



Financial Management Modernization Initiative (FMMI)

FMMI 201 – Integrated Process Overview





Course Outline



- **Introduction Module**
- Module 1 – FMMI Integrated Process Overview
- Module 2 – End-to-End Process Example
- Course Summary
- Course Evaluation



Welcome to FMMI Integrated Process Overview



The Integrated Process course will provide you an introduction to the process and information needed to understand the Integrated Process in FMMI. The course introduces you to:

- Procure-to-Pay Integrated Process
- Key Terminology
- FMMI User Roles and their responsibilities



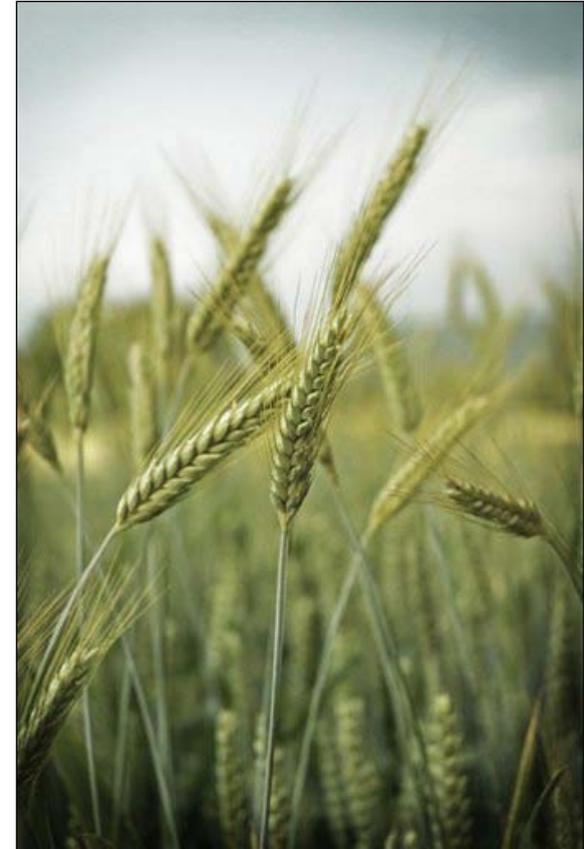


Course Objectives



After completing this course, you will be able to:

- Understand why FMMI is an integrated system
- Explain the high-level FMMI process
- Explain the key terminology associated with FMMI
- Describe the main function of each FMMI process area
- Give an example of how FMMI will affect USDA's business processes





Introduction Module Overview



Before you get started with the course modules, review the next slides. The next slides include:

- Business Process Flow Reference Guide
- Review of the FMMI Curriculum
- Review of the content covered in FMMI 101 – Introduction to FMMI

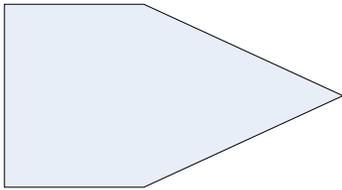




Business Process Flow Reference Guide



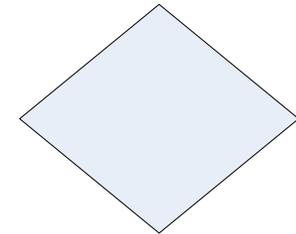
Throughout this course you will encounter various diagrams describing FMMI business processes. Before you get started, review the following shapes. These shapes represent the types of activities performed in the FMMI processes.



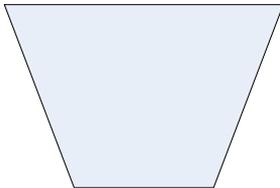
Trigger – Indicates the start of a process or sub-process



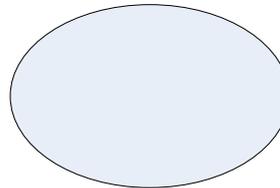
Activity – Single activity step occurring within FMMI



Decision Point – Represents a split in the process



Offline Activity – Activities occurring outside FMMI



Process – Represents an entire sub-process



End Point – Represents the conclusion of the process



Introduction to FMMI (100 Level) Review



As a prerequisite to the 200 Level courses, you participated in the FMMI 101 - Introduction to FMMI course. FMMI 101 provided a high-level overview of the FMMI project, changes and impacts of the implementation, and benefits of the new system.

After completing the 100 Level course, you learned to:

- Summarize the FMMI program objectives
- Explain the benefits and advantages FMMI provides
- Describe an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) solution
- Explain new business processes and concepts
- Explain the key implementation timeline and milestones
- Explain what organizations are impacted by each release of FMMI

The 200 Level Process Overview courses takes a step further and provides you a high-level overview of FMMI's new terminology and business processes.

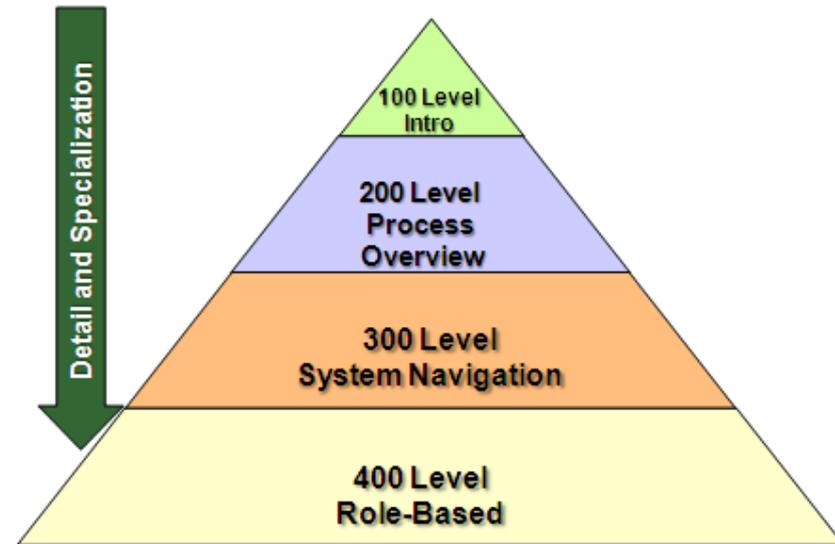


Your Curriculum



The FMMI Training curriculum outlines the training required for FMMI User Roles. The training courses provide an understanding of the FMMI program and application(s) and the USDA financial processes.

- **Introduction to FMMI (100 Level)**
 - Overview of the FMMI project
 - Instructor-led course, delivered in an auditorium or via teleconference
- **Process Overview (200 Level)**
 - High-level view of USDA's core financial business processes
 - Web-based course, delivered via AgLearn Learning Management System
- **System Navigation (300 Level)**
 - Hands-on practice navigating the FMMI system
 - Instructor-led course, delivered in a computer-based classroom
- **Role-Based (400 Level)**
 - Hands-on training and detailed introductions on how to process transactions in the FMMI system
 - Instructor-led course, delivered in a computer-based classroom





Introduction Module Summary



Congratulations! You have completed the introduction module. The next few modules will provide you an overview of the Integrated Process in FMMI.





Course Outline



- Introduction Module
- **Module 1 – FMMI Integrated Process Overview**
- Module 2 – End-to-End Process Example
- Course Summary
- Course Evaluation



Welcome to Module 1: FMMI Integrated Process Overview



- This module will provide you an overview of the FMMI Integrated Process
- Proceed to each new page by clicking the **Next** button when you have finished reading the content on a page
- To view a full list of the topics covered in this module, click the Menu button on the top right corner of the course
- When you are finished with the Module, click **Exit** to mark the module complete and return to AgLearn



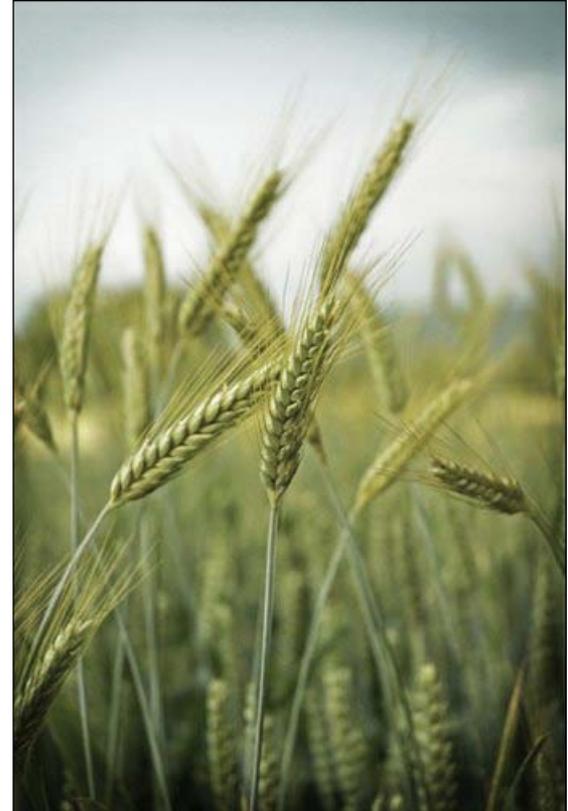


Objectives



After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Explain the process flow of Integrated Process business activities
- Understand why FMMI is an integrated system
- Explain the high-level FMMI Process
- Explain the key FMMI terminology and business concepts
- Describe the main function of each of the FMMI business process areas
- Provide examples of the FMMI standard reports





Key Terminology



Review the following terms and definitions before beginning the FMMI Integrated Process Overview module:

- **Budgetary Accounting**: Tracks the expenditure of government funds
- **Financial Accounting**: The processes associated with the establishment, recording and reporting on the financial activity of an organization
- **FMMI**: Financial Management Modernization Initiative. The project sponsored by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) to implement a department wide financial system. This is the system you are currently learning how to use





Key Terminology Continued



- **Managerial Accounting**: The processes associated with the recording, distribution and analysis of financial data for internal management decisions and controls
- **Order to Cash**: Represents the entire sales cycle between a customer's order being placed and getting paid
- **Periodic Processing**: The monthly / quarterly / yearly processes and reports that must be performed before rolling forward to the next period
- **Procure to Pay**: Represents the entire procurement cycle from requisition, to placing an order with a vendor to paying the vendor

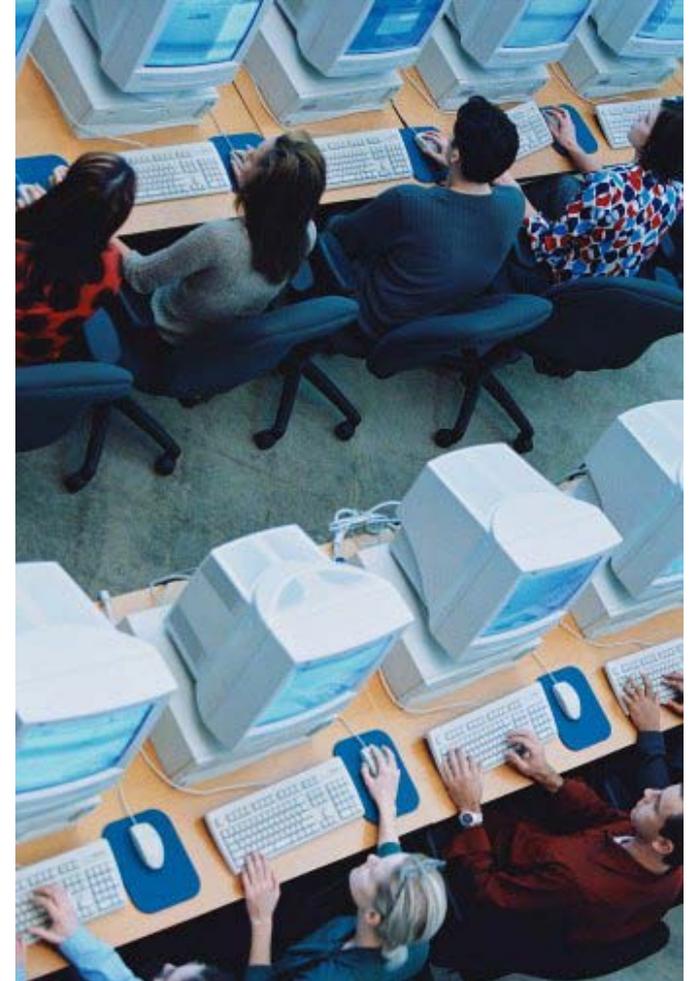




What Does An “Integrated System” Mean?



- Provides users with a single system for viewing all the financial data within an agency
- Combines a large number of data sources/ systems into a single platform
- Allows centralized collection, consolidation and reporting of data
- Posting data in one part of the system automatically updates the same data in other parts of the system

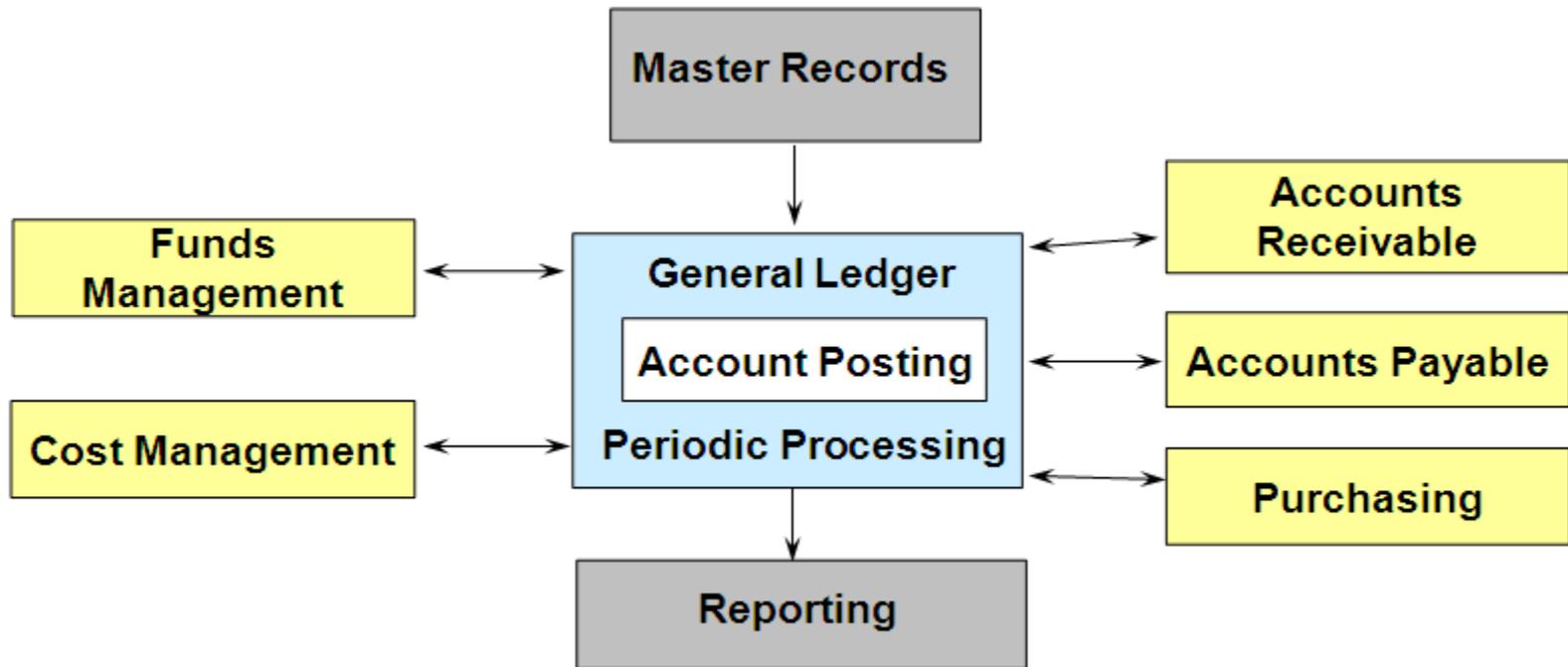




FMMI Integration Overview



- FMMI is the core financial system that houses the central repository of accounting information and performs all the main financial activities
- The General Ledger is the financial centerpiece of FMMI





What Makes FMMI An “Integrated System”?



- FMMI combines financial, managerial and budgetary accounting into one financial system
- All business process areas work together to form a single financial solution
 - For example, asset accounting, purchasing and external reporting all occur within the same system
- Transactions presented to FMMI are posted in real-time instead of batch processing
- Some interfaces still batch process and send information to FMMI at regular intervals
- Real-time data creates a dynamic system allowing managers to make better informed decisions faster

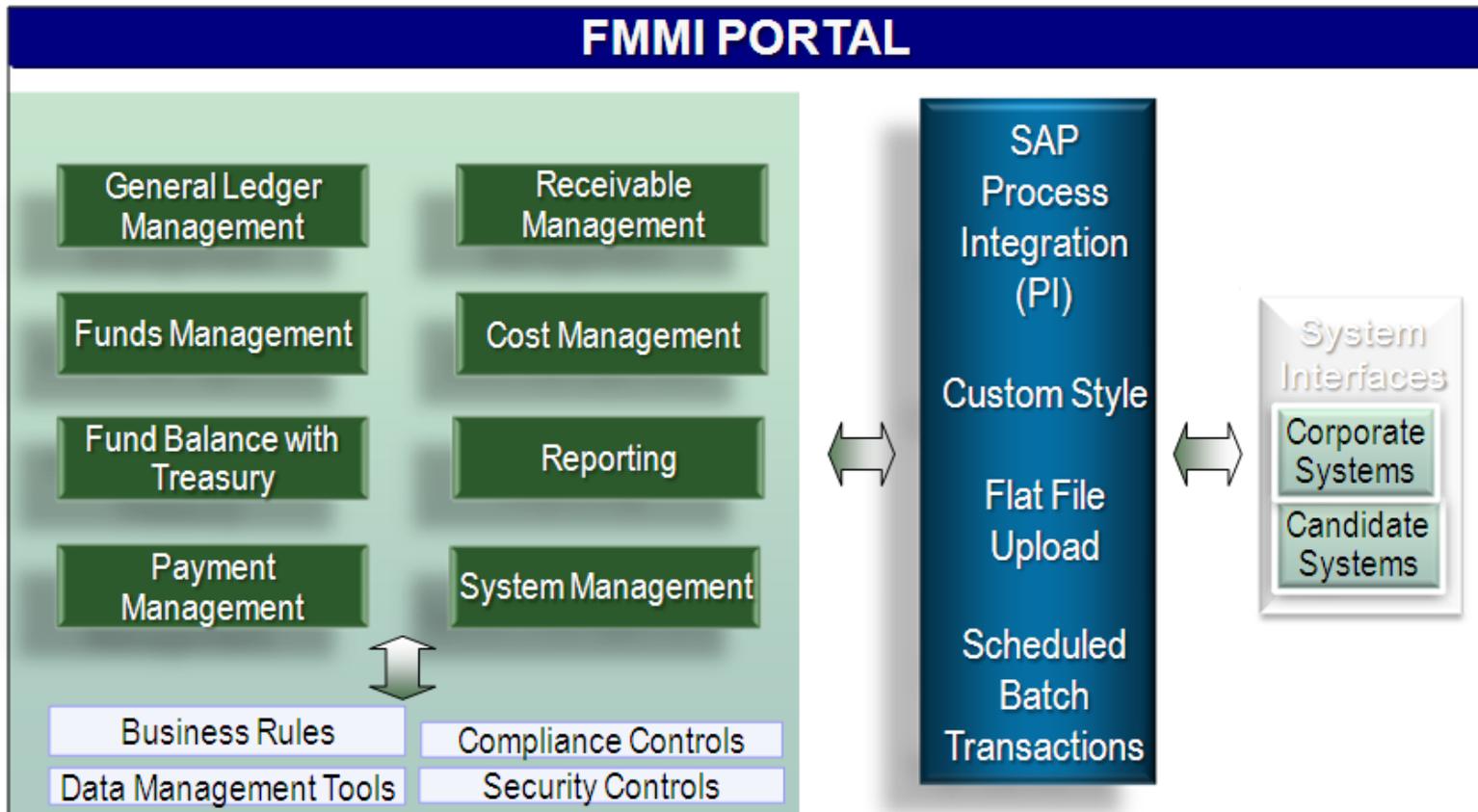




FMMI Integration Detailed View



The various business process areas, controls and system interfaces communicate and share data in FMMI:

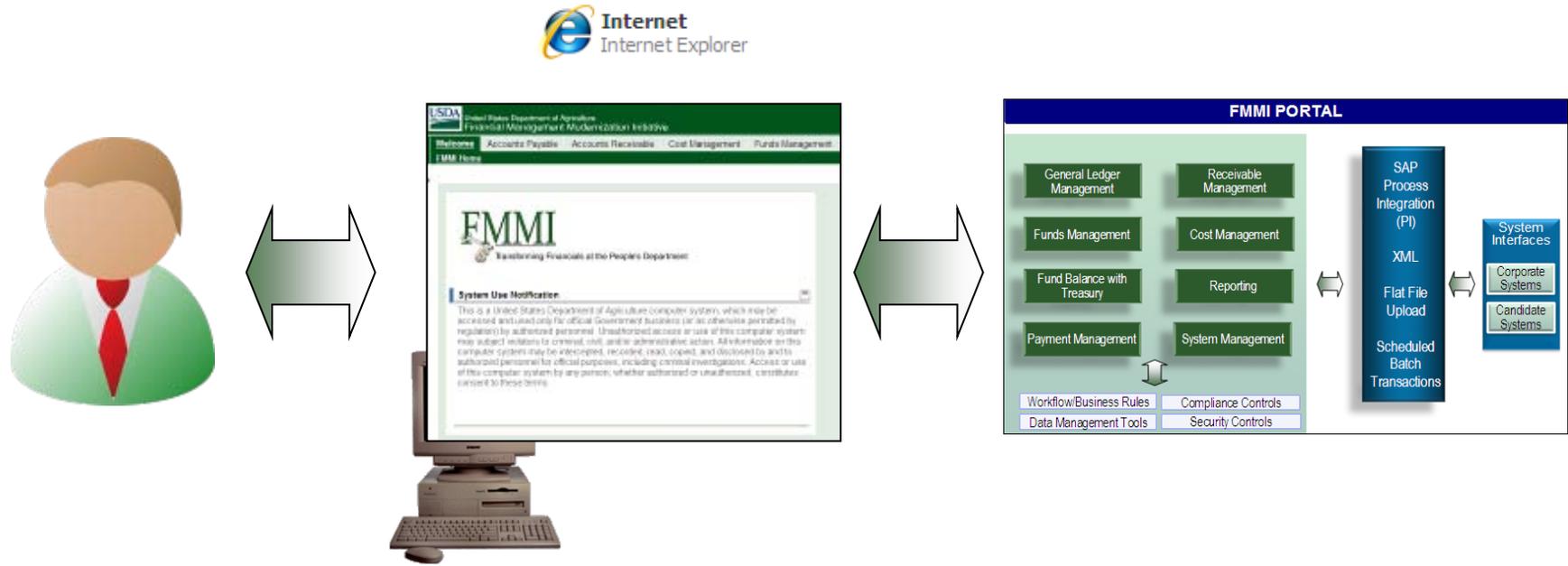




FMMI Portal and Integration



As an End User, you cannot tell the difference between all of the various business process areas, controls and system interfaces. They appear as one user interface: **The FMMI Portal**



User

Internet Enabled PC
with FMMI Portal

FMMI Process Areas
Controls & Systems



FMMI Key Business Concepts



The following business concepts pertain to the FMMI Integrated Process:

- FMMI provides Funds Management and facilitates Funds Control
- Ordering from vendors impacts Purchasing and Accounts Payable
- Collecting from customers impacts Accounts Receivable
- All FMMI activities impact the General Ledger
- Posting expenses or revenue impacts Cost Management
- The Sales Order and Billing processes or Accounts Receivable Invoice process creates a receivable for the exchange of goods or services
- All standard General Ledger reports are available in real-time



FMMI Master Data



Master Data is central to FMMI's integration of financial business activities.

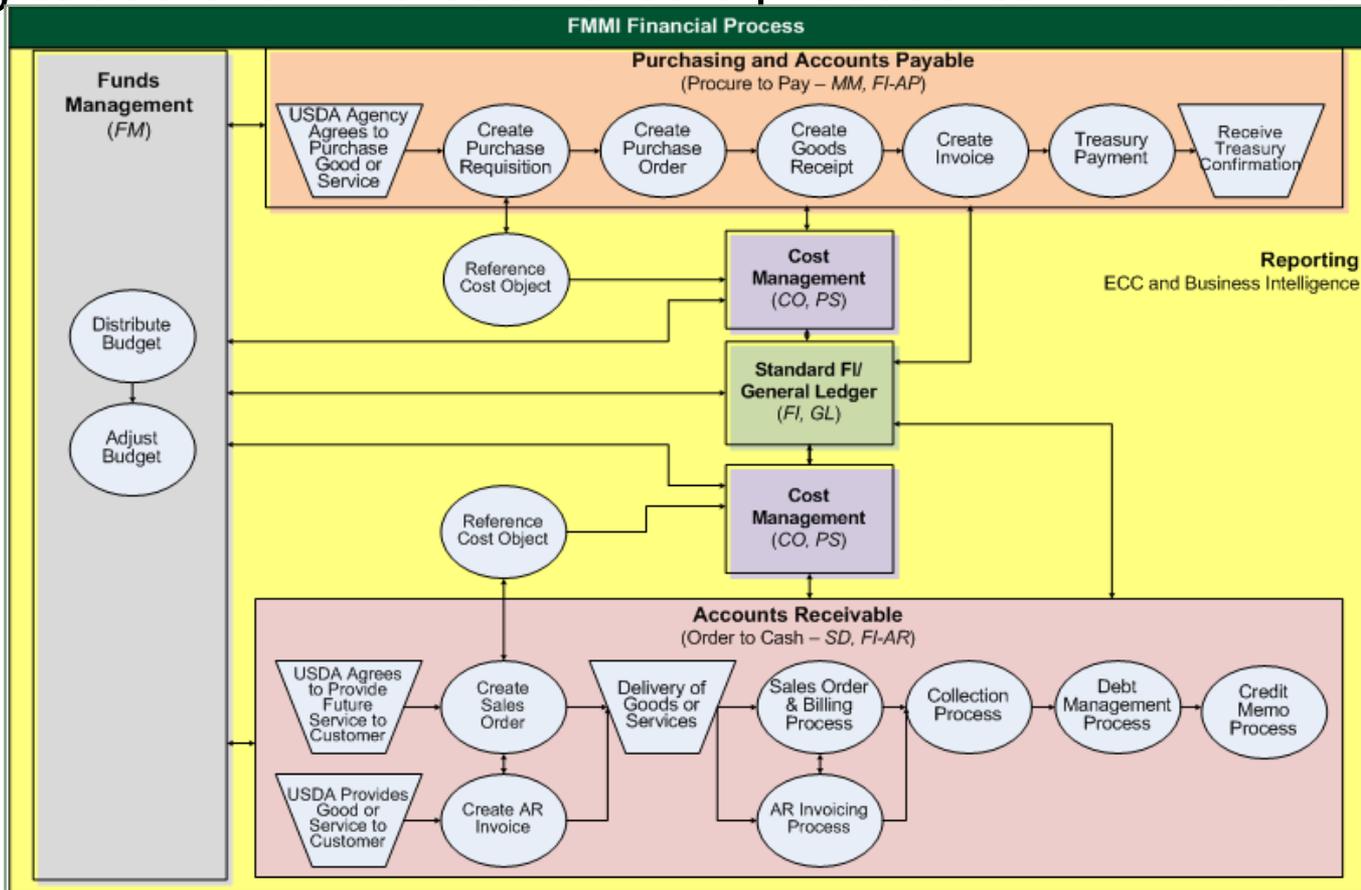
- Master data is a set of fairly static, centrally-stored data records
- Master data is the foundation for all transactions performed in FMMI
 - Examples of master data include fund, vendor, customer etc.
- Most master data is maintained centrally; reports allow agencies to view master data
 - Certain master data elements are maintained both centrally and by agency including customers, vendors, and banks
- Agency users request changes centrally for master data updates



FMMI Financial Process Flow



This is the high-level process flow that was just explained. The following slides examine each area's process flow in more detail.

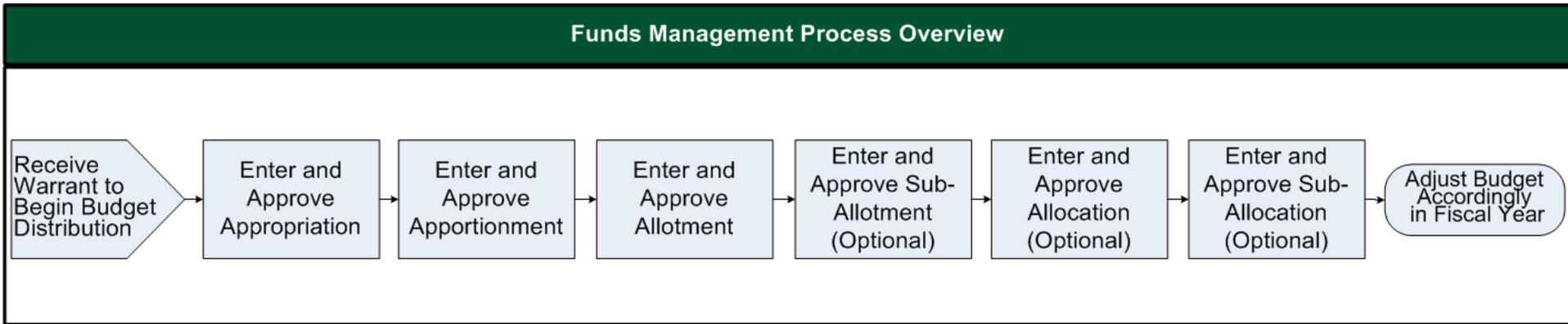




Funds Management High-Level Process Flow



This process flow outlines the key activities related to the end-to-end Funds Management process:





Funds Management Key Business Concepts



The following business concepts pertain to the Funds Management process:

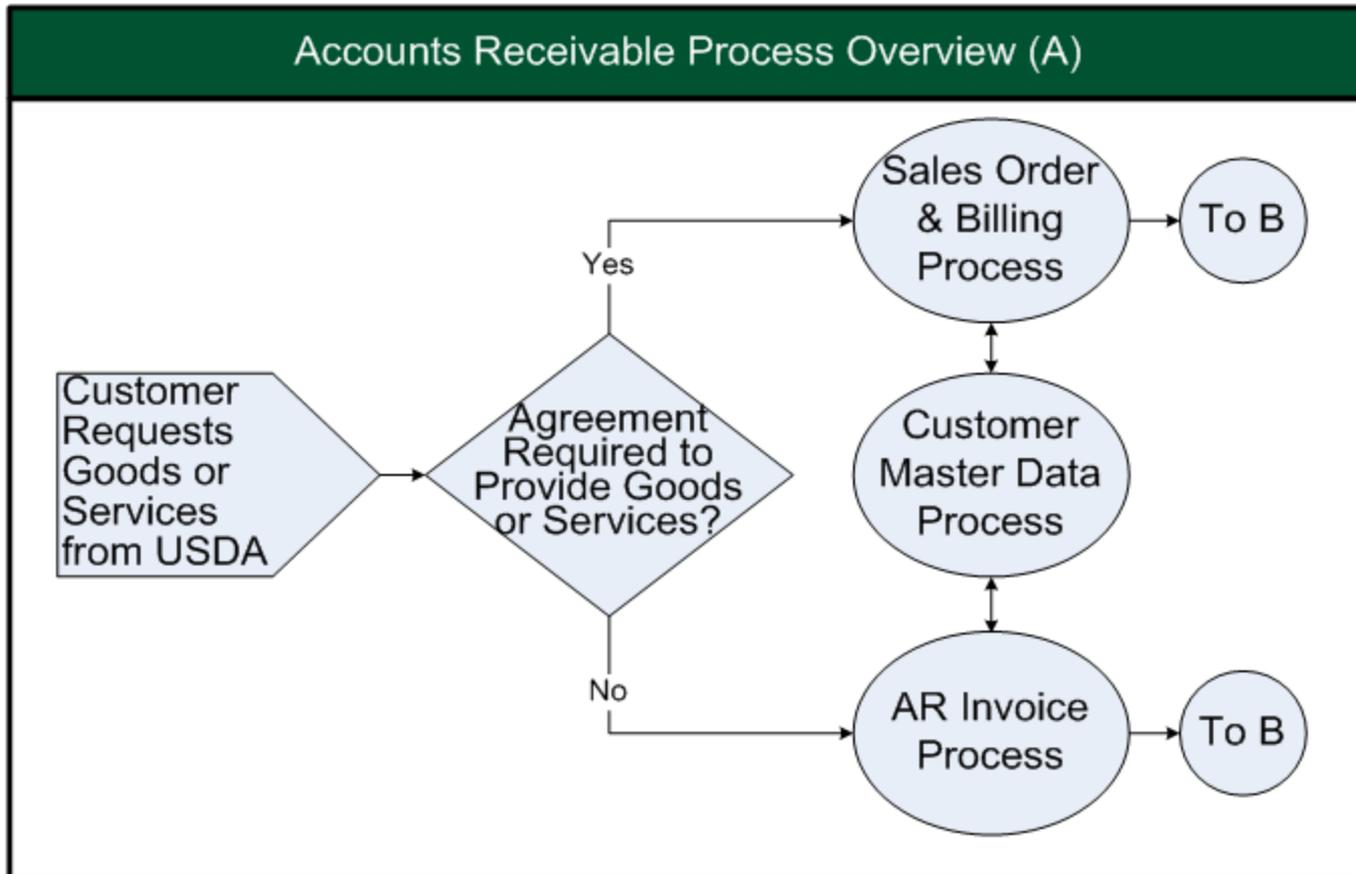
- Every Budget Fiscal Year calls for a new budget
- Budget formulation will occur outside of FMMI
- Once Congress approves the yearly appropriation , the budget authority and distribution is entered in FMMI
- There is a standard hierarchy of budget levels:
 - Appropriation (highest level)
 - Apportionment
 - Allotment
 - Sub-allotment (optional)
 - Allocation (optional)
 - Sub-allocation (lowest level, optional)
- Agencies will need to distribute to the Allotment level, at minimum. The remaining distribution levels are optional and are dependant upon agency requirements
- FMMI can enforce Funds Control at agency specified levels (AVC)
- Funds Reservations are used to commit funds while Funds Commitments obligate funds



Accounts Receivable High-Level Process Flow



This process flow outlines the key activities related to the end-to-end Accounts Receivable process:

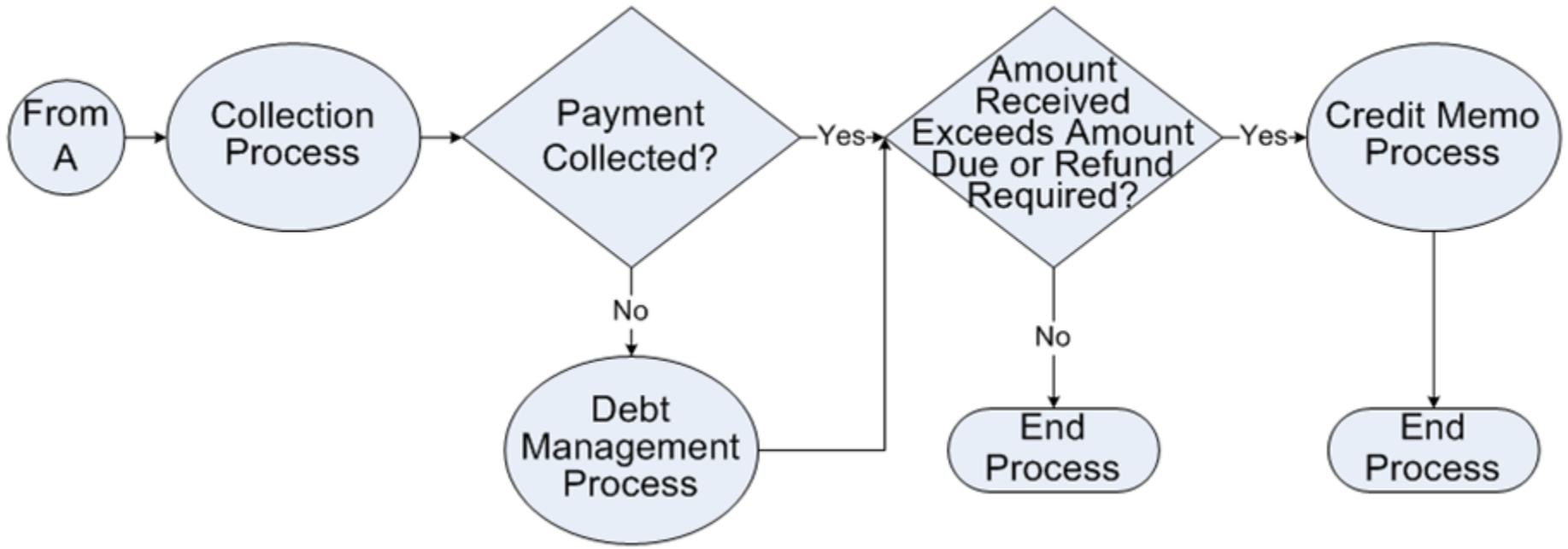




Accounts Receivable High-Level Process Flow



Accounts Receivable Process Overview (B)





Accounts Receivable Key Business Concepts



The following business concepts pertain to the Accounts Receivable process:

- There are two ways to document receivables in FMMI:
 - Sales Order
 - A Sales Order represents an agreement for goods or services provided by a USDA agency to a customer over a period of time
 - An Advance payment may be required for Sales Orders with certain customers
 - Costs are collected through the Billing process
 - Accounts Receivable (AR) Invoice
 - Documents the direct exchange of goods or services that are not associated with an existing agreement
- Payments are collected through the Inter-Government Payment and Collection (IPAC) system, Lockbox, or direct receipt of checks or cash
- Credit Memos reduce the amount of a receivable in cases of overpayment or defective goods or services
- If payment is not collected when due, the Debt Management process provides methods for collecting outstanding receivables, establishing installment plans, referring receivables to Treasury for collection agencies, and writing-off uncollectible debt

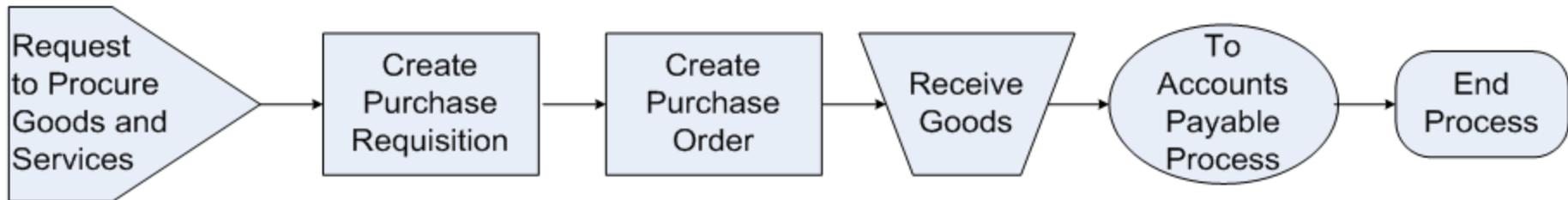


Purchasing High-Level Process Flow



This process flow outlines the key activities related to the end-to end Purchasing process:

Purchasing Process Overview





Purchasing Key Business Concepts



The following business concepts pertain to the Purchasing process:

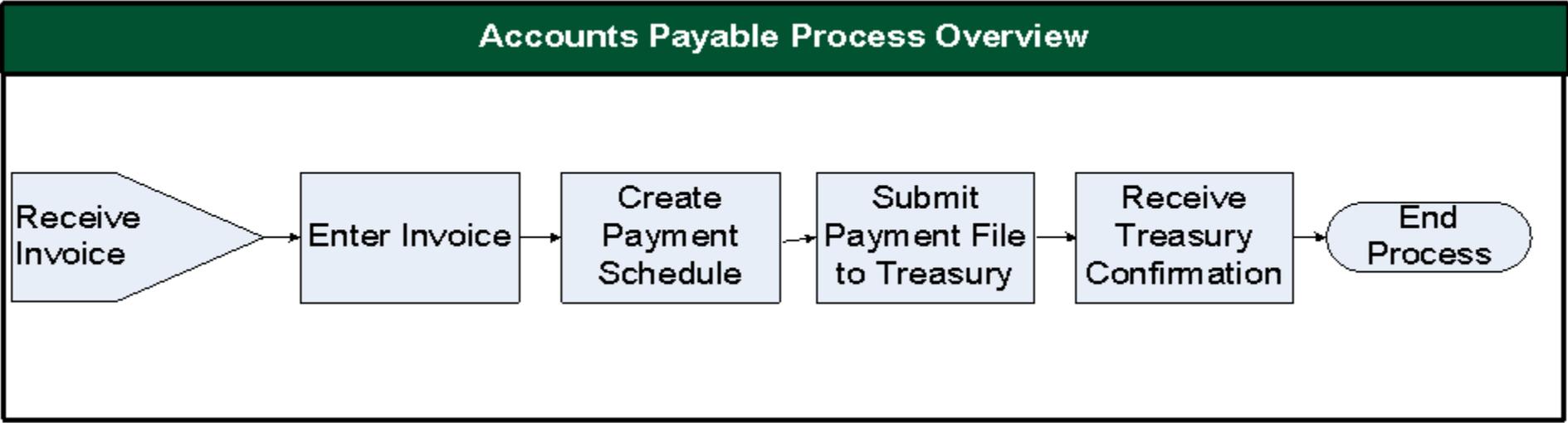
- Records all of USDA's purchasing activity into the General Ledger system
- Agencies will continue to use IAS for procurements, however users can manually create purchase requisitions, purchase orders, and accept good receipts in FMMI
- Procurement process obligates funds and FMMI will enforce Funds Control



Accounts Payable High-Level Process Flow



This process flow outlines the key activities related to the end-to-end Accounts Payable process:





Accounts Payable Key Business Concepts



The following business concepts pertain to the Accounts Payable process:

- The Accounts Payable process is initiated upon invoice receipt
- FMMI still posts invoices from interfaces systems (IAS, GovTrip, etc.)
- Agencies are able to enter received invoices directly. FMMI matches invoices to purchase orders
- Once invoices are received, recorded, and matched, payments are scheduled by the central area
- Upon receipt of the payment file, the Treasury Department disburses the payments to the vendors

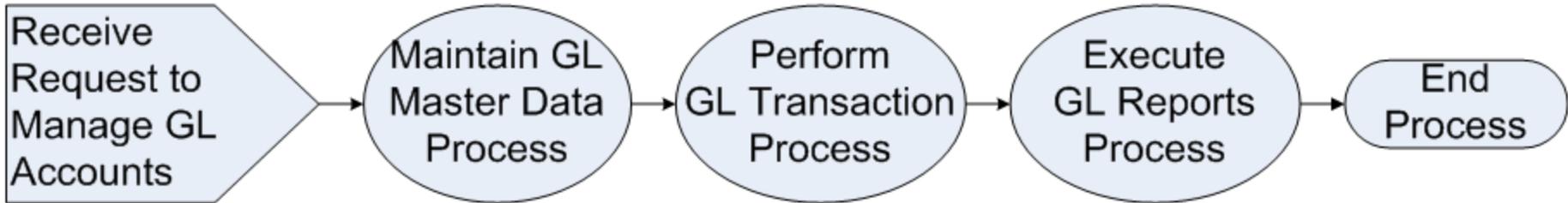


General Ledger High-Level Process Flow



This process flow outlines the key activities related to the end-to-end General Ledger process:

General Ledger Process Overview





General Ledger Key Business Concepts



The following business concepts pertain to the General Ledger process:

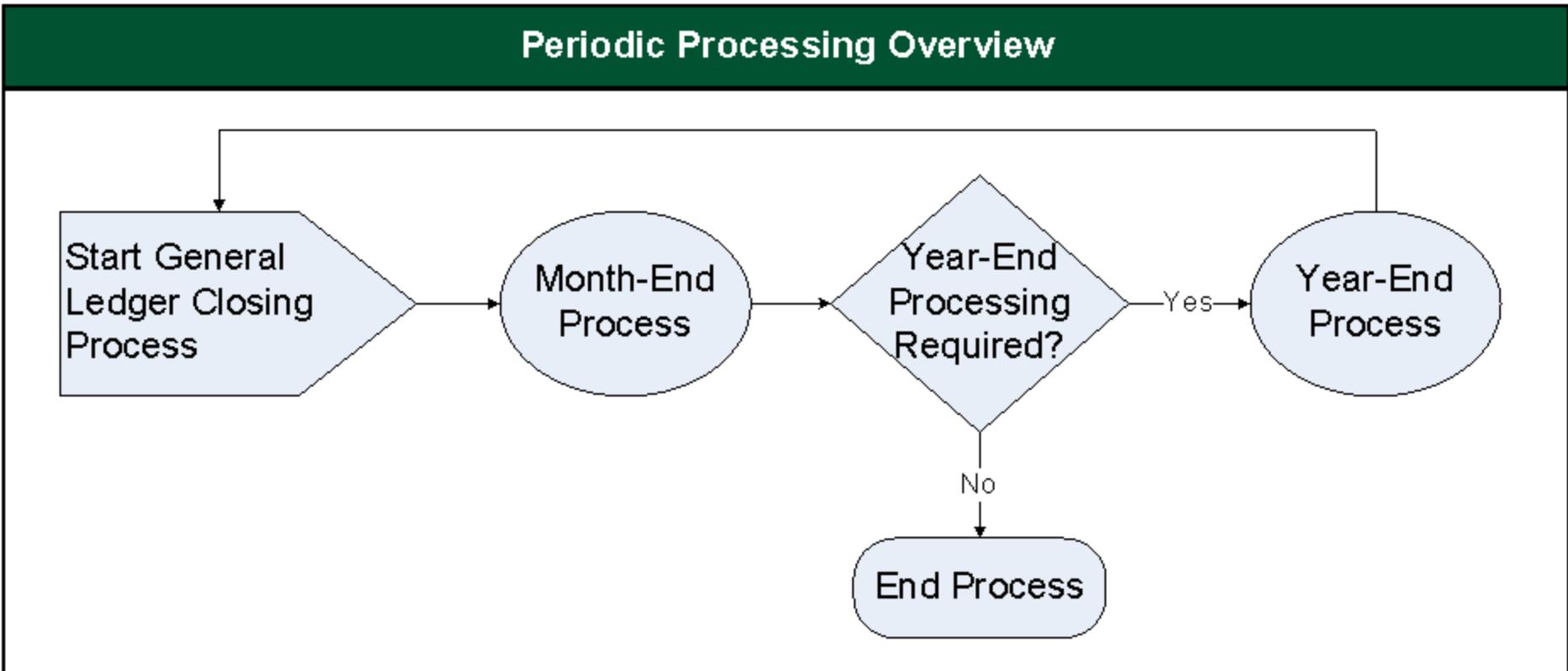
- The General Ledger is the central accounting record for FMMI and contains the balances of all offsetting debit and credit accounts
- A corresponding General Ledger posting occurs for every transaction posted in each business area of FMMI
- The Chart of Accounts provides a listing of all accounts and sub-accounts within the General Ledger
- The General Ledger addresses all financial, budgetary, and statutory reporting requirements
- Accruals, adjustments, financial reports, and statements of transactions occur in the Financial module



Periodic Processing High-Level Process Flow



This process flow outlines the key activities related to the end-to-end Periodic Processing process:





Periodic Processing Key Business Concepts



The following business concepts pertain to the Periodic Processing process:

- Periodic Processing includes all facets of managing financial transactions within FMMI including classifying and reporting for month-end and year-end processes. As part of the closing process, specific internal and external reports should be executed, reviewed, and analyzed
- The closing process starts on the last working day of the current period and may continue into the subsequent period
- The closing process is managed by allowing the current period to remain open while also opening the subsequent period to allow the posting of relevant transactions to the new period
 - The Month-End Closing process is performed with the purpose of providing timely and accurate financial information
 - The Year-End Closing process mirrors the Month-End Closing process, but it also includes several additional processes such as canceling all outstanding closed commitments and funds commitments

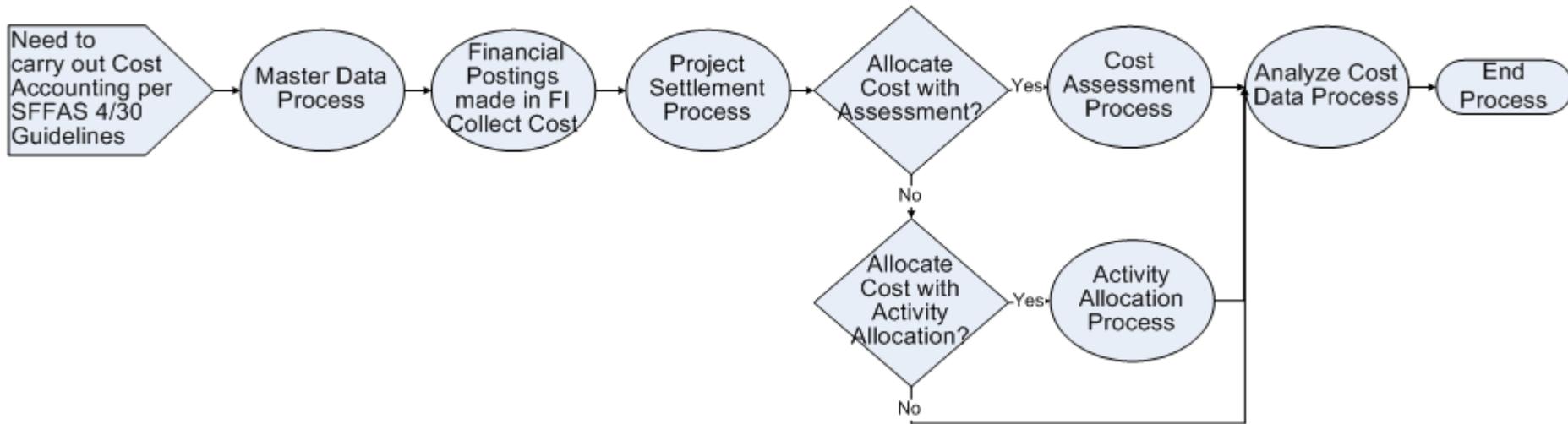


Cost Management High-Level Process Flow



This process flow outlines the key activities related to the end-to-end Cost Management process:

Cost Management Process Overview





Cost Management Key Business Concepts



The following business concepts pertain to the Cost Management process:

- Cost Management is the process area within FMMI that enables cost planning, analysis, measurement, and reporting
- Cost Management master data is aligned to budget elements to reflect the cost collected in the FI module
- The project settlement, cost assessment and activity allocation processes allow for the redistribution and reassignment of expenses associated with the unit where they are budgeted
- The cost data analysis process allows for the preparation, compilation and review of cost data either with Enterprise Central Component (ECC) reporting or with Business Intelligence (BI) reporting



Reporting Key Business Concepts



The following business concepts pertain to Reporting:

- Each process area has its own reports
(For example: Status of Funds Report in Funds Management)
- There are also reports that combine information from multiple business process areas
(For example: GL Line Items Report)
- Reports will have advanced search and filter options
- Most reports allow for a customized layout where you can choose what information is displayed and how it is sorted





Learning Checkpoint Question and Answer (Q&A)



- The questions on the following pages will test your understanding of key concepts in this module
- While there is no minimum passing score, ensure you have a strong understanding of each concept before continuing
- If you answer the questions incorrectly, please be sure to reference the course if you need more explanation about key concepts





Learning Checkpoint Question and Answer (Q&A)



1. **True/False:** The General Ledger is the centerpiece of FMFI. (TRUE)
2. **True/False:** The FMFI Portal combines FMFI business process areas, controls and system interfaces. (TRUE)
3. **Multiple Correct:** Which of the following are ways to document receivables in FMFI?
 - a. *Sales Orders*
 - b. Billing
 - c. *AR Invoice*
 - d. Goods Receipt
4. **Multiple Choice:** The General Ledger process includes which of the following:
 - a. Accruals
 - b. Adjustments
 - c. Statement of Transactions
 - d. *All of the above*
5. **True/False:** If there are no funds, you can still create a Purchase Requisition. (FALSE)



Module Summary



In this module, you have learned to:

- Explain the process flow of Integrated Process business activities
- Understand why FMMI is an integrated system
- Explain the high-level FMMI Process
- Explain the key FMMI terminology and business concepts
- Describe the main function of each of the FMMI business process areas
- Provide examples of the FMMI standard reports





Module Completion



Congratulations! You have completed Module 1 – FMMI Integrated Process Overview. The next module will provide you an overview of a process example highlighting Procure-to-Pay.





Course Outline



- Introduction Module
- Module 1 – FMMI Integrated Process Overview
- **Module 2 – Procure-to-Pay Process Example**
- Course Summary
- Course Evaluation



Welcome to Module 2: End-to-End Process Example



- This module provides you an overview of a FMMI Process Flow example highlighting the Procure-to-Pay process
- Proceed to each new page by clicking the **Next** button when you have finished reading the content on a page
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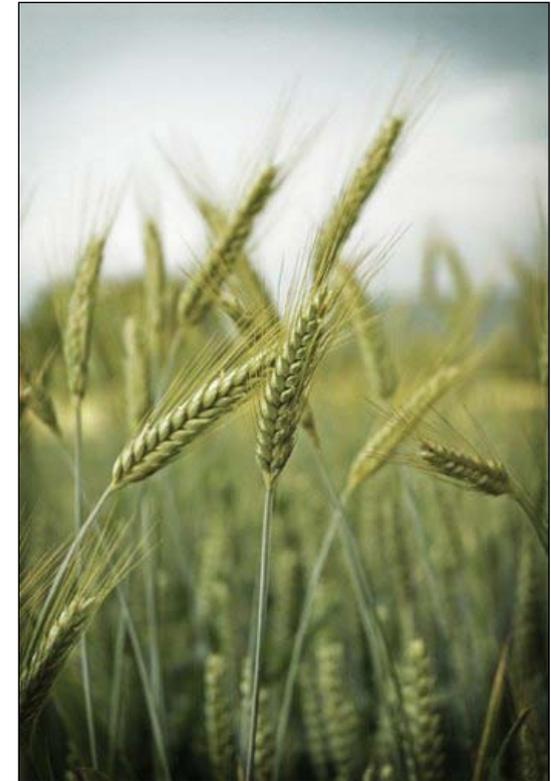


Objectives



After completing this module, you will be able to:

- Explain how the Procure-to-Pay process works in FMMI
- Describe the high-level difference between FFIS and FMMI in the Procure-to-Pay process





FFIS vs. FMMI Terminology



Review the following terms and definitions before beginning End-to-End Process example module:

- In the FFIS purchasing chain, a user creates a commitment, then an obligation, then receives goods and services, then enters invoices, and finally incurs an expenditure
- In the FMMI purchasing chain, a user creates a purchase requisition, then a purchase order, then receives goods and services, then enters invoices and finally disburses the payment

FFIS

FMMI

RQ = Requisition / Commitment	PR: Requisition (if required by agency)
MO = Miscellaneous Obligation SO = Service Order	PO: Purchase Order
RC = Receiver	GR: Goods Receipt
VI = Vendor Invoice PV = Payment Voucher	LIV = Logistics Invoice (references PO) FI = Invoice (doesn't reference PO)



FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example



The following scenario demonstrates how FMMI handles the Procure-to-Pay process for Agency XY:

- Prior to the Procure to Pay process, a budget of \$15,000 is entered into FMMI at the allocation level for organization XY
 - The Funds Management budget increases by \$15,000 at the allocation level
 - The Funds Management budget decreases by \$15,000 at the apportionment level
 - An update occurs to General Ledger to properly debit and credit accounts



FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example



Budget Approved for \$15,000 at allocation level
 Debit Apportionment for \$15,000 | Credit Allotment for \$15,000

FI Financial Accounting <u>GL Accounting</u>	MM Materials Management				
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	Cost Center: XY01234567				
Materials					



FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example



- There is a need to purchase materials for Organization XY01234567 under Agency XY
- A purchase requisition is created for \$6,000 to record the commitment
 - An update to Funds Management occurs to reduce the available budget by \$6,000
 - No updates to Controlling occur
 - An update occurs to General Ledger to properly debit and credit accounts



FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example



Purchase Requisition Created for \$6,000
 Debit Allotment for \$6,000 | Credit Commitments for \$6,000

FI Financial Accounting <u>GL Accounting</u>	MM Materials Management Purchase Requisition: \$6,000														
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Materials	Cost Center: XY01234567														



FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example



- Once the purchase requisition is approved, a purchase order is created for \$6,000 to record the obligation
 - Available Budget remains the same (\$9,000)
 - Purchase requisitions are reduced by \$6,000
 - No updates to Controlling occur
 - An update occurs to General Ledger to properly debit and credit accounts



FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example



Purchase Order Created for \$6,000
 Debit Commitments for \$6,000 | Credit Undelivered Orders - Obligations for \$6,000

FI Financial Accounting
GL Accounting

4700000000	4801000000
\$6,000	\$6,000

MM Materials Management
 Purchase Order: \$6,000

FM Funds Management

Fund: 1801A-05
 Expenditure: Materials

Budget
 Orig. Amt: \$15,000 Available Amt: \$9,000

Actual

Payment	Inv	GR	PO	PR
			\$6,000	

CO Controlling

Materials	Cost Center: XY01234567
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FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example



Create
Purchase
Request

Create
Purchase
Order

Create
Goods
Receipt

Create
Invoice

Treasury
Payment

Treasury
Confirmation

- Once purchased materials are physically received, a goods receipt is created for \$6,000 to record the expenditure
 - Available Budget remains the same (\$9,000)
 - Purchase orders are reduced by \$6,000
 - The Controlling module is updated to reflect the \$6,000 incurred cost
 - An update occurs to General Ledger to properly debit and credit accounts



FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example



Goods Receipt for \$6,000
 Debit Expenses, Undelivered Orders – Obligations, Unpaid and Unexpended Appropriations for \$6,000
 Credit Goods Receipt, Delivered Orders – Obligations, Unpaid and Expended Appropriations for \$6,000

FI Financial Accounting
GL Accounting – No GL Impact

6100000000	2110990000
\$6,000	\$6,000
4801000000	4901000000
\$6,000	\$6,000
3100000000	5700000000
\$6,000	\$6,000

MM Materials Management
 Purchase Order: \$6,000

FM Funds Management

Fund: 1801A-05
 Expenditure: Materials

Budget
 Orig. Amt: \$15,000 Available Amt: \$9,000

Actual

Payment	Inv	GR	PO	PR
		\$6,000		

CO Controlling

Materials	Cost Center: XY01234567
	\$6,000



FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example



Create
Purchase
Request

Create
Purchase
Order

Create
Goods
Receipt

Create
Invoice

Treasury
Payment

Treasury
Confirmation

- Once the vendor's invoice is received, their invoice is entered for \$6,000 to create the payable
 - Available Budget remains the same (\$9,000)
 - Goods receipts are reduced by \$6,000
 - No updates to Controlling occur
 - An update occurs to General Ledger to properly debit and credit accounts



FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example



Invoice Entered for \$6,000
 Debit Goods Receipt for \$6,000 | Credit Invoice for \$6,000

FI Financial Accounting <u>GL Accounting</u>		MM Materials Management Purchase Order: \$6,000											
2110900000 <hr/> \$6,000	2110900000 <hr/> \$6,000	FM Funds Management Fund: 1801A-05 Expenditure: Materials <u>Budget</u> Orig. Amt: \$15,000 Available Amt: \$9,000 <u>Actual</u> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Payment</td> <td>Inv</td> <td>GR</td> <td>PO</td> <td>PR</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$6,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Payment	Inv	GR	PO	PR		\$6,000			
Payment	Inv	GR	PO	PR									
	\$6,000												
CO Controlling		Cost Center: XY01234567											
Materials	\$6,000												



FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example



- Once an invoice is due, a payment is created for \$6,000 and sent to Treasury
 - Available Budget remains the same (\$9,000)
 - Payables are reduced by \$6,000
 - No updates to Controlling occur
 - An update occurs to General Ledger to properly debit and credit accounts

FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example



Treasury Payment Submitted for \$6,000. Disbursement in Transit Recorded
Debit Invoice for \$6,000 | Credit Disbursement in Transit for \$6,000

FI Financial Accounting <u>GL Accounting</u>	MM Materials Management Purchase Order: \$6,000												
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> 2110900000 <hr/> \$6,000 </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> 2120000000 <hr/> \$6,000 </td> </tr> </table>	2110900000 <hr/> \$6,000	2120000000 <hr/> \$6,000	FM Funds Management Fund: 1801A-05 Expenditure: Materials Budget Orig. Amt: \$15,000 Available Amt: \$9,000 Actual <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Payment</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Inv</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">GR</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">PO</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">PR</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$6,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Payment	Inv	GR	PO	PR		\$6,000			
2110900000 <hr/> \$6,000	2120000000 <hr/> \$6,000												
Payment	Inv	GR	PO	PR									
	\$6,000												
CO Controlling <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Cost Center: XY01234567</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Materials</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$6,000</td> </tr> </table>		Cost Center: XY01234567	Materials	\$6,000									
	Cost Center: XY01234567												
Materials	\$6,000												



FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example



- Once Treasury confirms that a payment has been made to the vendor, the actual payment is recorded for \$6,000
 - Available Budget remains the same (\$9,000)
 - No updates to Controlling occur
 - An update occurs to General Ledger to properly debit and credit accounts
 - Cash balance is reduced by \$6,000

FMMI Procure-to-Pay Example

Create Purchase Request

Create Purchase Order

Create Goods Receipt

Create Invoice

Treasury Payment

Treasury Confirmation

Treasury Confirmation Posted for \$6,000. Cash reduced by \$6,000
 Debit Disbursement in Transit and Delivered Orders – Obligations, Unpaid for \$6,000
 Credit Fund Balance with Treasury and Delivered Orders – Obligations, Paid for \$6,000

FI Financial Accounting
GL Accounting

2120000000
 \$6,000

1010320000
 \$6,000

4901000000
 \$6,000

4902000000
 \$6,000

MM Materials Management

Purchase Order: \$6,000

FM Funds Management

Fund: 1801A-05
 Expenditure: Materials

Budget
 Orig. Amt: \$15,000 Available Amt: \$9,000

Actual
 Payment Inv GR PO PR
 \$6,000

CO Controlling

Cost Center:
 XY01234567

Materials

\$6,000



Learning Checkpoint Question and Answer (Q&A)



- Now is your opportunity to see if you are learning the course material
- If you answer the questions incorrectly, please be sure to reference the course if you need more explanation about key concepts





Learning Checkpoint Question and Answer (Q&A)



1. **True/False:** When a Purchase Requisition is created, Accounts Payable is debited. (FALSE)
2. **Multiple Choice:** If you try to create a Purchase Requisition when there are no funds available, what will happen?
 - a. Purchase Requisition will go through but you won't be able to create a Purchase Order
 - b. The treasury will pay the vendor
 - c. ***Funds Management won't allow the Purchase Requisition to be created***
 - d. Purchase Requisition will go through but you won't be able to create a Treasury Payment
3. **True/False:** In the Procure to Pay process, Treasury Payment occurs directly after Create Invoice. (TRUE)
4. **True/False:** Cash Balance is reduced when a Disbursement in Transit is recorded. (FALSE)
5. **True/False:** When Treasury Payment is submitted, Disbursement in Transit is recorded. (TRUE)



Module Summary



In this module, you have learned to:

- Describe how the Procure-to-Pay process works in FMMI
- Describe the high-level difference between FFIS and FMMI in the Procure-to-Pay process





Module Completion



Congratulations! You have completed Module 2 – End-to-End Process example. The next module will provide you a course summary.





Course Outline



- Introduction Module
- Module 1 – FMMI Integrated Process Overview
- Module 2 – End-to-End Process Example
- **Course Summary**
- Course Evaluation



Course Summary



In this course, you have learned to:

- Explain why FMMI is an integrated system
- Explain the high-level FMMI Process
- Explain the key terminology associated with FMMI
- Describe the main function of each FMMI process area
- Give an example of how FMMI will affect USDA's business processes





Course Outline



- Introduction Module
- Module 1 – FMMI Integrated Process Overview
- Module 2 – End-to-End Process Example
- Course Summary
- **Course Evaluation**



Course Evaluation



- In our efforts to continuously improve FMMI Training, please complete the course evaluation
- The FMMI team uses the results of evaluations to determine the overall effectiveness of the training program and to identify improvements for future sessions
 - Your answers will remain confidential but you may also provide your name if desired
- The evaluation can be accessed at the following link:

[Course Survey](#)

