



# EE1

## Bulkload Workgroup: Budget Extracts

May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2014

# Overview

1. Introduction
2. Future Workgroup Session Agendas
3. Bulkload Layout Changes
4. SFS Extracts used to Identify Current Budgetary Position
5. DOB Financial Plan & Payment Schedule Projection
6. Discussion

# Future Workgroup Session Agendas

## Near Term

**May 27 – Technical: multiple topics related to file processing**

**June 10 – Detailed AP: Complete lifecycle, error conditions**

**June 24 – AR/BI/Treasury transactions**

**July 8 – ESA: tying transactions to federal grant/cognizant agency, understanding disbursements**

## Longer term

**July 22 – TBD**

**Aug 5 – TBD**

**Aug 19 – TBD**

**Sep 1 – Integration Test Preparation**

# Bulkload Layout Changes

- All non-cosmetic changes to the bulkload layouts will be catalogued in the Update Log tab of the Interface File Layout document posted on the SFS secure site
- Note the addition of fields to filter on the Layout/Tab changed, and the specific field impacted.

Date	Layout/Tab Changed	Field	Description
5/9/2014	XLT-Values		Repopulated the list of translate values
5/9/2014	PCH	TPCH-NY-CONTR-NUM	Clarification that this transmitted value will always equate to the NYS Contract ID, and the three fields that comprise it in the application
5/9/2014	PCH	TPCH-CONTR-ID	Clarification that the SFS assigned contract ID will be required for all contract change transactions
5/9/2014	PCL	TPCL-NY-CONTR-NUM	Clarification that this transmitted value will always equate to the NYS Contract ID, and the three fields that comprise it in the application
5/9/2014	PCL	TPCL-CONTR-ID	Clarification that the SFS assigned contract ID will be required for all contract change transactions
5/9/2014	PCD	TPCD-NY-CONTR-NUM	Clarification that this transmitted value will always equate to the NYS Contract ID, and the three fields that comprise it in the application
5/9/2014	PCD	TPCD-CONTR-ID	Clarification that the SFS assigned contract ID will be required for all contract change transactions

# SFS Extracts used to Identify Current Budgetary Position

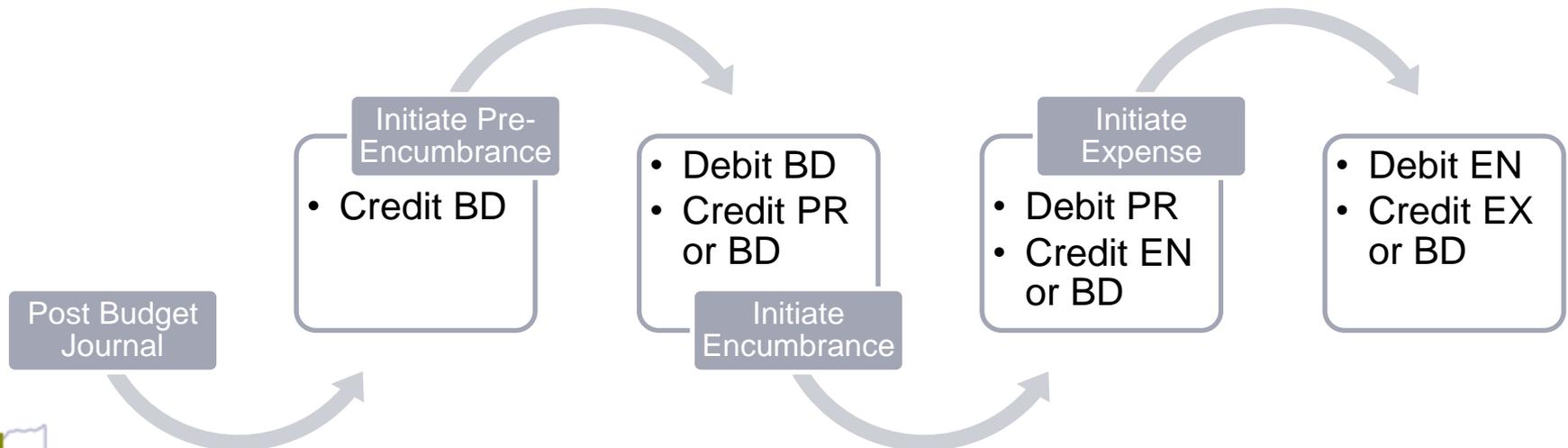
# Overview of Budget Process

- Budgets are typically established at the beginning of the fiscal year (if not already existing), and create spending authority
- As the year progresses this number is consumed and restored through the use of the budget check process, and the addition of subsequent budget journals
- Although either can be positive or negative, posted journals tend to be positive (add spending authority), and Budget Check tends to be negative (spending). The addition of the two is the available balance



# Budget Check Process

- The Budget Check process impacts ledgers at different times based on a suffix that corresponds to the type of ledger being impacted:
  - BD: Budget (Budget Journals)
  - PR: Pre-Encumbrance (Requisitions and Travel Authorizations)
  - EN: Encumbrance (Purchase Orders)
  - EX: Expenses (Vouchers, Expense Reports, Journals)



# Ledger Groups

- Now we understand that the initial formula has begun to get more complex, as obligations are made of several different documents

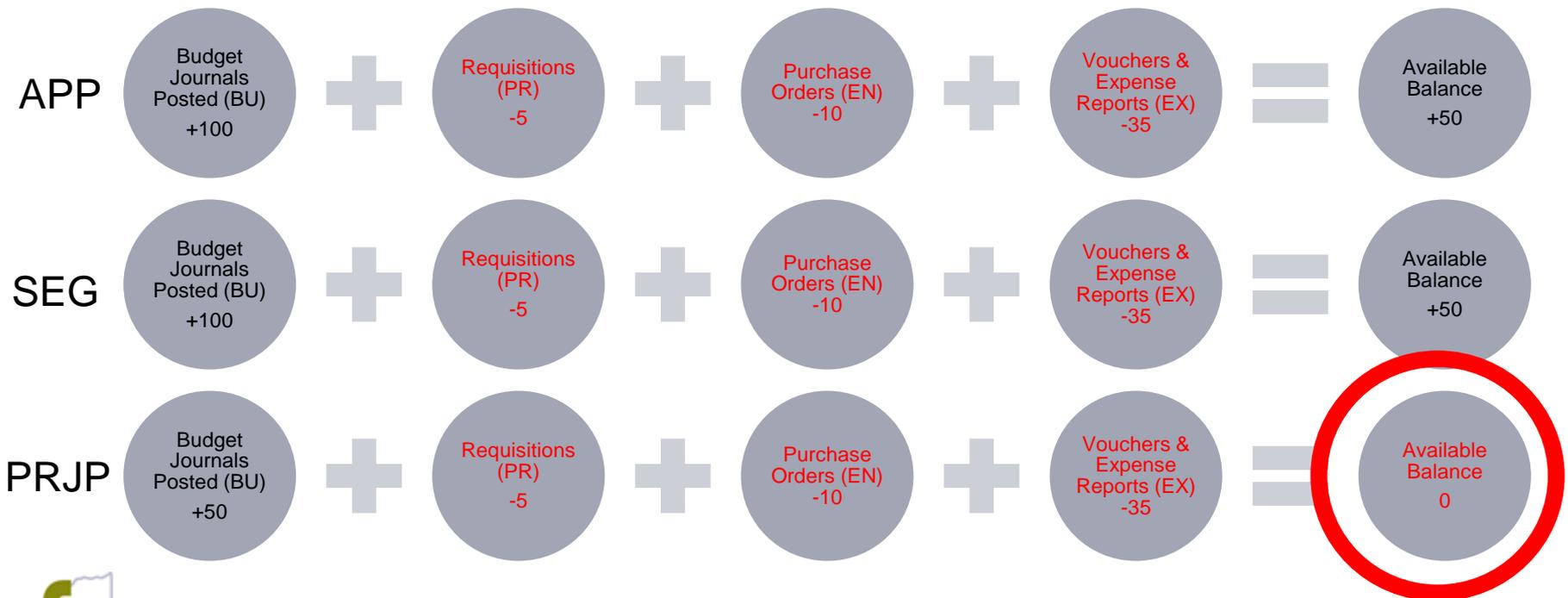


- The concept of different Ledger Groups makes this even more complex

Statutory	Project	Agency	DOB Cash
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Appropriation (KK_APP)</li><li>• Segregation (KK_SEG)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project Parent (KK_PRJP)</li><li>• Project Child (KK_PRJC)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• KK_TRK*</li><li>• KK_AG**</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• KK_DB**</li></ul>

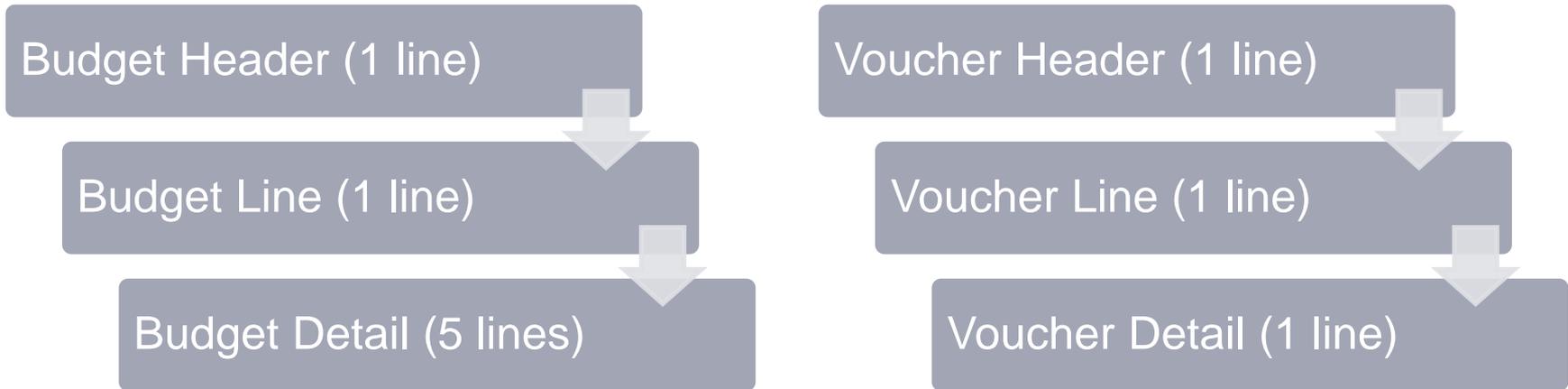
# Budget Check - Multiple Ledgers

- When Budget Check runs it compares all balances on all ledgers and will not complete if any are lacking funding
- The results of this analysis are stored in the system in the detailed KK Activity tables



# Extract Implications

- Storing detailed records of every transaction detail for every ledger that applies to it results in a much higher degree of detail in the budget activity tables than the associated transactional tables
- As an example, a single Voucher distribution row could typically have 5 or more rows of budget data stored



# Understanding the KK Activity Tables

- The Budget Check process populates information in a set of budget tables used for the KT\* extracts
- It also performs limited updates to the transactions being checked (called Source Transactions in this area of the system)
- When executed, the information about the Source Transaction is used by the Budget Process (BP) to validate balances for all appropriate ledgers that pertain to that detailed line
- Documents that pass budget check will:
  - Adjust rows in LEDGER\_KK (KLB) and related transaction budget detail tables (KTH/L/A)
  - Update the budget status on the source transaction (to Valid/Warning)
- Documents that fail on any validation on any ledger will be marked in error status (E), and continue to be picked up for check until they are successful

# Inventory of Budgetary Extracts

- Budget Journals files contain:
  - Budget Journal Header (BDH)
  - Budget Journal Line (BDL)
- KK Ledger Balances (KLB)
- KK (Budget) Activity files contain:
  - Budget Transaction (Source) Header (KTH)
  - Budget Transaction Line (KTL)
  - Budget Transaction Activity (KTA)
- Encumbrance Liquidation (KEL)

# Budget Journals (BDH/BDL)

- Budget Journals establish spending authority under a specific ledger group that transactional documents can consume or restore
- Typically a transaction would require available balances from several ledger groups, and thus require several budget journals to have spending authority available
- KK\_BUDGET\_HDR (BDH)
  - The header contains information about the transaction such as Ledger Group, Fiscal Year, and Accounting Period
- KK\_BUDGET\_LN (BDL)
  - Holds detailed information about the lines
    - Chart of accounts (can be a different levels for different ledgers)
    - Amount
    - Ledger Impacted (KK\_APP\_BD, KK\_SEG\_BD)

# KK Ledger Balances (KLB)

- This extract provides Commitment Control ledger balances for each Budgetary (KK) ledger (Budgets, Expenditures, Encumbrances etc...) summarized by chartfield string for each fiscal year and accounting period.
  - `POSTED_TOTAL_AMT` = Net of Budget Journals – Spending
- Detail on the transactions that comprise these balances are provided in other extracts like KTA and BDL.
- Examples:
  - The Sum of all activity for a specific Ledger and Fiscal year/Accounting period in KTA extract should match with KLB extract for respective Ledger and Fiscal year/Accounting period criteria.
  - The sum of all posted BDL transactions should match with respective KLB budget ledgers (`KK_APP_BD`, `KK_SEG_BD`, `KK_DB45` etc...) amounts

# KK (Budgetary) Activity

- These tables record information on documents checked from other modules. Those modules are referred to as “Sources” and their transactions “Source Transactions”
- KK\_SOURCE\_HDR (KTH)
  - The Source Transaction field (KK\_SOURCE\_TRAN) defines the type of transaction budget checked (Budget Journals are ‘GL\_BD\_JRNL’)
  - Maps Transaction Number(KK\_TRAN\_ID/KK\_TRAN\_DT) to source
- KK\_SOURCE\_LN (KTL)
  - Maps Transaction Number(KK\_TRAN\_ID/KK\_TRAN\_DT) to source lines and distributions
    - This is your link to connect the transactional values and budgetary values together
- KK\_ACTIVITY\_LOG (KTA)
  - Serves as Commitment Control’s record of all budgetary transactional activity, and records the budgetary chartfields that were impacted by a specific transaction
  - For every distribution line of document, this table will have one row for every Ledger (detail, approp, seg , project parent, child, agency KK, dob KK) impacted by the transaction

# KK (Budgetary) Activity

- To map transactions from their source we will use the POD example
- PO distribution contains the full key on the distribution line
- KK separates the Key
  - KTH maps PO\_ID and BUSINESS\_UNIT
  - KTL maps the remaining key (Line/Schedule/Distribution)
- The joined KK\_TRAN\_ID/KK\_TRAN\_DT/KK\_TRAN\_LINE is used in the remaining KK extracts, the key is not preserved on those extracts

Layout	KK_TRAN_ID	KK_TRAN_LN	Document ID	BUSINESS_UNIT	LINE_NBR	SCHED_NBR	DISTRIB_LINE_NUM
POD			PO_ID	BUSINESS_UNIT	LINE_NBR	SCHED_NBR	DISTRIB_LINE_NUM
KTH	KK_TRAN_ID		PO_ID	BUSINESS_UNIT			
KTL	KK_TRAN_ID	KK_TRAN_LN			LINE_NBR	SCHED_NBR	DISTRIB_LINE_NUM
KLA	KK_TRAN_ID	KK_TRAN_LN					
KEL	KK_TRAN_ID	KK_TRAN_LN					

# KK (Budgetary) Activity – Example

➤ Here is a Voucher from the sample file (see attachments)

Layout	KK_TRAN_ID	KK_TRAN_LN	VOUCHER_ID	BUSINESS_UNIT	VOUCHER_LINE	DISTRB_LINE
VOD			0000000005	SNY01	1	
KTH	0000001330		0000000005	SNY01		
KTL	0000001330	1			1	
KLA	0000001330	1				

➤ The detailed activity FY2011, Account 50010, Fund 21937:

Row	KK_TRAN_ID	KK_TRAN_LN	LEDGER	DEPTID	PROGRAM	BUDGET_REF	MONETARY_AMOUNT
1	0000001330	1	DETAIL_EX	3320003	50940	2010-11	4715496.8
2	0000001330	1	KK_APP_EX	3320003	50940	2010-11	4715496.8
3	0000001330	1	KK_DB35_EX	0000000			4715496.8
4	0000001330	1	KK_SEG_EX	3320003	50940	2010-11	4715496.8

➤ The Budget Journals that established the authority:

Row	KK_TRAN_ID	KK_TRAN_LN	LEDGER	DEPTID	PROGRAM	BUDGET_REF	MONETARY_AMOUNT
1	0000073467	256	KK_APP_BD	3320003	50940	2010-11	5060612.69
2	0000073469	222	KK_SEG_BD	3320003	50940	2010-11	5060612.69

# KK Encumbrance Liquidation (KEL)

- Control table that defines the liquidation amount or quantity for Requisitions, Travel Authorizations, and Purchase Orders
- Every Transaction distribution is represented in the Liquidation table for every budgetary ledger
- Source transaction amount is represented as the Posted amount
- Activity against the source document is captured in the Activity column in liquidation table
  - The total PO amount related to the Req is represented in the Activity column for every Requisition.
  - The total voucher amount related to the PO is represented in the Activity column for every Purchase order.
  - The total Expense amount related to the Travel Authorization is represented in the Activity column for Travel Authorization.
- Monetary amount is equal to the difference of Posted amount and Activity in liquidation table. This is the Liquidation balances or amount remaining on the document.

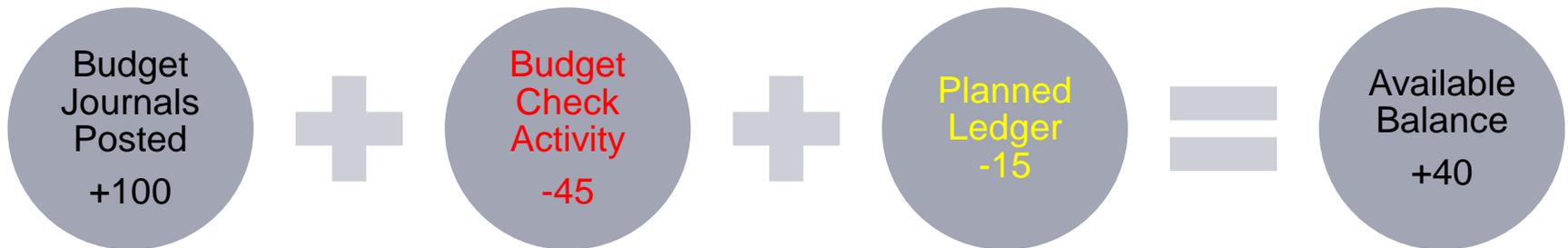
# DOB Financial Plan & Payment Schedule Projection

# DOB Financial Plan

- DOB Financial Plan is a series of Budget Definitions within Commitment Control (DOB\_KK)
- DOB Financial Plan will be loaded/maintained by files from the DOB BMS system
- DOB Financial Plan
  - Quarterly Budget Period
  - DOB Financial Plan will utilize Cumulative Budgeting to carry remaining budget balances forward into future budget periods within the Fiscal Year

# Change to Current Budget Process

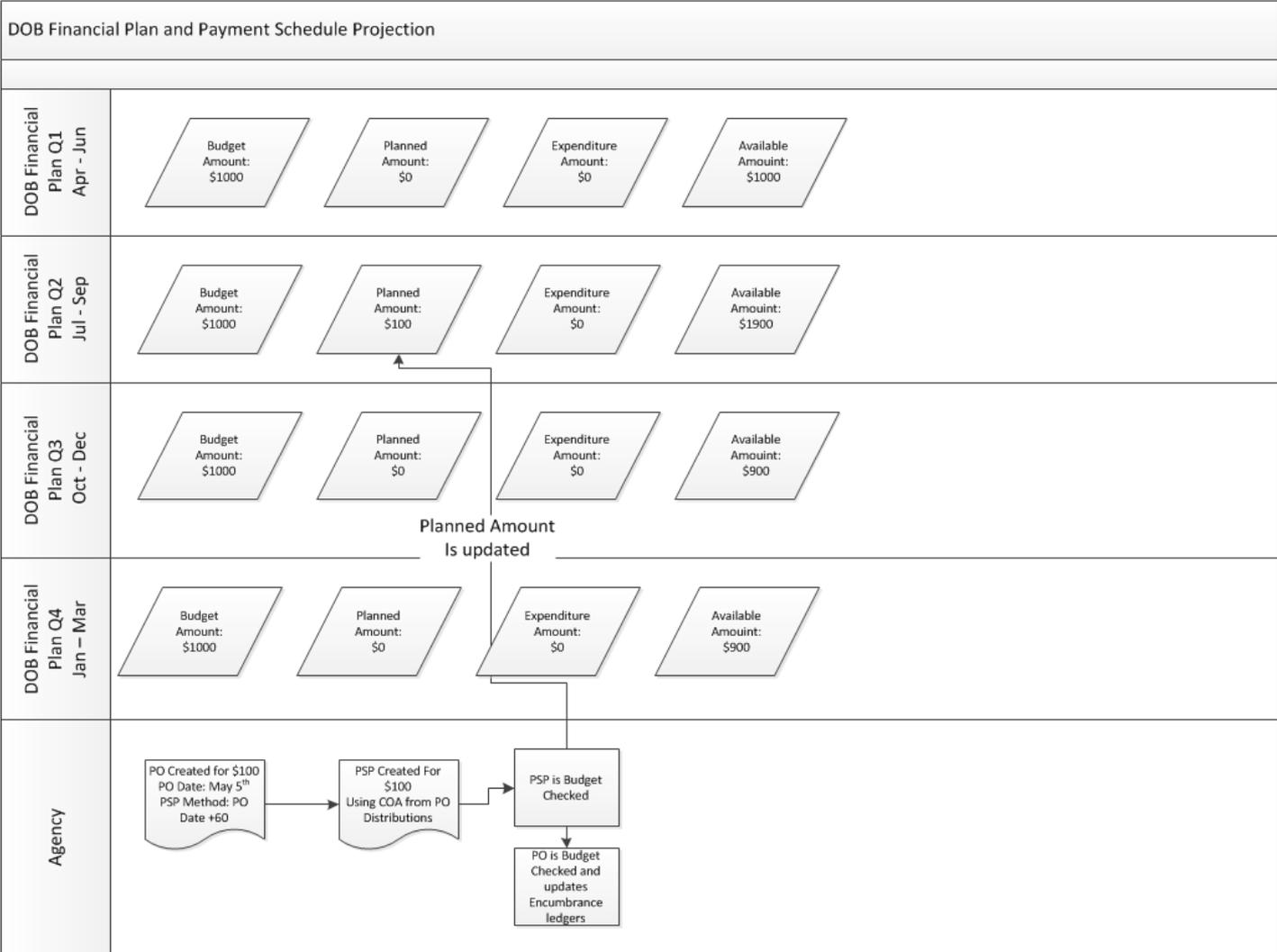
- This change will add a new dimension to the DOB Financial Plan
- It will introduce the concept of a planned ledger, and would not include Requisitions, Travel Authorizations or Purchase Orders in the calculation of available balance
- Similar to an encumbrance, this planned ledger will track anticipated spending
- Unlike an encumbrance, the impact of this planned amount will not be recognized immediately, but will be projected out using the Payment Schedule Projection



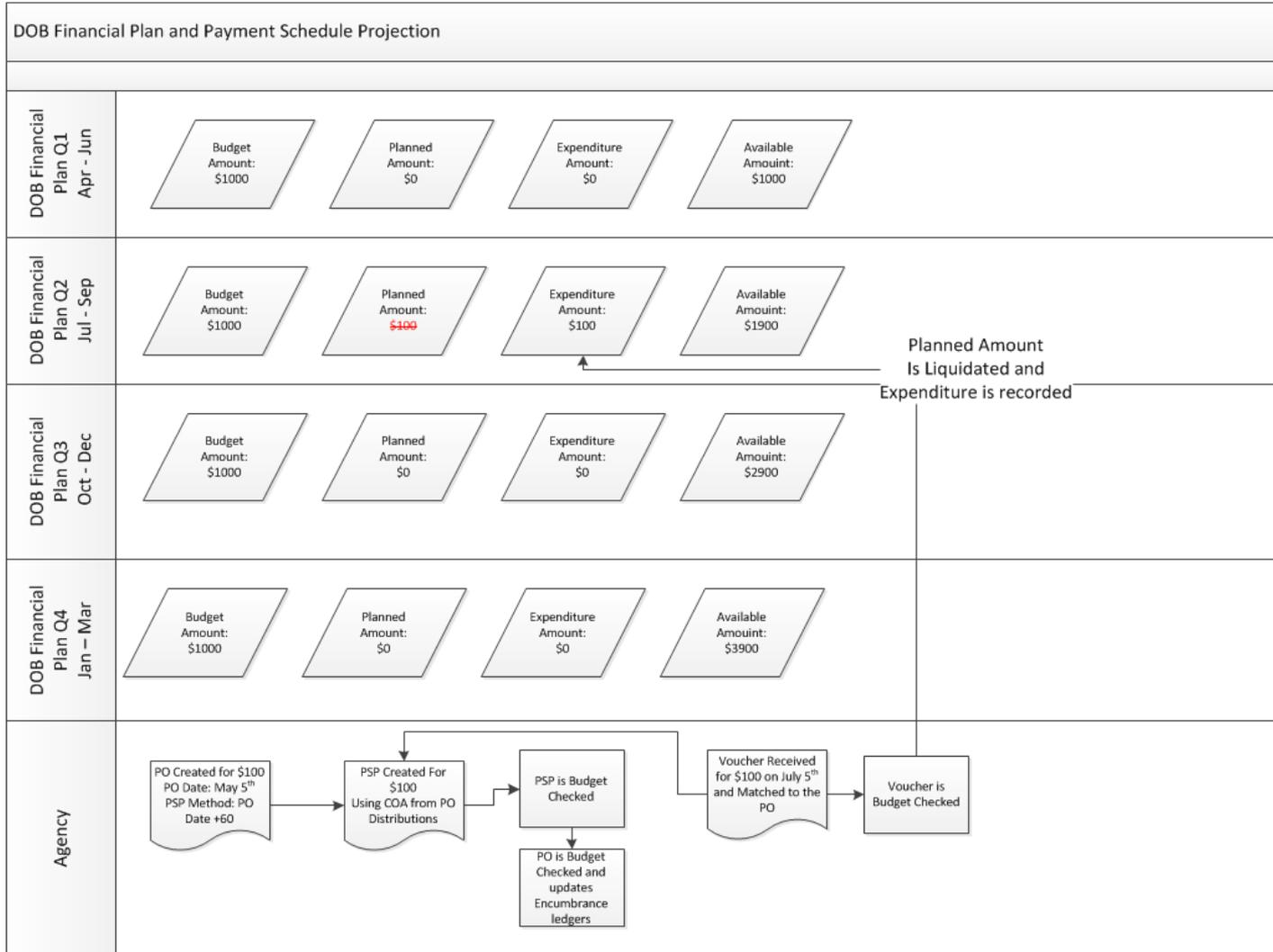
# Payment Schedule Projection

- The Payment Schedule Projection (“PSP”) will be used to update the “Planned” Ledger representing the planned cash impact of the procurement
- A new source record will be added that is associated to the Purchase Order to capture the PSP details
- The design of the PSP will support an inheritance hierarchy to default PSP methods onto a Purchase Order
- The PSP source record will be updated for each Purchase Order at the time of budget checking based upon the agency’s projection of how the budget will spend out by quarter

# PSP Example



# PSP Example - Continued



# PSP Bulkload Impacts

- PSP method will be added to the Procurement Contract Header and the Purchase Order Header transactions
- Data Type will be Character
- Length TBD
- Optional Value.
  - Provide a value on the Contract to be used as the default for PO's released against the contract.
  - Provide a value on the Purchase Order Header to be used in place of the default PSP from the BU or Contract (if PO is a release against a contract)
- PSP method is applied to all lines of the PO. Uses the PO Date to calculate the “Planned” cash impacts.