



FMCF 101 Training for Agencies

Financial Management Quality Service Management Office (FM QSMO)

As of: November 2023

Disclaimer

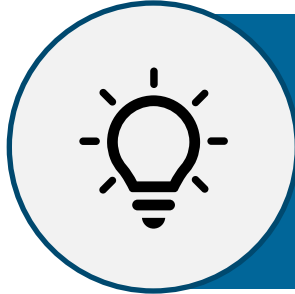
The purpose of this training is for the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Financial Management Quality Management Service Office (FM QSMO) to provide a general overview of the FM QSMO Marketplace Financial Management Capability Framework (FMCF). The training is not intended to supersede or conflict with the FMCF materials published on the FM QSMO website. The training material may be updated periodically to provide additional clarity or information.

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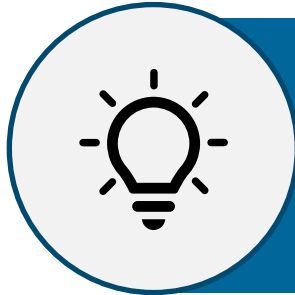
1. Financial Management Capability Framework (FMCF) Overview
2. Describe each FMCF artifact
 - a) Define – what is the artifact
 - b) Use – how to use the artifact
 - c) Example – visual example of the artifact
 - d) Connecting each artifact
 - e) Additional considerations
3. Key Takeaways
4. Appendix

Learning Objectives

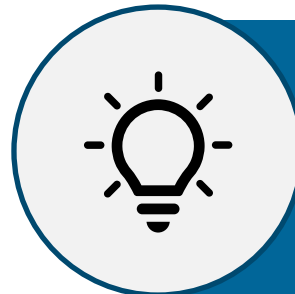
By the end of this training, Agencies will have the information needed to:



Locate, define and restate the purpose and use of each FMCF artifact. (Learning Objective: FMCF Purpose)



Recognize how the FMCF was designed and identify continued opportunities to provide feedback. (Learning Objective: Design and Development of the FMCF)

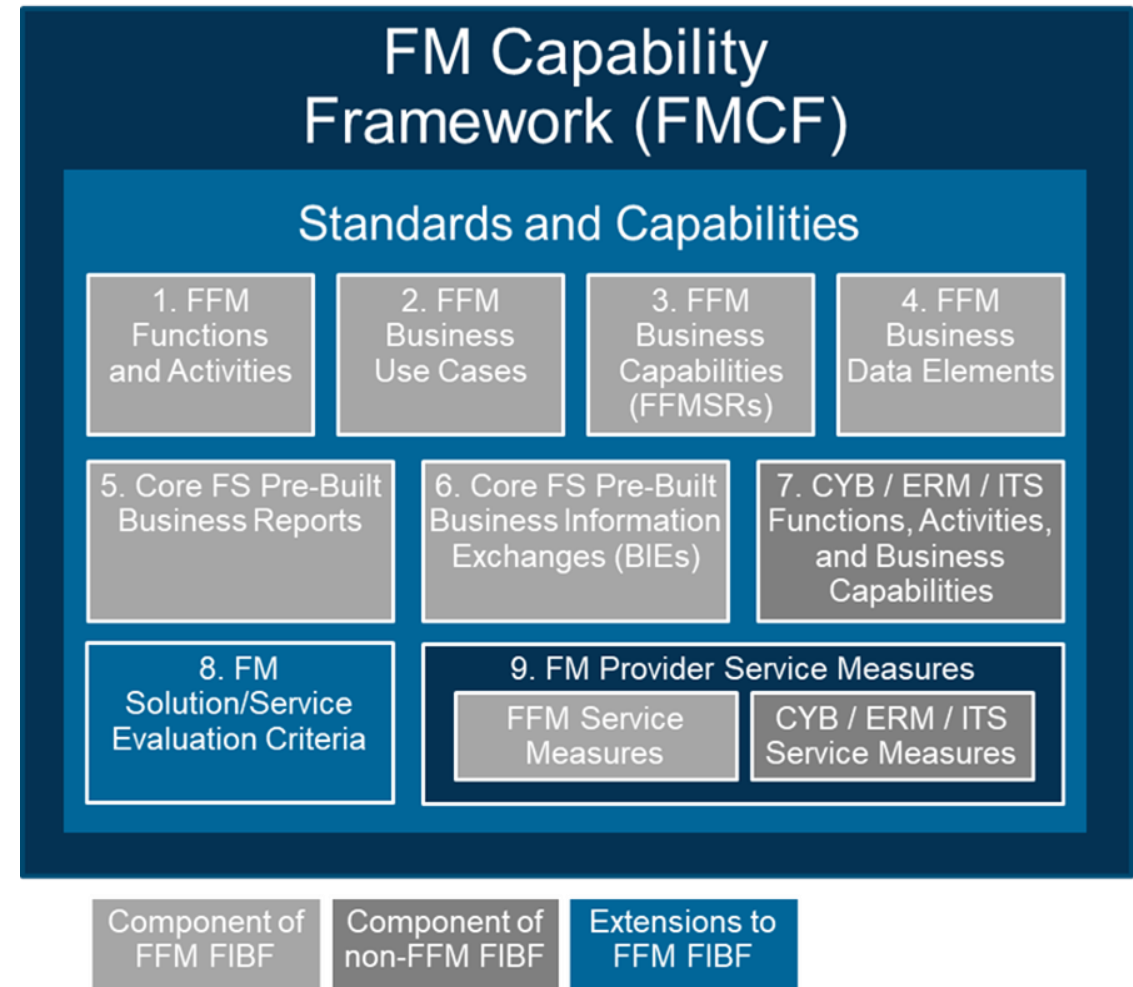


Use the FMCF to benchmark and standardize their existing FM capabilities and prepare a path toward modernization. (Learning Objective: Standardization and Modernization)

FMCF Background

Purpose

- The Financial Management Capability Framework (FMCF) is the set of standards and capabilities that define baseline needs for services and solutions in the FM QSMO Marketplace, including requirements for cloud-based core financial systems (Core FS).
- The FMCF consists of nine (9) sections or components, described in the visual to the right.
- The FMCF artifacts can be found on the [FM QSMO - FMCF Webpage](#).
- The FMCF is used as a basis for evaluating and ensuring the Marketplace solutions and services meet baseline needs.
- Agencies can use the standards and capabilities outlined in the FMCF to benchmark their current FM operations and/or systems, and use the results to identify, plan for, and support modernization opportunities.



Core FS Baseline Solution

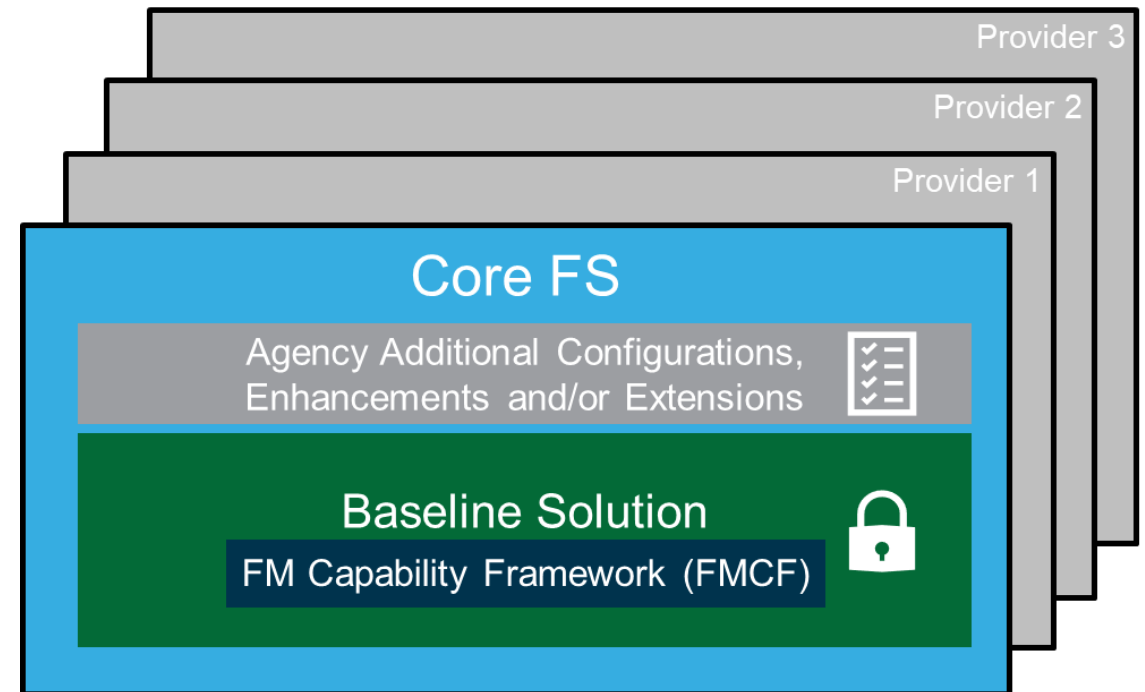
The FM QSMO Marketplace will offer Core Financial Systems (Core FS) available in a cloud environment, delivered through a platform as a service (PaaS) or software as a service (SaaS) delivery and pricing model. Marketplace Core FS offerings will include a Baseline Solution that standardizes what is common and enables agencies the flexibility to further configure to meet agency needs.

The Core FS consists of the:

- **Baseline Solution:** A combination of configuration, enhancements and extensions designated as the starting point for all Federal agency implementations of the Core FS. The FMCF defines what is included in the Baseline Solution.
- **Agency Solution:** A combination of configurations, enhancements and extensions above and beyond the Baseline Solution, controlled by the customer Agency.

The Core FS gives agencies the flexibility to:

- define additional requirements above the Baseline solution, and
- select vendors that offer configurations best suited to their needs.



Key Takeaway: Core FS = Baseline Solution (configuration to meet FMCF) + Additional Agency Configurations

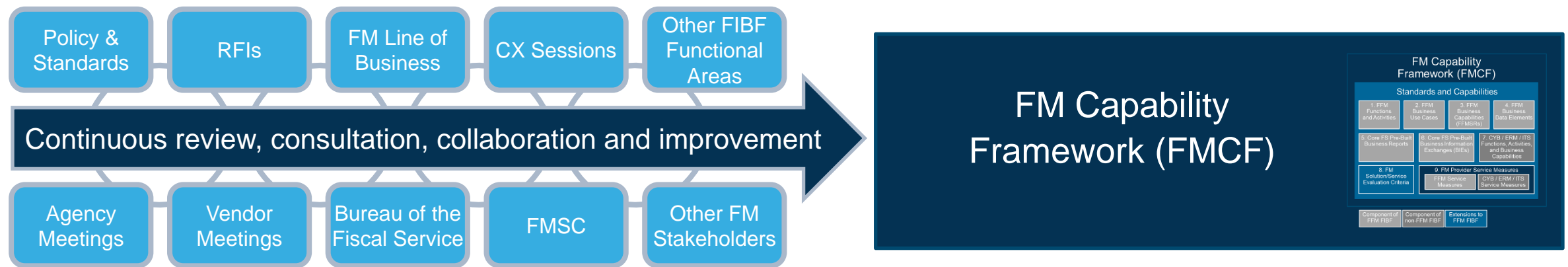
Evolution of FM Standards in the Federal Government



Learning Objective: Design and Development of FMCF

The FM QSMO developed the FMCF by utilizing policy and standards as a foundation and then engaging with numerous stakeholders to understand their needs, requirements, capabilities, and pain points.

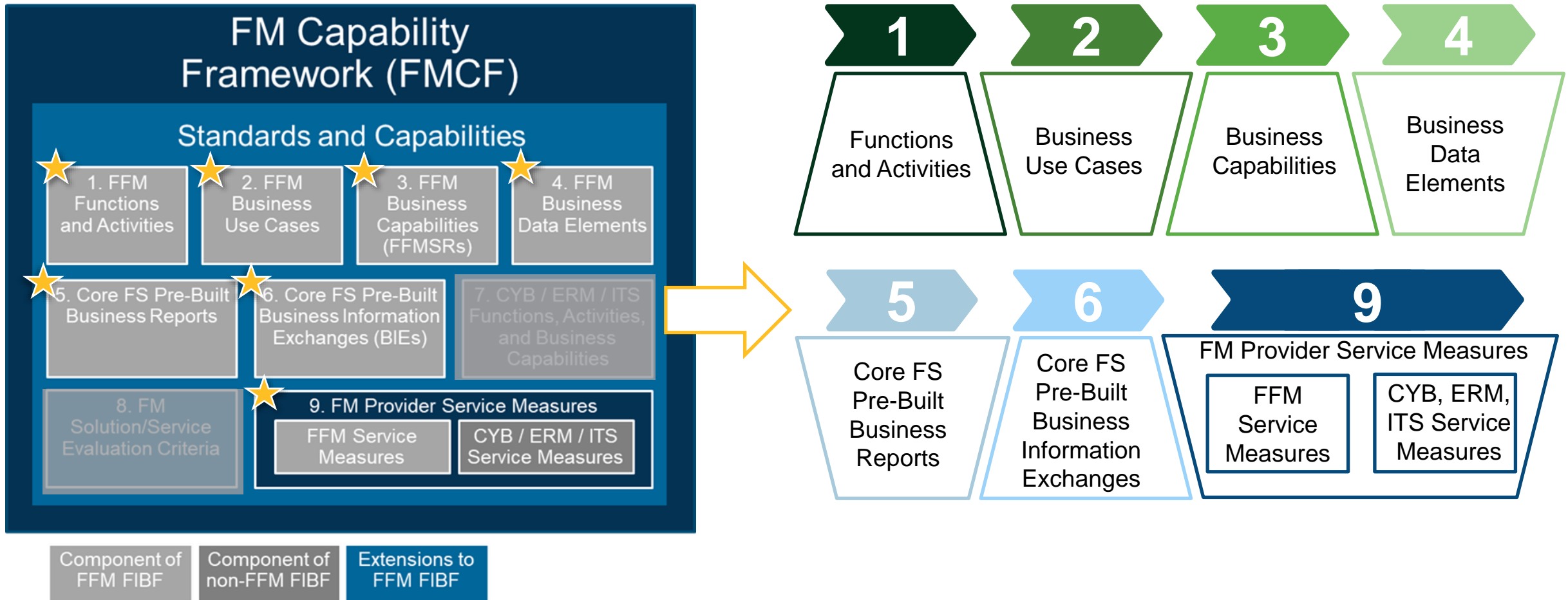
- The Federal government established mission-support functional service areas to enable service customers (e.g., program offices) to deliver on their mission and accomplish End-to-End Business Processes.
- The Federal Integrated Business Framework (FIBF) strived to create a set of common Business Standards across each Service Area where agencies would coordinate and document common business needs based on authoritative policy across agencies, focusing on outcomes, capabilities, and data.
- The Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) Managing Partner oversaw the development of the FIBF standards and continue to manage their maintenance, collaborating with agencies from across the federal government.
- When the FM QSMO was established in 2019, the FM QSMO expanded upon the FFM FIBF standards to define the baseline requirements for services and solutions in the FM QSMO Marketplace. The result was the FMCF.



FMCF and the Federal Integrated Business Framework (FIBF)

Federal Financial Management Federal Integrated Business Framework

The Federal Financial Management (FFM) Federal Integrated Business Framework (FIBF) artifacts are the foundation of the FMCF.





What are the FFM Functions & Activities?

- The FFM Functions & Activities serve as the basis for a common understanding of the FM services agencies need and solutions that should be offered.
- The FFM Functions & Activities establish the scope of FM QSMO Marketplace services and solutions, and they can serve as a tool to evaluate the financial management activities their agency performs.
 - **Functions:** Breakdown of a functional area into categories of FM services provided to customers.
 - **Activities:** Within a function, processes that provide identifiable outputs/outcomes to customers are defined as activities.



How should I use the FFM Functions & Activities?

- **Accounting Professionals:** Define the scope of financial management activities performed by the agency and provide a general awareness of financial management activities to new staff.
- **Financial Systems Professionals:** Link the financial management activities performed by the agency to the system requirements for execution.
- **Acquisition Professionals:** Define the scope of a vendor's financial management capabilities and determine what's within the scope of FM QSMO Marketplace acquisitions.



FFM Functions and Activities Example

The images and call out boxes below describe each part of the FFM Functions and Activities.

The derived identifier for an FFM function

Name of the financial management function

Function ID	Function Name
FFM.010	Budget Execution
FFM.020	Financial Asset Information Management
FFM.030	Payable Management
FFM.040	Revenue Management
FFM.050	[Retired]
FFM.060	Receivable and Collection Management
FFM.070	Delinquent Debt Management
FFM.080	Cost Management
FFM.090	General Ledger Management
FFM.100	Financial Reconciliation
FFM.110	Financial / Performance Reporting

Process that provides identifiable outputs/outcomes to customers

Full definition and description of the activity along with its applicability

The FFMSR(s) that support the activity

Legislation, regulation, policies, guidance, and standards applicable to the activity

The derived identifier for an FFM activity

Function ID	Activity ID	Activity Name	Activity Definition	Activity FFMSR Reference	Authoritative and Other References
FFM.090	FFM.090.010	General Ledger Setup and Maintenance	Establish and maintain general ledger account classifications, categories, and subcategories consistent with the USSGL accounts; Establish and maintain proprietary and budgetary account attributes; Establish and maintain attributes to support agency financial performance and operations reporting	FFMSR 1.1.1 Defining GL Accounts and Attributes; ...	•(63) OMB Circular A-11, Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget, Part 2, Preparation and Submission of Budget Estimates, Section 51, Basic Justification Materials; •(111) USSGL, Section I: Chart of Accounts; ...
	FFM.090.020	General Ledger Posting	Receive general ledger account transaction information provided by supporting financial management operations; Prepare manual journal vouchers and route for approval (as needed); Post general ledger proprietary, budgetary, and memorandum account transactions; Includes posting adjustments to the general ledger, discrete and aggregated transactions from subledgers, and transactions funded, obligated, or expended over multiple years to general ledger accounts that do not close	FFMSR 1.1.2 Posting GL Transactions	•(113) USSGL, Section III: Account Transactions; •(114) USSGL, Section IV: USSGL Account Attributes; •(117) USSGL, Section VII: GTAS Validations and Edits, Closing Edit Details.



What are the FFM Business Use Cases?

- The FFM Business Use Cases are a set of agency “stories” that document the key activities, inputs, outputs, and other lines of business intersections to describe how the Federal government operates. They are organized into eleven end-to-end business processes that have a federal financial management impact.
- Each use case explains how federal agencies are to carry out a specific financial management process, starting with a user's goal and goes through the steps to take until the goal is fulfilled.
- In a business use case, you can expect to see interactions and events between FFM and other service areas as well as business information expected to be received, processed, and/or provided.
- Use Cases are agnostic as to whether the events in the business use case are automated, semi-automated, or manually accomplished.



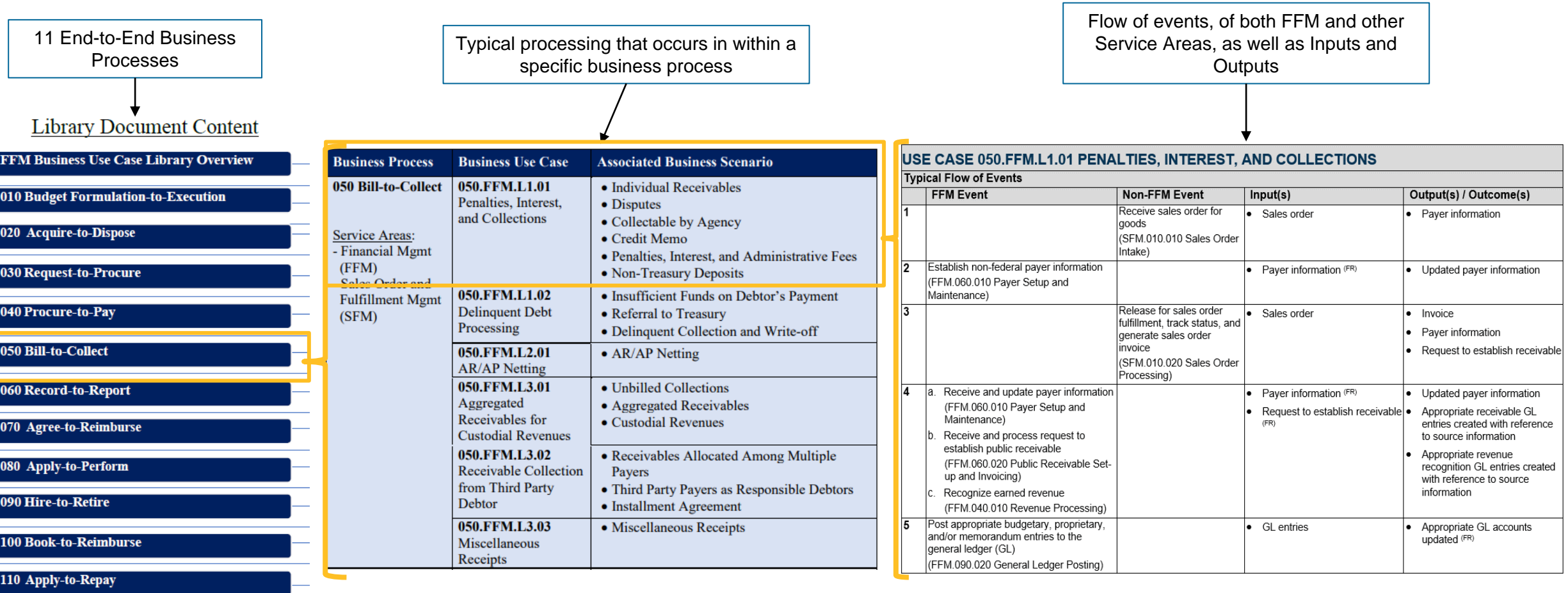
How should I use the FFM Business Cases?

- **Accounting Professionals:**
 - Define, assess, and/or standardize financial management processes.
 - Evaluate the steps needed to perform a processes shared with other Functional areas and establish the appropriate roles and responsibilities with other Functional areas.
- **Financial Systems Professionals:** Understand the business scenarios that would cause an FM solution to be exercised or transmit business information.
- **Acquisition Professionals:** Evaluate FM services/solutions capabilities during the acquisition process.



FFM Business Use Case Example

The images and call out boxes below describe each part of the FFM Business Use Cases.



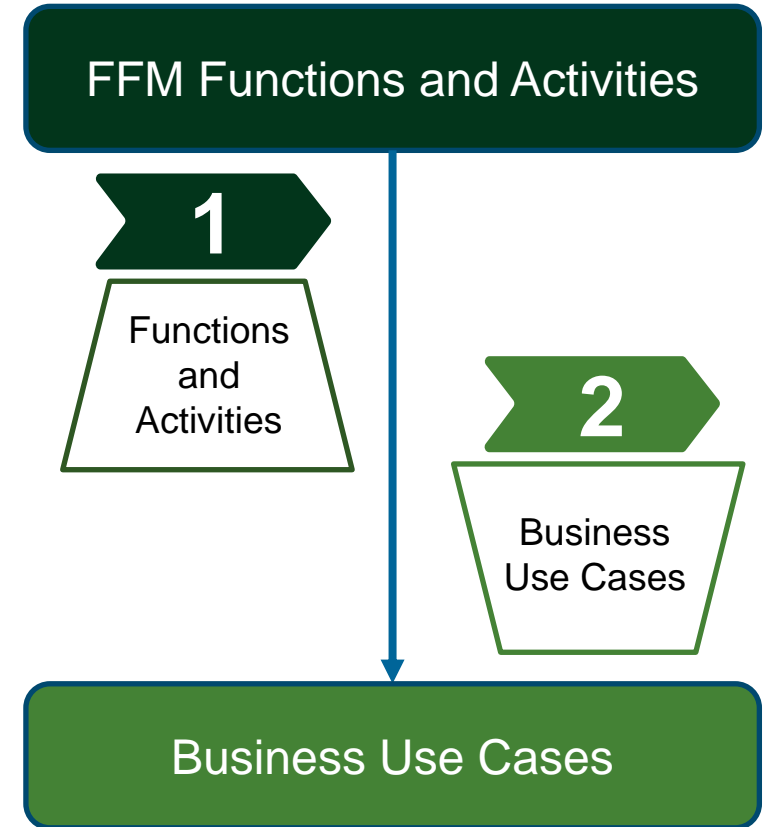
Tie it Together: FFM Business Use Cases and FFM Functions and Activities



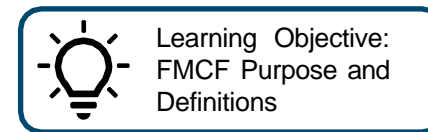
The FFM Business Use Cases are executed through Service Activities, described in the FFM Functions & Activities artifact.

Function ID	Activity ID	Activity Name	Activity Definition	Activity FFMSR Reference	Authoritative and Other References
FFM.090	FFM.090.020	General Ledger Posting	Receive general ledger account transaction information provided by supporting financial management operations; Prepare manual journal vouchers and route for approval (as needed); Post general ledger proprietary, budgetary, and memorandum account transactions; Includes posting adjustments to the general ledger, discrete and aggregated transactions from subledgers, and transactions funded, obligated, or expended over multiple years to general ledger accounts that do not close	FFMSR 1.1.2 Posting GL Transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •(113) USSGL, Section III: Account Transactions; •(114) USSGL, Section IV: USSGL Account Attributes; •(117) USSGL, Section VII: GTAS Validations and Edits, Closing Edit Details.

USE CASE 050.FFM.L1.01 PENALTIES, INTEREST, AND COLLECTIONS				
Typical Flow of Events				
	FFM Event	Non-FFM Event	Input(s)	Output(s) / Outcome(s)
4	a. Receive and update payer information (FFM.060.010 Payer Setup and Maintenance) b. Receive and process request to establish public receivable (FFM.060.020 Public Receivable Set-up and Invoicing) c. Recognize earned revenue (FFM.040.010 Revenue Processing)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payer information ^(FR) • Request to establish receivable ^(FR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated payer information • Appropriate receivable GL entries created with reference to source information • Appropriate revenue recognition GL entries created with reference to source information
5	Post appropriate budgetary, proprietary, and/or memorandum entries to the general ledger (GL) (FFM.090.020 General Ledger Posting)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GL entries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate GL accounts updated ^(FR)



FFM Business Capabilities (Federal Financial Management System Requirements)



What are the FFM Business Capabilities (Federal Financial Management System Requirements)?

- The FFM Business Capabilities describe outcome-based business needs mapped to Federal government authoritative references, forms, and data standards.
- The *FFM Business Capabilities* artifact is also referred to as the Federal Financial Management System Requirements (FFMSR) which agencies are required to comply with.
- For CFO Act agencies, these requirements determine compliance with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (FFMIA).
- The FFM Business Capabilities (FFMSR) are categorized by Input (I) to capture information, Process (P) to perform the action, or Output (O) to provide information, and when used together, they support the execution of a business process.



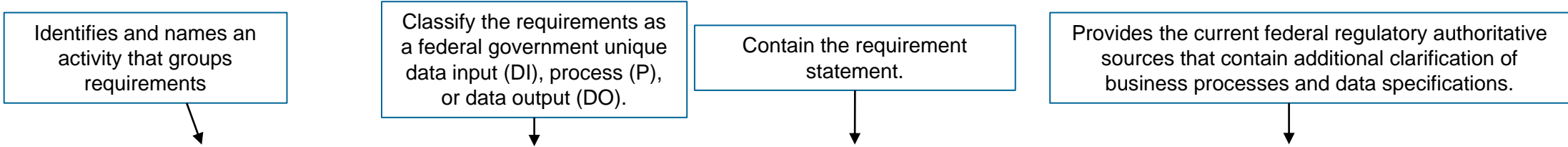
How should I use the FFM Business Capabilities (FFMSR)?

- **Accounting Professionals:** Demonstrate compliance with FFMIA.
- **Financial Systems Professionals:**
 - Support the development of technical requirements, system acceptance test plans, scenarios, and scripts.
 - Periodically evaluate the system's ability to meet the requirements, and where gaps in exist, identify further system enhancements.
- **Acquisition Professionals:** Define requirements and evaluation criteria for financial management system acquisitions.



FFM Business Capabilities (FFMSR) Example

The images and call out boxes below describe each part of the FFM Business Capabilities (FFMSR).

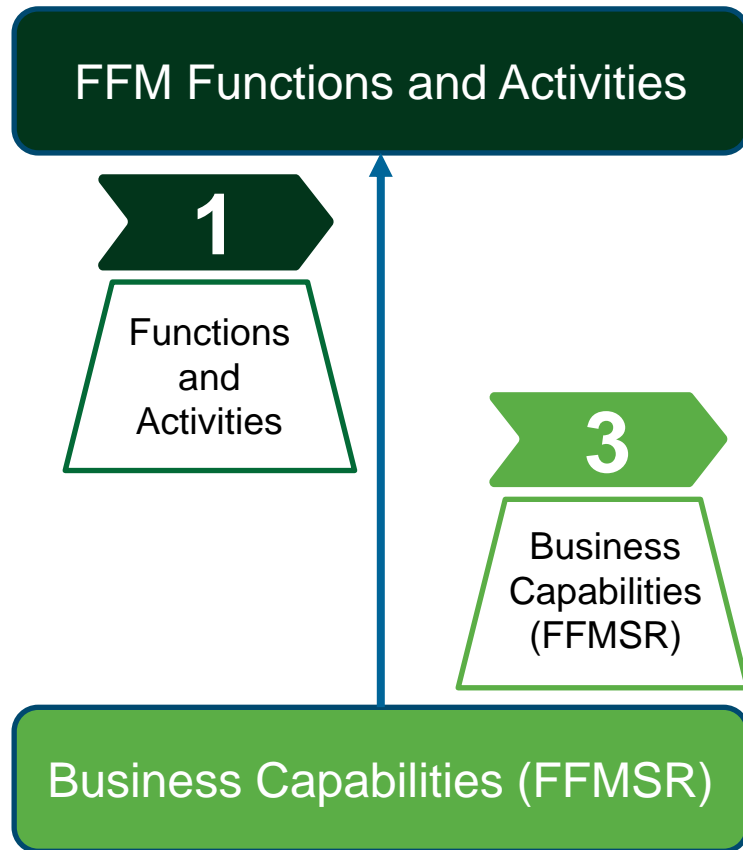


Function ID	Federal Financial Management System Function	Requirement ID	DI-Data Input P-Process DO-Data Output	Federal Financial Management System Requirements	Federal Financial Management System Authoritative Reference
1.1.2	Posting GL Transactions	1.1.2.1	DI	Capture GL account transaction information provided by supporting financial management operations (for example, payments, receipts, liabilities, assets, and reimbursable/ intragovernmentals) consistent with the USSGL account attributes, account transaction codes, account transaction categories, and account transaction subcategories defined in the TFM.	• TFM Volume I, Supplement: United States Standard General Ledger (USSGL) Section I: Chart of Accounts; Section II: Accounts and Definitions; Section III: Account Transactions; Section IV: USSGL Account Attributes.
		1.1.2.2	P	Post GL proprietary, budgetary, and memorandum account transactions consistent with USSGL account attributes, account transaction codes, account transaction categories, and account transaction subcategories as defined in the TFM.	• TFM Volume I, Supplement: United States Standard General Ledger (USSGL) Section I: Chart of Accounts; Section II: Accounts and Definitions; Section III: Account Transactions; Section IV: USSGL Account Attributes.
		1.1.2.3	P	Close non-fiduciary and fiduciary accounts consistent with USSGL account closing table rules as defined in the TFM.	• TFM Volume I, Supplement: United States Standard General Ledger (USSGL) , Section III: Account Transactions; Section VII: GTAS Validations and Edits, Closing Edit Details.
		1.1.2.4	P	Maintain ability to post transactions funded, obligated, or expended over multiple years to GL accounts that do not close (for example, undelivered orders– obligations, unpaid; delivered orders– obligations, unpaid; authority outlayed not yet disbursed) consistent with the TFM.	• TFM Volume I, Supplement: United States Standard General Ledger (USSGL) , Section I: Chart of Accounts; Section II: Accounts and Definitions; Section III: Account Transactions; Section VII: GTAS Validations and Edits, Closing Edits Details.

Tie it Together: FFM Functions and Activities and FFM Business Capabilities (FFMSR)



The FFM Business Capabilities (FFMSR) provide the authoritative reference for each FFM Function and Activity. They describe the common, baseline business processes and information flows needed to execute a Service Activity.



Function ID	Activity ID	Activity Name	Activity Definition	Activity FFMSR Reference	Authoritative and Other References
FFM.090	FFM.090.020	General Ledger Posting	Receive general ledger account transaction information provided by supporting financial management operations; Prepare manual journal vouchers and route for approval (as needed); Post general ledger proprietary, budgetary, and memorandum account transactions; Includes posting adjustments to the general ledger, discrete and aggregated transactions from subledgers, and transactions funded, obligated, or expended over multiple years to general ledger accounts that do not close	FFMSR 1.1.2 Posting GL Transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •(113) USSGL, Section III: Account Transactions; •(114) USSGL, Section IV: USSGL Account Attributes; •(117) USSGL, Section VII: GTAS Validations and Edits, Closing Edit Details.

Function ID	Federal Financial Management System Function	Requirement ID	DI-Data Input P-Process DO-Data Output	Federal Financial Management System Requirements	Federal Financial Management System Authoritative Reference
1.1.2	Posting GL Transactions	1.1.2.1	DI	Capture GL account transaction information provided by supporting financial management operations (for example, payments, receipts, liabilities, assets, and reimbursable/intragovernmentals) consistent with the USSGL account attributes, account transaction codes, account transaction categories, and account transaction subcategories defined in the TFM.	•TFM Volume I, Supplement: United States Standard General Ledger (USSGL) Section I: Chart of Accounts; Section II: Accounts and Definitions; Section III: Account Transactions; Section IV: USSGL Account Attributes.
		1.1.2.2	P	Post GL proprietary, budgetary, and memorandum account transactions consistent with USSGL account attributes, account transaction codes, account transaction categories, and account transaction subcategories as defined in the TFM.	•TFM Volume I, Supplement: United States Standard General Ledger (USSGL) Section I: Chart of Accounts; Section II: Accounts and Definitions; Section III: Account Transactions; Section IV: USSGL Account Attributes.



What are the FFM Business Data Elements?

- The *FFM Business Data Elements* artifact identifies the minimum set of business data elements required to support the inputs and outputs identified in the business use cases, capabilities, business information exchanges and business reports.
- The FFM Business Data Elements enable agencies and providers to have a definitive list of agreed-upon data elements to execute federal financial management processes.
- The FFM Business Data Elements were derived using the Government-wide Spending Data Model (formerly known as the DATA Act Information Model Schema), Fiscal Service Data Registry, and other authoritative sources.
- The FM QSMO also designated a subset of FFM Business Data Elements as “Core FS Pre-Loaded Master Reference Data”, which indicate the subset of data elements that require pre-loaded domain values in the Core FS Baseline Solution.



How should I use the FFM Business Data Elements?

- **Accounting and Financial Systems Professionals:** Define the required data elements in a core financial management system solution as they are necessary to execute financial management processes described in the Business Use Cases.
- **Acquisition Professionals:** Reference in solicitation requirements.



FFM Business Data Elements Example

The images and call out boxes below describe each part of the FFM Business Data Elements.

Functional Area	Functional Area Steward	Data Element Label	Definition	Service Activity Reference	Business Capability Reference	Authoritative and Other Source(s)	Data Group Name	Example Value	Domain Values	Core FS Pre-Loaded Master Reference Data	Related Data Element Reference(s)
FFM	FFM	ProgramActivity Code	Code of a specific activity or project as listed in the program and financing schedules of the annual budget of the United States Government.	FFM.010.010 Budget Setup and Maintenance; FFM.010.030 Budgetary Reporting; FFM.090.010 General Ledger Setup and Maintenance; FFM.090.020 General Ledger Posting; ...	FFMSR 1.1.1.1; FFMSR 1.1.2.2; FFMSR 1.3.1.1; FFMSR 1.3.1.2; FFMSR 1.4.1.1; FFMSR 2.1.1.1; FFMSR 2.1.1.3; FFMSR 2.1.3.1	(17) OMB Circular A-11, Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget; (33) Government-wide Spending Data Model(GSDM); (48) TFM, Volume I, Part 2, Chapter 6000 Agency Reporting Requirements for USAspending.gov	FFM Transaction Information; FFM Transaction Line Information; FFM Transaction Line of Accounting (LOA) Information; Account Classification Structure (ACS) Information; Program Activity Group Information	0002	(131) USAspending.gov, Program Activity File https://files.usaspending.gov/reference_data/program_activity.csv Use unique values in PROGRAM_ACTIVITY_CODE	Required	GSDM: ProgramActivity Code; USAspending.gov: PROGRAM_ACTIVITY_CODE

Functional Area establishing and using the data element and standard

Unique label

Business definition

Service Activities supported

Business Capabilities dependent on the element

Policies that provide a source need

Name of logically related business data elements

Acceptable Entry

Established set of valid values

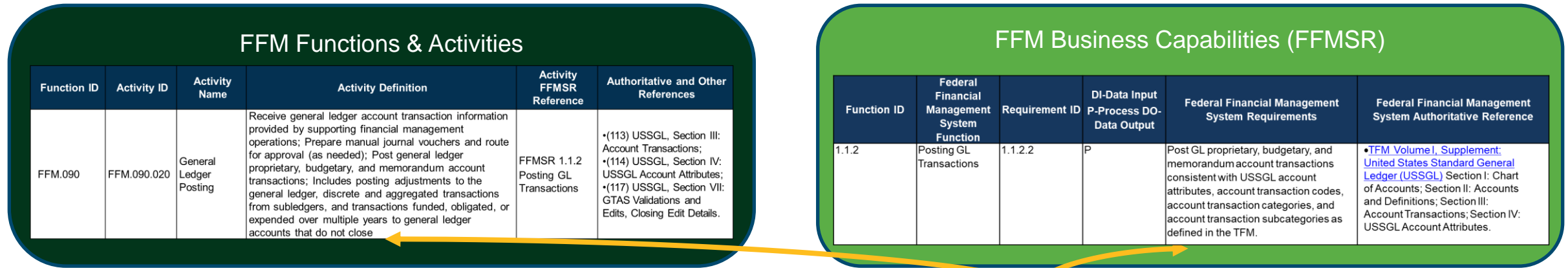
Indicates whether pre-loading the master reference data identified or referenced in the Domain Values column is required

Reference to the same/similar Data Element defined in other sources.

Tie it Together: FFM Business Data Elements



The FFM Business Data Elements are the data fields needed to support the FFM Business Capabilities (FFMSR) and FFM Functions & Activities that are then executed through the FFM Business Use Cases.



Functional Area	Functional Area Steward	Data Element Label	Definition	Service Activity Reference	Business Capability Reference	Authoritative and Other Source(s)
FFM	FFM	ProgramActivityCode	Code of a specific activity or project as listed in the program and financing schedules of the annual budget of the United States Government.	FFM.010.010 Budget Setup and Maintenance; FFM.010.030 Budgetary Reporting; FFM.090.010 General Ledger Setup and Maintenance; FFM.090.020 General Ledger Posting; ...	FFMSR 1.1.1.1; FFMSR 1.1.2.2; FFMSR 1.3.1.1; ...	(17) OMB Circular A-11, Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget; (33) Government-wide Spending Data Model(GSDM); (48) TFM, Volume I, Part 2, Chapter 6000 Agency Reporting Requirements for USAspending.gov

Tie it Together: FFM FIBF Artifacts #1 – 4

1

Function ID	Activity ID	Activity Name	Activity Definition	Activity FFM SR Reference	Authoritative and Other References
FFM.090	FFM.090.020	General Ledger Posting	Receive general ledger account transaction information provided by supporting financial management operations; Prepare manual journal vouchers and route for approval (as needed); Post general ledger proprietary, budgetary, and memorandum account transactions; Includes posting adjustments to the general ledger, discrete and aggregated transactions from subledgers, and transactions funded, obligated, or expended over multiple years to general ledger accounts that do not close	FFMSR 1.1.2 Posting GL Transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •(113) USSGL, Section III: Account Transactions; •(114) USSGL, Section IV: USSGL Account Attributes; •(117) USSGL, Section VII: GTAS Validations and Edits, Closing Edit Details.

2

USE CASE 050.FFM.L1.01 PENALTIES, INTEREST, AND COLLECTIONS

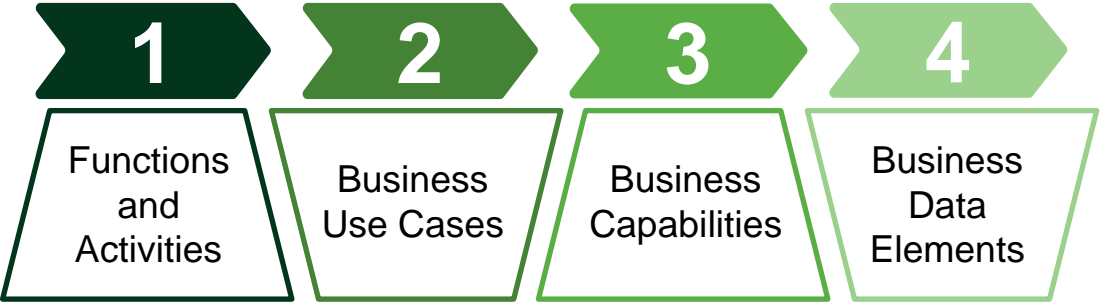
Typical Flow of Events				
	FFM Event	Non-FFM Event	Input(s)	Output(s) / Outcome(s)
5	Post appropriate budgetary proprietary, and/or memorandum entries to the general ledger (GL) (FFM.090.020 General Ledger Posting)		GL entries	Appropriate GL accounts updated ^(FR)

The FFM FIBF Standards establish the first step towards government-wide agreement on outcomes, data, and cross-functional end-to-end processes that will drive economies of scale and leverage the government's buying power.

3

Function ID	Federal Financial Management System Function	Requirement ID	DI-Data Input P-Process DO-Data Output	Federal Financial Management System Requirements	Federal Financial Management System Authoritative Reference
1.1.2	Posting GL Transactions	1.1.2.2	P	Post GL proprietary, budgetary, and memorandum account transactions consistent with USSGL account attributes, account transaction codes, account transaction categories, and account transaction subcategories as defined in the TFM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •TFM Volume I, Supplement: United States Standard General Ledger (USSGL) Section I: Chart of Accounts; Section II: Accounts and Definitions; Section III: Account Transactions; Section IV: USSGL Account Attributes.

Functional Area	Functional Area Steward	Data Element Label	Definition	Service Activity Reference	Business Capability Reference	Authoritative and Other Source(s)
FFM	FFM	ProgramActivityCode	Code of a specific activity or project as listed in the program and financing schedules of the annual budget of the United States Government	FFM.010.010 Budget Setup and Maintenance; FFM.010.030 Budgetary Reporting; FFM.090.010 General Ledger Setup and Maintenance; FFM.090.020 General Ledger Posting; ...	FFMSR 1.1.1.1; FFMSR 1.1.2.2; FFMSR 1.3.1.1; ...	(17) OMB Circular A-11, Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget; (33) Government-wide Spending Data Model(GSDM); ...



QUIZ

Which FMCF artifact provides compliance with FFMIA?

The FFM Business Capabilities (FFMSR)



What are the Core FS Pre-Built Business Reports?

- The Core FS Pre-Built Business Reports support FFM Functions and Activities and the FFM Business Use Cases. These reports are expected to be included in all Core FS solution offerings.
- The Core FS Pre-Built Business Reports represent the **minimum information** the Government expects to be provided by a core financial management solution in a form users can print or share. **Vendors are free to provide any format or technology as long as the required data elements are included.**
 - Note: Specifications for information to be transferred to another system/solution are provided in the Pre-Built FFM Business Information Exchanges (BIEs).
- The Core FS Pre-Built Business Reports are intended to provide information for a collection of financial transactions/documents based on commonly used data selection parameters.
- The Core FS Baseline Solution should also provide the capability for user-defined reports where the user can select FFM Business Data Elements and specify the presentation format and any calculated report data elements.



How should I use the Core FS Pre-Built Business Reports?

- **Accounting and Financial Systems Professionals:** Evaluate a financial management system's capability to execute common financial reports and provide a baseline for additional reporting requirements, enhancements, or customizations.
- **Acquisition Professionals:** Reference in solicitation requirements.

Core FS Pre-Built Business Reports Specification Example

The image and corresponding numbered listing describe each part of the Core FS Pre-Built Business Reports specifications.

1. Report Name
2. Description of the report
3. The list of required and optional data selection parameters available to achieve the needed report content.
4. The name of the data element on the report.
5. A description of the intended content of the report data element.
6. The label of one or more FFM Business Data Elements when the source for the Report Data Element content is within the FFM Functional Area
7. The identifier of another FIBF Functional Area.
8. An indicator of "X" when the content of a Report Data Element is calculated from other Report Data Elements.

1 Status of Funding					
REPORT DESCRIPTION		2 Provides the amounts of budget authority, commitments, unpaid obligations, prepaid obligations, and expenditures as of the end of the specified accounting period for the specified accounting classification(s) (e.g., Agency, TAS, Organization, Program).			
REPORT DATA SELECTION PARAMETERS		3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Accounting Period * Agency Identifier * Treasury Account Symbol OR Agency Fund Code (Optional) * Budget Fiscal Year (Optional) * Organization Code (Optional) * Program Code (Optional) * Program Activity Code (Optional) * Project Identifier (Optional) * Object Class (Optional) 			
Report Item	4 Report Data Element Label	5 Report Data Element Description	6 FFM Business Data Element Label	7 Other Functional Area Data Element	8 Calculated
1	Accounting Period	The fiscal period reported on financial reports. Accounting period includes a four digit fiscal year and two digit fiscal month. In addition to the standard fiscal months of 1-12, the two digit fiscal month may include months 13-15 which represent adjustment periods.	AccountingPeriod		
2	Agency Identifier	The agency code identifying the department or agency/bureau that is responsible for the account.	AgencyIdentifier		
3	Treasury Account Symbol	The identification code assigned by Treasury, in collaboration with OMB and the owner agency, to an individual appropriation, receipt, or other fund account.	TreasuryAccountSymbol		
4	Agency Fund Code	The shorthand code for a fund designated by the agency, entered on transactions, and used to derive the account identification code required for reporting externally to Treasury (the TAS) and OMB (the budget account) and USSGL account attributes. It can be used for segregating funds that have multiple apportionment categories, or that have both discretionary and mandatory authority.	AgencyFundCode		

Core FS Pre-Built Business Information Exchanges (BIEs)



6



What are the Core FS Pre-Built Business Information Exchanges?

- Core FS solutions need to exchange data with other systems. Business rules provide the common exchanges of business information between two Functional Areas or between a Functional Area and a Centralized Service/Solution.
- The Core FS Pre-Built BIEs are specifications that depict the data and transactional relationships and requirements for a given business system that exchanges data with the Core FS.
- Each BIE describes the following for exchanges of data between the non-Core FS business system and the Core FS:
 - Applicable BIE transaction types, e.g., Entity-Payee/Payer Maintenance and Order-Obligation.
 - Data Elements that are mandatory, conditionally required, or optional, using FIBF-based Data Element Labels where a FIBF standard exists.
 - Related BIE logic, i.e., business rules.
- Where a FIBF standard doesn't exist, the *Core FS Pre-Built BIE* artifact incorporates or refers to the existing interface, integration, or data exchange specifications already in use. FM QSMO works in conjunction with other Treasury Centralized Services and Functional Areas to maintain the BIE list.
- The Core FS Pre-Built BIE specifications are technology-agnostic, and providers may use them to design the Core FS Baseline offering's integrations, interfaces, or Web-service oriented architecture that enables the exchange of data.

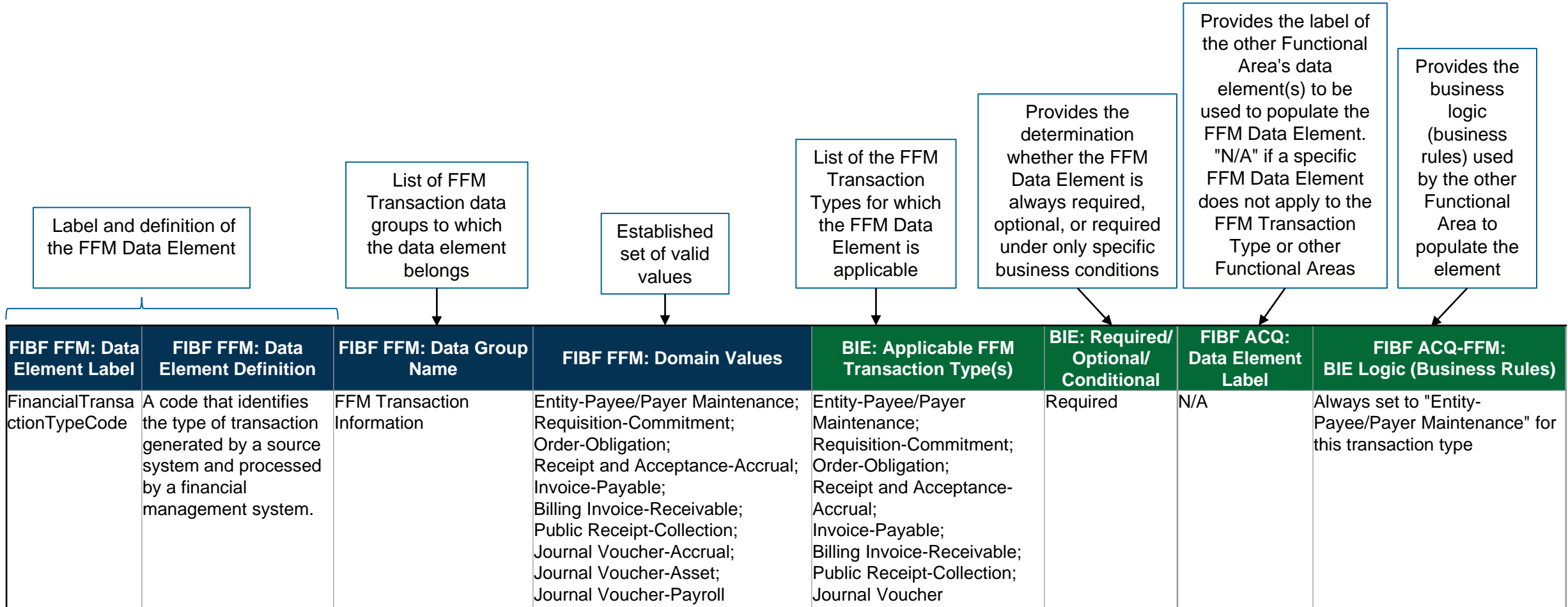


How should I use the Core FS Pre-Built BIEs?

- **Accounting and Financial Systems Professionals:** Define the information to exchange between the Core FS, other functional areas' solutions and services (i.e., outside of financial management) and government-wide centralized services and inform the selection of non-FM business systems.
- **Acquisition Professionals:** Reference in solicitation requirements.

Core FS Pre-Built Business Information Exchanges Example

The images and call out boxes below describe each part of the Core FS Pre-Built BIEs.



Tie it Together: FFM Business Data Elements, Core FS Pre-Built Business Reports, and Core FS Pre-Built BIEs



The FFM Business Data Elements provide the data fields needed to develop the FFM Core FS Pre-Built Business Reports and FFM Core FS Pre-Built Business Information Exchanges.

Core FS Pre-Built BIE						Core FS Pre-Built Business Reports			
FIBF FFM: Data Element Label	FIBF FFM: Data Element Definition	FIBF FFM: Data Group Name	FIBF FFM: Domain Values	BIE: Applicable FFM Transaction Type(s)	BIE: Required/Optional/Conditional	Status of Funding			
AgencyIdentifier	The Treasury Account Symbol (TAS) component that identifies the department, agency or establishment of the U.S. Government that is responsible for the TAS. Agency Identifier is also used apart from the TAS to identify a major department or independent agency of the Federal government.	FFM Transaction Information; FFM Transaction Line Information; FFM Transaction Line of Accounting (LOA) Information; Account Classification Structure (ACS) Information; Treasury Account Symbol (TAS) Information; Program Activity Group Information; Reimbursable Organization Information	Use Treasury Bureau of Fiscal Service Shared Accounting Module (SAM) Service: Treasury Account Symbol (TAS-BETC) https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/sam/	Requisition-Commitment; Order-Obligation; Receipt and Acceptance-Accrual; Invoice-Payable; Billing Invoice-Receiveable; Public Receipt-Collection; Journal Voucher	Conditional: Required when AgencyFundCode is not provided	REPORT DATA SELECTION PARAMETERS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting Period Agency Identifier Treasury Account Symbol OR Agency Fund Code (Optional) ... 			
						Report Item	Report Data Element Label	Report Data Element Description	FFM Business Data Element Label
						1	Accounting Period	The fiscal period reported on financial reports. Accounting period includes a four digit fiscal year and two digit fiscal month. In addition to the standard fiscal months of 1-12, the two digit fiscal month may include months 13-15 which represent adjustment periods.	AccountingPeriod
						2	Agency Identifier	The agency code identifying the department or agency/bureau that is responsible for the account.	AgencyIdentifier
						3	Treasury Account Symbol	The identification code assigned by Treasury, in collaboration with OMB and the owner agency, to an individual appropriation, receipt, or other fund account.	TreasuryAccountSymbol

Data Element Label	Definition	Service Activity Reference	Business Capability Reference	Business Information Exchange (BIE)	Core FS Pre-Loaded Master Reference Data
AgencyIdentifier	The Treasury Account Symbol (TAS) component that identifies the department, agency or establishment of the U.S. Government that is responsible for the TAS. Agency Identifier is also used apart from the TAS to identify a major department or independent agency of the Federal government.	FFM.010.010 Budget Setup and Maintenance; FFM.010.030 Budgetary Reporting; FFM.090.010 General Ledger Setup and Maintenance; ...	FFMSR 1.1.1.1; FFMSR 1.1.2.2; FFMSR 1.3.1.1; FFMSR 1.3.1.2; ...	ACQ-FFM BIE; FFM-DATA Act Files BIE; GRM-FFM BIE; RPM-FFM BIE; TRT-FFM BIE	Required

FFM Business Data Elements

QUIZ

Which FMCF artifact provides the data fields needed to develop the FFM Core FS Pre-Built Business Reports and FFM Core FS Pre-Built Business Information Exchanges?

The FFM Business Data Elements.



What are the FM Provider Service Measures?

- The FM Provider Service Measures define how the government measures successful delivery of outcomes based on timeliness, efficiency, and accuracy targets.
 - **Service Activity Level** – a measure that identifies the anticipated work to be accomplished or resources needed and contains a unit volume (e.g., volume, amount, count).
 - **Service Performance Level** – A measure that identifies an outcome to be achieved by the responsible party and contains a unit value (e.g., percent, time, etc.).
- The FM Provider Service Measures:
 - Define how the government measures successful delivery of FFM outcomes, as well as the Cyber (CYB), Electronic Records Management (ERM), and IT Services (ITS) priorities that support FFM activities.
 - Include both provider measures and service customer measures (e.g., approval timeliness).
 - Establish measure targets, reporting frequencies, and measurement methods/sources/formulas applicable to all Federal agency implementations.
 - Defer establishing measure targets, reporting frequencies, and measurement methods/sources/formulas where it is more appropriate for each Federal agency to do so (e.g., workload volume) or for the Federal agency customer to discuss with its FM solution/service provider during the Federal agency acquisition process (e.g., service desk response time).



How should I use the FM Provider Service Measures?

- **All (Accounting, Financial Systems, and Acquisition Professionals):** The FM QSMO will monitor three provider service measures (QSMO Monitoring Measure Category) for Marketplace solutions and services. Federal agency customers will report measurements to the FM QSMO. QSMO Monitoring Measures include:
 - Service Measure Target Success Ratio (FFM)
 - Service Customer Satisfaction with Service Provider
 - Service Customer Satisfaction by Solution/Service Package (FFM)
- Federal Agency Customers may also select Service Measures from the standard portfolio of FM Service Measures, as well as agency-specific required Service Measures. These may be part of the agency's acquisition requirements.
- Develop Customer Service Agreements that specify the agency's required service level targets, measures, and reporting.



FM Provider Service Measures Example

The images and call out boxes below describe each part of the FM Provider Service Measures.

Function	Activity	Service Measure ID	Service Measure Name	Service Measure Description	Service Measure Target	Service Measure Category	Service Level Type	6 Service Measure Type	7 Performing Organization	8 Accountable Organization	9 Service Measurement Frequency	10 Service Measurement Reporting Level	11 Service Measurement Formula
FFM.000 All Functions	FFM.000.000 All Activities	FFM.000.000.0032	Solution/service Performance Issue Resolution Timeliness	Percentage (%) of solution/service performance issues resolved by due date	98%	Provider Operations	Performance Level	Timeliness	Service Provider	Service Management Office	Monthly	Marketplace; Service Provider; Service Customer	Count of solution/service performance issues resolved by due date / Total count of solution/service performance issues resolved

1. Functions and Activities reference as defined in the FIBF

2. Unique ID, name, and description for the measure

3. Service measure threshold or goal

4. Measure Category describes monitoring / reporting of the measure

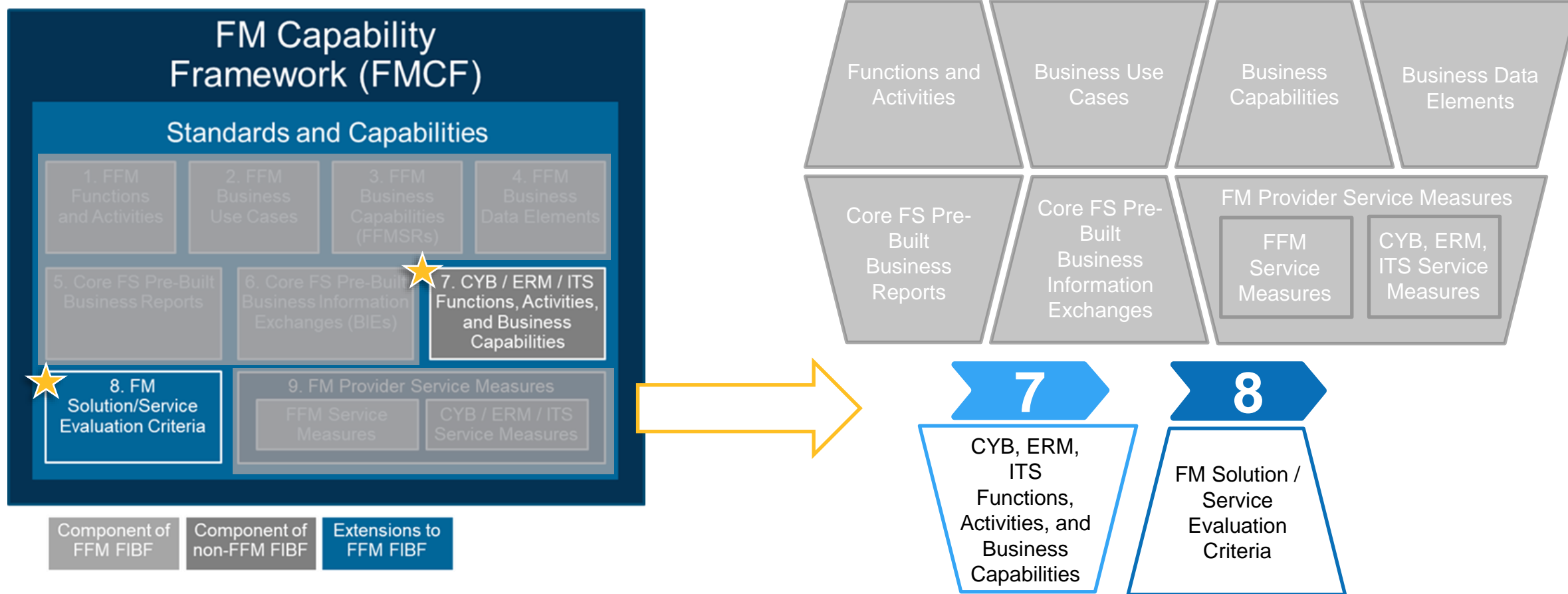
5. Identifies Activity / Performance Measure

- 6. Identifies whether the service is measuring: Availability, Compliance, Efficiency, Quality, Reliability, Security, Timeliness, Usability, Utilization, or Volume
- 7. Organization performing the activity that produces the service measure result
- 8. Organization accountable for monitoring and analyzing service measurement results and managing service delivery issues
- 9. Time period for assessing and reporting the service measurement result
- 10. Level(s) of detail for reporting the service measurement result
- 11. Calculation used to determine the service measurement result

Additions to the FFM FIBF

Adding on to the FFM FIBF Standards

The FM QSMO added requirements from the Cyber (CYB), Electronic Records Management (ERM), and IT FIBF standards, and created the FM Solution/Service Evaluation Criteria as an extension to the FFM FIBF standards. The combination of the FFM FIBF standards, non-FFM FIBF standards, and the extensions to the FFM FIBF resulted in the FMCF.





What are the CYB, ERM, ITS Functions, Activities, and Business Capabilities?

- The CYB, ERM, and ITS artifacts establish expectations for FM solutions and services in the Marketplace.
- These include the functions, activities, and capabilities from federal cybersecurity, ITS, and ERM which must be incorporated into FM solutions and services.



How should I use the CYB, ERM, ITS Functions, Activities, and Business Capabilities?

- **Financial Systems Professionals:** Prescribe the technology standards that FM solutions must adhere to.
- **Acquisition Professionals:** Reference in solicitation requirements.



What are the FM Solution/Service Evaluation Criteria?

- The FM Solution/Service Evaluation Criteria are used by the FM QSMO when evaluating potential offerings for the FM QSMO Marketplace and during Federal Agency Acquisition. This includes business, technology design, and technology operation criteria for evaluating FM solutions/services and programmatic, economic, and organizational criteria for evaluating the providers of FM solutions/services. The purpose of each evaluation criteria is as follows:
 - Business – evaluates the ability to achieve FM business outputs and outcomes using the FM solution/service; also evaluates conformance with FMCF business standards and requirements and usability of an FM solution.
 - Technology Design – evaluates the FM solution/service technical architecture and design for servicing customers; also evaluates conformance with FMCF technical requirements and capabilities.
 - Technology Operation – evaluates the FM solution/service’s ability to respond to user demand and changes needed in the FM solution/service; also evaluates conformance with FMCF operational requirements and capabilities.
 - Programmatic – evaluates a provider’s strategy and management of FM solution/service offerings and delivery.
 - Organizational – evaluates a provider’s organizational ability to deliver quality FM solutions/services and ensure customer satisfaction.

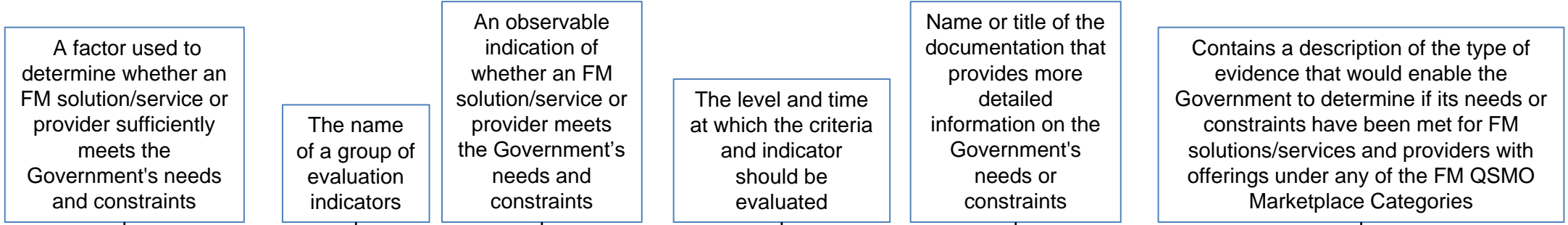


How should I use the FM Solution/Service Evaluation Criteria?

- **All (Accounting, Financial Systems, and Acquisition Professionals):** Understand how the FM QSMO evaluates vendors for entry into the FM QSMO Marketplace.

FM Solution/Service Evaluation Criteria Example

The images and call out boxes below describe each part of the FM Solution/Service Evaluation Criteria.



Evaluation Criteria	Indicator Category	Indicator	Evaluation Level(s) / Timeframe(s)	Specification(s) / Reference(s)	All FM QSMO Marketplace Categories (when offering includes technology)
TD2: Resiliency - Extent to which the solution/service prevents, mitigates, and recovers from failures.	TD2.A: Monitoring and Preventing Failures	TD2.A1: The solution/service is monitored including impacts to business operations and implements strategies to avoid and recover from common failures.	QSMO - Marketplace Entry; QSMO - Periodic Review; Customer - Order	ITS Business Capabilities: ITS.340.020.021 ITS.340.030.011	Documentation of solution/service monitoring capabilities and how they ensure verification of performance against reliability measures.
	TD2.B: Restoration After Critical Failure	TD2.B2: The solution/service protects data and quickly recovers from critical failures to prevent disruption to business operations.	QSMO - Periodic Review; Customer - Order	ITS Business Capabilities: ITS.340.030.021 ITS.340.080.011 ITS.340.080.021 ITS.340.080.031	Documentation the solution/service can perform a fast recovery from a complete solution/service failure including backup and COOP capabilities according to standards in NIST SP 800-34.

Additional Considerations

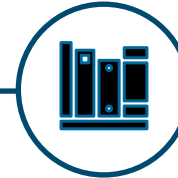


Core FS Baseline Solution providers are expected to maintain a version of the Core FS Pre-Built Business Reports as specified in this document. Core FS Solution Providers may add additional fields, but the fields listed in this document are the minimum required for acceptance.



As updates are made to the FMCF (e.g., new specifications for Core FS Pre-Built Business Reports), Core FS providers and agencies are expected to **incorporate the new specifications** into their Core FS Baseline Solution.

The FM QSMO will continue to collaborate with agencies and industry partners on changes to the FMCF.



Other relevant FM QSMO resources:

- **Guide to the FM QSMO Marketplace:** This document explains the scope of the Marketplace and how the FMCF will be used.
- **FM Solution/Service Definition Template:** This template is used to document provider offerings in the Marketplace, using the FIBF FFM Functions and Activities and Federal Service Delivery Layers and Resources. These are used when evaluating FM solutions/service offerings and to populate the FM QSMO Marketplace Service Catalog.

Key Takeaways

Key Takeaways



The FMCF is the set of standards and capabilities that define baseline needs for services and solutions in the FM QSMO Marketplace, including cloud-based core financial systems (Core FS). More information can be found on the [Financial Management Capability Framework website](#). *(Learning Objective: FMCF Purpose)*



The FM QSMO developed the FMCF by utilizing policy and standards as a foundation and then incorporating inputs from stakeholders around their needs, requirements, capabilities, and pain points. Agencies are encouraged to provide feedback and engage with the FM QSMO on the enhancement of the FMCF. *(Learning Objective: Design and Development of the FMCF)*



Agencies can use the FMCF to help standardize and modernize their financial management operations. *(Learning Objective: Standardization and Modernization)*

Thank You



Email the FM QSMO at FMQSMO@fiscal.treasury.gov



Visit us at www.fiscal.treasury.gov/fmqsmo

Appendix

Glossary

[Readers can find a glossary of terms referenced in the FM QSMO FMCF 101 Training within the Guide to the FM QSMO Marketplace.](#)