

# Department of State

## MTS Financial Management Indicators

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**Data Updated Through November, 2008**

### **What does it measure?**

Welcome to the Metric Tracking System (MTS). MTS is a performance measurement system that captures key financial management indicators across the Federal Government. The tool's intent is to provide government managers, Congress, and other stakeholders information to assess the financial management health of the Federal Government as a whole and for each individual agency. Tracking performance on indicators helps to guide financial management reforms and targets resources to areas where better stewardship is needed.

### **How are we doing?**

The CFO Council will use this space to summarize trends in the financial indicators. The summary will include progress, trends, and corrective actions (when applicable).

### **Contact Us**

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## 1. Fund Balance with Treasury (Net)

### What does it measure?

Identifies the difference between the fund balance reported in Treasury reports and the agency fund balance with Treasury recorded in its general ledger on a net basis.

### Why is it important?

Smaller reconciliation differences translate to greater integrity of financial reports and budget results.

### Goals

- Green – fully successful <= 2%
- Yellow – minimally successful > 2% - <= 10%
- Red – unsuccessful > 10%

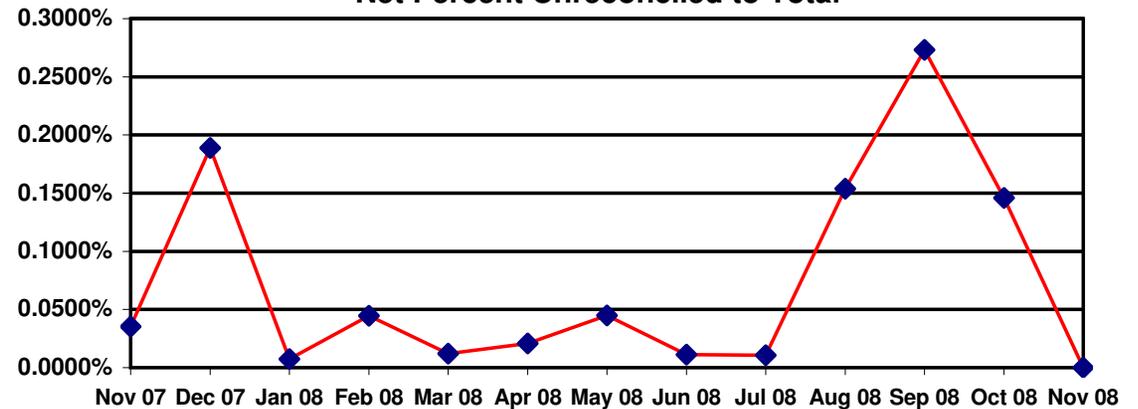
### Status



Nov, 08: 0.0000%

Month	Net Amount Reconciled (Billions)	Net Amount Unreconciled (Billions)	Treasury Cash Balance (Billions)	Net Percent Unreconciled To Total
Nov 08	\$0.0	\$0.000	\$0.0	0.0000%
Oct 08	\$19.2	\$0.028	\$19.3	0.1459%
Sep 08	\$18.8	\$0.051	\$18.8	0.2732%
Aug 08	\$21.4	\$0.033	\$21.4	0.1537%
Jul 08	\$22.7	-\$0.002	\$22.6	0.0106%
Jun 08	\$21.1	-\$0.002	\$21.1	0.0113%
May 08	\$22.1	-\$0.010	\$22.1	0.0448%
Apr 08	\$24.0	-\$0.005	\$24.0	0.0207%
Mar 08	\$27.5	\$0.003	\$27.5	0.0120%
Feb 08	\$28.6	-\$0.013	\$28.6	0.0446%
Jan 08	\$31.3	\$0.002	\$31.3	0.0075%
Dec 07	\$16.4	\$0.031	\$16.5	0.1887%
Nov 07	\$18.1	-\$0.006	\$18.1	0.0354%

Net Percent Unreconciled to Total





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### 3. Delinquent Accounts Receivable from Public Over 180 days

#### What does it measure?

The success in reducing or eliminating delinquent accounts receivable from the public. This metric is reported quarterly.

#### Why is it important?

It shows how well the agency actively collects debt. Actively collecting debt improves management accountability, reduces Treasury borrowing, and increases accuracy in reporting.

#### Goals

Green – fully successful  $\leq 10\%$

Yellow – minimally successful  $> 10\% - \leq 20\%$

Red – unsuccessful  $> 20\%$

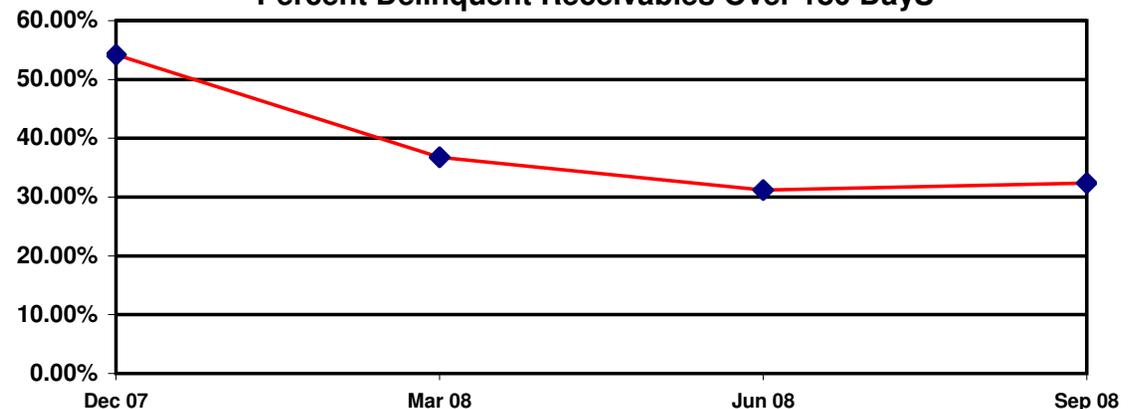
#### Status



Sep, 08: 32.40%

Month	Delinquent Receivables Over 180 Days (Millions)	Total Receivables (Millions)	Percent Delinquent Receivables Over 180 Days
Sep 08	\$17.34	\$53.52	32.40%
Jun 08	\$17.70	\$56.70	31.21%
Mar 08	\$16.76	\$45.56	36.78%
Dec 07	\$17.49	\$32.28	54.19%

Percent Delinquent Receivables Over 180 Days



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## 4. Electronic Payments

### What does it measure?

The number of electronic payments measures the extent to which vendors are paid electronically.

### Why is it important?

A high use of electronic funds transfer saves money, reduces paperwork, and improves cash management.

### Goals

Green – fully successful  $\geq 96\%$

Yellow – minimally successful  $\geq 90\% - < 96\%$

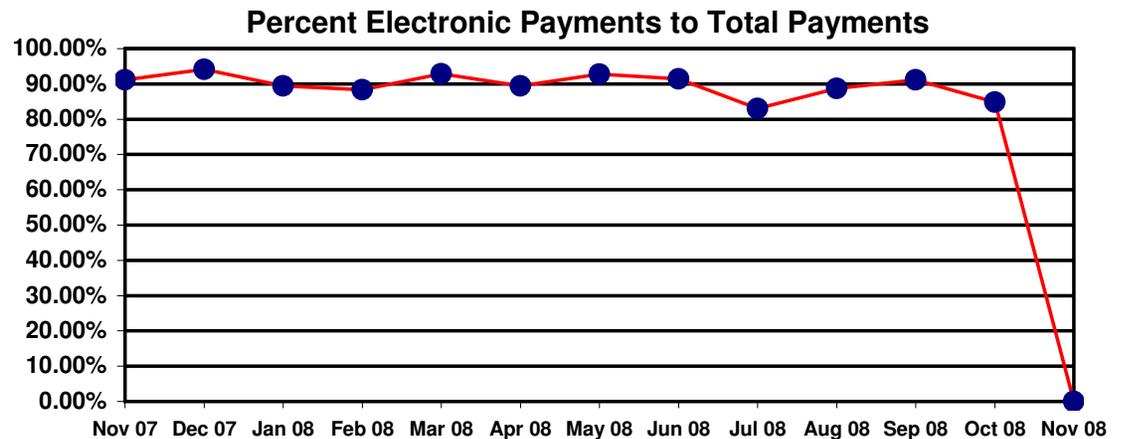
Red – unsuccessful  $< 90\%$

### Status



Nov, 08: 0.00%

Month	Total Payments (Thousands)	Electronic Payments (Thousands)	Percent Electronic Payments to Total Payments
Nov 08	0.000	0.000	0.00%
Oct 08	7.854	6.664	84.85%
Sep 08	12.668	11.545	91.14%
Aug 08	9.690	8.596	88.71%
Jul 08	11.746	9.755	83.05%
Jun 08	9.563	8.746	91.46%
May 08	9.501	8.819	92.82%
Apr 08	9.162	8.195	89.45%
Mar 08	9.549	8.864	92.83%
Feb 08	9.558	8.441	88.31%
Jan 08	9.406	8.412	89.43%
Dec 07	8.602	8.098	94.14%
Nov 07	8.498	7.744	91.13%



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## 5a. Percent Invoices Paid on Time

### What does it measure?

How many invoices are paid on time in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act (PPA). The percentage of the dollar value of those invoices paid on time is also displayed, for contextual information.

[\(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes\)](#)

### Why is it important?

Timely payment reduces interest charges and reflects a high degree of accountability and integrity.

### Goals

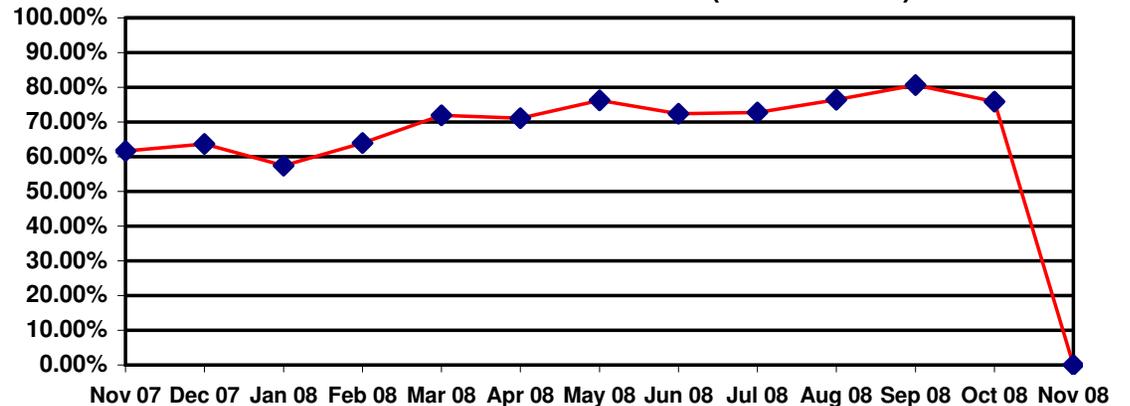
- Green – fully successful  $\geq 98\%$
- Yellow – minimally successful  $\geq 97\% - < 98\%$
- Red – unsuccessful  $< 97\%$

### Status

**R** Nov, 08: 0.00%

Month	Percent \$ Value of Invoices Paid on Time	Percent Invoices Paid on Time (# of Invoices)
Nov 08	0.00%	0.00%
Oct 08	72.28%	75.86%
Sep 08	83.48%	80.62%
Aug 08	72.46%	76.44%
Jul 08	77.61%	72.78%
Jun 08	73.42%	72.41%
May 08	71.58%	76.25%
Apr 08	65.64%	71.14%
Mar 08	66.29%	71.97%
Feb 08	72.21%	63.96%
Jan 08	53.49%	57.45%
Dec 07	63.35%	63.66%
Nov 07	72.55%	61.69%

Percent Invoices Paid on Time (# of Invoices)



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## 5b. Interest Penalties Paid

### What does it measure?

The effect of late payments in the amount of interest penalties paid relative to the total dollars of invoices paid. The metric amount represents dollars of interest paid per \$1million in total payments.

[\(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes\)](#)

### Why is it important?

Smaller amounts of interest paid shows that an agency is paying its bills in a timely manner in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act. Not having to pay interest saves agencies money and allows funds to be used for their intended purpose.

### Goals

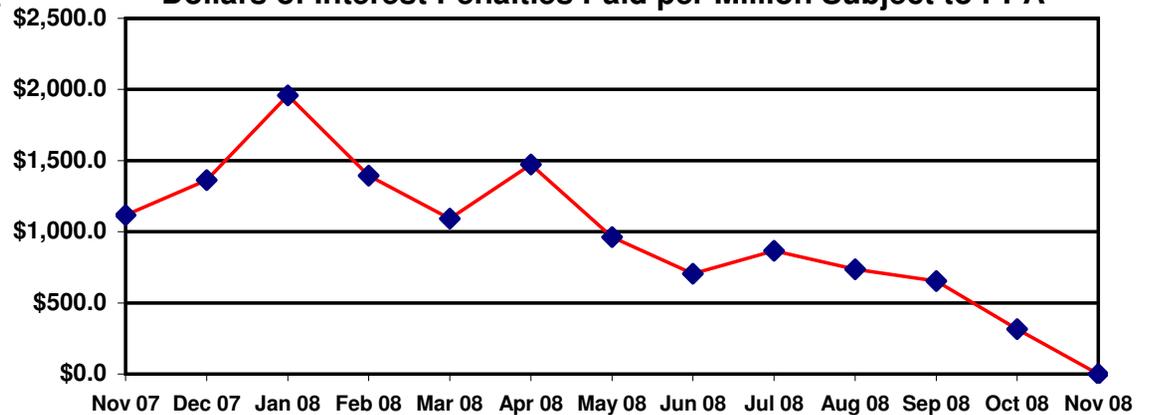
- Green – fully successful <= \$200
- Yellow – minimally successful > \$200 - <= \$300
- Red – unsuccessful > \$300

### Status

**G** Nov, 08: \$0.00

Month	Interest Paid (Thousands)	Total Amount Paid Subj. To PPA (Millions)	Dollars of Interest per Million Subj. To PPA
Nov 08	\$0.000	\$0.0	\$0.00
Oct 08	\$98.281	\$311.5	\$315.50
Sep 08	\$388.254	\$594.3	\$653.27
Aug 08	\$334.857	\$454.7	\$736.44
Jul 08	\$373.786	\$431.7	\$865.94
Jun 08	\$275.321	\$391.0	\$704.17
May 08	\$386.374	\$401.7	\$961.90
Apr 08	\$465.412	\$316.2	\$1,472.05
Mar 08	\$516.475	\$473.2	\$1,091.52
Feb 08	\$609.375	\$436.8	\$1,395.18
Jan 08	\$901.748	\$460.5	\$1,958.03
Dec 07	\$435.291	\$319.2	\$1,363.75
Nov 07	\$341.430	\$305.4	\$1,117.82

Dollars of Interest Penalties Paid per Million Subject to PPA



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### 6a. Travel Card Delinquency Rates Individually Billed Account (IBA)

#### What does it measure?

The percent of travel card balances outstanding over 61 days for Individually Billed Accounts (IBA).

#### Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding travel card balances helps increase rebates to agencies.

#### Goals (IBA)

Green – fully successful  $\leq 2\%$

Yellow – minimally successful  $> 2\% - \leq 4\%$

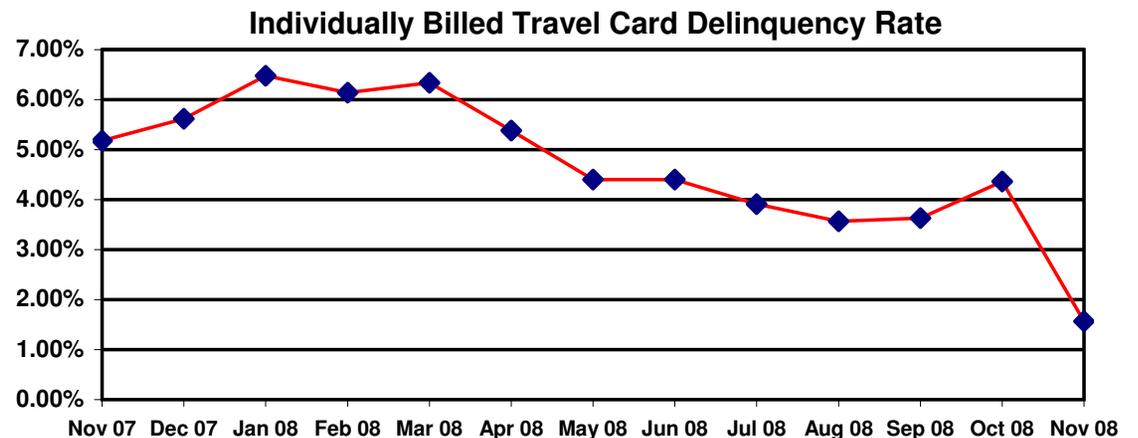
Red – unsuccessful  $> 4\%$

#### Status



Nov, 08: 1.57%

Month	IBA Balance (Thousands)	IBA Rate Percent
Nov 08	\$28.004	1.57%
Oct 08	\$77.491	4.36%
Sep 08	\$64.606	3.63%
Aug 08	\$63.724	3.57%
Jul 08	\$68.940	3.91%
Jun 08	\$71.710	4.40%
May 08	\$66.447	4.40%
Apr 08	\$78.120	5.38%
Mar 08	\$96.177	6.34%
Feb 08	\$100.069	6.14%
Jan 08	\$112.023	6.48%
Dec 07	\$97.623	5.62%
Nov 07	\$84.220	5.18%



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### 6b. Travel Card Delinquency Rates Centrally Billed Account (CBA)

#### What does it measure?

The percent of travel card balances outstanding over 61 days for Centrally Billed Accounts (CBA).

#### Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding travel card balances helps increase rebates to agencies.

#### Goals (CBA)

Green – fully successful = 0%

Yellow – minimally successful > 0% - <= 1.5%

Red – unsuccessful > 1.5%

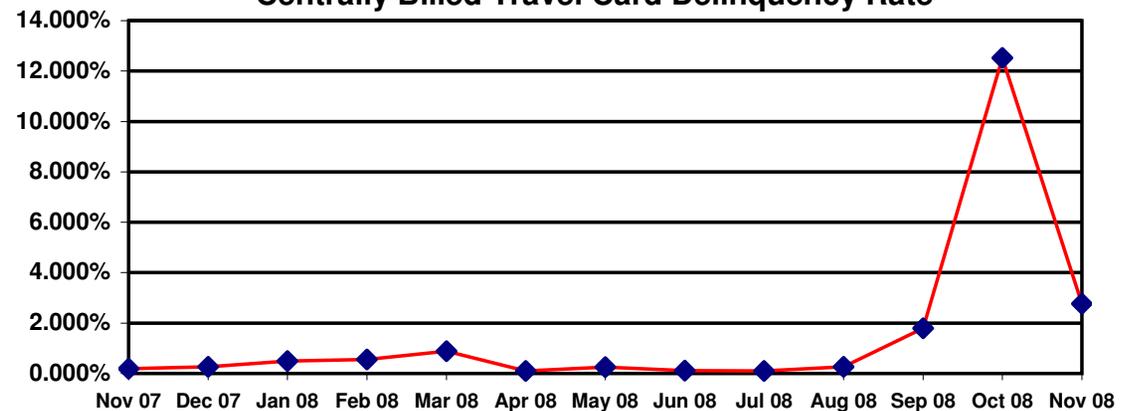
#### Status



Nov, 08: 2.77%

Month	CBA Balance (Thousands)	CBA Rate Percent
Nov 08	\$575.120	2.77%
Oct 08	\$2,687.537	12.52%
Sep 08	\$390.258	1.79%
Aug 08	\$56.439	0.27%
Jul 08	\$15.919	0.10%
Jun 08	\$18.468	0.12%
May 08	\$33.698	0.25%
Apr 08	\$12.260	0.10%
Mar 08	\$152.691	0.89%
Feb 08	\$99.917	0.56%
Jan 08	\$93.849	0.49%
Dec 07	\$56.640	0.27%
Nov 07	\$42.429	0.19%

Centrally Billed Travel Card Delinquency Rate



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### 6c. Purchase Card Delinquency Rates

#### What does it measure?

The percent of purchase card balances outstanding over 61 days.

#### Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding purchase card balances helps increase rebates to agencies and reduces interest payments.

#### Goals

Green – fully successful = 0%

Yellow – minimally successful > 0% - <= 1.5%

Red – unsuccessful > 1.5%

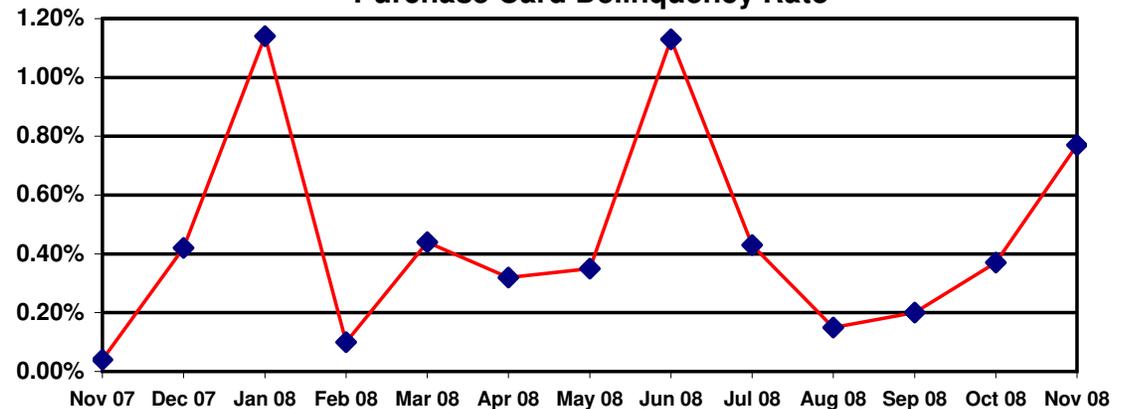
#### Status



Nov, 08: 0.77%

Month	Balance (Thousands)	Rate Percent
Nov 08	\$48.115	0.77%
Oct 08	\$21.410	0.37%
Sep 08	\$11.013	0.20%
Aug 08	\$8.069	0.15%
Jul 08	\$21.687	0.43%
Jun 08	\$55.078	1.13%
May 08	\$16.345	0.35%
Apr 08	\$15.030	0.32%
Mar 08	\$26.012	0.44%
Feb 08	\$7.915	0.10%
Jan 08	\$95.124	1.14%
Dec 07	\$35.409	0.42%
Nov 07	\$3.339	0.04%

Purchase Card Delinquency Rate



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# MTS Financial Management Indicators

## How are we doing?

Federal agencies are owed debts from a variety of individuals and entities. A few examples of debt are loan repayments, duplicate or erroneous grant or entitlement payments, as well as fines or penalties and other debts. These debts total billions of dollars government-wide. Improving the management of these debts – especially improved performance in the collection of outstanding debts – is important to ensuring that taxpayer dollars are spent wisely and efficiently.

Indicator 3, Delinquent Accounts Receivable from the Public, of the Metric Tracking System (MTS) reports on public debt that has been delinquent for more than 180 days. According to the metric goals, agencies have a way to go to meet the Green standard. What the data doesn't show, however, is why some agencies are reporting more delinquent debt than others. For example, some agencies: (1) have a high percentage of debt in litigation; (2) are attempting to collect from bankrupt debtors; or (3) are collecting debt at guaranteed lenders. Each of these efforts often takes considerable time to resolve.

Agencies are diligently working to reduce the amount of delinquent debt in this category by improving the screening of potential borrowers and improving internal agency collection practices. In the case of credit programs, improvements are also being made in litigating the debt at the Department of Justice, and transferring the debt to the Department of the Treasury for cross-servicing and administrative offset opportunities.