sites that are subject to third party payment processing.
- Assign agents (payees) to principal suppliers at the site level.

The agent defined in this window accepts payments on behalf of the principal supplier.

## Assigning Third Party Payments

To set up third party payment assignments, navigate to the Third Party Assignments window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Third Party Assignments.

### *Third Party Payment Assignments Window Description*

Field Name	Description
Operating Unit	Operating unit of the record.  <b>Note:</b> The list of values includes operating units assigned to the MO: Security profile.

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Name	Original supplier
Site	Original supplier's site of which the user's operating unit has been granted access.
Party Name	Third party payee
Party Site	Third party payee's site
Supplier Name	Third party payee's supplier name. The payee does not have to be a supplier.
Payment Function	Payee's payment function
Banker Name	Payee's bank name
Account Number	Payee's bank account number
Start Date	Date on which assignment begins. The date can be earlier than the system date because users can back date payment process requests.
End Date	Date on which assignment ends. End date must be greater than or equal to the system date and the start date.

---

## Automatic Sequence Numbering of Payment Instruction Setup

### Overview

Oracle U.S. Federal Financials provides an automatic numbering system of payment instructions where payment instructions containing different types of payments are numbered in separate sequences. The types of payment represent the purpose of the payment, such as travel expenses and payroll payments.

### Payment Instruction Sequence Assignments Window

The Payment Instruction Sequence Assignments window enables users to optionally select automatic numbering for a payment reason within an operating unit and to define how each payment reason should be numbered. A unique numbering sequence can be defined using these values:

- Initial value
- Final value
- Prefix, an optional value
- Suffix, an optional value
- Range of dates for the sequence

The sequence number is assigned when the payment instruction is created in Oracle Payments and displayed in Reference Assigned by Administrator field on the payment instruction.

## Examples of Valid and Invalid Records

### Defining Unique Assignments for One Payment Reason

To guarantee unique payment instruction numbers within an operating unit, you can only define one unique assignment per Payment Reason. You cannot define two active sequence assignments for one Payment Reason. To define a unique assignment for one Payment Reason, these conditions must exist:

- Payment reasons differ
- The prefix and suffix combination differ

Example A as shown in the following table, is a valid scenario with uniqueness guaranteed because the Payment Reasons and prefix-suffix combinations differ. As a result, the Initial Value and Final Value do not have to differ. The same holds true for the start date and end date.

#### *Example A*

Payment Reason	Initial Value	Final Value	Prefix	Suffix	Start Date	End Date
Travel	1	1000	T-	-2002	01-JAN-2002	
Travel-FED	1	1000	TF-	-2003	01-JAN-2002	

Example B as shown in the following table, is an invalid scenario with uniqueness not guaranteed by cancelling (inserting an end date for the record) the initial assignment, then reusing the Payment Reason or prefix-suffix combination.

#### *Example B*

Payment Reason	Initial Value	Final Value	Prefix	Suffix	Start Date	End Date
Travel	1	1000	T-	-2002	01-JAN-2002	31-JAN-2002
Travel	1	1000	T-	-2002	01-JAN-2003	

Example C as shown in the following table, is an invalid scenario because uniqueness is not guaranteed since the Payment Reasons do not differ.

**Example C**

<b>Payment Reason</b>	<b>Initial Value</b>	<b>Final Value</b>	<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Suffix</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>
Travel	1	1000	T-	-2002	01-JAN-2002	
Travel	1	1000	TF-	-2003	01-JAN-2002	

**Reusing Prefixes and Suffixes**

A prefix and suffix can never be reused. To guarantee unique payment instruction numbers within an operating unit, you must never reuse a prefix and suffix combination per Payment Reason assignment. To define a unique assignment depicting the proper use of a prefix and suffix combination, the Payment Reasons must be different. The Prefix-suffix combinations must differ, and never be reused.

Example D as shown in the following table, is a valid scenario because uniqueness is guaranteed by different Payment Reasons and prefix-suffix combinations. In particular, each record has a different suffix.

**Example D**

<b>Payment Reason</b>	<b>Initial Value</b>	<b>Final Value</b>	<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Suffix</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>
Allotments	1	1000	P-	-2002	01-JAN-2002	
Salary	1	1000	PF-	-2003	01-JAN-2002	

Example E as shown in the following table, is an invalid scenario because uniqueness is not guaranteed due to the prefix-suffix combinations not being different.

**Example E**

<b>Payment Reason</b>	<b>Initial Value</b>	<b>Final Value</b>	<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Suffix</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>
Allotments	1	1000	P-	-2003	01-JAN-2002	
Salary	1	1000	P-	-2--3	01-JAN-2002	

Example F as shown in the following table, is invalid. Even though numbers generated in this case would be unique, this would be very confusing. The purpose of the prefix and the suffix is to distinguish between different types of payments, and this setup does not accomplish this. For a given range of dates, the assignment of the prefix and the suffix is valid for one payment reason only.

**Example F**

Payment Reason	Initial Value	Final Value	Prefix	Suffix	Start Date	End Date
Travel	1	1000	T	2003	01-JAN-2002	31-DEC-2002
Tax	1001	2000	T	2003	01-JAN-2003	31-DEC-2003

Example G as shown in the following table, is invalid. The numbers generated by these assignments would not be unique. In addition, you would not be able to tell the two types of payments apart.

**Example G**

Payment Reason	Initial Value	Final Value	Prefix	Suffix	Start Date	End Date
Travel	1	1000	T	2003	01-JAN-2003	31-DEC-2003
Tax	1	1000	T	2003	01-JAN-2003	31-DEC-2003

## Prerequisites

Before setting up automatic sequence numbering of payment instructions, you must:

- Define the FV: Enable Automatic Numbering profile option to enable automatic sequence numbering.
- Define any additional payment reasons in the Oracle Payment Codes window.

## Related Topics

- Profile Options , page B-1
- Defining Lookup Codes, *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide*

- Customizing the Layout of a Folder, *Oracle Applications User's Guide*

## Assigning Automatic Sequence Numbering to Payment Instructions

To assign automatic sequence numbering to payment instructions, navigate to the Payment Instruction Sequence Assignments window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Payment Instruction Sequence Assignments window.

### *Payment Instruction Sequence Assignments Window Description*

Field Name	Description
Operating Unit	<p>Operating unit of the record.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The list of values include operating units assigned to the MO: Security profile.</p>
Payment Reason	Payment reason
Initial	Beginning sequence value
Final	Ending sequence value
Prefix	<p>Prefix sequence value</p> <p><b>Note:</b> There can only be one prefix-suffix combination per Pay Reason irrespective of different organizations.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Users can add a separator between the prefix and the sequence number. For example, if the sequence number is T-00001, the user enters the prefix as T-.</p>
Suffix	<p>Suffix sequence value</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Users can add a separator between the suffix and the sequence number. For example, if the sequence number is 00001-2003, the user enters the prefix as -2003.</p>

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<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Start Date	Automatic numbering sequence begin date  <b>Tip:</b> Leave the End field blank.
End Date	Automatic numbering sequence end date  <b>Note:</b> It is recommended that users not enter an end date.

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# Setting Up Payment Processing

## Overview

Federal payments disbursed through Treasury must meet Treasury specific requirements and formats. This chapter describes setup required to process payments through the Treasury Secure Payment System (SPS) and Payment Application Manager (PAM) bulk File, as well as setup required to generate the PIR Standard Reporting Format (SRF) file for Non-Treasury Disbursing Office (NTDO) check payments.

## Payment Type Mapping

The Payment Type Mapping window is to map Pay Groups to Payments Types. It also defines valid Payment formats (Check or Electronic) for each Pay Group.

Descriptions of the window data elements are:

- Header:
  - The Payment Format list of values identifies if the mapping is for SPS, PAM, or PIR.
- Line Level Attributes:
  - The Pay Group list of values is used to select a Pay Group for mapping.
  - The Payment Type list of values (Employee and Vendor) is used to select a Payment Type to map to the Pay Group. Either a Vendor or Employee Payment Type can be mapped to the Pay Group but not both.
  - The check boxes are used to identify the payment formats that are valid for the Pay Group (for example Check, PPD/CCD, IAT, and CTX). At least one check box must be selected for each Pay Group. No more than one Electronic (PPD/CCD, IAT, or CTX) payment format can be selected for a Pay Group. The CTX check box does not apply to the SPS Payment Formats. If the PPD/CCD

check box is selected, the Pay Group is valid for:

- PPD if an Employee Payment Type is defined for the Pay Group.
- CCD if a Vendor Payment Type is defined for the Pay Group.
- PIR Pay Groups are applicable only to the Check Payment format.

## **SPS Payment Format**

The SPS file format includes capture of the componentized TAS and BETC.

Payment Formats for the new SPS file are:

- SPS ACH Payment format
- SPS Check Payment format

When submitting Payment Batches using the new SPS Payment Formats, the Bank Account entered on Payment Batches form should be defined with a GWA-compliant ALC. When submitting Payment Batches using the old Payment Formats, the Bank Account entered on Payment Batches form should be defined with a Non GWA-compliant ALC.

Both the SPS Non GWA-compliant Formats and the SPS GWA-compliant Formats are accepted by Treasury until October 1, 2014 at which time all SPS Payments must be GWA-compliant to be accepted by Treasury

## **PAM Payment Format**

This PAM file format replaces and consolidates the older Bulk File payment formats. In addition to consolidating the various bulk file formats into one file format, PAM also allows capture of the componentized TAS and BETC. Payment Formats for this new PAM file are:

- PAM ACH Payment format
- PAM Check Payment format

The PAM file formats accommodates both GWA-compliant payments as well as non GWA-compliant payments. If a Payment Batch is submitted with a Bank Account defined with an ALC that is GWA-compliant, componentized TAS/BETC records are included on the PAM file. If a Payment Batch is submitted with a Bank Account defined with an ALC that is not GWA compliant, TAS/BETC records are not included. As of October 1, 2014 all PAM payment submitted to Treasury must be GWA-compliant.

## PIR SRF File Format

The PIR Standard Reporting Format (SRF) is the input file specification that agencies are required to use to submit detailed payment and accounting data to the PIR. The SRF defines the data elements and validation rules that all Non Treasury Disbursing Offices (NTDO) must use to report issued payments and associated TAS/BETC information. The PIR serves as the only vehicle available to NTDOs for reporting TAS/BETC information to FMS and the SRF is the mechanism through which this occurs. Once processed and stored by the PIR, PIR forwards the required TAS/BETC information onto GWA. The enhancements provide the capability to create the PIR file for check payments only.

## Prerequisites for payment Processing

Prerequisites for payment Processing For both SPS and PAM file formats are:

- Ensure all needed BETCs are defined on the Define Business Event Type Codes window.
- Ensure all Agency TAS' are mapped to appropriate BETCs on the TAS/BETC Mapping window.
- Ensure ALCs that are GWA-compliant are defined accordingly on the Agency Location Code window.

For SPS, the following steps need to be performed:

- Ensure SPS Pay Groups are mapped to Payment Types and appropriate payment formats (Check, CCD/PPD, or IAT) on the Payment Mapping window.
- Ensure internal Bank Accounts with ALCs that are GWA-compliant are defined with Payables Documents that have Payment Formats of:
  - SPS ACH Payment format
  - SPS Check Payment Format
- When submitting a SPS payment batch that has a Bank Account selected with a GWA-compliant ALC, ensure all open invoices for the Pay Group selected have BETCs defined on each invoice distribution.

For PAM, the following steps need to be performed after this patch has been applied:

- Ensure PAM Pay Groups are mapped to Payment Types and appropriate payment formats (Check, CCD/PPD, IAT, or CTX) on the Payment Mapping window.
- Ensure internal Bank Accounts with ALCs that are GWA-compliant are defined with Payables Documents that have Payment Formats of:

- PAM ACH Payment format
- PAM Check Payment Format
- When submitting a PAM payment batch that has a Bank Account selected with a GWA-compliant ALC, ensure all open invoices for the Pay Group selected have BETCs defined on each invoice distribution.

For PIR, the following steps need to be performed:

- Ensure PIR Pay Groups are mapped to Payment Types and payment format of Check on the Payment Mapping window.
- Ensure applicable internal Bank Accounts ALCs are defined with Disbursing Type of NTDO.

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## Defining Business Type Event Codes

### Overview

The Business Type Event Code (BETC) is an eight character code that indicates the type of activity (such as borrowing, repayment, offsetting collection, receipt , disbursement) that is reported. BETC is used in combination with the Treasury Account Symbol to determine the transaction effect on the fund balance with Treasury.

### Defining Business Type Event Code

Navigate to the Define Business Type Event Code window.

The values in this window are applicable across all ledgers. There is no ledger or operating unit restriction on the data entered in this window. Duplicate BETC values are not allowed.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Business Type Event Code window.

#### *Define Business Type Event Code Window Description*

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
BETC	8 character alpha numeric code.
Business Event Type Code Description	50 characters alpha numeric,
Payment Collection	Designates whether the BETC is for a payment or collection.

Field Name	Description
Adjustment	Check box to designate that the BETC is for an adjustment only and should be associated with an originating BETC.
Adjustment BETC	The list of values for this field consists of BETCs with the Adjustment check box selected that have not been previously assigned to another BETC. This field is only available for update if the Adjustment check box is not selected.
Enabled	Check box to enable the BETC so that it is available throughout the system.

A population of base BETCs have been seeded. However, BETCs can be added, updated, or disabled as deemed appropriate.

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# Business Event Type Code Mapping

## Overview

Agencies and their Trading Partners are limited to the valid Treasury Account Symbol (TAS) / Business Event Type Code (BETC) combinations which exist in the Treasury Shared Accounting module. A validation is performed for cash transactions to ensure that the TAS/BETC combination is an established combination. A TAS/BETC mapping is provide in Oracle financials to ensure only valid TAS/BETC combinations are used for transaction processing.

## Prerequisites

Before defining TAS/BETC Mapping, you must define Business Event Type Codes (BETC), page 12-1, Trading Partner TAS, and Treasury Account Symbols

## Defining TAS/BETC Mapping

Navigate to the Define TAS/BETC Mapping window.

This window is a ledger based window. The functionality for determining the ledger should mimic all other ledger based windows. Duplicate mapping of BETCs is not allowed.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define TAS/BETC Mapping window.

### *Define TAS/BETC Mapping Window Description*

Field Name	Description
TAS Type	Identifies if the TAS is the Agency TAS or the Trading Partner TAS for mapping purposes

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Treasury Account Symbol	The list of available values includes valid Treasury Account Symbol values from the Define Treasury Account Symbol window.
Federal Account Symbol Title	This is a read only field. Defaults from the Federal Account Symbol title on Define Treasury Account Symbol window, based on the Treasury Account Symbol that was selected.
Auto Create check box	Creates the mapping for TAS's that are created as part of the Rollover Treasury Account Symbol process.
BETC	The list of available values include BETC values from the Define BETC window that have the Enabled check box selected (set to yes) and Adjustment check box not selected (set to no).
Business Event Type Code Description	This field is display only from Business Event Type Code description from Define Business Event Type Codes window based on BETC selected.
Payment or Collection	This is a read only field. The value is retrieved from the Business Event Type Code window. The field will default based on the value defined for the BETC.
Adjustment BETC	This is a read only field. The value is from the Business Event Type Code window. The field will default based on the value defined for the BETC.
Default flag check box	Only one BETC is allowed to be selected for a payment BETC and only one BETC is allowed to be selected for a collection BETC.

## Related Topics

Defining Business Event Type Codes (BETC), page 12-1.

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# Defining Trading Partner Treasury Account Symbol

## Overview

Trading Partners (customer agencies) are limited to the valid Treasury Account Symbol (TAS) / Business Event Type Codes (BETC) combinations which exist in the Treasury Shared Accounting module. A validation is performed for cash transactions to ensure that the Trading Partners TAS/BETC combination is an established combination. A Trading Partners TAS/BETC mapping is provide in Oracle financials to ensure only valid Trading Partners TAS/BETC combinations are used for transaction processing involving customer agencies

### Prerequisites:

#### Defining Trading Partner TAS

Navigate to the Define Trading Partner TAS window.

In the header block, there must be a unique combination of values in the following fields:

- Agency Identifier
- Main Account Code
- Federal Account Symbol Title

In the Treasury Account Symbol (TAS) tab of the detail block, there must be a unique combination of values in the following fields:

- Sub-Level Prefix Code
- Allocation Transfer Agency Identifier

- Authority Duration Code
- Beginning Period of Availability
- Ending Period of Availability
- Availability Type Code
- Sub-Account Code
- Treasury Account Symbol

In the Attributes tab of the detail block, Contains the following fields:

- Enable Checkbox
- Start Date
- End Date
- Auto Create Checkbox

If there is not a unique combination of the above fields, this is considered a duplicate record. This is considered to be the Component GWA TAS to be used by Treasury systems in the future and compliant with GGAC requirements.

The values in this window are applicable across all ledgers. There is no ledger or operating unit restriction on the data entered in this window. Duplicate mapping of BETCs within a Trading Partner TAS record is not allowed.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Trading Partner TAS/BETC Mapping window.

***Define Trading Partner TAS/BETC Mapping window Description***

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Agency Identifier	The value for the field must be 3 characters. Only number values can be entered and leading zeros can be used.
Main Account	The value for the field must be 4 characters. Only number values can be entered and leading zeros can be used.
Sub-Level Prefix Code	Only number values can be entered and leading zeros can be used. This field is disabled and must be null if there is a value in the Sub Class field.

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Allocation Transfer Agency Identifier	The value for the field must be 3 characters. Only number values can be entered and leading zeros can be used.
Beginning Period of Availability	Enter a 4-digit number for the year.
Ending Period of Availability	Enter a 4-digit number for the year. This field is required if Beginning Period of Availability is entered. The Ending Period of Availability must be equal to or greater than the Beginning Period of Availability.
Availability Type Code	The list of values for this field are X-no-year account, F-clearing/suspense account, A-Treasury central summary general ledger account, and M-merged surplus account.
Sub Account Code	The value for the field must be three characters. Only number values can be entered and leading zeros can be used.
Treasury Account Symbol	The value is derived similar to the Treasury Account Symbol on the Define Treasury Account Symbol window. This field can be overwritten by the user.  For more information, see Trading Partner Treasury Account Symbol Default Value Derivation, page 14-3.
Enable Checkbox	The checkbox is used to enable/disable the TP TAS.
Start Date	Date the TP TAS will be available for use.
End Date	Date the TP TAS will be available no longer be available for use.
Auto Create	If this check box is selected, the TAS and related BETCs for expiring single year and multiyear funds will be created for the new fiscal year (FY) when the Create Annual Treasury Account Symbols process is run.
TAS/BETC Mapping Button	Redirects the user to the TAS/BETC Mapping window.

### **Trading Partner Treasury Account Symbol Default Value Derivation**

The value for Treasury Account Symbol element is derived from the individual TAS component elements as described below. If a TAS component does not have a value, it is ignored in the derivation of the Treasury Account Symbol.

<b>Data Element Description</b>	<b>Derived From</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b># of Spaces</b>	<b>Additional Information</b>
Sub-Level Prefix Code (SP)	Sub-Level Prefix Code	(##)	4	<p>Parenthesis are added around the Sub-Level Prefix Code.</p> <p>Example: If Sub-Level Prefix Code value is 01, this would be formatted as (01).</p>
Allocation Transfer Agency Identifier (ATA)	Allocation Transfer Agency Identifier	###-	4	A hyphen is displayed after the Allocation Transfer Agency ID.
Agency Identifier (AID)	Agency Identifier	###	3	-

<b>Data Element Description</b>	<b>Derived From</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b># of Spaces</b>	<b>Additional Information</b>
Fiscal Year (FY)	Beginning and Ending Period of Availability, Availability Type Code	X XX XX/XX	1,2, or 5	<p>The Fiscal Year is derived as follows:</p> <p>If Beginning Period of Availability, Ending Period of Availability, and Availability Type Code are blank; the Fiscal Year is not used.</p> <p>If not null, use the Availability Type value.</p> <p>If the Beginning Period of Availability and Ending Period of Availability are not null and have the same value, use the last two 2 digits of the Ending Period of Availability. For example, if Beginning and Ending Period of Availability are both 2006, the Fiscal Year would be formatted as 06.</p> <p>If the Beginning Period of Availability and Ending Period of Availability are not the same value, use the last two digits of the Beginning Period of Availability, a "/", and the last 2 digits of the Ending Period of Availability. For example, if the Beginning Period of Availability is 2007 and the Ending Period of Availability is 2011, the Fiscal Year would be formatted as 07/11</p>
Main Account Code (MAIN)	Main Account Code	####	4	-
Sub-Account Code (SUB)	Sub-Account Code	., ##, or .###	2,3 or 4	A period is added prior to the Sub-Account Code. Leading zeros are not included. If the Sub-Account Code is 123, this would be formatted as .123. If the Sub-Account Code is 02, this would be formatted as .2.

The following are examples of the Treasury Account Symbol Derivation:

SLPC	ATAI	AI	BPA	EPA	ATC	MAC	SAC	TAS
01	011	020			X	0003	000	(01)011-020X0003
	012	017			X	1105	000	0122-017X1105
	017	069	2009	2013		1205	005	017-06909/131205.5
22		060	2005	2005		0111	000	(22)060050111
		000	2001	2001		0476	000	000010476
		000	2003	2007		0127	000	00003/070127
		455			X	4110	000	455X4110
		020			X	4521	894	020X4521.894
	012	012	2006	2006		0600	036	012-012060600.36
		010				0830	000	0100830

## TP TAS for Supplier Site and Customer Account

The following attributes are available at the Supplier Site (Manage Sites) and Customer Accounts level:

- Context Value: Optional, if used the value is US Federal Attributes.
- Limit TP TAS to Agency ID: Optional if the Federal or Non-Federal Code for the Supplier / Customer Account is "G" or "F", otherwise prohibited. Valid values are blank, Yes, and No.
- Default Trading Partner TAS: Optional if the Federal or Non-Federal Code for the Supplier / Customer Account is "G" or "F, otherwise prohibited and blank.

## Setup

- Define the "FV: Limit TP TAS to Agency ID" System Profile option to the desired setting ("Yes" or "No")
- Ensure all needed Trading Partner TAS' are properly defined and enabled on the

Trading Partner TAS form. Define start and end dates, as necessary.

- Define the desired values for the following Federal attributes on Supplier Sites and Customer Accounts:
  - Limit TP TAS to Agency ID
  - Default Trading Partner TAS

## Party Trading Partner TAS Update

A concurrent request is available to update single-year and multi-year Default TP Treasury Account Symbols defined for Customer Accounts and Supplier Sites. The concurrent request name is "Party Trading Partner TAS Update".

Concurrent Request Parameters includes the following:

- Ledger: Same as current Rollover Treasury Account Symbols concurrent request
- Copy Fiscal Year: As current Rollover Treasury Account Symbols concurrent request
- Trading Partner TAS Type: Valid values are:
  - Customer Accounts: Select only Customer Account with a Default Trading Partner TAS.
  - Supplier Sites: Select only Supplier Sites with a Default Trading Partner TAS.
  - Customer Accounts and Supplier Sites: Select both Customer Accounts and Supplier Sites with a Default Trading Partner TAS.

## Customer Account /Supplier Site TP TAS Update Reports

The process produces the following reports:

- Customer Account Default Trading Partner TAS Update report: This report displays data for Customer Account Default Trading Partner TASs rolled over.
- Customer Account Update Trading Partner TAS Not Found report: This report displays Customer Accounts with a Default Trading Partner TAS where the Ending Period of Availability matches the Copy Fiscal Year parameter but the rollover TAS could not be found on the TP TAS table.
- Supplier Site Default Trading Partner TAS Update report: This report displays the Supplier Site Default Trading Partner TASs rolled over.
- Supplier Site Update Trading Partner TAS Not Found report: This report displays Supplier Sites with a Default Trading Partner TAS where the Ending Period of

Availability matches Copy Fiscal Year parameter but the rollover TAS could not be found on the TP TAS table.

## **Rollover Treasury Account Symbol Concurrent Process (Updates)**

For rollover of Trading Partner TASs, the process includes updating the "To" date in the rolled over TP TAS based on the last day of the fiscal year for the Ending Period of Availability plus 5 years. This applies to TP TASs with an Ending Period of Availability, otherwise, leave the "To" date blank. The TASs to be rolled over are only Customer Account and Supplier Site Default TP TAS.

## **Related Topics**

Defining Business Event Type Codes (BETC), page 12-1.

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# Budget Execution Setup

## Overview

### Defining Budget Levels

You can establish budget level hierarchies, specify document numbering schemes, and indicate whether workflow functionality is to be used for document routing in the Define Budget Levels window. As long as the budget levels remain constant from year to year, this setup task does not have to be repeated annually.

### Defining Budget Users

You can enable security for accessing and entering budgetary information in the Define Budget Users window. Budget level access can be set for each user, access rights granted to each user, and different access rights granted for transactions at different budgetary levels.

### Defining Budget Distributions

You can establish the Accounting Flexfield segments to which each fund is distributed at each budget level in the Define Budget Distributions window. Budget distributions can also be referred to as the limitation of a fund. Each fund value must be set up in the Define Budget Distributions window.

### Defining Budget Transaction Types

You can establish different budget transaction types to be used with the transaction type in the Define Budget Transaction Type window. For appropriation transactions, you can also identify advance and transfer transaction types.

## Prerequisites

Before setting up budget execution, you must:

- Complete all required setup steps for Oracle U.S. Federal General Ledger.
- All required setup steps for Federal Financials must be completed before beginning budget execution setup. In particular, the steps to define main account codes, treasury account symbols, and appropriation parameters must be completed because those steps define elements used in budget execution. Treasury account symbols, fund values, and categories must be defined in the Fund Attributes window.
- Budget levels must be defined and frozen before setting up budget users, budget distributions, and budget transaction types.
- User names must be valid names already defined by the system administrator for the Federal Administration responsibility.

## Defining Budget Levels

To define budget levels, navigate to the Define Budget Levels window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Budget Levels window.

### *Define Budget Levels Window Description*

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Level	Number; must be a unique value; indicates the hierarchical order of the budget level.
Description	Budget level name.
Entry	Automatic or manual numbering system.  <b>Note:</b> If you select Manual, Next Number is disabled.

Field Name	Description
Type	Alphanumeric or numeric numbering types.  <b>Note:</b> If Automatic is selected in the Entry field, the Type field defaults to Numeric and cannot be updated; the Next Number field can be updated.
Next Number	Required when you select Automatic Entry and Numeric Type; enter only positive numbers.
Freeze	Freezes selections on the window; you cannot edit frozen budget levels.  <b>Note:</b> The Freeze check box relates to budget levels only; users receive a message if budget levels are not frozen.
Workflow	Enables budget execution approval workflow functionality; you can enable or disable anytime. Re-verification of Define Budget Users setup is recommended.

## Defining Budget Users

The Define Budget Users window enables transaction entry, modification, and approval based first on the user security group and then the access rights granted for each budget level. Users defined as a Group Superuser can approve transactions created by users belonging to any security group.

**Note:** You can define a user only under one security group.

To define budget users, navigate to the Define Budget Users window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Budget Users window, General tab.

**Define Budget Users Window Description, General Tab**

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<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Security Group	Security group name, which is usually descriptive of the group, such as a department name or supervisor's name.
Description	Security group text description.
User Name	User names set up by the system administrator.
From	Highest budget level to which user has access.  <b>Note:</b> The access rights only apply to the budget levels to which the user has access.  <b>Note:</b> The budget levels entered in the From and To fields indicate the range of budget levels to which the user has access. For example, if five budget levels are defined on the Define Budget Levels window and the user is given access from Budget Level 2 to Budget Level 4, the user has access to Budget Levels 2, 3, and 4, but not 1 or 5.
To	Lowest budget level to which user has access to.
View	Enables user to view budget data in user's security group for applicable levels.
Modify	Enables user to view and modify budget data in user's security group for applicable levels.
Approve	If selected, indicates document owner can approve budget execution transactions for the budget access levels.
Group Superuser	Enables user to view, modify, and approve budget data in any security group for applicable levels.

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The following table describes selected fields on the Define Budget Users window, Document Routing tab.

***Define Budget Users Window Description, Document Routing Tab***

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<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Default Approver	Default approver must be specified if the document owner does not have authority to approve budget execution transactions for the budget access levels.
Change Forward To	If selected, users can change the approver in the Approve Document window. If deselected, default approver is used and the Forward check box in the Approve Document window is not enabled.

---

## Defining Budget Distributions

To define budget distributions navigate to the Define Budget Distributions window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Budget Distributions window.

***Define Budget Distributions Window Description***

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Treasury Account Symbol	Derived from the Fund Attributes window.
Fund Value	Derived from the Fund Attributes window.
Apportionment Category Code	Derived from the Fund Attributes window.
Direct or Reimbursable Code	Derived from the Fund Attributes window.
Freeze Definition	If selected, you cannot modify Budget Distributions fields.  <b>Note:</b> To modify Segments and Default Values once Freeze Definition is selected, first deselect Freeze Definition.

---

Field Name	Description
Auto Create	If this check box is selected, the Budget Distribution for the TAS expiring single year and multiyear funds will be created for the new fiscal year (FY) when the Create Annual Treasury Account Symbols process is run.
Budget Level	<p>Budget level name.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The first budget level is mandatory. Only levels lower than the lowest previously selected level are displayed in the list of values. If the level chosen skips a level, the level that is skipped is subsequently excluded from the list of values.</p>
Segments	<p>Indicates whether the values for the Segments of the accounting flexfield are enterable or derived. If derived, indicates where the values are derived.</p> <p>For the first budget level, the values are E (Entry) and D (Default). For all other budget levels, there is an additional value of P (Previous Level). Values can be entered by the user for segments with E. Segments with D and P are defaulted with a value and the default value cannot be changed. If the value is D, the default is derived from the Default Values field on this window. If the value is P, the default is derived from the From Distribution (distribution of the previous level).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The balancing and natural account segments are not included.</p>
Default Values	Enter default values for the specified Segments.

## Defining Budget Transaction Types

To define budget transaction types, navigate to the Define Budget Transaction Types window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Budget Transaction Types window.

### ***Define Budget Transaction Types Window Description***

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<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Budget Level	Available budget levels defined on the Define Budget Distributions window.
Transaction Type	Transaction Type name.
Description	Transaction Type description.
Authority Type Code	<p>Available seeded Authority Types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• B: Borrowing Authority R: Re-appropriation</li><li>• C: Contract Authority</li><li>• D: Advance Appropriation</li><li>• E: Appropriations available in Prior Periods</li><li>• F: Appropriations available from Subsequent Years</li><li>• P: Appropriation (excluding Advance Funding)</li><li>• R: Re-appropriation</li><li>• S: Spending Authority</li></ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This is optional. Designate at the Sub-Type level if sub types are used</p>
Rollup Type	<p>Indicates if transaction type is subset of appropriation, deferral, rescission, or warrant.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Rollup Type is enabled and required when the budget level is appropriation or the first budget level.</p>
Legislation Indicator	Legislation indicator. Valid values include Appropriation Act, Continuing Resolution, Supplemental Appropriation, and Authorization Act/Other. If the rollup type is Warrant, the legislation indicator is not applicable.

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Transfer	If selected, indicates that transaction type records an appropriation transfer that involves another federal agency; applicable for the first level only.
Advance	If selected, signifies the transaction type captures appropriation advances; applicable for first level only.
Public Law Code	Specific public law code related to appropriation. If selected, the Public Law Code field in the Enter Appropriations window becomes required.
Sub-Type Required	If selected, indicates that a transaction sub-type is required when this transaction type is selected in the budget transaction window.
Enabled	If selected, indicates that a transaction type is available for entry in the budget transaction window.
Reduction Type	Specific Reduction Type code related to appropriation. If selected, the Reduction Type Code field in the Enter Appropriations window becomes required.
Accounts	Opens the Accounts window. The Accounts window allows users to enter the natural account values for the transaction type record that is selected. This setup is used in the seeded account derivation rules.
Default	If selected, the subtype will default on the Budget Execution Transaction windows.
Accounts	The natural account values for the trx subtype.
Sub-Type	Sub type that is designated for the Budget Transaction type when Sub-type required is checked.

Field Name	Description
Authority Type Code for the Sub-type	<p>Available seeded Authority Types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B: Borrowing Authority</li> <li>• C: Contract Authority</li> <li>• D: Advance Appropriation</li> <li>• E: Appropriations available in Prior Periods</li> <li>• F: Appropriations available from Subsequent Years</li> <li>• P: Appropriation (excluding Advance Funding)</li> <li>• R: Re-appropriation</li> <li>• S: Spending Authority</li> </ul>
Reduction Type	Specific Reduction Type code related to appropriation. If selected, the Reduction Type Code field in the Enter Appropriations window becomes required for the Sub -type entered.
Description	Sub-type description
Enabled	If selected, indicates that a transaction type is available for entry in the Budget Transaction window.
Accounts	Opens the Accounts window. The Accounts window allows users to enter the natural account values for the transaction sub-type record that is selected. This setup is used in the seeded account derivation rules.

## Related Topics

Oracle U.S. Federal Financials Setup Overview, page 1-1.

Defining Budget Users, page 15-3.

Defining Budget Distributions Procedure, page 15-5.

Defining Budget Transaction Types Procedure, page 15-6.

Create Additional Users, page 1-6.



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## Federal Reports Table Setup

### Overview

This chapter describes how to set up federal reports tables in Oracle U.S. Federal Financials before generating the reports for the first time.

You must run the setup procedures described in this chapter must be run before generating these reports:

- Funds Available - Total Resources
- Funds Available - Funding Distributions
- Funds Available - Spending Activity
- Funds Available - Available Balances
- Reimbursable Activity Report

### Prerequisites

Agencies must comply with the US SGL To comply with GTAS requirements. Agencies that expand their numbering system to accommodate agency-specific requirements must designate a parent account that is a six-digit US SGL account.

### Setting Up Funds Availability Tables

The Funds Availability Table Setup procedure populates these funds availability reports and the associated columns in the Funds Availability Report Definitions window:

- Funds Available - Total Resources report with these columns:

- Authority Brought Forward
- Appropriated
- Contract Authority
- Borrowing Authority
- Offsetting Collections
  
- Funds Available - Funding Distributions report with these columns:
  - Total Not Yet Apportioned
  - Total Apportioned
  - Total Allotted
  - Total Allowances
  - Total Sub-Allowances
  
- Funds Available - Spending Activity report with these columns:
  - Budget Authority
  - Commitments
  - Obligations
  - Expenditures
  
- Funds Available - Available Balances report with these columns:
  - Apportionment Balance
  - Allotment Balance
  - Allowance Balance
  - Sub-Allowance Balance

**Note:** You can run the Funds Availability Table Setup procedure multiple times. Running the procedure does not overwrite any updates to the Account Assignments but does overwrite any Column Name updates.

**To populate the Funds Availability Report Definitions window:**

1. Navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. In the Name field, select Funds Availability Table Setup.
3. Perform the Funds Availability Setup procedure to add the account assignments for each column.

## Setting Up US SGL Accounts Tables

**Note:** You can run the US SGL Accounts Table Setup procedure and the GTAS Attributes Table Setup procedure multiple times. Running these procedures could overwrite manual updates entered in these windows:

- Define US SGL Accounts window
- GTAS Attributes window

This procedure populates the Define US SGL Accounts window with this information:

- Valid US SGL accounts as defined by the Department of Treasury's Financial Management Service (FMS).
- Normal balance values: debit, credit, or either.
- GTAS reporting status.

**Note:** It is recommended that you run the US SGL Accounts Table Setup procedure before running the GTAS Attributes Table Setup procedure.

**To populate the Define US SGL Accounts window:**

1. Navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. In the Name field, select US SGL Account Table Setup.
3. To populate the Define US SGL Accounts window with US SGL account information, click Submit.
4. Perform the US SGL Accounts setup procedure to verify the populated data and to make modifications if required.

**Note:** Since various reports are generated based on the data

populated in the US SGL Accounts window, it is imperative that the data is correct. You must verify that the data was populated and make modifications if required.

## Related Topics

To perform the US SGL Accounts setup procedure, see Federal Report Definitions Setup, page 17-1.

## Setting Up GTAS Attributes Tables

This procedure populates the GTAS Attributes window with the required US SGL accounts, balance types, and attributes for GTAS reporting.

For information on the attributes required for GTAS reporting published by the Department of Treasury, see the FMS website at the following URL:

[www.fms.treas.gov/ussgl](http://www.fms.treas.gov/ussgl)

### To populate the GTAS Attributes window:

1. Navigate to the Submit Request window.
2. In the Request Name field, select GTAS Attributes Table Setup.
3. Enter Ledger
4. Select to delete existing data or to reseed the entire table or make updates only.
5. Execute the GTAS Attributes setup procedure

**Note:** Since various reports are generated based on the data populated in the GTAS Attributes window, it is imperative that the data is correct. You must verify that the data was populated and make modifications if required.

## Related Topics

To perform the US SGL Attributes setup procedure, see Federal Report Definitions Setup, page 17-1.

## Setting Up the Reimbursable Activity Report Tables

The Populate Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions procedure populates the associated columns in the Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions window.

**To run the Populate Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions Process:**

1. Navigate to the Submit Request window
2. In the Name field, select Populate Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions.
3. To send the request to the concurrent manager, click Submit.
4. Perform the Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions setup procedure to verify the populated data and to make modifications if required.

**Related Topics**

To perform the Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions setup procedure, see Federal Report Definitions Setup, page 17-1.



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# Federal Report Definitions Setup

## Overview

In the Federal Report Definitions windows, you can customize reports by specifying report definitions and entering report data. Report definitions provide additional information to meet federal government reporting requirements.

Federal report definitions setup is required for the following reports:

- FMS Form 224 Statement of Transactions and CTA submission
- FMS Form 1219 Statement of Accountability and FMS Form 1220 Statement of Transactions
- Funds Availability Reports, which includes the following:
  - Funds Available - Total Resources
  - Funds Available - Funding Distributions
  - Funds Available - Spending Activity
  - Funds Available - Available Balances
- Reimbursable Activity Report

## FMS Form 224 and CTA submission Setup

In the CTA FBWT Account Definition window, you can define the SGL accounts to report on the FMS Form 224 or CTA file submission. In addition, the Account Type and Agency Location Code (ALC) are assigned to the SGL accounts for default reporting. The Account Type determines the placement when it cannot be derived from the transaction or the FMS 224 Type of the Treasury Account Symbol. The transaction is reported to the ALC indicated for the SGL account when the ALC of the bank account

cannot be determined.

## FMS Form 1219/1220 Setup

In the FMS Form 1219/1220 Report Definitions Setup window, you can define the Accounting Flexfield values to report on the FMS Form 1219 and FMS Form 1220. In addition, the ALC is assigned to the accounting flexfield for default reporting. The Account Type determines the placement when it cannot be derived from the transaction or the FMS 224 Type of the Treasury Account Symbol. The transaction is reported to the ALC indicated for the SGL account when the ALC of the bank account cannot be determined.

## Funds Availability Setup

In the Funds Availability Report Definitions window, you can perform these tasks:

- Assign the appropriate accounts to the Funds Availability Report columns.
- Assign an unlimited number of Accounting Flexfield ranges to each report column for both child or parent values.
- Change the name of the column in the window to be displayed in the Funds Availability Report.

## Funds Available - Funding Distributions

The columns in this report represent amounts distributed not including activity against these amounts. For example, the Total Apportioned column represents amounts apportioned for a given period. This amount should not be reduced for amounts allotted. Agencies define a separate account to store initial balances, including transfers, and another account to store activity against the initial balance. This enables agencies to easily segregate initial balances from activity that reduces that balance as described in this example.

The following table describes the agency activity for Example 1:

### **Example 1: Agency Activity**

<b>Account</b>	<b>Total Apportioned</b>
Account 4510 - Apportionments	(5,000,000)
Account 4610 - Allotments	(2,000,000)

The following table describes the entry to record the initial Apportionment for Example 1:

**Example 1: Initial Apportionment**

<b>Credit/Debit</b>	<b>Account</b>	<b>Total Apportioned</b>
Debit	4450	5,000,000
Credit	4510	(5,000,000)

The following table describes the entry to record the Allotment for Example 1:

**Example 1: Allotment**

<b>Debit/Credit</b>	<b>Account</b>	<b>Total Apportioned</b>
Debit	4510	2,000,000
Credit	4610	(2,000,000)

The following table describes the Balances for Example 1:

**Example 1: Balances**

<b>Account</b>	<b>Total Apportioned</b>
Account 4510 - Apportionments	(3,000,000) = (5,000,000) - 2,000,000
Account 4610 - Allotments	(2,000,000)

In this example, the Total Apportioned column cannot be determined because both initial balance and activity are stored in the same account.

This example is the same as the previous example but with a separate account to store the initial apportionment.

The following table describes the entry to record the initial Apportionment for Example 2:

**Example 2: Initial Apportionment**

<b>Debit/Credit</b>	<b>Account</b>	<b>Total Apportioned</b>
Debit	4450	5,000,000
Credit	451001	(5,000,000)

The following table describes the entry to record the Allotment for Example 2:

**Example 2: Allotment**

<b>Debit/Credit</b>	<b>Account</b>	<b>Total Apportioned</b>
Debit	451002	2,000,000
Credit	4610	(2,000,000)

The following table describes the Balances for Example 2:

**Example 2: Balances**

<b>Account</b>	<b>Total Apportioned</b>
Account 451001 - Apportionments	(5,000,000)
Account 451002 - Apportionments Activity	2,000,000
Account 4610 - Allotments	(2,000,000)

In this example, the Total Apportioned column is easily determined by the 451001 account while activity is segregated in the 451002 account. This logic applies to all remaining columns in the Funds Available - Funding Distributions report.

**Funds Available - Spending Activity**

For the Funds Available - Spending Activity Report, agencies should follow the same logic as described in the previous example in the Funds Available - Funding Distributions, page 17-2 section for the Budget Authority column only. This column represents the beginning budget balance not including activity. In order to capture the initial budget balance, agencies should consider defining two accounts, one to store the

initial balance and another to store activity. For example, these accounts could be defined:

- Account 461001 - Allotment
- Account 461002 - Allotment Activity

## Agency Location Code (ALC) Setup

In the Agency Location Code Addresses window, the agency location code address details are entered and used in the FMS Form 224 report, CTA submission and IPAC processing.

## Reporting Codes Window

Map values for the segment of the Accounting Flexfield to the reporting code value as follows:

**Note:** The Reporting Codes window lets you define the segment at the Treasury Account Symbol and fund level.

## Reimbursable Activity Setup

In the Funds Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions window, you can perform these tasks:

- Assign the appropriate accounts to the Reimbursable Activity Report columns.
- Assign an unlimited number of account ranges to each report column for both child or parent values.
- Change the name of the column in the window to be displayed in the Reimbursable Activity Report.

## Prerequisites

Before setting up federal report definitions, you must:

- Define the Accounting Flexfield and ledger in Oracle General Ledger.
- Ensure that the agencies comply with the US SGL to take full advantage of the GTAS enhancement. Agencies that expand their numbering system to accommodate agency-specific requirements should designate a parent account that is a four-digit US SGL account.
- Complete US SGL Account table setup.

- Complete GTAS Attributes table setup.
- Define a bank account designating the Agency Location Code (ALC).
- Run the Funds Availability Reports Table Setup process to use the Funds Availability Report Definitions window.
- Run the Populate Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions process to use the Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions window.

Oracle U.S. Federal Financials Setup Overview, page 1-1.

Define Bank Accounts, page 1-10.

Setting Up Funds Availability Table Procedure, page 16-1.

Setting Up Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions, page 17-11

Setting Up US SGL Accounts Tables, page 16-3

Setting Up GTAS Attributes Tables, page 16-4

## Setting Up FMS Form 224 Report and CTA Submission Definitions

To enter or update federal report definitions for this report, navigate to the CTA FBWT Account Definition window.

The following table describes selected fields on the CTA FBWT Account Definition window.

### *CTA FBWT Account Definition Window Description*

Field Name	Description
Account Type	Account type  <b>Additional Information:</b> Default value is Disbursement. The values used in the FMS 224 process and CTA process are Disbursement and Receipt and determines the placement on the FMS Form 224 when it cannot be derived from the transaction or from the FMS 224 Type of the Treasury Account Symbol.
Account	Natural account segment of Accounting Flexfield.

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Agency Location Code	Default ALC that is to be reported if an ALC from a bank account cannot be determined for a transaction; values include the ALCs defined for internal account use bank accounts in Payables or Receivables.

## Setting Up FMS Form 1219/1220 Report Definitions

To enter or update federal report definitions for this report, navigate to the FMS Form 1219/1220 Report Definitions window.

The following table describes selected fields on the FMS Form 1219/1220 Report Definitions window.

### *FMS Form 1219/1220 Report Definitions Window Description*

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Accounting Flexfield	Defined segments of Accounting Flexfield. At least one segment must be entered.
Description	Describes the selected Accounting Flexfield values.
Agency Location Code	Agency Location Code. Default ALC reported if an ALC from a bank account cannot be determined for a transaction; values include the ALCs defined for internal bank accounts in Payables or Receivables.

## Setting Up Funds Availability Report Definitions

To set up funds availability report definitions, navigate to the Funds Availability Report Definitions window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Funds Availability Report Definitions window.

### ***Funds Availability Report Definitions Window Description***

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Report	Report name
Column	Column; not displayed in the Fund Availability reports.
Column Name	Column name; displayed in the Fund Availability reports.
From	Account from which to begin reporting for this column.
To	Account to end reporting for this column.

---

### **Setting Up Agency Location Code**

The following table describes the Setting Up Agency Location window.

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
ALC Type	Designates the Agency Location Code (ALC) as internal to the agency or an external Trading Partner ALC.
Disbursing Type	Designates the ALC as a Treasury or Non-Treasury Disbursing Office.
Name	ALC description name

---

Field Name	Description
Business Activity	<p>The valid business activities are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collections Only</li> <li>• IPAC Only</li> <li>• Payment Only</li> <li>• IPAC and Collections</li> <li>• IPAC and Payment</li> <li>• Payment and Collections</li> <li>• IPAC, Collections and Payment</li> </ul>
Contact	Supplied for IPAC reporting purposes
Phone number	Supplied for IPAC reporting purposes
Address information	Supplied for IPAC reporting purposes
GWA Reporter Category	<p>The valid business activities are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPAC Only</li> <li>• CA\$SHLINK Only</li> <li>• TDO Payment Only</li> <li>• IPAC and CA\$SHLINK</li> <li>• IPAC and TDO Payment</li> <li>• TDO Payment and CA\$SHLINK</li> <li>• IPAC, CA\$SHLINK and TDO Payment</li> </ul>
Start Date	List of valid effective start dates. The start date can only be entered as the first day of the month for each period.

Field Name	Description
End Date	List of valid effective end dates. The end date can only be entered as the last day of the month for each period.

**Note:** All agency location code addresses must be entered in the Agency Location Code Addresses window otherwise a warning will be generated when the reports are run listing the ALCs with missing address details.

## Defining Reporting Codes

To define the reporting codes, navigate to the Reporting Codes window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Reporting Codes window.

### *Reporting Codes Window Description*

Field Name	Description
Code Type	Reporting Code Type includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B: Apportionment Category B Code</li> <li>• N: Program Reporting Category Code</li> <li>• P: Program Cost Indicator</li> </ul>
Treasury Account Symbol	Treasury Account Symbols for the ledgers. The value All includes all the Treasury Account Symbols in the ledgers.
Fund	Fund values including All, All-Category A, All-Category B, or funds assigned to the Treasury Account Symbol selected. The combination of Treasury Account Symbol and fund must be unique.
Segment	All segments except the natural account segment of the Accounting Flexfield for the ledgers.

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Use Reporting Code Mapping	Indicates if the values of the segment selected must be mapped to reporting codes. If the segment is intended to capture the Reporting Code, then this check box should be set to No.  If the check box is selected, the Report Code Mapping region is enabled.
Segment Value	Segment values of the segment selected.  If the value All is entered, then there is only one record in the detail region for the Treasury Account Symbol/Fund combination.
Reporting Code	Numeric reporting code.
Reporting Code Description	Defaults from the initial Segment value selected.

## Setting Up Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions

To set up funds availability report definitions, navigate to the Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions window.

### *Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions Window*

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Column	Column; not displayed on the Reimbursable Activity Report.
Column Name	Column name; displayed in the Reimbursable Activity reports.
Natural Balance	Natural balance of the column; if natural balance is debit, debit amounts display as positive and credit amounts display as negative. If natural balance is credit, credit amounts display as positive and debit amounts display as negative.
Receivables SLA Detail	Indicates balances should be retrieved from Receivables Subledger Accounting journals.

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
From	Account from which to begin reporting for this column.
To	Account to end reporting for this column.

---

## Related Topics

- *FMS Form 224 Statement of Transactions Report Procedures, Oracle U.S. Federal Financials User Guide*
- *FMS Form 1219/1220 Report Procedures, Oracle U.S. Federal Financials User Guide*
- *Funds Availability Reports Procedures, Oracle U.S. Federal Financials User Guide*
- *GTAS Processing, Oracle U.S. Federal Financials User Guide*
- *Reimbursable Agreement Billing and Reporting, Oracle U.S. Federal Financials User Guide*

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# Subledger Accounting Setup

## Overview

Oracle Subledger Accounting is an intermediate step in the accounting flow between subledger applications, such as Oracle US Federal Financials, Oracle Payables, and Oracle General Ledger. Subledger Accounting stores a complete and balanced subledger journal entry in a common data model for each business event that requires accounting.

Subledger Accounting uses the predefined data that Oracle US Federal Financials provides for setting up accounting in Federal Financials. The Create Accounting process in Subledger Accounting accepts the default accounting information without change and transfers the final accounting to General Ledger.

## Setting up Subledger Accounting

To ensure that Subledger Accounting creates accurate accounting entries for each business event, you must complete several tasks.

- Mark the budget fiscal year (BFY) accounting flexfield segment in the Federal Financial Options window. The segment has a value set containing values for fiscal years. Ensure that you map these values to the year values of General Ledger periods. Subledger Accounting uses this setup as a source while creating accounting entries.
- Select one account in the Define USSGL Accounts window as Anticipated Account. Additionally, ensure that the chart of accounts contains a natural account value that is identical to this account value. You must mark the natural account as a parent account and setup one summary account that contains this parent natural account. The summary account should be selected in the Federal Financial Options window.
- Assign transaction types, receipt methods and receivable activities to transaction categories in the Transactions Category Mapping window. Subledger Accounting

uses this setup as a source while creating accounting entries.

- Set up the following in Oracle Payables:
  - While setting up the payables options, ensure that you select Prorate Expense for the Discount Method option. Payables automatically prorates any discounts across all the invoice distributions. Payables assigns the discount to the charge account unless the invoice is matched to a purchase order with Accrue on Receipt enabled, in which case it is assigned to the price variance account.
  - Enable the Prorate Across Overdue Invoice option. When you enable this option, Payables uses the natural (charge) account from the account you enter here when it builds expense accounts for an interest invoice.
- Set up the following in Oracle Cost Management:
  - While setting up the purchasing options, set the Accrue Expense Items and Accrue Inventory Items option to At Receipt. This sets the Accrue on Receipt flag for the purchase order shipment, which ensures that the purchase order is liquidated by a receipt. If you want the purchase order to be liquidated by an invoice, then you must uncheck this flag.
- Set up the following in Oracle Receivables:
  - Define transaction types, receipt methods and receivable activities that will be mapped to transaction categories in the Transactions Category Mapping window.

## Related Topics

[Entering the Budget Fiscal Year](#)

[Setting Up Payables Options](#)

[Defining USSGL Accounts](#)

[Setting up Purchasing Options](#)

[Recording an Invoice](#)

[Define Transaction Types](#)

## Defining Transactions Category Mapping Setup

To define transactions category mapping, navigate to the Transactions Category Mapping window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Transactions Category Mapping window.

### Transactions Category Mapping Window Description

---

Field Name	Description
Attribute Type	<p>Attribute type mapped to transaction categories.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Attribute types include Receipt Method, Receivable Activity and Transaction Type.</p>
Operating Unit	<p>Operating unit of the record.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The list of values includes operating units assigned to the MO: Security profile.</p> <p>This field is disabled for attribute type of receipt method.</p>
Receipt Method	<p>Receivables receipt method.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This field is displayed only when Attribute Type is Receipt Method</p> <p>Predefined Subledger Account Setup for Receipt and Miscellaneous Receipt event classes refers to the Mapping of Receipt Method to the following Transaction Categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Advance Collection of Reimbursable Agreement</li><li>• Collection for Reimbursable Services</li><li>• Refund of Advance or Prepayment</li><li>• Refund</li></ul>

---

Field Name	Description
Receivable Activity	<p>Receivables receivable activity</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This field is displayed only when Attribute Type is Receivable Activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predefined Subledger Account Setup for Adjustment event class refers to the Mapping of Receivable Activity to the following Transaction Categories:</li> <li>• Reimbursable Earned with Advance</li> <li>• Reimbursable Earned without Advance</li> </ul>
Transaction Type	<p>Receivables transaction type</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This field is displayed only when Attribute Type is Transaction Type</p> <p>Predefined Subledger Account Setup for Debit Memo, Credit Memo and Invoice event classes refers to the Mapping of Receivable Activity to the following Transaction Categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reimbursable Earned with Advance</li> <li>• Reimbursable Earned without Advance</li> </ul>
Transaction Category	<p>Transaction category used in Subledger Accounting sources.</p>

---

# Payment Terms Types Setup

## Overview

The Define Payment Terms Types window specifies payment terms for the Due Date Calculation process. The payment term automatically calculates the payment due date in compliance with the Prompt Payment Act.

The Prompt Payment Act requires federal agencies to calculate the payment due date of a vendor invoice by using the later of the date the invoice was received or the date goods or services were accepted by the agency. The payment period begins with the date selected.

Payment Terms Types are required to run these features:

- Due date calculation
- Prompt Payment Statistical Report
- Payments Without Reason Codes Report

The Terms Type option, specified in the Define Payment Terms Types window, is required for Due Date Calculation and for compliance with the Prompt Payment Act.

The Payment Terms Type also defaults to purchase orders and invoices generated for a specific vendor.

**Note:** If Prompt Pay is not selected as the Payment Terms Type, invoices are not included in the due date calculation, and the Terms Date Basis in the standard Payables is used as the due date.

## Prerequisites

Before setting up payment terms types, you must:

- Set up payment terms in Payables before processing payments for the first time.
- Ensure Invoice Received Date is selected as the Terms Date Basis in the Supplier region of the Payables Options window before processing payments for the first time. This must be set up in Payables.

## Related Topics

Define Payment Terms, page 1-9

Define Payables Options, page 1-10

## Defining Payment Terms Types

To define payment terms options, navigate to the Define Payment Terms Types window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Payment Terms Types window

### *Define Payment Terms Types Window Description*

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Name	Name for the Payables terms type
Description	Description of the Payables terms type
Terms Type	Payment terms types
Description	Description of the payment terms type
Constructive Acceptance Days	Number of days to accept goods or services after receipt of goods or services
Invoice Return Days	Number of days to return invoice when defective supplier invoices are returned

---

## Holiday and Non-Working Dates Setup

### Overview

In the Holiday/Non-Working Dates window, you can enter non-working or holiday dates to be used in the Prompt Payment Due Date Calculation process.

The Holiday/Non-Working Dates window enables users to enter and update dates to be used in the calculation of Payable Invoice due date.

**Note:** Weekends do not need to be entered in the Holiday/Non-Working Dates window. The Prompt Payment Due Date Calculation process considers weekends in the calculation of the payable invoice due date.

### Related Topics

Prompt Payment Process, *Oracle U.S. Federal Financials User Guide*.

### Defining Holiday/Non-Working Dates

To define holidays and non-working days for the agency, navigate to the Holiday/Non-Working Dates window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Holiday/Non-Working Dates window

#### ***Holiday/Non-Working Dates Window Description***

---

Field Name	Description
------------	-------------

---

---

Date	Date of holiday or other date that must not be considered for use in due date calculation
Description	Description of date field; for example, President's Day

---

---

## Current Value of Funds Setup

### Overview

You can enter and view the current value of funds rate or average annual rate of Department of Treasury tax and loan accounts in the Define Fund Rates window. The rate determines whether it is beneficial to take a vendor discount for early payment.

### Prerequisites

Before setting up the current value of funds, you must:

- Have access to the Define Fund Rates window is required.

### Related Topics

Create Additional Users, page 1-6.

## Defining Current Value of Funds

### Entering Fund Rates

To enter a new current value of funds rate, navigate to the Define Fund Rates window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Fund Rates window.

### ***Define Fund Rates Window Description***

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
New Rate	New fund rate
Effective Date	Effective start date of new rate; must be later than most recent start date  <b>Note:</b> Only one rate per start date.
Rate %	Fund rate
From	Start date for this rate; must be today's date or later
To	End date for this rate  <b>Note:</b> Blank for current rate

---

## **Viewing Fund Rates**

**To view current value of funds rates:**

1. Navigate to the Define Fund Rates window.
2. View the fund rates displayed in the Funds Rate History region.
3. Scroll through the list to find the rate for a specific period.

---

## Treasury Offset Exclusion Setup

### Overview

The Treasury Offset Program (TOP) is a centralized debt collection program developed by the Financial Management Service (FMS) and operated through its Regional Financial Centers (RFCs). TOP is designed to assist agencies in the collection of delinquent debt owed to the Federal government. TOP enables the RFCs to match delinquent debtor files against payment files. When a match occurs, the payment is intercepted and the debt is offset up to the amount of the debt.

In the Treasury Offset Exclusion Criteria window, you can exclude payments from agency offset based on the following user-defined criteria:

- Supplier name, supplier number, supplier site
- Supplier types
- Accounting distributions
- Payment reasons

Treasury payment formats contain a TOP Offset Eligibility flag that identifies payment records that are subject to offset.

### Excluding Payments from Agency Offset

To exclude payments from agency offset, navigate to the Treasury Offset Exclusion Criteria window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Treasury Offset Exclusion Criteria window.

### Treasury Offset Exclusion Criteria Window Description

---

Field Name	Description
Operating Unit	<p>Operating unit of the record.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The list of values include operating units assigned to the MO: Security profile.</p>
Supplier Name	<p>Supplier Name; includes suppliers with active pay sites for the operating unit associated with the user's responsibility.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Enter supplier name or supplier number. Supplier name is automatically entered if the supplier number is selected from the list of values.</p>
Supplier Number	<p>Supplier number</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Enter supplier name or supplier number. Supplier name is automatically entered if the supplier number is selected from the list of values.</p>
Supplier Site	<p>Corresponding supplier sites for the supplier name per the operating unit associated with the user's responsibility. The value all signifies that all supplier sites for the supplier are exempt from agency offset. This field is not enabled until after a supplier number is entered.</p>
Supplier Type	<p>Supplier type. For example, if users select commercial as the supplier type, then all invoices with suppliers designated as commercial suppliers are exempt from treasury offset.</p>
From	<p>Accounting distribution low value; accounting flexfield definition by which payments can be excluded from the treasury offset process; not all segments require entry. If users enter values in the from field, then the values default to the to field and users can change them.</p>
To	<p>Accounting distribution high value; accounting flexfield definition by which payments can be excluded from the treasury offset process; not all segments require entry. If users enter values in the from field, then the values default to the to field and users can change them.</p>

---

---

## Customer and Vendor Cross References

### Overview

You can create cross-references for customers who are vendors. The cross-reference link matches appropriate Receivables and Payables invoices for each customer or vendor.

### Defining Customer and Vendor Cross-References

Use the Customer Vendor Cross Reference window to define cross-references between customers and vendors. If applicable, you can define more than one cross-reference for the same company. Receivables invoices for the customers you define here are eligible for offset against Payables to the vendor or vendors that you cross-reference them to.

**To set up customer and vendor cross-references:**

1. Navigate to the Customer Vendor Cross Reference window.
2. Enter the first customer name and customer number.
3. Enter the name and number of the vendor to cross-reference to this customer.
4. Repeat steps 2 to 4 for each cross-reference that you want to define.



---

## Delinquent Invoice Referral Setup

### Overview

You can define control information to be used during the electronic submission of overdue invoices to Debt Management Services (DMS) in the Delinquent Invoice Referral Definitions window.

### Setting Up Delinquent Invoice Referrals

To set up delinquent invoice referral definitions, navigate to the Delinquent Invoice Referral Definitions window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Delinquent Invoice Referral Definitions window.

#### *Delinquent Invoice Referral Definitions Window Description*

Field Name	Description
Operating Unit	Operating unit of the record.  <b>Note:</b> The list of values include operating units assigned to the MO: Security profile.
Agency ID	Agency identifier as defined by DMS. Enter one agency id per operating unit. The agency id can be changed, but the record cannot be deleted.
Description	Agency identifier description

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Program Segment	Program or activity segment of the accounting flexfield. Once the program segment value is saved and at least one program code is recorded, program segment cannot be changed.
File Transmission Count	Indicates how many files have been formatted and transmitted to DMS
Account Class	Account class that is used to derive the program segment value; includes Receivable or Revenue. If Revenue is selected, the delinquent referral process obtains the program segment from the first revenue distribution associated with the first invoice line.
Program Code	Program code as assigned by DMS; can be added, updated, and deleted
Description	Program code description
Segment Value	Segment value from the Program Segment selected in the Agency Definitions region; can only be assigned to one program code within the operating unit
Description	Accounting Flexfield segment description

---

## Finance Charges Setup

### Overview

The setup in the Define Finance Charge Types and Define Finance Charge Groups windows are used in assigning and accruing finance charges in receivables management. In the Define Finance Charge Types window, enter finance charge types. In the Define Finance Charge Groups window, enter finance charge basis and finance charges to be assessed to each basis for a particular finance charge group.

### Related Topics

Receivables Management Procedures, *Oracle U.S. Federal Financials User Guide*

### Prerequisites

Before setting up finance charges, you must:

- Define transaction types for each organization in Oracle Receivables, if Oracle Applications Multiple Organizations Support is implemented.
- Define Customer classes for customers in Oracle Receivables.

### Related Topics

Oracle U.S. Federal Financials Setup Overview, page 1-1

Define Transaction Types, page 1-18

Define Lookups, page 1-17

Oracle Applications Multiple Organizations Support, *Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications*

## Defining Finance Charge Types

To define finance charges type used by the organization, navigate to the Define Finance Charge Types window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Finance Charge Types window.

### *Define Finance Charge Types Window Description*

Field Name	DESCRIPTION
Operating Unit	Operating unit of the record.  <b>Note:</b> The list of values include operating units assigned to the MO: Security profile.
Charge Type	Charge type name to be defined
Enabled	Indicates charge type in use  <b>Note:</b> When disabled, it prevents new charges from being assigned as well as stops accrual of existing invoices assigned that charge.
Invoice Suffix	Last digits of invoice number; used at end of debit memo number created for that finance charge type
Description	Charge type description
Category	Categorizes each user-defined finance charge as additional interest, administrative cost, or penalty
Grace Period	Additional days before first accrual
Priority	Order of payment among charge types when cash received; lowest priority charge types paid first; must be greater than zero
First Accrual	Days beyond due date; must be greater than zero
Accrual Interval	Days between accruals; must be greater than or equal to zero. Zero signifies a one-time charge.

Field Name	DESCRIPTION
Accrue At Installment	If selected, indicates each installment of a split term transaction will have finance charges assessed
Transaction Type	Debit memo transaction type assigned to the charge type
Batch Source Name	Batch source name
Base Date	The date used as the basis for accrual calculation  <b>Note:</b> Options include invoice date and invoice due date.
Prorate At	Permits proration of finance charges using the accounting distribution from the document being charged.  <b>Note:</b> Options include none, distribution only, and line and distribution.
Rate Type	Allows the selection of the Current Value of Funds Rate (CVFR) from the Define Fund Rates window to be used for calculation purposes.
Rate Base	Indicates how the Rate % charges will be assessed.  <b>Note:</b> Annual indicates the % will be assessed on an annualized basis. Flat indicates the % will be assessed directly. When CVFR is selected as Rate Type, this field must be Annual.
Rate %	Percentage; Not Allowed If Amount Entered; Must Be Greater Than Zero  <b>Note:</b> When CVFR is selected as Rate Type, this field is unavailable for entry.
Amount	Amount; Not Allowed If Rate % Entered; Must Be Greater Than Zero
Start Date	Date charge effective; must be later than last start date for that charge type
Rate Type	Indicates whether the Current Value of Funds Rate (CVFR) from the Define Fund Rates window will be used for calculation purposes; can be updated if end date is blank.

Field Name	DESCRIPTION
Rate Base	Indicates how the Rate % charges will be assessed; can be updated if end date is blank  <b>Note:</b> Annual indicates the % will be assessed on an annualized basis. Flat indicates the % will be assessed directly. When CVFR is selected as Rate Type, this field must be Annual.
Rate %	Percentage; can be updated if end date is blank  <b>Note:</b> When CVFR is selected as Rate Type, this field is unavailable for entry.
Amount	Amount; can be updated if end date is blank
Accrual Type	Accrual method
Frequency	How often accrued
Start Date	Date charge effective
End Date	Date charge ended

## Defining Finance Charge Groups

To define finance charges type used by the organization, navigate to the Define Finance Charge Groups window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Define Finance Charge Groups window.

### ***Define Finance Charge Groups Window Description***

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Operating Unit	Operating unit of the record.  <b>Note:</b> The list of values includes operating units assigned to the MO: Security profile.
Charge Group	Charge Group name to be defined
Finance Charge Basis	Basis the finance charge type will be assessed against; indicates whether the finance charge type will be assessed against principal amounts or other finance charge types.
Finance Charge Assessed	Finance charge type.
Start Date	Date charge effective
End Date	Date charge ended.
Assign Customer Class	Opens the Assign Customer Class to Charge Groups window.

---

The following table describes selected fields on the Assign Customer Class to Charge Groups window.

### ***Assign Customer Class to Charge Groups window Description***

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Operating Unit	Operating unit of the record.
Charge Group	Charge Group name
Customer Class	Receivables Customer Class
Enabled	Indicates Customers assigned to the customer class will be assessed the finance charge types for the charge group.

---

### Example of Finance Charge Group

In the Define Finance Charge Types window, assume the following finance charge types have been defined:

- Penalty
- Interest

In the Define Finance Charge Groups window, a charge group is defined as:

<b>Finance Charge Basis</b>	<b>Finance Charged Assessed</b>
Principal	Interest
Principal	Penalty
Interest	Interest
Penalty	Interest

In this example, the following charges would be assessed:

- Interest will be charged on the outstanding principal.
- Penalty will be charged on outstanding principal.
- Interest will be charged on outstanding interest.
- Interest will be charged on outstanding penalty.

---

## Receivable Types Setup

### Overview

Linking transaction types to receivable types is a setup procedure in Oracle U.S. Federal Financials. A receivable type is a receivable category.

Receivable types are linked to transaction types in the Receivable Types window. The Receivable Types window includes these of receivables:

- Direct loans
- Defaulted guaranteed loans
- Administrative

In the Receivable Types window, you can associate transaction types defined in Federal Financials to one of three receivable types. The linkage between receivable types and transaction types is required for the following:

- Assigning an invoice status
- Generating the Invoice Status report

The Invoice Status report tracks and displays changes in invoice status for past due invoices including the Receivable Type of the invoice.

- Generating the Delinquent Invoices Eligible for Referral report
- Generating the Delinquent Invoice Referral process

The Delinquent Invoice Referral process creates an electronic file of invoices that meet the criteria to be referred to the Federal Management System (FMS) for collection. The file designates the receivable type of the invoice.

## Prerequisites

Before setting up Receivables types, set up transaction types in Oracle Receivables.

## Related Topics

Define Transaction Types, page 1-18

## Setting Up Receivable Types

To enter or update receivable types navigate to the Receivable Types window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Receivable Types window.

### *Receivable Types Window Description*

Field Name	Description
Operating Unit	Operating unit of the record.  <b>Note:</b> The list of values include operating units assigned to the MO: Security profile.
Description	Populates when transaction type is selected from the list of values.

---

## Year-End Closing Setup

### Overview

Federal accounting rules require agencies to perform an annual year-end close and submit financial reports providing the status of their appropriations or funds.

The Year End Closing window lets you to set up the year-end close sequence order and define from and to accounts for creation of general ledger records.

### Prerequisites

Before setting up Year-End Closing, you must:

- Define the Accounting Flexfield and enable dynamic insertion to create accounts as transactions are entered.
- Define Main Account codes.
- Define appropriation parameters prior to performing the year-end close.

### Related Topics

Define Accounting Flexfield, page 1-7

Fund Attribute Setup, page 8-1

### Setting Up Year-End Closing Definitions

To set up year-end close definitions, navigate to the Year End Closing window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Year End Closing window.

### ***Year End Closing Window Description***

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Closing Method	Closing Method; Preclosing or Closing.
Authority Duration Code	Authority Duration Code; A: Annual, C: Cancelled, F: Clearing/Suspese, M: Multiyear, R: Receipt or X: No-year.  <b>Note:</b> To execute the Year-End Close process, a Year-End Close record must be defined for each closing method and duration (if the duration it to be closed) with at least one sequence and one line of account information in the Year End Closing window.
Federal Account Symbol Title	Represents the Agency Identification / Main account code combination. Also known as the Treasury Account Code without the fiscal year.
Main Account Code	Main Account Code assigned by the Department of Treasury.
Treasury Account Symbol	Treasury account symbol for Authority Duration Code and main account code selected.
Sequence Number	Sequence order for processing.
Appropriation Status	Status of appropriation. Values include Expired, Unexpired, and Cancelled. If the appropriation time frame is One Year, then the values include Expired and Cancelled only.
From	General ledger from account; includes parent and child account values.  <b>Note:</b> The same From account should not be used more than once for the same appropriation timeframe, main account code, treasury symbol, and appropriation status combination.
To	General ledger to account; includes nonparent SGL accounts only.

---

Field Name	Description
Requisition	<p>The check box indicates that this account closing information is for closing of the requisition account. When selected, this accounting will be created when the Treasury Symbol's closing method matches the Closing Method.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This allows one record to be created for a Closing Method / Time Frame combination to accommodate Treasury Account Symbols that close requisitions during Preclosing as well as Closing. For example, when running the Year End for Preclosing Closing method, the accounting with the Requisitions check box will only be created for Treasury Account Symbols with Close Requisitions set to Preclosing.</p>

## Related Topics

Copy Year-End Information Procedure, page 27-3

## Copying Year-End Information

To copy year-end information:

1. Perform the Year-End Closing Definitions procedure described in Setting Up Year-End Closing Definitions Procedure, page 27-1
2. Optionally, query on one or more of the following fields in the Year End Closing window:
  - Authority Duration Code
  - Federal Account Symbol Title
  - Treasury Account Symbol
3. Navigate to the Copy Year End Information window.

The following table describes selected fields on the Copy Year End Information window.

***Copy Year End Information Window Description***

---

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Closing Method	Closing method; Preclosing or Closing.
Authority Duration Code	Authority Duration Code; Annual Account, Multiyear, or No-year Account.
Federal Account Symbol Title	Represents the Agency Identification / Main Account Code combination. Also known as the Treasury Account Code without the Fiscal Year.
Treasury Account Symbol	Treasury Account Symbol for duration and Main Account Code selected.

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## Oracle U.S. Federal Financials Navigation Paths

### Navigation

The following table displays the navigation paths for Oracle Federal Financials windows.

#### *Oracle Federal Financials Navigation Paths*

---

<b>Window</b>	<b>Navigation Path</b>
CTA FBWT Account Definition	Setup - Federal Report Definitions - CTA FBWT Account Definition
Agency Location Code	Setup - Federal Report Definitions - Agency Location Code
Attribute Sets	Setup - Attribute Sets
Business Event Type Codes (BETC)	Setup - Treasury - Business Event Type Codes (BETC)
Copy Year End Information	Open Year End Closing window Tools - Copy Year End Groups

---

<b>Window</b>	<b>Navigation Path</b>
Define Fund Attributes	Setup - Treasury - Fund Attributes Click Find or Setup - Treasury - Treasury Account Symbols Click Fund Attributes
Define Budget Codes	Setup - Treasury - Budget Codes
Define Budget Distributions	Budget - Define - Budget Distributions
Define Budget Levels	Budget - Define - Budget Levels
Define Budget Transactions Types	Budget - Define - Transaction Types
Define Budget Users	Budget - Define - Budget Users
Define Treasury Account Symbols	Setup - Treasury - Treasury Account Symbols
Define Federal Options	Setup - Options - Define Federal Options
Define Federal System Parameters	Setup - Options - Define Federal System Parameters
Define Finance Charge Groups	Receivables Management - Define - Finance Charge Groups
Define Finance Charge Types	Receivables Management - Define - Finance Charge Types
Define Fund Rates	Setup - Treasury - Rates
Define GTAS Edit Codes	Setup - Treasury - GTAS Edit Codes
Define Payment Terms Types	Payables Management - Define - Payment Terms Types
Define US SGL Accounts	Setup - Accounts - US SGL Accounts
Delinquent Invoice Referral Definitions	Receivables Management - Define - Delinquent Invoice Referral Setup

<b>Window</b>	<b>Navigation Path</b>
Federal Financials Options	Setup - Options - Define Federal Financials Options
Financial Statements Report Definitions	Setup - Federal Report Definitions - Financial Statements Report Definitions
FMS Form 1219/1220 Report Definitions	Setup - Federal Report Definitions: FMS Form 1219/1220 – Setup
Funds Availability Report Definitions	Setup - Federal Report Definitions - Funds Availability Reports
GTAS Attributes	Setup - Accounts - GTAS Attributes
Holiday/Non-Working Dates	Payables Management - Define - Holiday/Non-Working Dates
Oracle Federal Financials Lookups	Setup - Lookups
Payment Instruction Sequence Assignments	Payables Management - Define - Payment Instruction Sequence Assignments
Receivable Types	Receivables Management - Define - Receivable Types
Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions	Setup - Federal Report Definitions - Reimbursable Activity Report Definitions
Reporting Codes	Setup - S II - Define Reporting Codes
TAS/BETC Mapping	Setup - Treasury - TAS/BETC Mapping
Third Party Assignments	Payables Management - Define - Third Party Assignments
Trading Partner TAS/BETC Mapping	Setup - Treasury - Trading Partner TAS/BETC Mapping
Transactions Category Mapping	Setup - Options - Transaction Category Mapping
Treasury Offset Exclusion Criteria	Payables Management - Define - Treasury Offset Exclusion Criteria
Year End Closing	Setup - Year End Close - Define Year End Closing



---

## Profile Options

### Profile Options

During implementation, your system administrator sets a value for each user profile option to specify how Oracle Federal Financials controls access to and processes data.

### Required

This table indicates whether you can view or update and at which levels your system administrator can update these : the user, responsibility, application, or site levels. Use the System Profile Values window to define these .

A *Required* profile option requires you to provide a value. An *Optional* profile option already provides a default value which you can change.

This table lists the required and their available settings for Oracle Federal Financials.

The key for this table is:

#### Table Header

- **Admin** - Abbreviation for *Administrator*.
- **Resp** - Abbreviation for *Responsibility*.
- **App** - Abbreviation for *Application*.

#### Table Values

- **Update** - You can update the profile option.
- **View Only** - You can view the profile option but cannot change it.
- **No Access** - You cannot view or change the profile option value.

The following table shows the profile options in Oracle U.S. Federal Financials.

**Profile Options**

Profile Option	Required	Default Value	User Access	SystemAdmin : User	SystemAdmin: Resp	SystemAdmin: App	SystemAdmin: Site
FV: FV Agency Proxy Server				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
FV: AGENCY_ID_ABBREVIATION				Update	Update	Update	Update
FV: CCR Certificate File				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
FV: CCR UPDATE TIN				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
FV: CCR XML Server				No Access			Update
FV: Create Federal Accounting upon PO Receipt, not Delivery				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
FV: USE INTEREST REASON CODES				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
FV: USE DISCOUNT LOST REASON CODES				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
FV: Enable Third Party Payments				Update	Update	Update	Update
FV: Enable Cash Position Detail				No Access	Update	No Access	Update
FV: Federal Enabled				Update	Update	Update	Update
FV: Import PO to Forms Context				No Access	Update	Update	Update

Profile Option	Required	Default Value	User Access	SystemAdmin : User	SystemAdmin: Resp	SystemAdmin: App	SystemAdmin: Site
FV: Include Adjusting Activity in YTD Beginning Balance				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
FV: Limit TP TAS to Agency ID				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
FV: PAM Input System				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
FV: Planned Purchase Order Treated as Commitment?				Update	Update	Update	Update
FV: Prepayment PO Required				No Access	Update	Update	Update
FV: Prepayment and Invoice Fund(s) must match for Prepayment Application				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
FV: Allow Commitment on Expired Funds				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
FV: ECS ACH Vendor Total Payments				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
FV: ECS Check Total Payments				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
FV: Enable Warning Messages				Update	Update	Update	Update
FV:Generate FMS 224 Reports				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update

Profile Option	Required	Default Value	User Access	SystemAdmin : User	SystemAdmin: Resp	SystemAdmin: App	SystemAdmin: Site
FV: Archive BE Interface Records				Update	Update	Update	Update
FV: Download Treasury Files Directory				Update	Update	Update	Update
FV: Enable Lockbox Finance Charge Application				No Access	Update	Update	Update
FV: Verify Reimbursable Performance Dates				Update	Update	Update	Update
FV_DEBUG_FLAG				Update	Update	Update	Update
FV: Enable Automatic Numbering				No Access	No Access	No Access	Update
Flexfields: Shorthand Entry				Update	Update	Update	Update
MO: Security Profile				Update	Update	No Access	Update
FV: Limit Bulk Format to 10 Treasury Symbols		Yes		No Access	Update	Update	Update
FV: RECLASSIFICATION_JOURNAL_CATEGORY		Identified journal category		No Access	Update	Update	Update
GL: Data Access Set	Yes	No Default	No Access	View Only	Update	Update	Update

Profile Option	Required	Default Value	User Access	SystemAdmin : User	SystemAdmin: Resp	SystemAdmin: App	SystemAdmin: Site
FV: Use Transaction ID for Debit Memo Creation	Yes	No		Update	Update	Update	Update

## Optional Profile Options in Oracle U.S. Federal Financials

This section lists the optional profile options in Oracle U.S. Financials referenced in this user guide.

### FV: Limit TP TAS to Agency ID

The FV: Limit TP TAS to Agency ID profile option contains the valid values of "Yes" and "No". The profile option was added at the Site Level. The seeded value is "No". This option limits the TP TAS to those associated with the AID specified on the vendor or Customer

### FV: Enable Automatic Numbering Profile Option

The FV: Enable Automatic Numbering profile option enables automatic numbering for Payment Reason with sequence assignments when set to Yes. This profile option enables the automatic numbering for payment instructions entered manually in the window in Oracle Payables.

### FV: AGENCY\_ID\_ABBREVIATION

Set the agency identification code for the CTX ACH Vendor Payment Format and Bulk Data Payment Format.

### FV: USE INTEREST REASON CODES

If set to Yes, captures and reports interest reason code data.

### FV: USE DISCOUNT LOST REASON CODES

If set to Yes, captures and reports discount lost reason code data.

### AP: Use Invoice Batch Controls

Must be set to Yes at the responsibility level for the IPAC Disbursement process.

**FV: Enable Third Party Payments**

If set to Yes, enables the Third Party Payment process.

**FV: Enable Cash Position Detail**

If set to Yes, the Cash Position Detail report automatically generates after a is built.

**FV: Archive BE Interface Records**

If set to Yes, budget execution transaction records are copied to the interface history table and purged from the interface table. If set to No, the records are not copied to the interface history table, but they are purged from the interface table.

**FV: Download Treasury Files Directory**

Download directory for the IPAC Transaction Report and the Fund Balance with Treasury Reconciliation reports.

**FV: Enable Lockbox Finance Charge Application**

If set to Yes, the Lockbox Finance Charge Application process automatically generates after the validation phase of AutoLockbox.

**FV: Verify Reimbursable Performance Dates**

Required to enable the performance date validation in the Purchasing Distributions window and the Payables Invoice Distribution window.

**FV\_DEBUG\_FLAG**

If set to Y, debug messages are printed in the log files created by the Federal Financials module.

**FV: Enable Automatic Numbering**

If set to Yes, automatic numbering enabled for pay reasons with sequence assignments

**Flexfields: Shorthand Entry**

If set to Yes, GL aliases are enabled. If set to No, GL aliases are disabled.

**MO: Security Profile**

This value is used by the windows and processes that are multiple organization access (MOAC) enabled and must be defined prior to accessing these modules.

### **FV: Limit Bulk Format to 10 Treasury Symbols**

This value is used when processing the Bulk Treasury payment formats: US Federal Bulk CCPD Format, US Federal Bulk NCR Format, US Bulk PPDP Format, US Federal Bulk Salary and Travel NCR Format. If the value is Yes then these payment instruction files can only contain 10 treasury account symbols, otherwise there is no limit.

### **FV: RECLASSIFICATION\_JOURNAL\_CATEGORY**

Identifies the journal category used to identify reclassification of cash activity transactions for the P224 and the CTA submission. If you define this profile option at the application level or the responsibility level, then set it at the application or responsibility level where P224 or CTA is submitted (Federal Financials application or the Federal Administrator responsibility).

### **FV: Use Transaction ID for Debit Memo Creation**

The default value is N and once this profile is changed to Y, you cannot change it back to N.

**Note:** You must close all your finance charge debit items before you set the value to Y.

If the profile value is set to N, then the transaction number of the finance charge debit memo generated will be the transaction number of the original invoice appended by the finance charge suffix.

**Important:** If the original invoice has a transaction number greater than 17 characters in length, then the debit memos can have duplicate transaction numbers. In this case you must set the profile value to Y.

If the profile value is set to Y, then the transaction number of the finance charge debit memo generated will be the transaction ID appended by the finance charge suffix. The Netting process also will look for the debit memos which have transaction numbers as the transaction ID with finance charge suffix.

## **Related Topics**

Overview of Setting User Profiles, *Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide*



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# Predefined Setup for Oracle Subledger Accounting

## Predefined Data for Oracle Subledger Accounting

Oracle US Federal Financials (Federal Financials) provides predefined data for setting up accounting in Federal Financials using Oracle Subledger Accounting (Subledger Accounting). The predefined data enables you to integrate the two applications. When you create accounting events in Federal Financials, Subledger Accounting uses the predefined data to determine how to create the accounting. The Create Accounting process in Subledger Accounting accepts the default accounting information without change and transfers the final accounting to Oracle General Ledger.

You can optionally define your own subledger accounting rules to overwrite the default accounts from the accounting events. If you define your own setup in Subledger Accounting, then you cannot directly modify the predefined data that Federal Financials provides in Subledger Accounting. Instead, you must copy the predefined data and make changes to the copy.

**Note:** You must use an Oracle US Federal Financials responsibility to query the predefined data that is associated with Federal Financials.

The following sections describe the data that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines in Oracle Subledger Accounting:

- Applications, page C-2
- Event Entities, page C-5
- Event Classes and Event Types, page C-8
- Process Categories, page C-16

- Accounting Event Class Options, page C-17
- Sources, Source Assignments, and Accounting Attribute Assignments, page C-21
- Journal Line Types, page C-23
- Account Derivation Rules, page C-37
- Journal Lines Definitions, page C-40
- Application Accounting Definitions, page C-42
- Subledger Accounting Methods, page C-46

## Related Topics

Accounting Event Model Overview

Understanding Subledger Accounting Setup for Oracle US Federal Financials

Oracle Subledger Accounting Implementation Guide

## Applications

Oracle US Federal Financials predefines data associated with the Federal Financials application for Oracle Subledger Accounting. Additionally, it predefines data associated with the following applications:

- Oracle Purchasing
- Oracle Payables
- Oracle Receivables
- Oracle Cost Management

The data associated with these applications determines the subledger accounting for the procure-to-pay and order-to-costing business processes in Federal Financials.

The following table shows the attribute values that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Federal Financials* application.

***Predefined Federal Financials Application***

---

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Application	Federal Financials
Drilldown Procedure	FV_DRILLDOWN_PUB_PKG.DRILLDOWN
Use Security	No
Security Function	None
Journal Source	Budget Execution
Control Account Type Code	None
Subject to Validation	No
Calculate Reporting Currency Amounts	Yes

---

The following table shows the attribute values that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Purchasing* application.

***Predefined Oracle Purchasing Application***

---

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Application	
Drilldown Procedure	
Use Security	
Security Function	
Journal Source	
Control Account Type Code	
Subject to Validation	

---

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Calculate Reporting Currency Amounts	

The following table shows the attribute values that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Payables* application.

***Predefined Oracle Payables Application***

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Application	Oracle Payables
Drilldown Procedure	AP_DRILLDOWN_PUB_PKG.DRILLDOWN
Use Security	Yes
Security Function	XLA_SECURITY_POLICY_PKG.MO_POLICY
Journal Source	Payables
Control Account Type Code	Supplier
Subject to Validation	No
Calculate Reporting Currency Amounts	Yes

The following table shows the attribute values that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Receivables* application.

***Predefined Oracle Receivables Application***

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Application	Oracle Receivables
Drilldown Procedure	AR_DRILLDOWN_PUB_PKG.DRILLDOWN
Use Security	Yes

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Security Function	XLA_SECURITY_POLICY_PKG.MO_POLICY
Journal Source	Receivables
Control Account Type Code	Customer
Subject to Validation	No
Calculate Reporting Currency Amounts	Yes

The following table shows the attribute values that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Cost Management* application.

***Predefined Oracle Cost Management Application***

<b>Field</b>	<b>Value</b>
Application	Cost Management
Drilldown Procedure	CST_DRILLDOWN_PUB_PKG.DRILLDOWN
Use Security	No
Security Function	None
Journal Source	Cost Management
Control Account Type Code	None
Subject to Validation	No
Calculate Reporting Currency Amounts	Yes

## Event Entities

The following table lists the setup information that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the event entities for the *Federal Financials* application.

**Note:** Federal Financials does not enable gapless event processing for predefined event entities. If all event numbers for a set of accounting events for an event entity transaction are consecutive starting from number 1, and no events exist with a status of Incomplete, then there is no gap. A gap exists if an event is missing or has a status of Incomplete. Oracle Subledger Accounting processes all events, even if a gap in the event number exists, when gapless event processing is not enabled.

***Predefined Event Entities for Federal Financials***

<b>Application</b>	<b>Entity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Gapless Event Processing</b>
Federal Financials	BE_RPR_TRANSACTIONS	Reprogram Budget Execution Transactions	No
Federal Financials	BE_TRANSACTIONS	Budget Execution Transactions	No
Federal Financials	TREASURY_CONFIRMATION	Treasury confirmation transactions	No

The following table lists the setup information that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the event entities for the *Oracle Purchasing* application.

***Predefined Event Entities for Oracle Purchasing***

<b>Application</b>	<b>Entity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Gapless Event Processing</b>
Oracle Purchasing	Purchase Order	Purchase Orders and Agreements	No
Oracle Purchasing	Release	Releases	No
Oracle Purchasing	Requisition	Purchase Requisitions and Internal Requisitions	No

The following table lists the setup information that Oracle US Federal Financials

predefines for the event entities for the *Oracle Payables* application.

***Predefined Event Entities for Oracle Payables***

<b>Application</b>	<b>Entity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Gapless Event Processing</b>
Oracle Payables	AP Invoices	Invoices	No
Oracle Payables	AP Payments	Payments	No

The following table lists the setup information that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the event entities for the *Oracle Receivables* application.

***Predefined Event Entities for Oracle Receivables***

<b>Application</b>	<b>Entity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Gapless Event Processing</b>
Oracle Receivables	Adjustments	Adjustments	No
Oracle Receivables	Receipts	Receipts	No
Oracle Receivables	Transactions	Transactions	No

The following table lists the setup information that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the event entities for the *Oracle Cost Management* application.

***Predefined Event Entities for Costing***

<b>Application</b>	<b>Entity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Gapless Event Processing</b>
Oracle Cost Management	Material Accounting Events	Material Accounting Events	No
Oracle Cost Management	Receiving Accounting Events	Receiving Accounting Events	No

## Event Classes and Event Types

Oracle US Federal Financials predefines event classes and event types for each event entity that belongs to the following applications:

- *Federal Financials*
- *Oracle Purchasing*
- *Oracle Payables*
- *Oracle Receivables*
- *Oracle Cost Management*

These event classes and event types are for US federal-related procure-to-pay and order-to-costing business processes.

The following table lists the predefined event classes and event types that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Federal Financials* application:

### ***Predefined Event Classes and Event Types for Federal Financials***

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class Name</b>	<b>Event Type Name</b>
Budget Execution Transactions	Budget Execution Transactions	Budget Authority Reserve
Budget Execution Transactions	Budget Execution Transactions	All
Budget Execution Transactions	Budget Execution Transactions	Fund Distribution Reserve
Reprogram Budget Execution Transactions	Reprogram Budget Execution Transactions	Reprogram Budget Authority Reserve
Reprogram Budget Execution Transactions	Reprogram Budget Execution Transactions	All
Reprogram Budget Execution Transactions	Reprogram Budget Execution Transactions	Reprogram Fund Distribution Reserve
Treasury Confirmation	Treasury Confirmation Transactions	All

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class Name</b>	<b>Event Type Name</b>
Treasury Confirmation	Treasury Confirmation Transactions	Treasury Backout
Treasury Confirmation	Treasury Confirmation Transactions	Treasury Confirm
Treasury Confirmation	Treasury Confirmation Transactions	Treasury Void

The following table lists the predefined event classes and event types that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Purchasing* application:

***Predefined Event Classes and Event Types for Oracle Purchasing***

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class Name</b>	<b>Event Type Name</b>
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	All
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	PO PA Cancelled
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	PO PA Created
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	PO PA Credit Memo Cancelled
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	PO PA Deleted
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	PO PA Distributed
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	PO PA Finally Closed
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	PO PA Invoice Cancelled

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class Name</b>	<b>Event Type Name</b>
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	PO PA Redistributed
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	PO PA Rejected
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	PO PA Reopen Final Match
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	PO PA Reserved
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	PO PA Unreserved
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	PO Reopen Final Match
Release	Release	All
Release	Release	Release Cancelled
Release	Release	Release Created
Release	Release	Release Credit Memo Cancelled
Release	Release	Release Deleted
Release	Release	Release Distributed
Release	Release	Release Finally Closed
Release	Release	Release Invoice Cancelled
Release	Release	Release Redistributed
Release	Release	Release Rejected
Release	Release	Release Reopen Finally Closed

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class Name</b>	<b>Event Type Name</b>
Release	Release	Release Reserved
Release	Release	Release Unreserved
Requisition	Requisition	All
Requisition	Requisition	Requisition Adjusted
Requisition	Requisition	Requisition Cancelled
Requisition	Requisition	Requisition Created
Requisition	Requisition	Requisition Deleted
Requisition	Requisition	Requisition Distributed
Requisition	Requisition	Requisition Finally Closed
Requisition	Requisition	Requisition Rejected
Requisition	Requisition	Requisition Reserved
Requisition	Requisition	Requisition Returned
Requisition	Requisition	Requisition Unreserved

The following table lists the predefined event classes and event types that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Payables* application:

***Predefined Event Classes and Event Types for Oracle Payables***

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class Name</b>	<b>Event Type Name</b>
AP Invoices	Standard Validated Tax	Invoice Validated
AP Invoices	Credit Memo Adjusted	Credit Memo Adjusted
AP Invoices	Credit Memo Cancelled	Credit Memo Cancelled

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class Name</b>	<b>Event Type Name</b>
AP Invoices	Credit Memo Validated	Credit Memo Validated
AP Invoices	All	
AP Invoices	Debit Memo Adjusted	Debit Memo Adjusted
AP Invoices	Debit Memo Cancelled	Debit Memo Cancelled
AP Invoices	Debit Memo Validated	Debit Memo Validated
AP Invoices	All	
AP Invoices	Expense Report Cancelled Tax	Expense Report Cancelled
AP Invoices	Expense Report Created	Expense Report Created
AP Invoices	Expense Report Distribute	Distribute Tax Lines
AP Invoices	Expense Report Frozen	Tax Lines Frozen
AP Invoices	Expense Report Holds Released	Tax Holds Released
AP Invoices	Expense Report Override Dist	Override Tax Distributions
AP Invoices	Expense Report Override Tax	Override Tax Lines
AP Invoices	Expense Report Redistribute	Redistribute Tax Lines
AP Invoices	Expense Report Unfrozen	Tax Lines Unfrozen
AP Invoices	Expense Report Updated	Expense Report Updated
AP Invoices	Expense Report Validated Tax	Expense Report Validated
AP Invoices	All	
AP Invoices	Invoice Adjusted	Invoice Adjusted
AP Invoices	Invoice Cancelled	Invoice Cancelled

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class Name</b>	<b>Event Type Name</b>
AP Invoices	Invoice Validated	Invoice Validated
AP Invoices	All	
AP Invoices	Prepayment Application Adjusted	Prepayment Application Adjusted
AP Invoices	All	
AP Invoices	Prepayment Applied	Prepayment Applied
AP Invoices	Prepayment Unapplied	Prepayment Unapplied
AP Invoices	Prepayment Cancelled Tax	Prepayment Invoice Cancelled
AP Invoices	Prepayment Created	Prepayment Invoice Created
AP Invoices	Prepayment Distribute	Distribute Tax Lines
AP Invoices	Prepayment Frozen	Tax Lines Frozen
AP Invoices	Prepayment Holds Released	Tax Holds Released
AP Invoices	All	
AP Invoices	Prepayment Override Dist	Override Tax Distributions
AP Invoices	Prepayment Override Tax	Override Tax Lines
AP Invoices	Prepayment Redistribute	Redistribute Tax Lines
AP Invoices	Prepayment Unfrozen	Tax Lines Unfrozen
AP Invoices	Prepayment Updated	Prepayment Invoice Updated
AP Invoices	Prepayment Validated Tax	Prepayment Invoice Validated
AP Invoices	Prepayment Adjusted	Prepayment Adjusted
AP Invoices	Prepayment Cancelled	Prepayment Cancelled

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class Name</b>	<b>Event Type Name</b>
AP Invoices	Prepayment Validated	Prepayment Validated
AP Invoices	All	
AP Invoices	Standard Cancelled Tax	Invoice Cancelled
AP Invoices	Standard Created	Invoice Created
AP Invoices	Standard Distribute	Distribute Tax Lines
AP Invoices	Standard Frozen	Tax Lines Frozen
AP Invoices	Standard Fully Reversed	Invoice Reversed
AP Invoices	Standard Holds Released	Tax Holds Released
AP Invoices	All	
AP Invoices	Standard Override Dist	Override Tax Distributions
AP Invoices	Standard Override Tax	Override Tax Lines
AP Invoices	Standard Redistribute	Redistribute Tax Lines
AP Invoices	Standard Unfrozen	Tax Lines Unfrozen
AP Invoices	Standard Updated	Invoice Updated
AP Payments	All	
AP Payments	Payment Matured	Payment Matured
AP Payments	All	
AP Payments	Refund Recorded	Refund Recorded
AP Payments	Payment Maturity Adjusted	Payment Maturity Adjusted
AP Payments	Payment Maturity Reversed	Payment Maturity Reversed

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class Name</b>	<b>Event Type Name</b>
AP Payments	Manual Payment Adjusted	Manual Payment Adjusted
AP Payments	Payment Adjusted	Payment Adjusted
AP Payments	Payment Cancelled	Payment Cancelled
AP Payments	Payment Created	Payment Created
AP Payments	All	
AP Payments	Payment Cleared	Payment Cleared
AP Payments	Payment Clearing Adjusted	Payment Clearing Adjusted
AP Payments	Payment Uncleared	Payment Uncleared
AP Payments	All	
AP Payments	Refund Adjusted	Refund Adjusted
AP Payments	Refund Cancelled	Refund Cancelled

The following table lists the predefined event classes and event types that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Receivables* application:

***Predefined Event Classes and Event Types for Oracle Receivables***

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class Name</b>	<b>Event Type Name</b>
Transactions	Invoice	Invoice Created
Transactions	Invoice	Invoice Updated
Receipts	Receipt	Receipt Applied
Receipts	Receipt	Receipt Created
Receipts	Receipt	Receipt Rate Adjusted

Entity	Event Class Name	Event Type Name
Receipts	Receipt	Receipt Reverse
Receipts	Receipt	Receipt Unapplied
Receipts	Receipt	Receipt Updated
Receipts	Misc_Receipt	Miscellaneous Receipt Created
Receipts	Misc_Receipt	Miscellaneous Receipt Rate Adjust
Receipts	Misc_Receipt	Miscellaneous Receipt Reverse
Receipts	Misc_Receipt	Miscellaneous Receipt Updated

The following table lists the predefined event classes and event types that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Cost Management* application:

***Predefined Event Classes and Event Types for Oracle Cost Management***

Entity	Event Class Name	Event Type Name
Receiving Accounting Events	Deliver Expense	Delivery to Expense Destination
Material Accounting Events	Purchase Order	PO Delivery into Inventory

## Process Categories

Oracle US Federal Financials predefines the following process categories for the *Federal Financials* application:

- Budget Execution Transactions
- Reprogram Budget Execution Transactions
- Third Party Merge
- Treasury Confirmation

Oracle US Federal Financials predefines the following process categories for the *Oracle*

*Purchasing* application:

- Purchase Order
- Release
- Requisition
- Third Party Merge

Oracle US Federal Financials predefines the following process categories for the *Oracle Payables* application:

- Invoices
- Payments
- Third Party Merge

Oracle US Federal Financials predefines the following process categories for the *Oracle Receivables* application:

- Transactions
- Standard Receipts
- Miscellaneous Receipts

Oracle US Federal Financials predefines the following process categories for the *Oracle Cost Management* application:

- Inventory
- Receiving

## **Accounting Event Class Options**

Accounting event class options define attributes of an event class. Oracle US Federal Financials defines the accounting event class options for each predefined event class for the following applications:

- *Federal Financials*
- *Oracle Purchasing*
- *Oracle Payables*
- *Oracle Receivables*

- *Oracle Cost Management*

The accounting event class options include the following attributes:

- **Process Category:** Process categories are collections of one or more logically related event classes.
- **Journal Category:** The Journal Category field stores the default journal category that Oracle Subledger Accounting uses when it creates journal entries for Oracle General Ledger.
- **Transaction View:** Oracle Subledger Accounting displays information acquired from this view in reports and inquiries.
- **Balance Types:** The balance types that the event class supports. Possible balance types are actual, budget, and encumbrance.

The accounting event class options also specify user transaction identifiers and objects for each event class. Oracle Subledger Accounting displays user transaction identifiers on accounting event reports and inquiries. Source data from the transactions is stored in transaction objects (tables or views) for each eligible accounting event. Oracle Subledger Accounting selects the source values it needs from these transaction objects to successfully complete the processing of accounting events.

The following table lists the accounting event class options that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Federal Financials* application.

***Predefined Accounting Event Class Options for the Federal Financials Application***

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Process Category</b>	<b>Journal Category</b>	<b>Transaction View</b>	<b>Balance Types</b>
Reprogram Budget Execution Transactions	Reprogram Budget Execution Transactions	Budget Reprogram	FV_BE_RPR_XL A_V	Actual
Budget Execution Transactions	Budget Execution Transactions	Budget Distribution	FV_BE_XLA_V	Actual
Treasury Accomplishment	Treasury Confirmation	Treasury Confirm	FV_TREAS_PMT S_TRANSACTION N_V	Actual

The following table lists the accounting event class options that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Purchasing* application.

**Predefined Accounting Event Class Options for the Oracle Purchasing Application**

Event Class	Process Category	Journal Category	Transaction View	Balance Types
Purchase Order and Agreement	Purchase Order	Purchases	PO_TRANSACTION_V	Actual, Encumbrance
Release	Release	Release	PO_RELEASE_TRANSACTION_V	Actual, Encumbrance
Requisition	Requisition	Requisitions	PO_REQ_TRANSACTION_V	Actual, Encumbrance

The following table lists the accounting event class options that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Payables* application.

**Predefined accounting Event Class Options for the Oracle Payables Application**

Event Class	Process Category	Journal Category	Transaction View	Balance Types
Credit Memos	Invoices	Purchase Invoices	AP_SLA_INV OICES_TRANSACTION_V	Actual, Encumbrance
Debit Memos	Invoices	Purchase Invoices	AP_SLA_INV OICES_TRANSACTION_V	Actual, Encumbrance
Invoices	Invoices	Purchase Invoices	AP_SLA_INV OICES_TRANSACTION_V	Actual, Encumbrance
Prepayment Applications	Invoices	Purchase Invoices	AP_SLA_INV OICES_TRANSACTION_V	Actual, Encumbrance

Event Class	Process Category	Journal Category	Transaction View	Balance Types
Prepayments	Invoices	Purchase Invoices	AP_SLA_INVOICES_TRANSACTION_V	Actual, Encumbrance
Future Dated Payments	Payments	Payments	AP_SLA_PAYMENTS_TRANSACTION_V	Actual
Payments	Payments	Payments	AP_SLA_PAYMENTS_TRANSACTION_V	Actual, Encumbrance
Reconciled Payments	Payments	Reconciled Payments	AP_SLA_PAYMENTS_TRANSACTION_V	Actual, Encumbrance
Refunds	Payments	Payments	AP_SLA_PAYMENTS_TRANSACTION_V	Actual, Encumbrance

The following table lists the accounting event class options that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Receivables* application.

***Predefined Accounting Event Class Options for the Oracle Receivables Application***

Event Class	Process Category	Journal Category	Transaction View	Balance Types
Adjustments	Adjustments	Adjustment	AR_ADJ_INF_V	Actual
Miscellaneous Receipt	Miscellaneous Receipts	Misc Receipts	AR_CR_INF_V	Actual
Receipts	Standard Receipts	Receipts	AR_CR_INF_V	Actual

Event Class	Process Category	Journal Category	Transaction View	Balance Types
Credit Memo	Transactions	Credit Memos	AR_TRX_INF_V	Actual
Debit Memo	Transactions	Debit Memos	AR_TRX_INF_V	Actual
Invoice	Transactions	Sales Invoices	AR_TRX_INF_V	Actual

The following table lists the accounting event class options that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Cost Management* application.

***Predefined Accounting Event Class Options for Oracle Cost Management***

Event Class	Process Category	Journal Category	Transaction View	Balance Types
PO Delivery into Inventory	Inventory	Inventory	CST_XLA_INV_PO_V	Actual, Encumbrance
Delivery to Expense Destination	Receiving	Receiving	CST_XLA_RCV_V	Actual, Encumbrance
Receipt into Receiving Inspection	Receiving	Receiving	CST_XLA_RCV_V	Actual

## Sources, Source Assignments, and Accounting Attribute Assignments

Oracle US Federal Financials predefines sources, source assignments, and accounting attribute assignments for Oracle Subledger Accounting.

You can use the Accounting Methods Builder to review the sources, source assignments, and accounting attribute assignments. You must access the Accounting Methods Builder using an Oracle US Federal Financials responsibility if you want to review the sources, source assignments, and accounting attribute assignments associated with the Federal applications.

**Note:** You cannot make changes to predefined sources, source assignments, or accounting attribute assignments. However, you can define your own custom sources. See: Custom Sources, <PR to add xref>. If you choose to define your own journal line types or application accounting definitions, then you can override the default accounting attribute assignments.

Oracle US Federal Financials provides many predefined sources. When you use the Sources window to review the predefined sources, you can optionally export the queried sources from the application to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

To export a list of sources:

1. Log into Oracle Applications.
2. Select an Oracle US Federal Financials, Oracle Purchasing, Oracle Payables, Oracle Receivables, or Oracle Cost Management responsibility, depending on the sources that you want to review.
3. Navigate to the Sources window.
  - From a Oracle US Federal Financials superuser responsibility: Setup - Subledger Accounting - Accounting Methods Builder - Sources - Sources
  - From an Oracle Purchasing superuser responsibility: Setup - Subledger Accounting Setups - Accounting Methods Builder - Sources - Sources
  - From an Oracle Payables superuser responsibility: Accounting Setups - Subledger Accounting Setup - Accounting Methods Builder - Sources - Sources
  - From an Oracle Receivables superuser responsibility: Accounting Setups - Subledger Accounting Setup - Accounting Methods Builder - Sources - Sources
  - From an Oracle Cost Management superuser responsibility: Accounting Setups - Subledger Accounting Setup - Accounting Methods Builder - Sources - Sources
4. Query the records you want to export.
5. Place your cursor in the multi-row block that contains the records to be exported.
6. Choose Export from the File menu.

## Related Topics

Exporting Records to a File, Oracle Applications User's Guide

## Journal Line Types

Oracle US Federal Financials predefines journal line types for each predefined event class for the following applications:

- *Federal Financials*
- *Oracle Purchasing*
- *Oracle Payables*
- *Oracle Receivables*
- *Oracle Cost Management*

Additionally, Oracle US Federal Financials specifies conditions for the use of each journal line type.

The following table lists the journal line types that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Federal Financials* application:

### ***Predefined Journal Line Types for the Federal Financials Application***

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Budget Execution Transactions	Budget Execution Transaction Credit	Budget Execution Transaction Credit	Credit
Budget Execution Transactions	Budget Execution Transaction Debit	Budget Execution Transaction Debit	Debit
Budget Execution Transactions	RPR From Budget Execution Transaction Credit	RPR From Budget Execution Transaction Credit	Credit
Budget Execution Transactions	RPR From Budget Execution Transaction Debit	RPR From Budget Execution Transaction Debit	Debit
Budget Execution Transactions	RPR To Budget Execution Transaction Credit	RPR To Budget Execution Transaction Credit	Credit

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Budget Execution Transactions	RPR To Budget Execution Transaction Debit	RPR To Budget Execution Transaction Debit	Debit
Treasury Accomplishment	Federal Treasury Cash Account – DR	Federal Treasury Cash Account – DR	Debit
Treasury Accomplishment	Federal Treasury Cash Account Reversal – CR	Federal Treasury Cash Account Reversal – CR	Credit
Treasury Accomplishment	Federal Disbursement in Transit Account - CR	Federal Disbursement in Transit Account - CR	Credit
Treasury Accomplishment	Federal Disbursement in Transit Account Reversal - DR	Federal Disbursement in Transit Account Reversal - DR	Credit
Treasury Accomplishment	Federal Treasury Confirmation Paid Account - CR	Federal Treasury Confirmation Paid Account - CR	Credit
Treasury Accomplishment	Federal Treasury Confirmation Paid Account Reversal - DR	Federal Treasury Confirmation Paid Account Reversal – DR	Debit
Treasury Accomplishment	Federal Treasury Confirmation Unpaid Account Reversal – CR	Federal Treasury Confirmation Unpaid Account Reversal – CR	Credit

The following table lists the journal line types that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Purchasing* application:

**Predefined Journal Line Types for the Oracle Purchasing Application**

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal BPA Cancel CR	Federal Budgetary BPA Cancel Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal BPA Cancel DR	Federal Budgetary BPA Cancel Entry	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal BPA Relieve CR	Federal Budgetary BPA Relieve Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal BPA Relieve DR	Federal Budgetary BPA Relieve Entry	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal BPA Reserve CR	Federal Budgetary BPA Reserve Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal BPA Reserve DR	Federal Budgetary BPA Reserve Entry	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal BPA Unreserve CR	Federal Budgetary BPA Unreserve Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal BPA Unreserve DR	Federal Budgetary BPA Unreserve Entry	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing Reserve CR	Federal Budgetary Purchasing Reserve Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing Reserve DR	Federal Budgetary Purchasing Reserve Entry	Debit

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing PYA Diff Reserve CR	Federal Budgetary PYA Diff Reserve Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing PYA Diff Reserve DR	Federal Budgetary PYA Diff Reserve Entry	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing PYA Downward Anticipated Reserve CR	Federal Budgetary PYA Downward Anticipated Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing PYA Downward Unanticipated Reserve CR	Federal Budgetary PYA Downward Unanticipated Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing PYA Final Close CR	Federal Purchasing PYA Final Close CR	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing PYA Final Close DR	Federal Purchasing PYA Final Close DR	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing PYA Reserve CR	Federal Budgetary PYA Reserve Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing PYA Reserve DR	Federal Budgetary PYA Reserve Entry	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing Cancel PYA CR	Federal Purchasing PYA Cancel CR	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Reinstate BPA Purchasing Unreserve CR	Federal Budgetary Reinstate BPA Entry	Credit

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Reinstatement BPA Purchasing Unreserve DR	Federal Budgetary Reinstatement BPA Entry	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Reinstatement Requisition Purchasing Unreserve CR	Federal Budgetary Reinstatement Requisition Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Reinstatement Requisition Purchasing Unreserve DR	Federal Budgetary Reinstatement Requisition Entry	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing Cancel CR	Federal Budgetary Purchasing Reverse Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing Cancel DR	Federal Budgetary Purchasing Reverse Entry	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing Cancel PYA DR	Federal Purchasing Cancel PYA DR	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing Unreserve CR	Federal Budgetary Purchasing Unreserve Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchasing Unreserve DR	Federal Budgetary Purchasing Unreserve Entry	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Reinstatement BPA Purchasing Reverse CR	Federal Budgetary Purchasing Reverse Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Reinstatement BPA Purchasing Reverse DR	Federal Budgetary Purchasing Reverse Entry	Debit

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Reinstatement Requisition Purchasing Reverse CR	Federal Budgetary Purchasing Reverse Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Reinstatement Requisition Purchasing Reverse DR	Federal Budgetary Purchasing Reverse Entry	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchase order Reopen Final Match Credit	Federal Purchase order Reopen Final Match Credit	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Purchase Order Reopen Final Match Debit	Federal Purchase Order Reopen Final Match Debit	Debit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Relieve Requisition CR	Federal Budgetary Requisition Relieve Entry	Credit
Purchase Order and Agreement	Federal Relieve RequisitionDR	Federal Budgetary Requisition Relieve Entry	Debit
Release	Federal Release Cancel CR	Federal Release Cancel CR	Credit
Release	Federal Release Cancel DR		Debit
Release	Federal Release PYA Cancel DR	Federal Release PYA Cancel DR	Debit
Release	Federal Release Cancel Reinstatement PO PA CR	Federal Budgetary Release Cancel Entry	Credit
Release	Federal Release Cancel Reinstatement PO PA DR	Federal Budgetary Release Cancel Entry	Debit
Release	Federal Release Cancel Reinstatement Req CR	Federal Budgetary Release Cancel Entry	Credit

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Release	Federal Release Cancel Reinststate Req DR	Federal Bugdetart Release Cancel Entry	Debit
Release	Federal Release PYA Cancel CR	Federal Release PYA Cancel CR	Credit
Release	Federal Release PYA Diff Reserve CR	Federal Release PYA Diff Reserve CR	Credit
Release	Federal Release PYA Diff Reserve DR	Federal Release PYA Diff Reserve DR	Debit
Release	Federal Release PYA Downward Anticipated CR	Federal Release PYA Downward Anticipated CR	Credit
Release	Federal Release PYA Downward Unanticipated CR	Federal Release PYA Downward Unanticipated CR	Credit
Release	Federal Release PYA Final Close CR	Federal Release PYA Final Close CR	Credit
Release	Federal Release PYA Final Close DR	Federal Release PYA Final Close DR	Debit
Release	Federal Release PYA Reserve CR	Federal Release PYA Reserve CR	Credit
Release	Federal Release PYA Reserve DR	Federal Release PYA Reserve DR	Debit
Release	Federal Release Reinststate PO PA CR	Federal Release Reinststate PO PA CR entry	Credit
Release	Federal Release Reinststate PO PA DR	Federal Release Reinststate PO PA DR entry	Debit
Release	Federal Release Reinststate Req CR	Federal Bugetary Release Unreserve Entry	Credit

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Release	Federal Release Reinststate Req DR	Federa; Budgetary Release Unreserve Entry	Debit
Release	Federal Release Relieve PO PA CR	Federal Budgetary Release Relieve Entry	Credit
Release	Federal Release Relieve PO PA DR	Federal Budgetary Release Relieve Entry	Debit
Release	Federal Release Relieve Req CR	Federal Budgetary Release Relieve Entry	Credit
Release	Federal Release Relieve Req DR	Federal Budgetary Release Relieve Entry	Debit
Release	Federal Release Reopen Finally Closed CR	Federal Budgetary Release Reopen Entries	Credit
Release	Federal Release Reopen Finally Closed DR	Federal Budgetary Release Reopen Entry	Debit
Release	Federal Release Reserve CR	Federal Budgetary Release Reserve Entry	Credit
Release	Federal Release Reserve DR	Federal Budgetary Release Reserve Entry	Debit
Release	Federal Release Reverse CR	Federal Budgetary Release Reverse Entry	Credit
Release	Federal Release Reverse DR	Federal Budgetary Release Reverse Entry	Debit
Requisition	Federal Requisition CancelCR	Federal Budgetary Requisition Cancel Entry	Credit
Requisition	Federal Requisition CancelDR	Federal Budgetary Requisition Cancel Entry	Debit

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Requisition	Federal Requisition Reserve CR	Federal Budgetary Requisition Accounting	Credit
Requisition	Federal Requisition Reserve DR	Federal Budgetary Requisition Accounting	Debit
Requisition	Federal Requisition UnReserve CR	Federal Budgetary Reversal Requisition Entry	Credit
Requisition	Federal Requisition UnReserve DR	Federal Budgetary Reversal Requisition Entry	Debit

The following table lists the journal line types that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Payables* application:

***Predefined Journal Line Types for the Oracle Payables Application***

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Credit Memos	Federal Credit Memo Downward Anticipated PYA Credit	Federal Credit Memo Downward Anticipated PYA Credit	Credit
Credit Memos	Federal Credit Memo DownwardPYA Debit	Federal Credit Memo DownwardPYA Debit	Debit
Credit Memos	Federal Credit Memo Downward Unanticipated PYA Credit	Federal Credit Memo Downward Unanticipated PYA Credit	Credit
Credit Memos	Federal Credit Memo Upward PYA Credit	Federal Credit Memo Upward PYA Credit	Credit
Credit Memos	Federal Credit Memo Upward PYA Debit	Federal Credit Memo Upward PYA Debit	Debit
Credit Memos	Federal Direct Fund Credit Memos Credit	Federal Direct Fund Credit Memos Credit	Credit

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Credit Memos	Federal Direct Fund Credit Memos Debit	Federal Direct Fund Credit Memos Debit	Debit
Credit Memos	Federal Direct Fund Reversal Credit Memos Credit	Federal Direct Fund Reversal Credit Memos Credit	Credit
Credit Memos	Federal Direct Fund Reversal Credit Memos Debit	Federal Direct Fund Reversal Credit Memos Debit	Debit
Credit Memos	Federal Credit Memos Expenditure Credit	Federal Credit Memos Expenditure Credit	Credit
Credit Memos	Federal Credit Memos Expenditure Debit	Federal Credit Memos Expenditure Debit	Debit
Debit Memos	Federal Debit Memos Expenditure Credit	Federal Debit Memos Expenditure Credit	Credit
Debit Memos	Federal Debit Memos Expenditure Debit	Federal Debit Memos Expenditure Debit	Debit
Debit Memos	Federal Debit Memo Downward Anticipated PYA Credit	Federal Debit Memo Downward Anticipated PYA Credit	Credit
Debit Memos	Federal Debit Memo DownwardPYA Debit	Federal Debit Memo DownwardPYA Debit	Debit
Debit Memos	Federal Debit Memo Downward Unanticipated PYA Credit	Federal Debit Memo Downward Unanticipated PYA Credit	Credit
Debit Memos	Federal Debit Memo Upward PYA Credit	Federal Debit Memo Upward PYA Credit	Credit
Debit Memos	Federal Debit Memo Upward PYA Debit	Federal Debit Memo Upward PYA Debit	Debit
Debit Memos	Federal Direct Fund Debit Memos Credit	Federal Direct Fund Debit Memos Credit	Credit

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Debit Memos	Federal Direct Fund Debit Memos Debit	Federal Direct Fund Debit Memos Debit	Debit
Debit Memos	Federal Direct Fund Reversal Debit Memos Credit	Federal Direct Fund Reversal Debit Memos Credit	Credit
Debit Memos	Federal Direct Fund Reversal Debit Memos Debit	Federal Direct Fund Reversal Debit Memos Debit	Debit
Invoices	Federal Direct Expenditure Invoice Credit	Federal Direct Expenditure Invoice Credit	Credit
Invoices	Federal Direct Expenditure Invoice Debit	Federal Direct Expenditure Invoice Debit	Debit
Invoices	Federal Invoice Downward Anticipated PYA Credit	Federal Invoice Downward Anticipated PYA Credit	Credit
Invoices	Federal Invoice DownwardPYA Debit	Federal Invoice Downward PYA Debit	Debit
Invoices	Federal Invoice Downward Unanticipated PYA Credit	Federal Invoice Downward Unanticipated PYA Credit	Credit
Invoices	Federal Invoice Upward PYA Credit	Federal Invoice Upward PYA Credit	Credit
Invoices	Federal Invoice Upward PYA Debit	Federal Invoice Upward PYA Debit	Debit
Invoices	Federal Direct Fund Invoice Credit	Federal Direct Fund Invoice Credit	Credit
Invoices	Federal Direct Fund Invoice Debit	Federal Direct Fund Invoice Debit	Debit
Invoices	Federal Direct Fund Reverse Invoice Credit	Federal Direct Fund Reverse Invoice Credit	Debit

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Invoices	Federal Direct Fund Reverse Invoice Debit	Federal Direct Fund Reverse Invoice Debit	Debit
Invoices	Federal Paid Obligation Reversal Credit	Federal Paid Obligation Reversal Credit	Credit
Invoices	Federal Paid Obligation Reversal Debit	Federal Paid Obligation Reversal Debit	Debit

The following table lists the journal line types that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Receivables* application:

***Predefined Journal Line Types for the Oracle Receivables Application***

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Adjustment	FV ADJ Reimbursable Earned CR	FV ADJ Reimbursable Earned CR	Credit
Adjustment	FV ADJ Reimbursable Earned DR	FV ADJ Reimbursable Earned DR	Debit
Credit Memo	FV CM Reimbursable Earned CR	FV CM Reimbursable Earned CR	Credit
Credit Memo	FV CM Reimbursable Earned DR	FV CM Reimbursable Earned DR	Debit
Debit Memo	FV DM Reimbursable Earned CR	FV DM Reimbursable Earned CR	Credit
Debit Memo	FV DM Reimbursable Earned DR	FV DM Reimbursable Earned DR	Credit
Invoice	FV Inv Reimbursable Earned CR	FV Inv Reimbursable Earned CR	Credit
Invoice	FV Inv Reimbursable Earned DR	FV Inv Reimbursable Earned DR	Debit

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Miscellaneous Receipt	FV MRct Appropriations CR	FV MRct Appropriations CR	Credit
Miscellaneous Receipt	FV MRct Appropriations DR	FV MRct Appropriations DR	Debit
Miscellaneous Receipt	FV MRct Refund CR	FV MRct Refund CR	Credit
Miscellaneous Receipt	FV MRct Refund DR	FV MRct Refund DR	Debit
Miscellaneous Receipt	FV MRct Reimbursable Collection CR	FV MRct Reimbursable Collection CR	Credit
Miscellaneous Receipt	FV MRct Reimbursable Collection DR	FV MRct Reimbursable Collection DR	Debit
Receipt	FV CRct Appropriations CR	FV CRct Appropriations CR	Credit
Receipt	FV CRct Appropriations DR	FV CRct Appropriations DR	Debit
Receipt	FV CRct Refund CR	FV CRct Refund CR	Credit
Receipt	FV CRct Refund DR	FV CRct Refund DR	Debit
Receipt	FV CRct Reimbursable Collection CR	FV CRct Reimbursable Collection CR	Credit
Receipt	FV CRct Reimbursable Collection DR	FV CRct Reimbursable Collection DR	Debit

The following table lists the journal line types that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Cost Management* application:

**Predefined Journal Line Types for the Oracle Cost Management Application**

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
Delivery to Expense Destination	FV DEL Anticipated Budget	FV DEL Anticipated Budget	Debit
Delivery to Expense Destination	FV DEL Expended Appropriations	FV DEL Expended Appropriations	Credit
Delivery to Expense Destination	FV DEL Paid Expenditure	FV DEL Paid Expenditure	Credit
Delivery to Expense Destination	FV DEL Paid Obligation	FV DEL Paid Obligation	Debit
Delivery to Expense Destination	FV DEL Unanticipated Budget	FV DEL Unanticipated Budget	Credit
Delivery to Expense Destination	FV DEL Unexpended Appropriations	FV DEL Unexpended Appropriations	Debit
Delivery to Expense Destination	FV DEL Unpaid Expenditure	FV DEL Unpaid Expenditure	Credit
Delivery to Expense Destination	FV DEL Unpaid Obligation	FV DEL Unpaid Obligation	Debit
Delivery to Expense Destination	FV DEL Unpaid Obligation - PYA	FV DEL Unpaid Obligation - PYA	Credit
Delivery to Expense Destination	FV DEL Unpaid Obligation - PYA Offset	FV DEL Unpaid Obligation - PYA Offset	Debit

<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Side</b>
PO Delivery into Inventory	FV INV Anticipated Budget	FV INV Anticipated Budget	Debit
PO Delivery into Inventory	FV INV Expended Appropriations	FV INV Expended Appropriations	Credit
PO Delivery into Inventory	FV INV Paid Expenditure	FV INV Paid Expenditure	Credit
PO Delivery into Inventory	FV INV Paid Obligation	FV INV Paid Obligation	Debit
PO Delivery into Inventory	FV INV Unanticipated Budget	FV INV Unanticipated Budget	Credit
PO Delivery into Inventory	FV INV Unexpended Appropriations	FV INV Unexpended Appropriations	Debit
PO Delivery into Inventory	FV INV Unpaid Expenditure	FV INV Unpaid Expenditure	Credit
PO Delivery into Inventory	FV INV Unpaid Obligation	FV INV Unpaid Obligation	Debit
PO Delivery into Inventory	FV INV Unpaid Obligation - PYA	FV INV Unpaid Obligation - PYA	Credit
PO Delivery into Inventory	FV INV Unpaid Obligation - PYA Offset	FV INV Unpaid Obligation - PYA Offset	Debit

## Account Derivation Rules

Oracle US Federal Financials predefines account derivation rules for the following applications:

- *Federal Financials*
- *Oracle Purchasing*
- *Oracle Payables*

- *Oracle Receivables*
- *Oracle Cost Management*

Oracle Subledger Accounting uses the predefined rules for creating accounting for events in these federal applications, it accepts the default accounting without change. You can optionally define your own account derivation rules for an accounting flexfield or for a segment. In this case, Oracle Subledger Accounting overrides the default accounts that Oracle US Federal Financials generates, or individual segment values in the default accounts, when it creates the draft or final subledger accounting.

The account derivation rules that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Federal Financials* application are as follows:

- Federal Invoice Distribution Account
- Federal Treasury Cash Account Balancing Segment
- Federal Treasury Payment Confirm Cash Account
- Federal Invoice Payment Cash Clearing Account
- Budget Execution RPR From Transaction CCID
- Budget Execution RPR To Transaction CCID
- Budget Execution RPR Transaction Credit Segment
- Budget Execution RPR Transaction Debit Segment
- Budget Execution Transaction CCID
- Budget Execution Transaction Credit Segment
- Budget Execution Transaction Debit Segment
- Treasury Payment Obligation Unpaid Account
- Treasury Payment Obligation Paid Account

The account derivation rules that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Purchasing* application are as follows:

- Federal 46x002 Account
- Federal 47X002 Requisition Account
- Federal 488101 Purchasing

- Federal 480101 Purchasing
- Federal Budgetary Account Rule
- Federal PYA 431002 Anticipated Account
- Federal PYA 44500x Unanticipated Account
- Federal PYA 46x002 or 487101 Purchasing Account

The account derivation rules that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Payables* application are as follows:

- Federal Downward PYA Debit
- AP Invoice Distribution CCID
- Federal Downward PYA Paid USSGL Account
- Federal Downward PYA Unpaid USSGL Account
- Federal Allotmet Realized Resources Account
- Federal Upward PYA USSGL account Cr
- Federal Expended Appropriation Account
- Federal Unexpended Appropriation Account
- Federal Downward Anticipated PYA Account
- Federal Delivered Orders Obligation Account

The account derivation rules that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Receivables* application are as follows:

- FV 3107 (Receivables)
- FV 422X (Receivables)
- FV 425X (Receivables)
- FV 42X1 (Receivables)
- FV 42X2 (Receivables)
- FV 4450 or 46X0 (Receivables)
- FV 48X2 or 49X2 (Receivables)

- FV 5700 (Receivables)

The account derivation rules that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Cost Management* application are as follows:

- FV 3107 (Cost Management)
- FV 4310 (Cost Management)
- FV 4450 or 46X0 (Cost Management)
- FV 4801 (Cost Management)
- FV 4802 (Cost Management)
- FV 4871 or 4881 (Cost Management)
- FV 4871 or 4881 Offset (Cost Management)
- FV 4901 (Cost Management)
- FV 4902 (Cost Management)
- FV 5700 (Cost Management)
- FV Balance By Account (Receiving Actual Delivery)
- FV PO Charge Account

## Journal Lines Definitions

Oracle US Federal Financials predefines journal lines definitions that group the predefined journal line types and account derivation rules within each of the predefined event types. The application assigns each predefined journal lines definition to all event types within an event class.

Oracle US Federal Financials predefines journal lines definitions for the following applications:

- *Federal Financials*
- *Oracle Purchasing*
- *Oracle Payables*
- *Oracle Receivables*
- *Oracle Cost Management*

The following table lists the journal line definitions that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Federal Financials* application:

***Predefined Journal Line Definitions for the Federal Financials Application***

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Budgetary Control</b>
Treasury Confirmation	Treasury Accomplishment	No
Budget Execution Transactions	Budget Execution Transactions	Yes
Reprogram Budget Execution Transactions	Reprogram Budget Execution Transactions	Yes

The following table lists the journal line definitions that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Purchasing* application:

***Predefined Journal Line Definitions for the Oracle Purchasing Application***

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Budgetary Control</b>
Purchase Order	Purchase Order and Agreement	Yes
Release	Release	Yes
Requisition	Requisition	Yes

The following table lists the journal line definitions that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Payables* application:

***Predefined Journal Line Definitions for the Oracle Payables Application***

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Budgetary Control</b>
AP Invoices	Debit Memos	Yes
AP Invoices	Credit Memos	Yes
AP Invoices	Invoices	Yes

The following table lists the journal line definitions that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Receivables* application:

***Predefined Journal Line Definitions for the Oracle Receivables Application***

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Budgetary Control</b>
Adjustments	Adjustments	No
Receipts	Miscellaneous Receipt	No
Receipts	Receipt	No
Transactions	Credit Memo	No
Transactions	Debit Memo	No
Transactions	Invoice	No

The following table lists the journal line definitions that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Cost Management* application:

***Predefined Journal Line Definitions for the Oracle Cost Management Application***

<b>Entity</b>	<b>Event Class</b>	<b>Budgetary Control</b>
Receiving Accounting Events	Delivery to Expense Destination	Yes
Material Accounting Events	PO Delivery into Inventory	Yes
Receiving Accounting Events	Receipt into Receiving Inspection	No

## Application Accounting Definitions

Oracle US Federal Financials predefines the application accounting definition for the following applications:

- *Federal Financials*
- *Oracle Purchasing*

- *Oracle Payables*
- *Oracle Receivables*
- *Oracle Cost Management*

The following table lists the assignments for the Federal Financials application accounting definition that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Federal Financials* application.

***Assignments for the Predefined Federal Financials Application Accounting Definition***

<b>Event Class Assignments</b>	<b>Event Type Assignments</b>	<b>Create Accounting</b>	<b>Journal Line Definition Assignments</b>
Budget Execution Transactions	All	Yes	Budget Execution Journal Line Definitions
Reprogram Budget Execution Transactions	All	Yes	Reprogram Budget Execution Journal Line Definitions
Treasury Accomplishment	All	Yes	Federal Treasury Payments All

The following table lists the assignments for the Federal Purchasing application accounting definition that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Purchasing* application.

***Assignments for the Predefined Federal Purchasing Application Accounting Definition***

<b>Event Class Assignments</b>	<b>Event Type Assignments</b>	<b>Create Accounting</b>	<b>Journal Line Definition Assignments</b>
Purchase Order and Agreement	All	Yes	Federal Purchasing
Release	All	Yes	Federal Release
Requisition	All	Yes	Federal Requisition

The following table lists the assignments for the Federal Payables application

accounting definition that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Payables* application.

**Assignments for the Predefined Federal Payables Application Accounting Definition**

<b>Event Class Assignments</b>	<b>Event Type Assignments</b>	<b>Create Accounting</b>	<b>Journal Line Definition Assignments</b>
Credit Memos	All	Yes	US Federal Credit Memos All
Debit Memos	All	Yes	US Federal Debit Memos All
Invoices	All	Yes	US Federal Invoices All

The following table lists the assignments for the Federal Receivables application accounting definition that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Receivables* application.

**Assignments for the Predefined Federal Receivables Application Accounting Definition**

<b>Event Class Assignments</b>	<b>Event Type Assignments</b>	<b>Create Accounting</b>	<b>Journal Line Definition Assignments</b>
Adjustment	All	Yes	Multi-Fund Federal Receivables Adjustment - Account Method
Credit Memo	All	Yes	Multi-Fund Federal Receivables Credit Memo - Account Method
Debit Memo	All	Yes	Multi-Fund Federal Receivables Debit Memo - Account Method

<b>Event Class Assignments</b>	<b>Event Type Assignments</b>	<b>Create Accounting</b>	<b>Journal Line Definition Assignments</b>
Invoice	All	Yes	Multi-Fund Federal Receivables Invoice - Account Method
Miscellaneous Receipt	All	Yes	Multi-Fund Federal Receivables Miscellaneous Receipt - Account Method
Receipt	All	Yes	Multi-Fund Federal Receivables Receipt - Account Method

The following table lists the assignments for the Federal Costing application accounting definition that Oracle US Federal Financials predefines for the *Oracle Cost Management* application.

***Assignments for the Predefined Federal Costing Application Accounting Definition***

<b>Event Class Assignments</b>	<b>Event Type Assignments</b>	<b>Create Accounting</b>	<b>Journal Line Definition Assignments</b>
Delivery to Expense Destination	All	Yes	Federal Deliver Expense
Delivery to Expense Destination	All	Yes	FV Delivery to Expense Destination Proprietary
PO Delivery into Inventory	All	Yes	Federal Delivery to Inventory
PO Delivery into Inventory	All	Yes	FV PO Delivery into Inventory Proprietary
Receipt into Receiving Inspection	All	Yes	FV Receipt into Receiving Inspection Proprietary

## Subledger Accounting Methods

Oracle Subledger Accounting provides predefined subledger accounting methods that group the predefined application accounting definitions for subledger applications. You can optionally create your own subledger accounting methods.

Oracle US Federal Financials assigns the predefined Federal Financials application accounting definition to the predefined *US Federal Accounting* subledger accounting method. You can assign these subledger accounting methods to your ledgers.

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# Glossary

## **1096 Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns**

The Debt Collection Act of 1982 states that a 1096 Annual Summary and Transmittal of U.S. Information Returns report must accompany Copy A of the 1099-C Cancellation of Debt report that is submitted to the Internal Revenue Service.

## **1099-C Cancellation of Debt**

The Debt Collection Act of 1982 requires that a 1099-C Cancellation of Debt report must be submitted to the Internal Revenue Service for each debtor for whom a debt of \$600.00 or more is cancelled during the calendar year.

## **Accrue Finance Charges**

A process in Oracle U.S. Federal Financials that creates a debit memo for each Finance Charge Type associated with each newly overdue invoice; and adjusts existing finance charge debit memos for each Finance Charge Type associated with old overdue invoices.

## **ACH**

See Automated Clearing House (ACH).

## **adjusted trial balance (ATB)**

Balance for an SGL account and related attributes that make up a portion of a GTAS submission as of a specific date for a specific treasury appropriation fund symbol.

## **adjustment**

The method prescribed by the Department of Treasury under the IPAC system that allows a customer to charge a billing agency to remedy an incorrect billing.

## **advance appropriation**

New budget authority appropriations that become available one or more fiscal years beyond the fiscal year for which the appropriation was passed.

## **advance funding**

Budget authority appropriations provided in an appropriations act to be used, if

necessary, to cover obligations incurred late in the fiscal year for benefit payments in excess of the amount specifically appropriated in the act for that year, where the budget authority is charged to the appropriation for the program for the fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the appropriations is passed.

**Agency Location Code (ALC)**

An 8-digit numeric symbol identifying the agency accounting and/or reporting office with disbursing authority. Any 4-digit ALC is preceded by four zeros.

**allotment**

Funds within an apportionment designated for specific programs or projects in an agency.

**allowance**

A subdivision of an allotment. Typically, managers distribute funds throughout the agencies to levels lower than the allotment to cover programs and projects for more specific purposes. An allowance cannot exceed the amount allotted. However, obligations and expenditure can exceed an individual allowance but must not exceed the total allotment in accordance with the Antideficiency Act.

**anticipated**

Estimated cancellations or downward adjustments of prior-year obligations anticipated for recovery in the current fiscal year; only used in unexpired multiyear or no-year funds. These amounts are reported on the SF-132, Request for Apportionment as a Budgetary Resource.

**Antideficiency Act**

A regulation applying to federal agencies that establishes budgetary limitations at required levels within an agency.

**Apply Cash Receipts**

A procedure in Federal Financials to enter manual cash receipts for customers and invoices to be applied, as appropriate, to previously created finance charge debit memos, invoices, or on account.

**apportionment**

An agency request to the Office of Management and Budget to acquire funds to be used in designated quarters of the fiscal year. Agencies divide apportionments into allotments, which are converted into commitments, obligations, and expended authority.

**appropriation**

Funds provided to federal agencies through legislation. An appropriation is designated as multi-year, which can be used for a specified period of time in excess of one year; no-

year, which can be used indefinitely; and single-year, which can only be used in the current year.

**appropriation warrant**

An official document that establishes the individual amounts that Congress appropriates by treasury symbol.

**Assign Finance Charges**

A process in Federal Financials that selects customers and invoices for which finance charges are to be accrued during the Accrue Finance Charges process, based on customer classes specified in the Define Finance Charges window.

**Assign Finance Charges Report**

An internal report that provides information on customers and invoices assigned finance charges.

**ATB**

See adjusted trial balance (ATB).

**Automated Clearing House (ACH)**

Primary electronic funds transfer (EFT) system used by agencies to make payments and to collect funds. The ACH is a distribution and settlement point for transmitting funds electronically between an originating financial institution and a receiving financial institution. Funds are transferred through the use of several format options targeted specifically to meet the Federal Government's needs.

Federal Government ACH payments originated in the Prearranged Payment and Deposit (PPD) with or without addenda, Cash Concentration of Disbursement (CCD) with or without addenda or Corporate Trade Exchange (CTX) formats.

**automated interagency bill**

A bill that exists on a computerized database, although it can be printed out in hard copy format.

**billing agency fund**

The accounting classification that is adjusted, billed, or credited by the billing agency.

**borrowing authority**

A budget authority that permits obligations and outlays to be financed by borrowing.

**budget account definition**

An administrative or functional subdivision of a budget agency. A budget account must have at least one treasury account symbol associated with it.

**budget authority**

Authority provided by law to incur financial obligations that result in outlays. Specific forms of budget authority include appropriations, borrowing authority, contract authority, and spending authority from offsetting collections.

**budgetary resource**

An amount available to enter into obligations in a given year. Budgetary resource comprises new budget authority for that year, including spending authority from offsetting collections, and unobligated balances of budget authority provided in previous years, including recoveries of prior year obligations and transfers.

**Budgetary Accounting Guide**

A publication issued by the Financial Management Service that provides information on year-end closing requirements for federal agencies.

**bulk data payment formats**

The bulk data payment format enables users to submit via Bulk files to Treasury RFC vendor or Employee payments.

Bulk data processes create the following payment formats:

- US Federal Bulk Data CCDP format
- US Federal Bulk Data PPDP format
- US Federal Bulk Data Salary/Travel NCR format
- US Federal Bulk Data NCR format

**cash equivalent transactions**

Transaction in which the Government makes outlays or receives collections in a form other than cash, or the cash does not accurately measure the cost of the transaction.

**cash receipts**

Cash payments collected to satisfy an exchange of cash for goods and/or services.

**certifier**

A person, typically a high level official at an agency, who verifies the accuracy of year-end submissions for the agency or a portion of the agency. Certifiers can either certify or reject submissions that were entered by preparers.

**Circular A-125, Prompt Payment**

A publication issued by the Office of Management and Budget that documents the Prompt Payment Act.

### **Circular A-34, Instructions on Budget Execution**

A publication issued by the Office of Management and Budget that provides information on the SF 133 Report on Budget Execution.

#### **clearing accounts**

Accounts established to temporarily hold general, special, or trust collections or disbursements pending clearance to the applicable receipt or expenditure account in the budget.

#### **close out**

An event that occurs concurrently with, or subsequent to, an agency decision to write off a debt for which the agency has determined that future additional collection attempts would be futile. At close out, an agency reports to the IRS the amount of the closed out debt as income to the debtor on IRS Form 1099-C in accordance with Treasury requirements. No additional collection action can be taken by the agency after issuing the IRS Form 1099-C.

#### **cohort**

Direct loans obligated or loan guarantees committed by a program in the same year, even if disbursements occur in subsequent years or the loans are modified. Modified pre-1992 direct loans constitute a single cohort; modified pre-1992 loan guarantees constitute a single cohort. For loans subsidized by no-year or multi-year appropriations, the cohort may be defined by the year of appropriation or the year of obligation. For information on proper determination, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) can be contacted.

#### **commitment**

The reservation of funds in anticipation of legal obligations.

#### **consolidated payment files**

Submitted electronically to Treasury's RFC on a daily basis and combines the records for multiple payment batches into one. Consolidated Payment Files are generated for the following:

- CTX
- Bulk Data CCDP
- Bulk Data PPDP

#### **contract authority**

Budget authority that permits obligation to be incurred in advance of either an appropriation of the cash to make outlays to liquidate the obligations or offsetting collections.

**cost**

Cash value of the resources allocated to a particular program. When used in connection with federal credit programs, cost means the estimated long term cost to the government of a direct loan or loan guarantee, calculated on a net present value basis, excluding administrative costs and any incidental effects on governmental receipts or outlays.

**credit program account**

An account into which an appropriation for the cost of a direct loan or loan guarantee program is made and from which such cost is disbursed to a financing account for the program.

**cross-servicing**

Passing a debt to a designated collection center or private collection agency in an effort to collect the amount due.

**CSV file**

A file format that separates data fields with commas (commas delimited). The character data is usually surrounded by quotes. This file format is frequently used to import and export data between different programs.

**CTX ACH format**

The Corporate Trade Exchange (CTX) ACH Format process that produces the payment output files to pay vendors using electronic data transmission sent directly to Treasury's RFC.

**current value of funds**

The average annual rate of the Department of Treasury tax and loan accounts. The rate is used to determine whether taking a vendor discount for early payment is economically beneficial.

**Debt Collection Act of 1982**

A set of regulations governing the receivables management and collections practices of federal agencies.

**Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1966**

The DCIA provides that any nontax debt or claim owed to the U. S. Government that is 180 days delinquent, with certain exceptions, will be referred to the Department of the Treasury for collection. Debt that is in litigation or foreclosure with a collection agency or designated Federal debt collection center or that will be disposed of under an asset sales program is exempt from transfer to the Secretary.

**deposit fund**

An account established to record amounts held temporarily by the government until ownership is determined, such as earnest money paid by bidders for mineral leases, or held by the government as an agent for others, such as State and local income taxes withheld from Federal employees' salaries and not yet paid to the State or local government. Deposit fund transactions are excluded from the budget totals because the funds are not owned by the government. Since increases in deposit fund balances reduce Treasury's need to borrow, they are a means of financing a deficit or a surplus.

**direct loan**

A disbursement of funds by the government to a non-federal borrower under a contract requiring repayment of such funds with or without interest. The term includes the purchase or participation in a loan made by a non-federal lender. It also includes the sale of a government asset on credit terms of more than 90 days duration.

**disbursement in transit**

A liability account used for payments pending Department of Treasury confirmation of disbursement.

**discretionary spending**

Budgetary resources, except those provided to fund mandatory spending programs, provided in appropriations acts.

**Due Date Calculation**

A process in Federal Financials that determines the due date on the payment schedule by using the later of the Invoice Received Date or the Goods/Services Acceptance or Receipt Date.

**economically beneficial discounts**

Discounts offered by suppliers that federal agencies are required to take pursuant to the Prompt Payment Act. An agency must take available discounts for early payment unless they are not economically beneficial. Discounts are not beneficial if an agency can realize a greater return by keeping its money invested until a later payment due date.

**ECS**

See Electronic Certification System (ECS).

**ECS CCD/CCDP Vendor payment format**

The ECS Cash Concentration or Disbursement Vendor Payment Format process that produces the payment output file for Treasury disbursed payments using ECS. The CCDP format includes an addenda record which further identifies the invoice number and provides additional information about payment records.

**ECS NCR Check payment format**

The ECS National Cash Registry (NCR) Check Payment Format process that produces the payment output file for Treasury-disbursed payments to pay vendors or employees by check using ECS.

**ECS PPD/PPDP Vendor payment format**

The ECS Prearranged Payment and Deposit (PPD/PPDP) Employee Payment Formats process that produces the payment output file that is used by Treasury Regional Finance Centers (RFC) to disburse consumer payments. The PPDP format includes an addenda record which further identifies the invoice number and provides additional information about payment records. PPD/PPDP payments include the following:

**Electronic Certification System (ECS)**

A Department of Treasury electronic payment system used by federal agencies to transmit vendor payment information to the Department of Treasury for accomplishment.

**entity code**

A seven-digit code assigned by the Department of Treasury that identifies the preparer of the GTAS data. Each Entity is responsible for one or more appropriations or NOTES reports.

**expended**

Obligations where services are performed by employees, contractors, vendors, carriers, grantees, lessors, and other Government funds; goods and tangible property is received; and amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current service is required, such as annuities, insurance claims, other benefit payments, and loans.

**expended authority**

Portion of an agency's budget authority that has been expended.

**expenditure**

The issuance of checks, disbursement of cash, or electronic transfer of funds made to liquidate a federal obligation. Outlays during a fiscal year may be for payment of obligations incurred in prior years or in the same year. Expenditures can exceed obligations but cannot exceed allotted funds in accordance with the Antideficiency Act.

**expenditure transaction**

A withdrawal from one account and a credit to another account when the withdrawal and credit are recorded in the central accounts of the Financial Management Service (FMS) as an expenditure and repayment.

## **Treasury Account Symbol**

The Treasury Account Symbol is currently a 21-character symbol. Treasury has developed a 24 character component based GWA TAS representing the agency appropriation in GWA. The component based code TAS is comprised of the following elements:

- Sub level prefix (SP): Used in special situations. When used the Sub-Level Prefix represents a programmatic breakdown of the account for Treasury publication purposes.
- Allocation Transfer Agency Identifier (ATA): The Agency Identifier of the agency receiving funds through an allocation transfer.
- Agency Identifier (AID): Agency Identifier of account owner. Used in conjunction with the main account code, the Agency Identifier represents the department, agency or establishment of the U.S. Government that is responsible for the TAS.
- Beginning Period of Availability (BPOA): In annual and multi-year funds, identifies the first year of availability under law that an appropriation account may incur new obligations.
- Ending Period of Availability (EPOA): In annual and multi-year funds, identifies the last year of funds availability under law that an appropriation account may incur new obligations.
- Main Account Code (MAIN): Identifies the type and purpose of the fund.
- Availability Indicator (A): Identifies no-year accounts 'X', clearing/suspense accounts 'F', Treasury's central summary general ledger accounts 'A', and merged-surplus accounts 'M'.
- Sub-Account Code (SUB): Identifies an available receipt or other Treasury-defined subdivision of the main account.

## **Federal Setup Options**

Specially defined and updated information used by federal agencies and maintained in Federal Financials. Federal Options are required for some new features and reports. The Define Federal Options window is used to enter the information.

## **Finance Charge Types**

Finance charge information entered in the Define Finance Charges window that is used to assign and accrue finance charges in Receivables.

## **Financial Management Service (FMS)**

A division of the Department of Treasury that oversees the U.S. Federal Government's

accounting and reporting system, publishes financial information, functions as central disburser and collections agent, and helps federal agencies to develop uniform accounting and reporting systems.

**financing account**

The non-budget account or accounts associated with each credit program account for post-1991 direct loans or loan guarantees. It holds balances, receives the subsidy cost payment from the credit program account, and includes all other cash flows to and from the government. Separate financing accounts are required for direct loans and loan guarantees.

**FMS or FS**

See Financial Management Service (FMS) or Fiscal Services (FS). The Bureau of the Fiscal Service is a bureau (previously know as FMS) of the United States Department of the Treasury, providing central payment services to Federal Program Agencies, operating the federal government collections and deposit systems, providing government-wide accounting and reporting services and managing the collection of delinquent debt owed to the government.

**FMS Form 224 Statement of Transactions Exception Report**

A report that shows transactions included or omitted from the FMS Form 224 Statement of Transactions Report that may require review or correction.

**FMS Form 224 Statement of Transactions Report**

A report used to provide information to the Treasury about the financial condition and operations of federal agencies for which Treasury disburses.

**forbearance**

Act of surrendering the right to enforce a valid claim usually in return for a binding promise to perform a specified act. Forbearance sometimes refers to an agreement by a lender to refrain from taking legal action when a mortgage is in arrears, as long as the borrower complies with a satisfactory arrangement to pay off the past due balance by a future date.

**foreclosure**

An involuntary payment of a debt secured by collateral by seizing the collateralized property.

**foreign currency fund accounts**

Accounting mechanisms established by the Treasury to account for foreign currency that is acquired without payment of U.S. dollars. Use of these amounts requires appropriations or payment with appropriated dollars unless otherwise authorized by law. Foreign currency fund accounts are established with a two-digit agency prefix assigned by Treasury, the symbol FT, and a three-digit foreign currency account code.

**forward funding**

Budget authority appropriations that become available for obligation in the last quarter of the fiscal year for the financing of ongoing grant programs during the next fiscal year.

**fund/budgetary accounting**

The legal requirement that federal agencies establish accounts for segregating revenues, other resources, related liabilities, obligations, and balances in order to carry out specific activities or achieve certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. One of the most important laws requiring federal agencies to adhere to fund accounting concepts is the Antideficiency Act.

**fund group**

Last four characters of the treasury symbol. The four-digit identifier that corresponds to the Treasury Account Symbol in the Treasury Account Symbols and Titles (FAST) book. The Treasury Appropriation/Fund Group is the combination or roll-up of all fiscal years reported for each agency appropriation or fund account symbol.

**fund parameters**

Information maintained about each fund in Federal Financials. Fund parameters define additional information associated with the balancing segment of the Accounting Flexfield.

**fund type**

Major classification for the different account types, such as General Fund, Clearing Account, and Special Fund.

**fund value**

The Federal Government obtains monies from many sources. The use of the monies is governed by the appropriations process. Agencies segregate their accounts into funds to assure compliance with legal requirements. Monies obtained from general taxation and revenue powers and from business operations are accounted for in the following types of funds: General Fund, Special Funds, Revolving Funds, Management Funds, Trust Funds, and Deposit Funds. There can be multiple fund values per treasury symbol, but a fund value can be assigned to one and only one treasury symbol. For reporting purposes, fund values roll up to the treasury symbol.

**funds available**

The total amount of allotted funding still available for spending by an agency.

**Funds Available**

A procedure in Federal Financials for agencies to view funds available at both detail and summary levels and to compare budget amounts to actual fund values.

**general fund**

Accounts for receipts not set aside by law for a specific purpose, the process of general borrowing, and the expenditure of these monies.

**Government Online Accounting Link System (GOALS)**

A government-wide telecommunications network established to reduce dependence on labor-intensive paper-based processes and to provide an efficient method for accounting and reporting functions.

**Government Results and Performance Act (GRPA)**

A Federal Government regulation requiring agencies to report on financial performance through a series of regulatory reports.

**Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System (GTAS)**

GTAS is the primary means of reporting agency trial balance data to Treasury. It is a single data collection system that has paved the way for more consistent and complete financial data and allows for better analytical reporting.

**GRPA**

See Government Results and Performance Act (GRPA).

**Holiday/Non-Working Dates**

Holiday and non-working dates entered in the Define Holiday/Non-Working Dates window that is used by the Due Date Calculation process to determine a payment schedule in compliance with the Prompt Payment Act.

**Identification of Federal Employees Report**

A report that provides information on federal employees indebted to the Federal Government.

**Interagency Transfers**

A window in Federal Financials used by the customer agency to store information regarding the billing agency fund involved in an interagency transaction.

**interagency transactions**

Transfers between Treasury agencies that involve two or more different appropriation, fund, or receipt accounts and are classified as expenditure transactions.

**Interest, Administrative and Penalty (IPA)**

Interest, Administrative and Penalty are finance charges associated with the Federal Government. Federal Financials creates debit memos for Finance Charge Type

associated with overdue invoices.

**intragovernmental fund**

See revolving fund.

**Intra-governmental Payment and Collection System (IPAC)**

A government-owned and operated system that performs intra-governmental funds transfers.

**IPA**

See Interest, Administrative and Penalty.

**IPAC**

See Intra-governmental Payment and Collection System (IPAC).

**JFMIP**

See Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP).

**Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP)**

A cooperative effort among major agencies of the Federal Government to arrive at a common set of financial management standards as mandated by the President of the United States. Representatives from major agencies serve on a committee charged with formulating these standards.

**liquidating account**

The budget account that includes all cash flows to and from the government resulting from pre-1992 direct loans or loan guarantees. Cash flows associated with modified direct loans and loan guarantees are treated as exceptions. The liquidating accounts are the old credit accounts, whose transactions are counted on a cash basis in calculating budget outlays and the deficit. Liquidating accounts are not subject to credit reform accounting except for the effects of modifications.

**loan guarantee**

Any guarantee, insurance, or other pledge with respect to the payment of all or a part of the principal or interest on any debt obligation of a non-federal borrower to a non-federal lender. It does not, however, include the insurance of deposits, shares, or other withdrawable accounts in financial institutions.

**mandatory spending**

Spending controlled by laws other than appropriation acts, including spending for entitlement programs and spending for the food stamp program.

**Multi-Fund Accounts Receivable (MFAR)**

Enables users to post receivables invoices, receipts, debit memos, credit memos, and adjusting entries to multiple balancing segment values or fund.

**nonexpenditure transfer**

See transfer.

**normal balance indicator**

Normal condition of the balance in an SGL account, that is, debit or credit.

**object class**

A uniform classification identifying obligations of the Federal Government by the types of goods or services purchased, such as personnel compensation, supplies and materials, and equipment, without regard to the agency involved or the purpose of the programs for which they are used.

**obligation**

Allotment funds obligated for goods or services that have been ordered, but not yet received. Obligated funds are not available for spending by an agency.

**Office of Management and Budget (OMB)**

A U.S. Federal Government office that helps the President of the United States oversee the preparation of the federal budget and supervise the administration of federal agencies. The OMB also oversees and coordinates the administration's procurement, financial management, information, and regulatory policies.

**Offset**

The amount the Treasury Department pays a customer for receivable invoices that have been outstanding for at least 181 days but less than 10 years. For example, if Customer A owes Agency A \$150 and if Agency B owes Customer A \$200, then the Treasury Department will pay Customer A \$50. The \$50 the Treasury Department pays Customer A is offset by the amount Customer A owes Agency A.

**offsetting collections**

Collections that by law are credited directly to expenditure accounts.

**offsetting receipts**

Collections that are deducted from gross budget authority and outlays, rather than added to receipts, and that are not authorized to be credited to expenditure accounts.

**OMB**

See Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

**outlay**

Payment to liquidate an obligation other than the repayment of debt principal. Outlays are the measure of government spending. Outlays generally are equal to cash disbursements but also are recorded for cash-equivalent transactions, such as the subsidy cost of direct loans, and loan guarantees, and interest accrued on public issues of the public debt.

**Payment Application Modernization Project/Payment Automation Manager (PAM)**

PAM automates and streamlines the current Legacy Payment System for processing and issuing payments. PAM accepts bulk file submissions of payments through Treasury's Regional Finance Centers (RFCs). The PAM Project is an effort to modernize the current mainframe-based software applications that are used to disburse approximately one billion federal payments annually.

**Payment Terms Types**

Payment terms, specified in the Define Payment Terms Types window, used to automatically calculate the payment due date in compliance with the Prompt Payment Act. The payment term also defaults to purchase orders and invoices generated for a specific vendor.

**posting**

A feature in Federal Financials that supports federal accounting rules requiring that discounts taken on payments be posted to the corresponding budgetary as well as proprietary accounts in General Ledger. Discounts are treated as expense or asset reversals increasing budgetary authority while making funds available in an agency's budget for other purposes. The Federal Vertical Transfer to GL process automatically generates posting entries for the amount of the discount taken. For agencies using a disbursement in transit liability account, that account is used in place of the fund balance account when payments are posted.

**pass-through**

A process by which an agency refers debts to FMS for subsequent referral to a Private Collection Agency (PCA). FMS takes no collection action when debts are referred to FMS for pass-through other than referring the debts to a PCA. The pass-through process enables FMS to assess and monitor fully the performance of its PCA contractors.

**preparer**

Representative from the federal program agencies (FPA) who prepares the adjusted trial balance (ATB) information for one or more treasury appropriation fund symbol (TAFS) accounts.

**Prompt Payment Act**

A set of laws applying to federal agencies mandating how and when to pay commercial

obligations. The act requires agencies to pay interest on overdue invoices and to take discounts offered by suppliers unless doing so would not prove economically beneficial.

**Prompt Payment Due Date Report**

An internal report that provides information about invoices within a specific payment batch for which a due date adjustment was made.

**Prompt Payment Exception Report**

An internal report that provides information about payments that have an invalid due date.

**Prompt Payment Statistical Report**

A report that provides detailed statistical information about payments within a specific date range.

**public enterprise fund**

See revolving fund.

**Receivable Type**

A receivable category. Preseeded receivable types include Direct Loans, Defaulted Guaranteed Loans, and Administrative receivables. Receivable types are linked to transaction types in the Receivable Types window.

**Receivables Management**

The processing and application of collections on receivables. Receivables management for federal agencies involves compliance with the requirements set forth in the Debt Collection Act of 1982.

**recission**

Legislative action that cancels new budget authority or the availability of unobligated balances of budget authority prior to the time the authority would otherwise have expired.

**Regional Finance Center (RFC)**

Disburses public monies on behalf of federal civilian agencies.

**Report on Budget Execution**

See SF 133 Report on Budget Execution.

**record type 7 (RT7)**

A three-digit numeric code attached to the end of the treasury appropriation fund symbol that identifies specific kinds of fund resources such as Fund Held Outside the

Treasury, Authority to Borrow from the Treasury, and Unrealized Discounts.

**reimbursement or reimbursable work**

A sum that is received by the Federal Government as a repayment for commodities sold or services furnished either to the public or to another government account and that is authorized by law to be credited directly to specific appropriation and fund accounts. These amounts are deducted from the total obligations incurred (and outlays) in determining net obligations (and outlays) for such accounts. Reimbursement between two accounts for goods or services are an expenditure transaction or transfer.

**reimbursable obligation**

Obligation financed by offsetting collections credited to an expenditure account in payment for goods and services provided by that account.

**Receivables Activity Worksheet**

A report that provides information on the status of receivables, including direct loans, defaulted guaranteed loans, administrative receivables, and footnotes.

**revolving fund**

A fund that conducts continuing cycles of business-like activity in which the fund charges for the sale of products or services and uses the proceeds to finance its spending, usually without requirement for annual appropriations. Public enterprise funds conduct business-like operations mainly with the public; and intragovernmental revolving funds conduct business-like operations mainly within and between government agencies.

**Routing Transfer Number (RTN)**

Devised by the American Bankers Association (ABA) to identify the specific financial institution responsible for the payment of a negotiable instrument. The RTN system has evolved to designate participants in automated clearinghouses, electronic funds transfer, and online banking. Every financial institution has a designated RTN. A valid RTN must have nine digits of which the first two digits are 01 through 12 through 32.

**Secure Payment System (SPS)**

SPS provides Treasury Financial Management Services and FPAs with enhanced capabilities for creating, submitting, electronically signing and approving certifications for payment request schedules.

**sequence assignment**

A pay group that has an initial value, final value, and a start date assigned at a minimum, and that database sequence was created for the pay group based on this information. Optionally, users can also include prefix, suffix, and an end date in this setup.

**SMAF**

See Super Master Account File (SMAF).

**special fund receipt accounts**

All collections not earmarked by law for a specific purpose.

**Statement of Transactions**

See FMS Form 224 Statement of Transactions Report.

**Status of Obligations Report**

An internal report used to measure financial performance against operating plan objectives. The report assists federal agencies in determining if the procurement process has been completed for each obligation.

**subsidy**

Estimated long-term cost to the government of a direct loan or loan guarantee, calculated on a net present value basis, excluding administrative costs. In net present value terms, it is the portion of the direct loan disbursement that the government does not expect to recover, or the portion of expected payments for loan guarantees that will not be offset by collections. The subsidy may be for post-1991 direct loan obligations or loan guarantee commitments, for re-estimates of post-1991 loans or guarantees, or for modifications of any direct loans or loan guarantees.

**summary schedules**

Submitted electronically to Treasury's RFCs on a daily basis and include certification for Bulk Data files sent to Treasury. Summary Schedules are generated for the following:

- Bulk Data CCDP
- Bulk Data PPDP
- Bulk Data Salary/Travel NCR
- Bulk Data NCR

**Super Master Account File (SMAF)**

The SMAF is the combination of the current Federal Agencies' Centralized Trial-Balance Systems I and II Master Appropriation Files and contains the valid Treasury Account Symbol balances and attributes used for budgetary and proprietary adjusted trial balance submissions.

**surplus warrant**

A warrant document that withdraws unobligated balances of an appropriation after the

period of availability has expired. A surplus occurs when receipts exceed outlays.

**TAFS**

See treasury appropriation fund symbol (TAFS).

**TAFS split**

Subdivides a treasury appropriation fund symbol. Splits are established for programmatic or administrative reasons.

**TAFS status**

Indicates the status of a specific TAFS account. The following definitions apply: unexpired indicates the TAFS can incur new obligation; expired indicates that the TAFS can liquidate obligations or make adjustments, but cannot incur new obligations; cancelled indicates that the TAFS will have no more reportable activity.

**Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)**

A number that identifies a taxpayer. The taxpayer identification number can be an employee identification number or a social security number.

**TC**

See Transaction Code.

**TFM**

See Treasury Financial Manual (TFM).

**TIN**

See Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN).

**Transaction Code (TC)**

A transaction code is a mechanism to bundle one or more accounting transactions (debit/credit pairs) under one code. When a TC is referenced on a data entry window, General Ledger automatically generates the additional accounting entries that have been defined for that TC.

**Transmittal Letters (T/L)**

Sequentially numbered transmittal letters signed by the Commissioner of the Department of Treasury's FMS that accompany Treasury Financial Manual (TFM) chapter releases. These letters release the following:

- changes or additions to existing chapters and new chapters
- summaries of the new or revised material
- instructions for the addition or substitution of material

- regulations or published instructions that are superseded or rescinded

**TOP**

See Treasury Offset Program (TOP).

**Trading Partner**

The Agency Identifier of the other federal entity involved in transactions with the reporting entity.

**transfer**

Move budgetary resources from one budget account to another. Depending on the circumstances, the budget may record a transfer as an expenditure transfer, which means a transfer that involves an outlay, or as a nonexpenditure transfer, which means a transfer that does not involve an outlay.

**Treasury**

Refers to the U.S. Department of Treasury. Among other roles, the Treasury formulates and recommends economic, fiscal, and tax policies; and serves as financial agent for the Federal Government.

**main account code (MAIN)**

Four-digit identifier typically corresponding to the last four digits of the treasury symbol. A numeric or alphanumeric account symbol used to classify transactions with fund types.

**treasury appropriation fund symbol (TAFS)**

Code that represents the department, account symbol, and period of availability to incur new obligations. This is also referred to as treasury symbol.

**Treasury Financial Manual (TFM)**

The Treasury's official publication for financial accounting and reporting of all receipts and disbursements of the Federal Government. The Financial Management Service of the Treasury issues the TFM to provide policies, procedures, and instructions for federal departments and agencies.

**Treasury Offset Program (TOP)**

A centralized debt collection program developed by FMS and operated through its RFC. TOP enables the RFCs to match delinquent debtor files against payment files. When a match occurs, the payment is intercepted and the debt is offset up to the amount of the debt.

**treasury symbol**

A seven digit code that identifies the appropriation from which agencies can create

spending transactions. The first two digits are the agency code; the third digit is the fund fiscal year; and the last four digits are the type of fund.

**treasury undisbursed balance**

Fund balance, which is cash, for a TAFS account at a point in time, for example, as of September 30th.

**trust fund**

Type of account designated by law as a trust fund for receipts and offsetting receipts set aside for specific purposes and for the expenditure of these receipts.

**trust fund groups**

Monies collected and spent by the government through trust fund accounts.

**TSV (Tab Separated Values)**

A file format that uses tab characters (ASCII 9) as separators between fields (tab delimited). Unlike comma delimited (CSV) files, the character data is not usually surrounded by quotes. This file format is used to transfer data between different programs.

**unanticipated**

Cancellations or downward adjustments of prior-year obligations that are not anticipated for recovery in the current fiscal year; only used in unexpired multiyear or no-year funds.

**unexpended**

A binding agreement that results in immediate or future outlays. Budgetary resources must be available before obligations can be incurred legally. Unexpended obligations are services that have not been performed or goods that have not been received.

**unobligated balance**

Cumulative amount of budget authority that is not obligated and that remains available for obligation under law.

**U.S. Government Standard General Ledger account (US SGL)**

Accounts used to record, classify, and report accounting events in a uniform manner throughout the Federal Government. US SGL accounts provide control over all financial transactions and resource balances; in combination with other attributes, satisfy basic financials and budget execution reporting requirements of the OMB and Department of Treasury; and integrate proprietary and budgetary accounting.

**US SGL**

See U.S. Government Standard General Ledger account (US SGL).

**Voucher and Schedule of Withdrawals and Credits**

See SF 1081 Voucher and Schedule of Withdrawals and Credits.

**Waive Finance Charges**

A process in Federal Financials that allows users to waive subsequent finance charges for selected customers or invoices.

**warrant**

An official document issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the law, that establishes the amount of money authorized to be withdrawn from the central accounts maintained by the Treasury.

**write-off**

An event that occurs when an agency officially determines, after all appropriate collection tools and techniques have been used, that a debt or a portion of a debt is uncollectible. The uncollectible amount is removed from an entity's receivables; however, collection attempts can be made after receivables are removed.

**year-end closing**

The process required by the Office of Management and Budget in which agencies liquidate unobligated commitments, generate closing entries to be posted to General Ledger, and carry forward obligated balances to the next fiscal year.

**year-end closing definitions**

Information set up in the Define Federal Year-End Close window. The Define Federal Year-End Close window is used to define from and to accounts for creation of year-end closing General Ledger entries and to set up the year-end closing sequence order.

**Year-End Closing Execution Report**

An internal report that provides information on accounts for which closing entries were generated during the Year-End Closing process.

**year-end closing process**

A set of activities that allows federal agencies to comply with Office of Management and Budget requirements regarding the closing of appropriation accounts, preparing for the next fiscal year, and reporting on those activities.

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# Index

## Symbols

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