



PeopleSoft® EnterpriseOne® Time and Labor 8.11 PeopleBook

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PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor 8.11 PeopleBook

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About This PeopleBook Preface

PeopleBooks provide you with the information that you need to implement and use PeopleSoft applications.

This preface discusses:

- PeopleSoft application prerequisites.
- PeopleSoft application fundamentals.
- Documentation updates and printed documentation.
- Additional resources.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues.
- Comments and suggestions.
- Common elements in PeopleBooks.

Note. PeopleBooks document only page elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If a page element is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then either it requires no additional explanation or it is documented with common elements for the section, chapter, PeopleBook, or product line. Elements that are common to all PeopleSoft applications are defined in this preface.

PeopleSoft Application Prerequisites

To benefit fully from the information that is covered in these books, you should have a basic understanding of how to use PeopleSoft applications.

You might also want to complete at least one PeopleSoft introductory training course, if applicable.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using PeopleSoft menus, and pages, forms, or windows. You should also be comfortable using the World Wide Web and the Microsoft Windows or Windows NT graphical user interface.

These books do not review navigation and other basics. They present the information that you need to use the system and implement your PeopleSoft applications most effectively.

PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals

Each application PeopleBook provides implementation and processing information for your PeopleSoft applications. For some applications, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called the application fundamentals PeopleBook. Most PeopleSoft product lines have a version of the application fundamentals PeopleBook. The preface of each PeopleBook identifies the application fundamentals PeopleBooks that are associated with that PeopleBook.

The application fundamentals PeopleBook consists of important topics that apply to many or all PeopleSoft applications across one or more product lines. Whether you are implementing a single application, some combination of applications within the product line, or the entire product line, you should be familiar with the contents of the appropriate application fundamentals PeopleBooks. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Printed Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Order printed documentation.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website. Through the Documentation section of PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your PeopleBook Library. You'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM.

Important! Before you upgrade, you must check PeopleSoft Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. PeopleSoft continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

See Also

PeopleSoft Customer Connection, <https://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.jsp>

Ordering Printed Documentation

You can order printed, bound volumes of the complete PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM. PeopleSoft makes printed documentation available for each major release shortly after the software is shipped. Customers and partners can order printed PeopleSoft documentation by using any of these methods:

- Web
- Telephone
- Email

Web

From the Documentation section of the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website, access the PeopleBooks Press website under the Ordering PeopleBooks topic. The PeopleBooks Press website is a joint venture between PeopleSoft and MMA Partners, the book print vendor. Use a credit card, money order, cashier's check, or purchase order to place your order.

Telephone

Contact MMA Partners at 877 588 2525.

Email

Send email to MMA Partners at peoplesoftpress@mmapartner.com.

See Also

PeopleSoft Customer Connection, <https://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.jsp>

Additional Resources

The following resources are located on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

Resource	Navigation
Application maintenance information	Updates + Fixes
Business process diagrams	Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps
Interactive Services Repository	Interactive Services Repository
Hardware and software requirements	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation & Software, Hardware and Software Requirements
Installation guides	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation & Software, Installation Guides and Notes
Integration information	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation and Software, Pre-built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications
Minimum technical requirements (MTRs) (EnterpriseOne only)	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Supported Platforms
PeopleBook documentation updates	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates
PeopleSoft support policy	Support, Support Policy
Prerelease notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Prerelease Notes
Product release roadmap	Support, Roadmaps + Schedules
Release notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Release value proposition	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Value Proposition
Statement of direction	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Statement of Direction

Resource	Navigation
Troubleshooting information	Support, Troubleshooting
Upgrade documentation	Support, Documentation, Upgrade Documentation and Scripts

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions.
- Visual cues.
- Country, region, and industry identifiers.
- Currency codes.

Typographical Conventions

This table contains the typographical conventions that are used in PeopleBooks:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Bold	Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call.
<i>Italics</i>	Indicates field values, emphasis, and PeopleSoft or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter <i>O</i> .
KEY+KEY	Indicates a key combination action. For example, a plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For ALT+W, hold down the ALT key while you press the W key.
Monospace font	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
“ ” (quotation marks)	Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings.

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
... (ellipses)	Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax.
{ } (curly braces)	Indicate a choice between two options in PeopleCode syntax. Options are separated by a pipe ().
[] (square brackets)	Indicate optional items in PeopleCode syntax.
& (ampersand)	When placed before a parameter in PeopleCode syntax, an ampersand indicates that the parameter is an already instantiated object. Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables.

Visual Cues

PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues.

Notes

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the PeopleSoft system.

Note. Example of a note.

If the note is preceded by *Important!*, the note is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

Warnings indicate crucial configuration considerations. Pay close attention to warning messages.

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

PeopleBooks provide cross-references either under the heading “See Also” or on a separate line preceded by the word *See*. Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

Information that applies only to a specific country, region, or industry is preceded by a standard identifier in parentheses. This identifier typically appears at the beginning of a section heading, but it may also appear at the beginning of a note or other text.

Example of a country-specific heading: “(FRA) Hiring an Employee”

Example of a region-specific heading: “(Latin America) Setting Up Depreciation”

Country Identifiers

Countries are identified with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code.

Region Identifiers

Regions are identified by the region name. The following region identifiers may appear in PeopleBooks:

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

Industries are identified by the industry name or by an abbreviation for that industry. The following industry identifiers may appear in PeopleBooks:

- USF (U.S. Federal)
- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about PeopleBooks and other PeopleSoft reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to:

PeopleSoft Product Documentation Manager PeopleSoft, Inc. 4460 Hacienda Drive Pleasanton, CA 94588

Or send email comments to doc@peoplesoft.com.

While we cannot guarantee to answer every email message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Common Elements Used in PeopleBooks

Address Book Number

Enter a unique number that identifies the master record for the entity. An address book number can be the identifier for a customer, supplier, company, employee, applicant, participant, tenant, location, and so on. Depending on the application, the field on the form might refer to the address book number as the customer number, supplier number, or company number, employee or applicant id, participant number, and so on.

As If Currency Code	Enter the three-character code to specify the currency that you want to use to view transaction amounts. This code allows you to view the transaction amounts as if they were entered in the specified currency rather than the foreign or domestic currency that was used when the transaction was originally entered.
Batch Number	Displays a number that identifies a group of transactions to be processed by the system. On entry forms, you can assign the batch number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program (P0002).
Batch Date	Enter the date in which a batch is created. If you leave this field blank, the system supplies the system date as the batch date.
Batch Status	Displays a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 98/IC that indicates the posting status of a batch. Values are: <i>Blank:</i> Batch is unposted and pending approval. <i>A:</i> The batch is approved for posting, has no errors and is in balance, but it has not yet been posted. <i>D:</i> The batch posted successfully. <i>E:</i> The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post. <i>P:</i> The system is in the process of posting the batch. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status changes to E. <i>U:</i> The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it, or the batch appears to be in use because a power failure occurred while the batch was open.
Branch/Plant	Enter a code that identifies a separate entity as a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. In some systems, this is called a business unit.
Business Unit	Enter the alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. In some systems, this is called a branch/plant.
Category Code	Enter the code that represents a specific category code. Category codes are user-defined codes that you customize to handle the tracking and reporting requirements of your organization.
Company	Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.
Currency Code	Enter the three-character code that represents the currency of the transaction. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides currency codes that are recognized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The system stores currency codes in the F0013 table.
Document Company	Enter the company number associated with the document. This number, used in conjunction with the document number, document type, and general ledger date, uniquely identifies an original document. If you assign next numbers by company and fiscal year, the system uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company.

If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to display the document that you want.

Document Number

Displays a number that identifies the original document, which can be a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program.

Document Type

Enter the two-character UDC, from UDC table 00/DT, that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction, such as a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne reserves these prefixes for the document types indicated:

P: Accounts payable documents.

R: Accounts receivable documents.

T: Time and pay documents.

I: Inventory documents.

O: Purchase order documents.

S: Sales order documents.

Effective Date

Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates:

- The date on which a change of address becomes effective.
- The date on which a lease becomes effective.
- The date on which a price becomes effective.
- The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective.
- The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.

Fiscal Period and Fiscal Year

Enter a number that identifies the general ledger period and year. For many programs, you can leave these fields blank to use the current fiscal period and year defined in the Company Names & Number program (P0010).

G/L Date (general ledger date)

Enter the date that identifies the financial period to which a transaction will be posted. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number and year, as well as to perform date validations.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor Preface

This preface discusses:

- PeopleSoft products.
- PeopleSoft application fundamentals.
- Common elements used in this PeopleBook.

PeopleSoft Products

This PeopleBook refers to these PeopleSoft products:

- Contract Billing
- Multicurrency
- Payroll
- General Accounting
- Service Billing
- HCM Self-Service
- HCM Fundamentals
- FMS Fundamentals

PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne FMS 8.11 Application Fundamentals PeopleBook*.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook,
“PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Fundamentals Solutions Preface”

Common Elements Used in This PeopleBook

Account Number

Enter a value that represents an account number. If you enter a value in the Account Number field, the system uses this account number to override the automatic accounting instructions (AAI's) that are normally associated with the pay type for all of the timecards that are created by the template. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the AAIs to determine the account number.

A value that identifies an account in the general ledger. Use one of these formats to enter account numbers:

- Standard account number (business unit.object.subsidiary or flex format).
- Third G/L number (maximum of 25 digits).
- Account ID number. The number is eight digits long.
- Speed code, which is a two-character code that you concatenate to the AAI item SP.

You can then enter the code instead of an account number.

The first character of the account number indicates its format. You define the account format in the General Accounting constants.

Business Unit

Enter an alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant.

You can assign a business unit to a document, entity, or person for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business unit to track equipment by responsible department.

Business unit security might prevent you from viewing information about business units for which you have no authority.

Company

Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in F0010 and identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions.

Note. You can use company 00000 for default values such as dates and automatic accounting instructions. You cannot use company 00000 for transaction entries.

Employee (Employee No)

Enter the employee numbers of the employees that you want to include in the group. The employee number identifies an entry in the Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Employee Business Unit

Enter a value that identifies the Business Unit the system searches to determine the accounting distribution. When defining the default rules (Company 00000), leave the Business Unit blank for the system to retrieve the Business Unit number entered on the Employee timecard, or from the Employee's Home Business Unit.

You can use the Skip to Business Unit field in the header part of the screen to specify the Business Unit to be displayed first in the lower part of the screen.

Equipment Worked On

Enter an identification code that represents an asset. You enter the identification code in one of these formats:

- Asset number: a computer-assigned, 8-digit, numeric control number.
- Unit number: a 12-character alphanumeric field.
- Serial number: a 25-character alphanumeric field.

Every asset has an asset number. You can use unit number and serial number to further identify assets. If this is a data entry field, the first character you enter indicates whether you are entering the primary (default) format that is defined for your system, or one of the other two formats. A special character (such as / or *) in the first position of this field indicates which asset number format you are using. You assign special characters to asset number formats on the fixed assets system constants form.

Home Business Unit	Enter the number of the business unit in which the employee generally resides.
Job Step	Enter a user defined code (06/GS) that designates a specific level within a particular job type. The system uses this code in conjunction with job type to determine pay rates by job in the Pay Rates table.
Job Type	Enter a user defined code (06/G) that defines the jobs within your organization. You can associate pay and benefit information with a job type and apply that information to the employees who are linked to that job type.
Pay Cycle	Enter a code that identifies the values for a master payroll cycle.
Pay Type and Pay Type Code	Enter a pay type that will be used on the newly created timecards. This is a code that defines the type of pay, deduction, benefit, or accrual. Pay types are numbered from 1 to 999. Deductions and benefits are numbered from 1000 to 9999.
Piecework Rate	Enter the rate that is paid for the type of component (piece) that is produced. If you enter a rate in this field, this rate overrides the rate in the Employee Master file. For the system to use this rate, you must set the processing options for the Time Entry Master Business Function to retrieve piece rates from F060116.
Position ID	A code that you use for budgetary (position) control purposes. The position ID consists of: • Position (position code and its description). • Fiscal year. • Home business unit. For example, you can identify position A0-1 as Accounting Manager for fiscal year 2005-2006, for home business unit 41. You might choose to set up positions so that the position IDs are the same as the corresponding job IDs. Within a home business unit, positions appear in the alphanumeric sequence of their position IDs. For example, position A0-1 appears before position A0-2. You need to complete the Position ID field if you want to allocate hours and pay to a specific position budget.
Shift Code	A user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts. In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percentage or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard. For payroll and time entry: If an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record,

you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time. If an employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default value.

Union and Union Code

Enter a user defined code (06/UN) that represents the union or plan in which the employee or group of employees work or participate.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor

This chapter discusses:

- Time and Labor overview
- Time and Labor integrations
- Time and Labor implementation

Time and Labor Overview

The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor system provides a versatile, cost-effective, and time-efficient solution for managing and accounting for employee time and the associated labor costs. Because this information is necessary for both the payroll and accounting departments, Time and Labor integrates with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll and General Accounting systems to simplify the sharing of data. If you are not using the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll system, you can use Time and Labor as a standalone system to account for employee time and to update the General Ledger.

To process an employee through Time and Labor or Payroll, the employee must have at least one timecard in the system. The term timecard refers to a one-line time entry record. These timecards can be manually entered or automatically created by the system.

Although you can use Time and Labor independently of Payroll, you must use Time and Labor if you use Payroll, because payroll processing depends upon timecard records. Use Time and Labor to:

- Enter and review employee timecards.
- Collect, review, and approve timecards that were entered by employees through self-service.
- Upload time entry information from a third-party time collection system.
- Automatically calculate overtime rates for time worked.
- Calculate retroactive pay.
- Automatically create timecards for groups of employees in situations such as company holidays or bonuses.
- Track employee assignment information and populate timecards automatically with the assignment information.
- Create journal entries for the general ledger.
- Track employee leave information.
- Assign the correct account numbers to timecards and the respective journal entries that are created from those timecards.

System Features

Time and Labor includes many features that can simplify data entry, time collection, and calculations of complicated pay situations, such as overtime and retroactive pay. These procedures can ease the administrative burden on payroll and accounting clerks. For example, you can customize the amount of information that employees must enter on their timecards to suit the needs of your organization.

Feature	Description
Default Job Information	Define default job information at the employee or group level. The system can enter this information automatically on employee timecards to eliminate the need for employees to enter the information manually. This feature can save employees time and reduce the frequency of timecard data errors.
Timesheet Time Entry	Enter time for employees using Timesheet time entry, which enables you to complete a time entry grid with a group of employees. You can quickly enter time for each employee in the group or create timecards for the group by specifying timecard default information before you complete the grid.
Timecard Automation	Use timecard automation to automatically create overtime pay from regular hours using simple or complex calculations that you define. This functionality ensures that employees are paid accurately and in accordance with the overtime rules of your organization, labor unions, and legislative requirements. Timecard automation also enables you to automatically create retroactive pay timecards and timecard templates to use with groups of employees.
Autopay	Use autopay to automatically create timecards for salaried employees when you process payroll.
Self-Service Time Entry	Using time entry self-service, employees can enter summarized or daily timecards through the internet, which reduces or eliminates the need for payroll personnel to enter timecards manually.
Upload Time Entry Information	Upload time entry information from a third-party source to create timecards. You can then process those timecards through Payroll or use Time and Labor as a standalone system and create journal entries that are written to the general ledger.

Important Time and Labor Tables

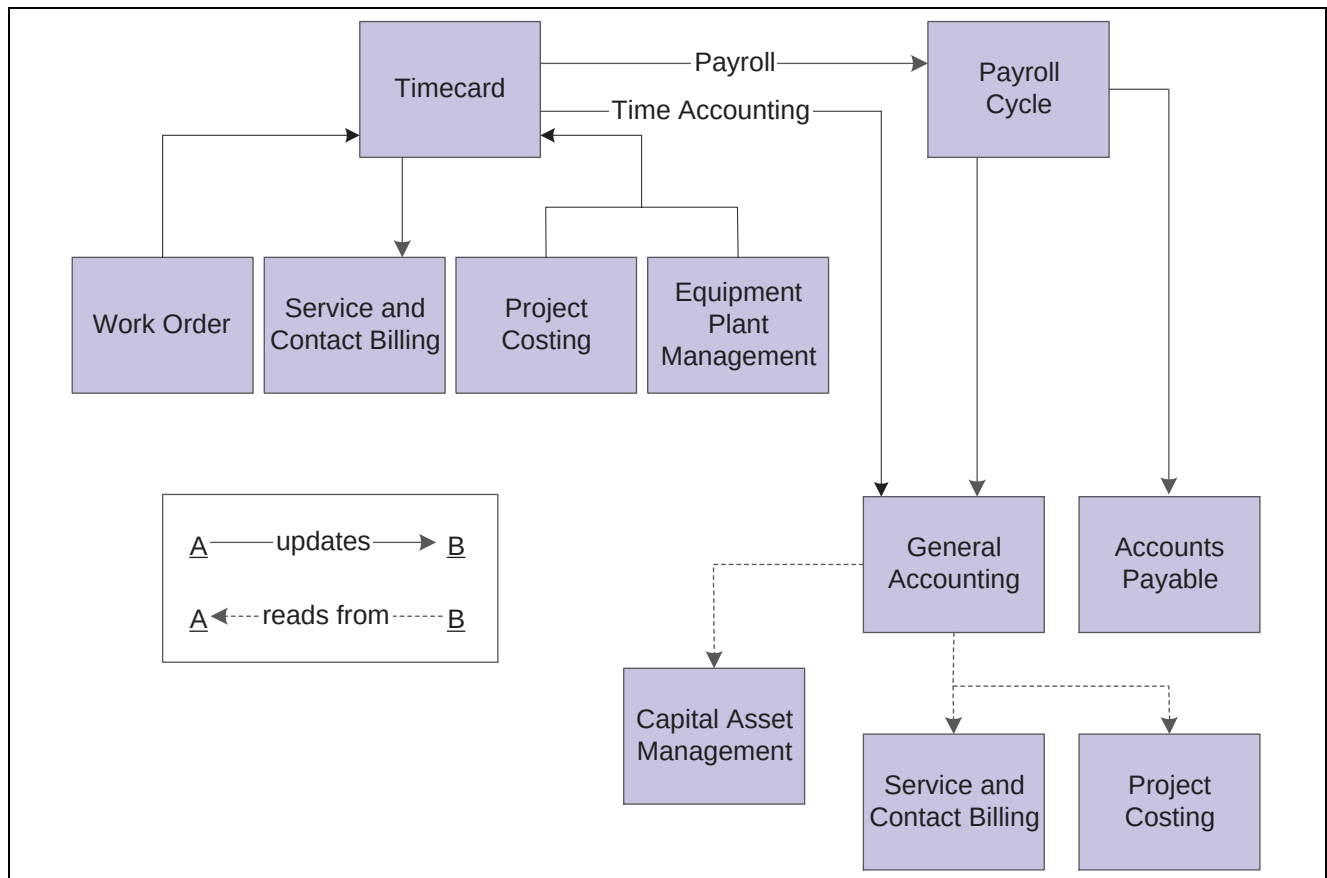
This table lists the key tables that are used in Time and Labor:

Table Name	Table Description
Address Book Master (F0101)	Contains name and address information for all employees.
Employee Master Information (F060116)	Contains detailed information about employees, such as salary, pay grade, birth date, and job type.

Table Name	Table Description
Job Information (F08001)	Contains information for job ID and for the job evaluation. The job ID is the combination of the job type and job step.
Employee Transactions - Batch File (F06116Z1)	Contains timecard information that has been uploaded from a third-party time tracking system. Timecards in this table must be reviewed, approved, and transferred to F06116 before they can be processed in the system.
Employee Transaction Detail File (F06116)	Contains detailed timecard information for employees.
Employee Transaction History (F0618)	Contains detailed history information associated with processed timecards.
Union Rate File (F069126)	Contains pay rate information that is recorded by union and job ID.
Employees Pay Rate File (F060146)	Contains pay rate information that is recorded by job ID.
Automatic Accounting Instructions (F06904)	Contains detailed account information that is used to derive timecard account numbers.
Shift Differential (F069246)	Contains information about special pay rates that are associated with specified work shifts.
Payroll Transaction Constants (F069116)	Contains detailed information about each pay type, deduction, benefit, and accrual (PDBA).
Employee Pay Instructions (F06106)	Contains instructions for splitting and prorating employee timecard information across specified business units.
Business Unit Master (F0006)	Contains detailed information about each job or business unit that is set up in the organization.
Account Balances (F0902)	Contains account balance information for each account in the general ledger.
Account Ledger (F0911)	Contains detailed journal entry information that is reviewed and then transferred to F0902.

Time and Labor Integrations

The Time and Labor system integrates with these EnterpriseOne systems:



Time and Labor system integration

We discuss integration considerations in the implementation chapters in this PeopleBook. Supplemental information about third-party application integrations is located on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website.

To use Time and Labor, you must also use the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Human Capital Management Foundation system. Human Capital Management Foundation contains the central database for all information that pertains to employees, jobs, pay types, deductions, benefits, and accruals. Human Capital Management Foundation information integrates with Time and Labor by:

- Associating time entry records with the appropriate employee.
- Identifying which pay rates to use for each employee.
- Determining how to distribute labor and how to treat its associated burden.
- Identifying specific billing rates to charge customers for employee time.

Time and Labor also integrates with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll, General Accounting, and Accounts Payable systems. Time and Labor is particularly important to Payroll. Payroll uses time entry records to calculate employees' gross payment amounts. Because of this dependency, an understanding of Time and Labor is prerequisite to understanding the Payroll system.

Time and Labor integrates with other PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems because the information that is processed is stored in a central database. Using integrated software with a central database:

- Eliminates redundant data entry.
- Maintains current and accurate information across all of your business operations.

- Improves communication between departments.

This table shows how Time and Labor integrates with these PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems:

EnterpriseOne System	Description of Integration
Address Book	Address Book contains employee names, addresses, and tax IDs. This information is used by Time and Labor to create timecards.
General Accounting	If you are using Time and Labor as a standalone system (that is, you are not processing timecards using the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll system), you can set up the system to integrate directly with General Accounting. This integration enables you to update general ledger transactions and account balances. Time and Labor creates and post transactions to the general ledger using Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs) that you define. You can also select the level of detail to create your journal entries, which are written from Time and Labor to the general ledger.
Project Costing	Use Time and Labor to enter labor and equipment time by day. Then, use Project Costing to analyze those costs by job.
Contract and Service Billing	Use Time and Labor to enter labor and equipment time by job (business unit). Then, use Contract and Service Billing to: • Bill customers for the labor and equipment expenses that are associated with the job. • Bill customers for the payroll burden expense (if you are also using the Payroll). • Bill customers for contract time that is associated with the job.
Capital Asset Management	Use Time and Labor to enter labor and equipment time. Then, use Capital Asset Management to: • Charge a job for the use of equipment. • Track labor for equipment maintenance. You can use the Time and Labor system to enter and track labor and equipment time against a work order. Use work orders to identify specific costs of a task or track equipment repair costs. You can create work orders for small projects and service calls.

Time and Labor Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement the Time and Labor system.

In the planning phase of your implementation, take advantage of all PeopleSoft sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in the *About These PeopleBooks* with information about where to find the most current version of each.

Global Implementation Steps

This table lists the suggested global implementation steps for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor:

Step	Reference
1. Set up companies, fiscal date patterns, and business units.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up an Organization”
2. Set up accounts, and the chart of accounts.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up Accounts”
3. Set up the General Accounting constants.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up the General Accounting System”
4. Set up multicurrency processing, including currency codes and exchange rates.	• <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 8.11 PeopleBook</i>, “Setting Up General Accounting for Multicurrency Processing” • <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 8.11 PeopleBook</i>, “Setting Up Exchange Rates”
5. Set up ledger type rules.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up Ledger Type Rules for General Accounting”
6. Enter address book records.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Address Book 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Entering Address Book Records”

Implementation Steps for the Time and Labor System

This table lists the implementation steps for the Time and Labor system.

Step	Reference
1. Set processing options for these programs: Time Entry MBF Processing Options (P050002A) Speed Time Entry (P051121) Time Entry Floods (P051191)	Chapter 3, “Setting Time Entry Processing Options,” page 15
2. Set up employee piece rates, piece rate item masters, item piece rates, and minimum wage information.	Chapter 4, “Setting Up Piece Rate Processing,” page 33
3. Set up a flat file cross-reference and complete fields for the Employee Transactions — Batch File table. Upload timecard information, revise uploaded timecard information, and review the Time and Pay Entry Register for Batch File Report. Create timecards from uploaded information and purge processed payroll batches.	Chapter 5, “Setting Up Time Entry Batch Processing,” page 41

Step	Reference
4. Create employee groups, timecard templates, retroactive pay rules, and overtime rule sets.	Chapter 6, “Setting Up Timecard Automation,” page 55
5. Register a timecard automation function, then create and test formulas.	Chapter 7, “Setting Up Functions and Formulas for Timecard Automation,” page 95
6. Set up global leave system controls and leave types.	Chapter 9, “Setting Up Global Leave Administration,” page 117
7. Set up employee assignments.	Chapter 10, “Creating Employee Assignments,” page 127
8. Set up AAIs for each of these: Labor, billings, and equipment distribution. Burden and premium labor distribution Cash-in-bank account distribution. Liabilities. Labor billings Accruals and clearing. Also set up journal summarization rules.	Chapter 11, “Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Human Capital Management,” page 145

CHAPTER 2

Overview of Multicurrency Time and Labor Tracking

This chapter provides an overview of multicurrency time and labor tracking and discusses how to set up and track multicurrency information.

Understanding Multicurrency Time and Labor Tracking

As companies expand their business internationally, they find that they must send their employees abroad or employ workers in foreign countries. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and Time and Labor software provides such multicurrency features.

The system includes multicurrency time and labor tracking features in all of the programs that you use to enter employee time. When multicurrency time and labor tracking is enabled, the currency information from specified accounts provides domestic and foreign recharge rates from F48096. If you do not use F48096, the system calculates the billing rate by using the currency of the company that is associated with the business unit that is entered in the account number and job location. The system also uses this currency information during the journal entry process to determine correct amounts for entries to the general ledger.

Multicurrency time and labor tracking uses two types of currency:

Currency Type	Description
Base currency	The currency of the company that is associated with the employee's home business unit.
Transaction or recharge currency	The currency of the company that is associated with the job location to which time is charged.

You can specify whether the billing rate or the foreign billing rate is fixed. You can enter the fixed rate manually on the timecard, or the system can derive the fixed rate from F060116 or F48096. The other rate is then calculated from the conversion rates that you set up in the Currency Exchange Rates program (P0015A).

To account for different billing rates and maintain foreign billing rates, the system uses F48096. This table includes rates for each specified currency code and enables you to set up billing rates for multiple transactions.

For example, if an employee based in the United States works in Japan on two jobs with different billing rates, you can account for each billing rate. After you create a user-defined generation type, you can retrieve payroll billing rates from F48096.

If you are not using F48096, the system retrieves currency rates from the Work With Currency Exchange Rates program. You set up the currency for each company. The system determines which company is associated with the specified business unit and uses the currency that is associated with that company, as defined in F0010. The system then uses the business unit and job location to derive the additional currency.

After both currencies have been identified, the system uses the Work With Currency Exchange Rates program to determine the conversion rate on the specified date.

Note. The system initially uses the work date on the timecard to determine the exchange rate. However, the system uses the GL date to derive the rate when creating journal entries. For example, if a conversion rate of 2.0 is valid from January 1, 2005 through January 31, 2005 and a conversion rate of 3.0 is valid from February 1, 2005 through February 28, 2005, the system uses the conversion rate of 2.0 when you enter a timecard with a work date of January 31, 2005. However, if the timecard is posted on February 03, 2005, the system uses the exchange rate of 3.0 to create the journal entries that are associated with that timecard.

If the system finds exchange rates on the timecards that are different from those on the journal entries, the Employee Transaction Detail Payroll Journal (Compressed), and Account Ledger files are updated with the journal entry rate to ensure that the data between the general ledger and the timecard history tables is accurate.

The system uses these tables to manage multicurrency time and labor tracking:

- Employee Transaction Detail File (F06116).
- Employee Transaction History (F0618).
- WF - Payroll Journal (Detail) (F05290).
- Payroll Journal (Compressed) File (F063951).
- Employee Transactions - Batch File (F06116Z1).
- Account Ledger (F0911).
- Billing Rate/Mark up Table (F48096).

After payroll processing is complete, only the F0618, F48096, and F0911 tables retain multicurrency records.

When multicurrency time and labor tracking is enabled, these reports contain multicurrency time and labor information:

- Payroll Journal Proof/Edit Report. (R05229)

This report provides a pro forma version of the journal entries that will be posted to the general ledger for timecard entries.

All journal entries (T1-T6), as well as intercompany settlements, appear on the report. The report lists one entry for each transaction amount in the transaction currency. However, when the batch is posted, the system creates two entries from the single entry. The first entry shows the base amount of the transaction in the transaction currency. The second entry, noted by the AM journal type, shows the transaction currency for the difference between the base and transaction amounts. In addition to normal payroll information, the currency code is displayed for all multicurrency debit and credit entries created during payroll.

Note. If you are posting entries with no currency amounts (hours only), the system does not display a currency code on the report; however, the currency code exists in F063951.

- Time and Pay Entry Register (R053001)

This report provides detailed information about all of the timecard records that you include in a batch. When multicurrency time entry is enabled, this report includes currency information.

Setting Up Multicurrency Time and Labor Tracking

This section discusses how to:

- Set up company options.
- Set up general accounting constants.
- Set up a billing rate/markup table.
- Set up currency exchange rates.
- Set up employee payroll information.
- Set the Time Entry Master Business Function processing options.
- Set the processing options for the Generate Timecard Journals Program (R052901).

The setup procedures listed below apply only to multicurrency time and labor tracking; separate procedures exist for setting up the Time and Labor system.

Set Up Company Options

To enable multicurrency time and labor tracking, you must enable multicurrency functionality and general ledger integration on the Additional Company Options form for Company 00000.

Set Up General Accounting Constants

To update multicurrency time and labor information in the general ledger, you must set up the multicurrency conversion option in the General Accounting Constants (P0000) to use either the multicurrency account multiplier or account divisor. You must also set up the general accounting constants to use the Flex - Create Interco w/o Hub method (method 2) when creating multicurrency intercompany settlement transactions.

Set Up a Billing Rate/Markup Table

You must define billing rate markup rules in F48096. This table stores information that the system uses to convert rates for multicurrency time and labor tracking.

Set Up Employee Payroll Information

Multicurrency information is based on the assumption that the work that employees perform is billable. Therefore, you must set up employees to create billing (recharge records) for the system to create multicurrency information. The system will generate multicurrency information when timecards exist for employees who are set up for payroll and recharge processing (Type 2) or recharge processing only (Type 3).

Setting Processing Options for Multicurrency Time and Labor Tracking

To use multicurrency time and labor tracking, you must set processing options for the Batch Time Entry File Revisions program (P05116Z1) and the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program (P050002A). Processing options in the Batch Time Entry File Revisions program:

- Enable multicurrency time and labor tracking.
- Specify whether amounts that you enter are in the domestic currency of a contract or the foreign currency of a supplier.
- Specify whether the system dynamically creates new accounts.

Processing options in the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program enable multicurrency time and labor tracking. The processing options in the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program specify how the system uses F48096, and whether the system dynamically forces account creation. You also use the processing options to determine which currency (base or foreign) is fixed and which is calculated. To set multicurrency processing options, access the Recharge tab on the Time Entry MBF page.

You use the processing options in the Time Entry MBF program to:

- Enable multicurrency time and labor tracking.
- Specify whether the system uses the currency that is associated with the employee's business unit or the currency that associated with the recharge business unit as the fixed currency.

If you select the employee's business unit as the fixed currency, you must enter a billing rate on the timecard. The Foreign Billing Rate field is then disabled and the value for that field is calculated by the system. Conversely, if you use the recharge business unit as the fixed currency, you must enter a foreign billing rate on the timecard. The Billing Rate field is then disabled, and the value for that field is calculated by the system.

These examples illustrate how the system differentiates between the home and recharge business units.

- If the employee's home business unit is 9, which is part of a company that is associated with United States dollars (USD), the system uses USD for the base amount.

For this example, F48096 must be defined for USD currency, or the exchange rates must be set up within the Work With Currency Exchange Rates program.

- If the employee's recharge business unit is Business Unit 77, which is part of a company that is associated with Canadian currency (CAD), the system uses CAD for the base amount.

For this example, F48096 must be defined for CAD currency, or the exchange rates must have been set up within the Currency Exchange Rates program (P0015A).

- Specify whether the system uses F48096 to retrieve rates. If you do not use F48096, the system uses the exchange rates that you set up in the Currency Exchange Rates program.
- Specify the generation type.
- Specify the action to take if no record is found in F48096.
- Specify the version of the Billing Rate / Markup Table program (P48096).
- Specify whether the system uses dynamic account creation.

The dynamic account creation process creates a valid account when you enter a timecard that includes an account number that is not active in the system. However, the account number must exist in the model business unit. Dynamic account creation does not create records in F48096.

Note. If you use F48096, you must enter recharge account numbers, specify billing rate information, and define effective dates in this table. The system does not require that accounts entered into this table be active.

See Also

Chapter 3, “Setting Time Entry Processing Options,” page 15

EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 PeopleBook: Foundation

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Contract and Service Billing 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up Table Information,” Setting Up Billing Rate and Markup Rules

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Human Capital Management Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up System Options,” Setting Up Company Options

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Human Capital Management Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook, “Entering Additional Employee Information,” Entering Payroll Information for Employees

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up Exchange Rates”

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Contract and Service Billing 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up Table Information,” Multicurrency Setup of Billing Rate and Markup Tables

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook, “Working with Automatic Accounting Instructions,” Working with AAIs

CHAPTER 3

Setting Time Entry Processing Options

This chapter provides an overview of time entry processing options and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options Program (P050002A).
- Set processing options for the Time Entry Floods Program (P051191).
- Set processing options for the Speed Time Entry Program (P051121).

Understanding Time Entry Processing Options

Several PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems access centralized programs called master business functions. A master business function is a program that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables.

Master business functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. They contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.

A master business function helps to standardize data entry information across related programs. For example, a large company might have employees enter their time from multiple sites and sources.

Master business functions are most commonly used in these situations:

- You accept records from a third-party source.
- Multiple programs are updating the same table.

The Human Capital Management system has one master business function, Time Entry MBF Processing Options (P050002A), which interacts with all time entry programs. You need to set up processing options for this master business function to define default values, valid values, and functions for time entry programs.

Processing options for master business functions are attached to version ZJDE0001, which is provided by PeopleSoft. It is recommended that you use this version as the default version for all of your entry programs. If you need to create different versions for other data entry programs, contact your system administrator.

Version ZJDE0001 of the master business function has security set to restrict access by certain users. An error message occurs if you try to access the version while security is enabled. Your system administrator must disable version security before you can create a new version or access the processing options. After you have set the appropriate values for the processing options, the system administrator must enable security again for the version.

PeopleSoft also recommends that you set these processing options one time only. Changing these processing options might completely change necessary business functions for your time entry system. Contact PeopleSoft for technical support if you want to change these processing options after you have begun processing timecard information for your organization.

After setting the processing options for P050002A, you need to select either the default version (ZJDE0001) or a user-defined version of the master business function in the processing options for these time entry programs:

- Speed Time Entry (P051121).
- Time Entry Floods (P051191).
- EE Assignment (P0716701).

You might need to create multiple versions of the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program if you want to process timecard information differently within your organization. For example, you might want to use one version of the master business function to process employee assignment information and use a different version to process other time entry programs. Contact your system administrator if you need to use multiple versions.

Timecard Derivation Sequence

When you set the processing options for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options business function, you determine the sequence that the system uses to derive values for fields on the timecard entry forms.

The system first uses the field value that is described in the Step1 column. If no value exists, the system then uses the field value that is described in the Step 2 column. If no value is found, the system uses the value that is described in the Step 3 column, and so on, until the system derives a value for the specified field.

For example, the system derives a value for the Timecard Record Type field as follows:

- Step 1

The system determines whether a value has been manually entered into that field on the timecard. If a value has been manually entered on the timecard, the system uses this value to process the timecard, and no further action is taken. If no value was entered on the timecard, the system proceeds to Step 2.

- Step 2

The system tries to retrieve the value that is in the Timecard Record Type field in the Employee Master Information table (F060116). If a value exists in this table, the system uses it to process the timecard and no further action is taken. If no value has been entered in this table, the system proceeds to Step 3.

- Step 3

The system populates the Timecard Record Type field on the timecard with a default value of 1.

This table lists the sequence the system uses to populate fields on the timecard:

Field on the Timecard	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
Timecard Record Type	Manually entered on timecard	Employee Master Information table (F060116) Xe Tables: F060116 (Employee Master) Xe Employee Master (F060116)	Default - 1	Blank	Blank
Pay Type	Manually entered on timecard	Option - U Union Rates File table (F069126) Xe Tables: F069126 (Union Rates File) Xe Union Rates File (F069126)	Option - E Employee Pay Rate File table Only (F060146) Xe Tables: F060146 (Occupational Pay Rates) Xe Occupational Pay Rates (F060146)	Labor Distribution table	Blank
Date Worked	Manually entered on header of timecard	Pay Period Ending for Autopay	Blank	Blank	Blank
Home Company	Manually entered on timecard	Employee Master Information (F060116)	Blank	Blank	Blank
Home Business Unit	Local Union Override (F0693006)	Manually entered on timecard	Employee Master Information (F060116)	Blank	Blank
Union Code for Wages and Reporting	Manually entered on timecard	Union Local Cross Reference table (F069306) Xe Union Local Cross Reference (F069306) Xe Tables: F069306 (Union Local Cross Reference)	Employee Master Information (F060116)	Blank	Blank
Job Type	Manually entered on timecard	Employee Master Information (F060116)	Blank	Blank	Blank
Job Step	Manually entered on timecard	Employee Master Information (F060116)	Blank	Blank	Blank

Field on the Timecard	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
Labor Distribution Account	Manually entered on timecard	Employee Labor Distribution Instructions (for autopay employees)	Position Accounts table (F081012) Xe Position Accounts (F081012) Xe Tables: F081012 (Position Accounts)	AAIs (F06904) Xe Automatic Accounting Instructions (F06904) Xe Tables: F06904 (Automatic Accounting Instructions)	Blank
Billing Distribution (Recharges)	Manually entered on timecard	AAIs for any Missing Element RD (F06904)	Blank	Blank	Blank
Equipment Distribution	Manually entered on timecard	AAIs for Object Account ED (F06904)	Blank	Blank	Blank
Job Location	Manually entered on timecard	Business Unit associated with Primary Distribution	Blank	Blank	Blank
Shift Code	Manually entered on timecard	Employee Master Information (F060116)	Blank	Blank	Blank
Shift Differential and Method	Manually entered on timecard	Shift Differential Table \$/HR or % (F069246) Xe Tables: F069246 (Shift Differential) Xe Shift Differential (F069246)	If Shift Code is blank, retrieve from Pay Type table \$/HR (F0690116) Xe Tables: F0690116 (Pay Type)	Blank	Blank
Hours Worked	Manually entered on timecard	Autopay Instructions	Labor Distribution table	Blank	Blank
Rate	Manually entered on timecard	Option - U Union Rates File table (F069126)	Option - U Occupational Rate table (F060146)	Option - E Occupational Rate table (F060146)	Employee Master Information (F060116) Xe Tables: F060118 (Employee Jobs) Xe Employee Jobs (F060118)
Base Rate	See explanation below	Blank	Blank	Blank	Blank
Gross Pay	Entered Lump Sum Amount	Calculated	Blank	Blank	Blank

Field on the Timecard	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
Flat Burden %	Employee Master Information (F060116)	Option - U Union Rates File table (F069126)	Labor Distribution Business Unit (F0006)	Blank	Blank
W/C Insurance	Manually entered on timecard	Labor Distribution Account, update in Account Master (F0901)	Employee Pay Instructions (F06106)	Option - U Union Rates File table (F069126)	Employee Master Information (F060116)
Work Tax Area	Manually entered on timecard	Labor Distribution Payroll Business Unit (F0006)	Employee Master Information (F060116)	Blank	Blank
Check Route Code	Manually entered on timecard	Employee Master Information (F060116)	Blank	Blank	Blank
Equipment Rate Code	Manually entered on timecard (F1301)	Distribution Account, update in Cost Code Master (F0901)	Labor Distribution Business Unit, update in Payroll Business Unit or Job Master (F0006)	Rental Rules table (F1302)	Blank
Equipment Rate	Manually entered on timecard	Equipment Rates table (F1301)	Blank	Blank	Blank
Bank Account	Defined in Pre-payroll processing option	Interim check entry	AAIs	Blank	Blank

The derivation of the base rate depends on the derivation of the hourly rate, as follows:

- If F069126 is used to derive the hourly rate, the system determines the base rate by dividing the hourly rate by the pay-type multiplier.
- If F060146 is used to derive the hourly rate, the same rate is also used as the base rate.
- If the hourly rate is manually entered, the system determines the base rate by dividing the hourly rate by the pay-type multiplier.
- If the hourly rate is retrieved from the Employee Master Information table, the same rate is also used as the base rate.

Setting Processing Options for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options Program (P050002A)

These processing options are used as the basis for all time entry processing in the EnterpriseOne Time and Labor system.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Pay Rates Tab

Use these processing options to specify how the system retrieves an employee's pay rates for time entry. You can specify the tables that you want the system to search to retrieve pay rates, and whether you want the system to use the highest pay rate found or the standard pay rate.

1. Pay Rate

Use this processing option to specify the tables that the system searches to retrieve employees' pay rates for time entry. If you are using job step progression, the system always retrieves employee rates for step progression employees from the Union Rates Table, regardless of how this option is set. Values are:

Blank: Use pay rates from the Employee Master table (F060116).

E: Include pay rates from the Employee Pay Rates table (F060146).

U: Include pay rates from the Union Rates table (F069126).

When you select option *E*, the system first searches the Employee Pay Rates table. If no rate exists for an employee in this table, the system uses the rate entered in the Employee Master table.

When you select option *U*, the system first searches the Union Rates table. If an employee has no rate entered in this table, the system searches for a rate in the Employee Pay Rates table. If no rate exists for the employee in the Employee Pay Rates table, the system uses the rate entered in the Employee Master table.

2. Highest Rate

Use this processing option to specify whether the system uses the standard pay rate or the highest pay rate when it performs the search that you specified in the Pay Rate processing option. If you are using job step progression, you must set this option to use the standard pay rate. Values are:

0: Use the standard pay rate.

1: Use the highest pay rate found.

3. Piece Rate

Use this processing option to specify whether the system uses the employee piece rate or the item piece rate when entering timecards for piece rate employees. Values are:

E: Retrieve piece rate from F060116.

P: Retrieve piece rate from the F06918.

4. Pay Type Multiplier Override to prevent multiplying a rate by the Pay Type multiplier when the rate is entered manually.

Use this processing option to specify whether the system applies the pay type multiplier when you manually enter a pay rate on a timecard. If you set this processing option to 1, only the pay type for premium pay will be multiplied by the pay type multiplier. None of the other pay rates that you enter manually will be multiplied by the pay type multiplier. Premium pay always uses the pay type multiplier. Values are:

0: Use pay type multiplier.

1: Do not use pay type multiplier.

Pay Types Tab

Use these processing options to specify the pay types and pay tables that the system uses to determine employee pay rates. If you are using job step progression processing, you must complete these processing options to ensure that overtime is calculated correctly.

1. Union Table - Pay Type Codes

Use these processing options to specify rate and pay type multiplier information.

Pay Type - Hourly

Use this processing option to specify the hourly pay type to process. If you are using pay rates from F069126, enter only pay type codes that are linked to the entries in F069126. If you entered regular or premium amounts in F069126, enter their matching pay type codes here.

Pay Type - Regular Overtime

Use this processing option to specify the regular overtime pay type to process. If you are using pay rates from F060146, complete this processing option only. If you are using pay rates from F069126, enter only pay type codes that are linked to the entries that you made in F069126. If you entered regular or premium amounts in F069126, enter their matching pay type codes here.

Note. If you complete this processing option, the Time Entry program retrieves the rate from F069126 before applying overrides such as shift differential. If the Time Entry program does not find premium amounts in F069126, but you completed the Regular Overtime processing option, the program applies the Pay Type Multiplier before applying Shift Differential Overrides.

Pay Type - Double Overtime

Use this processing option to specify the double overtime pay type to process. If you are using pay rates from the F069126, enter only pay type codes that are linked to the entries in F069126. If you entered regular or premium amounts in F069126 table, enter their matching pay type codes.

Note. If you complete this processing option, the Time Entry program retrieves the rate from the Union Rates table before applying overrides such as shift differential. If the Time Entry program does not find premium amounts in F069126, but you completed the Double Overtime processing option, the program applies the Pay Type Multiplier before applying Shift Differential Overrides.

Pay Type - Triple Overtime

Use this processing option to specify the triple overtime pay type to process.

If you are using pay rates from F069126, enter only pay type codes that are linked to the entries in F069126. If you entered regular or premium amounts in F069126, enter their matching pay type codes here.

Note. If you complete this processing option, the Time Entry program retrieves the rate from F069126 before applying overrides such as shift differential. If the Time Entry program does not find premium amounts in F069126, but you completed the Triple Overtime processing option, the program applies the Pay Type Multiplier before applying Shift Differential Overrides.

Pay Type - Holiday

Use this processing option to specify the holiday pay type to process. If you are loading pay rates from F069126, enter only pay type codes that are linked to the entries in F069126. If you entered regular or premium amounts in the Union Rates table, enter their matching pay type codes here.

Note: If you complete this processing option, the Time Entry program retrieves the rate from F069126 before applying overrides such as shift differential. If the Time Entry program does not find premium amounts in F069126, but you completed the Holiday processing option, the program applies the Pay Type Multiplier before applying Shift Differential Overrides.

2. Job Type and Step Cross-Reference

Use this processing option to specify whether the system automatically enters job information into the Pay Type field. When this option is set to 1, the system automatically enters the job type and step from F06932 into the Pay Type field. Values are:

0: Do not automatically enter job information.

1: Enter job information automatically.

3. Pay Type Description

Use this processing option to specify whether the system automatically enters explanation text into the Pay Type Description field. This automatic function can reduce data entry. The system enters the Pay Type Description from F069116 in the Explanation field (YTEXR) of F06116. Values are:

0: Do not load the Pay Type Description field automatically.

1: Load the Pay Type Description field automatically.

4. Split Time

Use this processing option to specify whether the system splits time automatically. The system splits time according to the percentages specified in F06016 or F081012 table. The total percentages of hours must equal 100%. Values are:

0: Do not split time automatically.

1: Split time automatically.

Equipment Tab

Use these processing options to determine how equipment charges are handled during time entry.

1. Zero Billing Rate

Use this processing option to specify whether the system uses the Zero Billing Rate when you charge employee time against specific equipment. Values are:

0: Do not use the Zero Billing Rate.

1: Use the Zero Billing Rate.

Batches Tab

Use this processing option to determine how the system assigns time entry batches.

1. Batch Number

Use this processing option to specify whether the system assigns batch numbers automatically from next numbers. It is recommended that you allow the system to assign batch numbers automatically. You can override the batch number that the system assigns. Allowing the system to assign batch numbers disables the Get Batch Number form exit. When you do not assign batch numbers automatically, you must either enter a batch number or use the Get Batch Number form exit to retrieve a batch number. Values are:

0: Do not assign batch numbers automatically.

1: Assign batch numbers automatically.

Employee Tab

Use this processing option to determine whether information from the timecard is automatically updated to F060116.

1. Check Route Code

Use this processing option to specify whether the system updates the check route code on the employee master record with the value entered on the timecard. Values are:

0: Update the employee master record only if the check route code is blank.

1: Always update the employee master record.

2: Do not update the employee master record.

Recharge Tab

Use these processing options to specify the default values that the system uses for multicurrency and recharge rate information.

1. Enable Multi-Currency Functionality

Use this processing option to enable multi-currency time accounting. Values are:

0: Do not enable multi-currency time accounting

1: Enable multi-currency time accounting

3. Use Billing Markup Table for Rate Lookup

Use this processing option to obtain recharge billing rates from F48096. Values are:

0: Do not use Billing Markup table for recharge rates

1: Use Billing Markup table for recharge rates

4. Generation Type Payroll

Use this processing option to specify the type of entries for a batch and the markup rules for F48096. When associated with types of entries, the system uses these codes to assign the generation type of a batch at the time the batch is created. When associated with billing rate/ markup processing, the system uses these codes to determine the markup rules for invoice, revenue, and component amounts. Depending on how you define the billing constants, different markup rules can apply to different amounts, as follows:

Type 1: When the billing constants specify that invoice and revenue amounts are always the same, the markup rule applies to revenue, invoice, and

component amounts. If the billing constants specify that the invoice and revenue amounts can be different, the markup rule still applies to revenue, invoice, and component amounts if no Type 2 rule exists.

Type 2: When the billing constants specify that the invoice and revenue amounts can be different, the markup rule applies to revenue, and component amounts only.

Type 3: This type applies to component amounts. This rule is not dependent on the billing constants settings.

Type P: Payroll recharge processing is used for billing recharge rates using the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor system.

Values are:

1: Invoice Processing

2: Revenue Processing

3: Component Processing

P: Recharge Processing

5. No Billing Markup Rate Found Action

Use this processing option to establish the employee's rate when not using F48096. Values are:

Blank: Use the Employee Distribution Rate

1: Use the Employee Cost Rate

2: Return Error

7. Force Dynamic Account Creation

Use this processing option to force dynamic account creation. Dynamic account creation allows invalid accounts to be written on timecards and processed through a payroll as long as they follow the model chart of accounts (search for business unit MD in Account Master P0901). Accounts are automatically created when the post to the general ledger is run. A '#' will be added as the first character of the account to allow validation of the account. To activate dynamic account creation at the system level, go to System Setup (P0000), then into General Accounting Constants, and select the Allow Invalid Accounts option. Values are:

0: Do not force Dynamic Account Creation

1: Force Dynamic Account Creation

Leave Entry Tab

Use these processing options to specify how the system processes leave time.

1. Leave Time Available

Use this processing option to specify the level of leave verification editing that you want the system to perform when it processes time entry records. You can specify whether to display an error or a warning message, as well as specify whether the system should use available balances or available plus accrued balances for availability verification. Values are:

0: Do not verify available leave.

1: Perform editing. Display an error message if the available balance is insufficient.

2: Perform editing. Display a warning message if the available balance is insufficient.

3: Perform editing. Display an error message if the available plus accrued balance is insufficient.

4: Perform editing. Display a warning message if the available plus accrued balance is insufficient.

2. Leave History Source File

Use this processing option to specify whether you want the system to calculate leave balances using the Employee Transaction History Summary table, or the Fiscal and Anniversary Year History table. Values are:

0: Employee Transaction History Summary (F06146)

1: Fiscal and Anniversary Year History (F06147)

Interims Tab

Use these processing options to enable the Time Entry Interim Generator and to determine which interim ID is used during timecard entry.

1. Interim Header

Use this processing options to automatically create interim payment header records during the time entry process. If you create interim header record for timecards, you must process the interim payments using the Interim Payment Workbench to populate all calculated values associated with the payment. Values are:

1: Create interim header records.

0: Do not create interim header records.

2. Interim ID Pay Cycle Code:

Use this processing option to identify the Pay Cycle Code that the system uses to search for the default interim ID that is used to create interim payments during time entry. The system determines which interim ID to assign to interim payments that are created during time entry using the value in this processing option and the value in the Country Code processing option on this tab. The interim ID that is set up as the default interim ID for the Pay Cycle Code and Country Code combination that is entered in these processing options is assigned to the interim payments.

3. Interim ID Country Code:

Use this processing option to identify the Country Code that the system uses to search for the default interim ID that is assigned to interim payments that are created during time entry. The system uses the value in this field along with the value in the Pay Cycle Code processing option on this tab to determine which interim ID to use. The system uses the default interim ID that is set up for this Pay Cycle Code and Country Code combination.

Processing Tab

Use this processing option to specify how the system processes locked employees.

1. Time Entry Lockout: to prevent processing records that may require additional processing before running payroll.

Use this processing option to specify whether you want the system to release processed records to payroll. Values are:

0: Release processed records to payroll (default)

1: Keep processed records locked out to Time Entry.

When you keep time entry records locked, the payroll system does not process them. You can set this option to 1 when you have multiple stages through which you need to process time entry records prior to running payroll. For example, to process your records through Time Card Automation/ Overtime Rule Evaluation, use a time entry version that releases the time entry records to payroll on the final step.

Burden Tab

Use this processing option to specify how the system calculates burden.

1. Calculate Flat Burden when Lump Sum is entered Use this processing option to specify whether the system calculates the flat burden for a lump sum that is entered on the timecard. Values are:

0: Calculate burden on lump sum

1: Do not calculate burden on lump sum

Rate Editing Tab

Use this processing option to specify whether the system allows blank billing rates.

1. Pay Rate Editing Use this processing option to specify whether you can enter a blank billing rate on a timecard or whether the system enters billing rate information through the timecard automation process. Values are:

0: Do not allow a blank billing rate.

1: Allow a blank billing rate.

Setting Processing Options for the Speed Time Entry Program (P051121)

Time Entry (G05BT1), Speed Time Entry.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

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Time Entry

These processing options specify whether the system automatically prevents changes and the program version.

1. Time Entry Changes Use these processing options to specify whether changes are permitted. Values are:

1: Prevent changes

0: Do not prevent changes

2. Time Entry Version

Use these processing options to specify the program version. Values are:

Enter a specific version

Blank: Default version

Defaults

These processing options specify the default information that the system displays automatically.

1. Address Number

Use these processing options to specify whether the system automatically displays the address number. Values are:

1: Supply address number

0: Enter address number manually

2. Pay Type

Use these processing options to specify whether the system automatically displays the pay type. Values are:

1: Supply pay type

0: Enter pay type manually

Manufacturing

These processing options specify a type of time entry.

1. Manufacturing Time Entry

Use these processing options to specify a type of time entry. Values are:

1: Manufacturing Time Entry

0: Payroll Time Entry

Localization Selections

These processing options specify New Zealand processing.

1. Enter a 1 to invoke the New Zealand

Use these processing options to specify New Zealand processing. Values are:

Blank: The system does not use New Zealand leave processing.

1: Holiday Pay (1981) Act logic for Leave (Holidays) Taken.

Profit Management

These processing options specify whether entry of the activity code is required.

1. Activity Code

Use these processing options to specify whether entry of the activity code is required. Values are:

1: Mandatory entry of Activity code.

0: Optional entry of Activity code.

Setting Processing Options for the Time Entry Floods Program (P051191)

Time Entry (G05BT1), Employee Master Filter.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Display

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Employee Master Tab	Use these processing option to specify whether the system displays certain options.
Category Codes 001 - 008	Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays category codes 001 through 008. Values are: 0: Hide Tab 1: Display Tab
Category Codes 009 - 016	Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays category codes 009 through 016. Values are: 0: Hide Tab 1: Display Tab
Category Codes 017 - 020	Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays category codes 017 through 020. Values are: 0: Hide Tab 1: Display Tab
Organization	Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are: 0: Hide Tab 1: Display Tab
Other	Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are: 0: Hide Tab

1: Display Tab

2. Current Transactions Tabs

Use these processing options to specify display settings.

Organization

Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are:

0: Hide Tab

1: Display Tab

Subledger

Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are:

0: Hide Tab

1: Display Tab

Category Codes (001-004)

Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are:

0: Hide Tab

1: Display Tab

3. Historical Transactions Tabs

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

Organization

Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are:

0: Hide Tab

1: Display Tab

Subledger

Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are:

0: Hide Tab

1: Display Tab

Category Codes (001-004)

Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are:

0: Hide Tab

1: Display Tab

Line Detail Time Entry

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Time Entry Changes

Use this processing option to specify whether changes are allowed. Values are:

1: Prevent changes

0: Do not prevent changes

2. Time Entry Version

Use this processing option to specify a program version. Values are:

Enter a specific version

Blank: Default version

3. Line Detail Display Tabs

These processing options specify display options.

Category Codes

Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are:

	0: Hide Tab 1: Display Tab
Organization	Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are: 0: Hide Tab 1: Display Tab
Subledger	Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are: 0: Hide Tab 1: Display Tab

Daily Time Entry

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Time Entry Week Begin Day	Use this processing option to specify the day of the week that time entry begins.
2. Time Entry Changes	Use this processing option to specify whether changes are allowed. Values are: 1: Prevent changes 0: Do not prevent changes
3. Time Entry Version	Use this processing option to specify a program version. Values are: Enter a specific version Blank: Default version
4. Daily Time Entry Display Tabs	Use these processing options to specify time entry display information.
Category Codes	Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are: 0: Hide Tab 1: Display Tab
Organization Tab	Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are: 0: Hide Tab 1: Display Tab
Subledger Tab	Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are: 0: Hide Tab 1: Display Tab

Time Sheet Time Entry

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Time Entry Version	Use this processing option to specify a program version. Values are: Enter a specific version

Blank: Default version

2. Time Sheet Display Tabs Use this processing option to specify display options on the time sheet.

Category Codes Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are:

0: Hide Tab

1: Display Tab

Organization Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are:

0: Hide Tab

1: Display Tab

Subledger Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are:

0: Hide Tab

1: Display Tab

Pay Info Use the processing options to specify display settings. Values are:

0: Hide Tab

1: Display Tab

3. Time Entry Defaults Use these processing options to specify time entry default information.

Address Number Use this processing option to specify whether the system automatically displays the address number. Values are:

1: Supply address number

0: Enter address number

Profit Management

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Activity Code Use this processing option to specify whether the activity code is required. Values are:

1: Mandatory entry of Activity code

0: Optional entry of Activity code

Localization

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. New Zealand Holiday Pay Act. Use this processing option to specify whether New Zealand information is applied.

0: Do not apply Act rules.

1: Do apply Act rules.

CHAPTER 4

Setting Up Piece Rate Processing

This chapter provides an overview of piece rate processing, and discusses how to:

- Set up employee piece rates.
- Set up piece rate item masters.
- Set up item piece rates.
- Set up minimum wage information for piece rate processing.

Understanding Piece Rate Processing

Use piece rate processing to pay employees in your organization by the number of units that they produce or complete, by the number of hours that they work, or on a salaried basis.

You can enter timecards into the system for piece rate employees by using any of the EnterpriseOne time entry programs. Depending on how you set the processing options for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program, the system derives the piece rate from either F060116 or F07918.

To set up piece rate processing, you must complete these tasks:

- Set up employee piece rates if the system derives rates from F060116.
- Create item master records for each piece that you want to track using piece rate processing.
- Set up rates for each item that you want to track using piece rate processing.
- Enter current federal and state minimum wage rates.
- Create timecard automation rule sets to calculate minimum wage information and the hourly rate for overtime calculations.
- Create employee groups that include all employees who you pay using piece rate processing.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set the processing options for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program (P050002A) to specify how the system retrieves rates for piece rate employees.
- Set up pay types for piece rate processing.

See Also

[Chapter 3, “Setting Time Entry Processing Options,” page 15](#)

[Chapter 6, “Setting Up Timecard Automation,” Creating Employee Groups, page 59](#)

[Chapter 6, “Setting Up Timecard Automation,” Creating Overtime Rule Sets, page 76](#)

[Chapter 12, “Entering Timecards for Employees,” Entering Piece Rate Timecards, page 216](#)

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Setting Up Employee Piece Rates

You can specify a piece rate at the employee level so that regardless of which items the employee completes, the employee is always paid the same piece rate. This section discusses how to set up employee piece rates.

Forms Used to Set Up Employee Piece Rates

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Employee Piece Rates	W07024A	Piece Rate (G07BPR), Employee Piece Rate	Select employees for whom you want to add or update piece rates.
Employee Piece Rate Revisions	W07024B	From Work With Employee Piece Rates, select a record and then click Select.	Add or revise employee piece rates.

Setting Up Employee Piece Rates

Access the Employee Piece Rates Revisions form.

Setting Up Piece Rate Item Masters

This section includes an overview and discusses how to set up piece rate item masters.

Understanding Piece Rate Item Masters

Before you can process piece rate information in the Payroll system, you must enter the pieces or items into the system. You use the Item Master program (P07916) to enter a record for each item or piece into the F06916 table. This table stores information that is specific to each item that is used for piece rate processing.

You can enter an item into the system multiple times if that item is measured or quantified using more than one unit of measure. For example, if some employees are paid according to the number of pieces of an item that they produce, and other employees are paid according to the number of pounds that they produce of the same item, you can enter multiple piece rate records for the item.

Forms Used to Set Up Piece Rate Item Masters

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Piece Rate Item Master	W07916A	Piece Rate (G07BPR), Piece Rate Item Master	Access the Piece Rate Item Master Revision form.
Piece Rate Item Master Revisions	W07916B	From Work With Piece Rate Item Master, click Add.	Set up piece rate item masters.

Setting Up Piece Rate item Masters

Access the Piece Rate Item Master Revisions form.

Primary Unit of Measure	Enter a user defined code (system 00/type UM) that designates any unit of measure appropriate for an employee's time and pay.
Conversion Factor 1	Enter a code that specifies a factor for converting one unit of measure to another unit of measure. This field is informational only.
Conversion Factor 2	Enter a code that specifies the factor to convert one unit of measure to another unit of measure. This field is informational only.
Conversion Factor 3	Enter a code that specifies the factor to convert one unit of measure to another unit of measure. This field is informational only.
Unit of Measure 1	Enter a unit of measure. You may define the use and description of this code to fit the needs of your organization. For example, piece rate items currently do not calculate unit of measure conversions, therefore all units are considered equal to one. You can set up this category code to monitor unit of measure conversion information that relates to piece rate items. This field is used for information purposes only.
Unit of Measure 2	Enter a unit of measure. You may define the use and description of this code to fit the needs of your organization. For example, piece rate items currently do not calculate unit of measure conversions, therefore all units are considered equal to one. You can set up this category code to monitor unit of measure conversion information that relates to piece rate items. This field is used for information purposes only.
Unit of Measure 3	Enter a unit of measure. You may define the use and description of this code to fit the needs of your organization. For example, piece rate items currently do not calculate unit of measure conversions; therefore, all units are equal to one. You can set up this category code to monitor unit of measure conversion information that relates to piece rate items. This field is used for information purposes only.
Target Production	Enter the total number of pieces that should be entered. The system compares this number to the actual number of pieces that are entered and a variance amount is generated to show the difference between expected and actual pieces. This item is reserved for future use.
Product Group Code	Reserved for future use.
Stock Number	Enter the stock number for the processed item.

Item Code Reserved for future use.

Setting Up Item Piece Rates

This section provides an overview and discusses how to set up item piece rates.

Understanding Item Piece Rates

After you set up items in F07916, you must enter rates for those items so that employees who are processed through payroll using piece rates are paid correctly. Use the Item Piece Rate Revisions program (P07918) to set up multiple rates for each item that is stored in the Piecework Item Master table. Item piece rates are stored in F07918. You can create multiple piece rate records in F07918 for each unique combination of:

- Business unit
- Union code
- Job type
- Job step
- Effective date
- Item number
- Unit of measure

For example, you might pay employees who belong to different unions different rates for completing the same piece. The system uses the information on employee timecards to determine which rates to retrieve from F07918.

Prerequisite

Enter item master records for each piece for which you want to set up rates.

See [Chapter 4, “Setting Up Piece Rate Processing,” Setting Up Piece Rate Item Masters, page 34.](#)

Forms Used to Set Up Item Piece Rates

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Item Piece Rates	W07918A	Piece Rate (G07BPR), Item Piece Rates	Access the Item Piece Rates Revisions form.
Item Piece Rates Revisions	W07918C	From Work With Item Piece Rates, click Add.	Set up item piece rates.

Setting Up Item Piece Rates

Access the Item Piece Rate Revisions form.

Item Piece Rates - Item Piece Rates Revisions

OK Cancel Form Tools

Business Unit	M30	Eastern Manufacturing Center
Union Code	4000	Electricians
Job Type	8R-2	
Job Step	J	Maintenance Electrician App 2L
Begin Date	01/01/01	End Date 12/31/10
Item Number	7100	Pre-Wire
Unit of Measure	EA	Each
Piecework Rate	34.000	
Labor Distribution Flag		
Labor Distri. Mult	1.0000	
Shift Code		

Item Piece Rates Revisions form

Begin Date Enter the first date in a range of dates.

End Date Enter the last date in a range of dates.

Labor Distribution Flag Enter a value that controls whether the labor costs include a flat burden for payroll taxes and benefits. Values are:

0: The flat burden factor is always 1.0000, so the resulting amount for the flat burden is zero.

1: The flat burden factor is always greater than 1.0000, so the labor costs include a flat burden.

Labor Distribution Multiplier Enter a multiplier to load direct labor costs with burden. For example, a factor of 1.32 would load every dollar of labor cost with 32 cents worth of burden.

Setting Up Minimum Wage Information for Piece Rate Processing

This section includes an overview of minimum wage requirements for piece rate processing, and discusses how to set up minimum wage information for piece rate processing.

Understanding Minimum Wage Requirements for Piece Rate Processing

When you pay employees using the piece rate method, you must verify that each employee is paid enough so that they meet the legal minimum wage requirements that are defined by the federal government. If the minimum wage rate is higher in your state than the rate that is determined by the federal government, you must verify that each employee meets your state's minimum wage requirements.

Companies use minimum wage laws to ensure that employees are paid at or above a specified pay rate for each hour of labor that they perform. When you pay an employee using piece rate processing, you do not necessarily pay the employee an hourly wage. Therefore, you must determine whether the pay that an employee receives for completing a specified number of pieces, along with any other wages received, meets or exceeds the minimum wage when the total is divided by the number of hours worked.

Using timecard automation rules and functions, the system can calculate whether an employee meets the minimum wage requirements. If an employee does not meet the minimum wage requirement, the system automatically creates additional timecards to ensure that the employee does meet the wage requirements.

To accurately calculate minimum wage information, you must:

- Enter the federal minimum wage rate in the default value for data item FMRT (Minimum Wage Rate).
- Set up state minimum wage rates if any states in which your organization does business has a minimum wage rate that is higher than the federal rate.
- Set up employee groups that include all of the employees who are paid using piece rate processing.
- Set up timecard automation rules to calculate minimum wage information.

Prerequisite

Add value MW to UDC 06/TX.

See Also

[Chapter 6, “Setting Up Timecard Automation,” Creating Employee Groups, page 59](#)

[Chapter 6, “Setting Up Timecard Automation,” Creating a Timecard Change Rule, page 88](#)

[Chapter 4, “Setting Up Piece Rate Processing,” Setting Up Minimum Wage Information for Piece Rate Processing, page 37](#)

Forms Used to Set Up Minimum Wage Information for Piece Rate Processing

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Tax Area Information	W069012C	Taxes and Insurance Setup (G07BPTI4), Tax Area Information	Access tax area information by state.
Tax Area Revisions	W069012B	From Work With Tax Area Revisions, click Add.	Set up minimum wage information for specific states.

Setting Up Minimum Wage Information for Piece Rate Processing

Access the Tax Area Revisions form.

Tax Area Information - Tax Area Revisions

Work With Tax Area Information | **Tax Area Revisions**

OK Cancel Form Previous Next Tools

Tax Area 01 Description 1 AL Department of Revenue

Tax Type F Description 2

Required

Statutory Code AL

Co/Empl Paid E

Method of Printing I

Optional

A/P Voucher (Y,N)

Provider/Trustee

Occ Tax W/H Freq

Arrearage Rules N

Taxes Priority

Tax Adjustment Limitation 0.00

Tax Area Revisions form

Tax Type

Enter *MW* in this field when setting up tax area information for minimum wage processing

Tax Adjustment Limitation

Enter the minimum wage rate for the state. Enter rates using two decimal places. For example, to enter a minimum wage rate of USD 6, enter *6.00* in this field.

CHAPTER 5

Setting Up Time Entry Batch Processing

This chapter provides an overview of the time entry batch processing cycle, and discusses how to:

- Set up a flat file cross-reference.
- Complete fields for the Employee Transaction Batch File table.
- Upload timecard information.
- Revise uploaded timecard information.
- Review the Time and Pay Entry Register for Batch File report.
- Create timecards from uploaded information.

Understanding Time Entry Batch Processing

Time entry batch processing uploads and converts timecard information from a third-party source to the EnterpriseOne Payroll system. After the information is converted, you can create timecards in the Payroll system. You can upload timecard information from any of these third-party sources:

- A remote PC time entry program.
- Custom systems.
- Electronic data interchange (EDI) transactions.

The PeopleSoft Interoperability model makes possible the sharing and processing of information between a third-party source and PeopleSoft software. Inbound transactions (uploading timecard information from a third-party source) are valid for EnterpriseOne in release B73.3.1 and later. A future release will allow outbound transactions (downloading timecard information to a third-party source).

The Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) for uploading batches of timecards verifies that the information in F06116Z1 is processed correctly and copied to F06116. After the information is in F06116Z1, you can create timecards.

You can upload timecard information from a third-party source as a flat file that will correspond to EnterpriseOne time entry forms. You might need to format the timecard information in your third-party source so that the information uploads in a corresponding tabular format.

The uploaded timecard information is stored in F06116Z1 until you process the information. When you process the information, the system creates timecards and stores them in F06116 with all other timecards. However, before you create timecards from uploaded information, you can review the information in the table and revise it for accuracy. Review the Batch File Register report to verify that the uploaded batches are accurate. After you have reviewed and revised a batch of uploaded timecard information, you can use the information to create timecards. After the timecards are created, you can include them in payroll-cycle processing.

You can set processing options to have the system automatically purge the processed batches from the Employee Transactions - Batch File table when you create the timecards. The system automatically purges the processed batches from F06116Z1. Doing so conserves computer disk space and makes locating unprocessed batches easier.

Setting Up a Flat File Cross-Reference

This section includes an overview of flat file cross-references and discusses how to set up a flat file cross-reference.

Understanding Flat File Cross-References

The system needs to associate the flat file with the timecard information before it can upload data from a third party source. When you upload timecard information, the system retrieves the data from the flat files and stores it in the Employee Transactions - Batch File table (F06116Z1). The system uses flat file cross-reference information for these conditions:

- For inbound transactions, the system uses flat file cross-reference information if the third party source cannot write data to the interface tables in the required format for EnterpriseOne software. The third party source can write the data to a specific flat file for each transaction and record type.
- For uploading information, the system uses flat file cross-reference information if the third party source is a new or different source.

Prerequisite

Set up the conversion table that supports Unicode processing.

See *EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 PeopleBook: System Administration*

Forms Used to Set Up a Flat File Cross-Reference

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Flat File Cross-Reference	W47002A	Personic (G05BPP41), Flat File Cross Reference	Review and revise existing flat file cross-references, or access the Flat File Cross-Reference form.
Flat File Cross-Reference	W47002B	From Work With Flat File Cross-Reference, click Add.	Set up a flat file cross-reference

Setting Up a Flat File Cross-Reference

Access the Flat File Cross-Reference Form.

Transaction	The qualifier that identifies a specific type of transaction.
Dir Ind	A code that indicates whether the transaction is inbound or outbound.
Flat File Name	The name of the flat file. This name includes the directory path where the flat file exists. Any folders that you specify in the filename path must

already exist, as the system does not create the folders. Also, you must use to use double backslashes (\\) in the filename (for example, c:\\Batch Time Entry\\F06116Z.txt).

Record Type	The identifier that marks EDI transaction records as header and detail information. This is an EDI function only.
Record Type Description	A user defined name or remark.

Completing Fields for the Employee Transactions - Batch File Table

This section provides an overview of the fields in the Employee Transactions - Batch File table (F06116Z1), and discusses how to:

- Complete required fields.
- Complete optional fields.

Understanding Fields in the Employee Transactions - Batch File Table

When you upload flat file information to the F06116Z1 table, you must ensure that the information from your third-party time tracking system is in the correct format. The F06116Z1 table has a large number of fields that you can populate when you upload timecard information. Some of these fields are required.

To upload information from a third-party time tracking system, you must enter required fields in a custom program so that the system can identify the information and create a timecard with valid information in Time and Labor.

Review these tables for the field names, alpha names, explanations, and values of required fields needed for the F06116Z1.

Required Fields

These transaction fields must be completed in a custom program for the system to identify the transaction and populate the values in F06116Z1:

Field Name	Field Description
VLEDUS (User ID)	Enter the ID of the user who enters the transactions.
VLEDTN (User Transaction Number)	Enter a number to identify a specific transaction within a batch.
VLEDLN (Line Number)	Enter a number to identify each line within a given transaction.
VLEDDT (EDI Transmission Date)	Enter the Julian date of the transmission.

Field Name	Field Description
VLEDER (Send/Receive Indicator)	Enter R for inbound transactions. This code indicates that the record was written by a system other than EnterpriseOne software, with the intent that the transaction be received in EnterpriseOne software.
VLEDSP (Processed Flag)	Enter 0 for inbound transactions. When the system finishes uploading the information, it automatically updates this field to 1.
VLEDTC (Action Flag)	Enter either A for add or D for delete (left justified).
VLEDTR (Transaction Type)	Enter 1 for the inbound transaction.
VLEDBT (User Batch)	Enter a batch number to identify a specific transaction for the specific user ID.

Note. The VLEDUS (User ID), VLEDBT (User Batch), and VLEDTN (User Transaction Number) fields must contain values that identify the transaction within the table. You can complete any combination of these three fields to identify the transaction during the interface processing.

You must complete these data fields for the system to accept the transaction:

Field Name	Field Description
VLAN8 (Address Number)	Enter the employee's address book number.
VLPRTR (Transaction Number)	Enter a unique number assigned within the batch.
VLPHRW (Hours Worked)	Enter a number with implied decimals.
VLDWK (Date Worked)	Enter the date used as the actual work date or pay period ending date in Julian format.
VLPDBA (Pay Type Code)	Enter a pay type. The pay types are controlled by the F069116 table.
VLICU (Batch Number)	Enter a number assigned to a batch of timecards. This number can be the same as the EDBT (User Batch) field.

Optional Fields

Many fields in the Employee Transactions - Batch File table are not required to upload timecard information. However, you might choose to upload values into these fields. You can complete these optional fields in a custom program. If necessary, contact PeopleSoft for additional assistance.

These fields are optional:

Field Name	Field Description
VLANI (Account Number)	A number that identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of these formats for account numbers: • Structured account (business unit, object, subsidiary) • 25-digit unstructured number • 8-digit short account ID number • Speed code The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program (P0000). The value is supplied from the master business function based on labor distribution fields. Use this field or the VLMCU (Business Unit), VLOBJ (Object Account), and VLSUB (Subsidiary) fields.
VLMCU (Business Unit)	A value that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse, location, or job.
VLOBJ (Object Account)	The object account portion of the general ledger account.
VLSUB (Subsidiary)	A subdivision of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include more detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.
VLGMCU (Recharge Business Unit)	For payroll purposes, a business unit that represents the distribution account where the recharge (billing) amounts are to be posted. The only time that this field is generated is when you enter a 2 or a 3 in the Record Type field for an employee. In these instances, the derived distribution account, or entered account, equals this business unit.
VLGOBJ (Recharge Object Account)	For payroll purposes, the number of the account to which the recharge (billing) amounts are to be posted.
VLGSUB (Recharge Subsidiary)	For payroll purposes, the number of the subsidiary account to which the recharge (billing) amounts are to be posted.
VLSBL (Subledger)	A code that identifies a detailed auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment number, an address book number, and so forth. If you complete this field, you must also complete the VLSBLT (Subledger Type) field.
VLSBLT (Subledger Type)	A UDC (user-defined code) (00/ST) that is used with the Subledger field to identify the subledger type.

Field Name	Field Description
VLWR01 (Phase)	A UDC (00/W1) that indicates the current stage or development of a work order. You can assign a work order to only one phase code at a time. This UDC is automatically supplied from the work order field if the speed coding method for entering a work order is used.
VLMCUO (Chargeout Business Unit)	A business unit that represents the location where the employee worked. You can use this code to indicate that an employee worked at this location but charged the time to another business unit. This field is used for deriving rates from F069126 and is used exclusively by the Certified Payroll Register program (R07371).
VLMAIL (Check Route Code)	A UDC (06/CR) that specifies the check routing or mail stop code. Use this code to sequence the printing of payroll checks to facilitate their handling and delivery.
VLUN (Union Code)	A UDC (06/UN) that represents the union or plan in which the employee or group of employees work or participate.
VLJBCD (Job Type)	A UDC (06/G) that defines the jobs within your organization. You can associate pay and benefit information with a job type and apply that information to the employees who are linked to that job type.
VLJBST (Job Step)	A UDC (06/GS) that designates a specific step, grade, or salary level within a particular job type. The system uses this field in conjunction with job type to determine pay rates by job.
VLSHFT (Shift Codes)	A UDC (06/SH) that identifies daily work shifts. In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percent or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard.
VLSHD (Shift Differential)	An additional rate, expressed in currency or percent, that the system adds to an employee's hourly rate, depending on the shift worked. This rate can be applied in one of two ways as defined by the Shift Differential Calculation Sequence (data item CMTH).
VLDTBT (Date Time Clock Start)	The date and time that the timecard transaction was created.
VLTCDE (Date Time Clock End)	The date and time that the timecard transaction was ended.
VLEQWO (Equipment Worked On)	The ID number for the equipment that an employee maintained or repaired, but did not use. For example, an employee might change the oil in the company dump truck. Use this field to direct labor expenses to the specific piece of equipment.

Field Name	Field Description
VLEQCG (Equipment Worked)	The ID number of the equipment that an employee used to perform a job. For example, an employee might drive a company dump truck or operate a printing press. Use this field to distribute the cost of using the equipment to the proper account in the general ledger.
VLQOBJ (Equipment Object Account)	The object account to which you want the system to distribute equipment utilization charges.
VLERC (Equipment Billing Rate Codes)	A UDC (00/RC) that indicates a billing rate, such as DY for daily, MO for monthly, and WK for weekly. You can set up multiple billing rates for a piece of equipment.
VLEQRT (Billing Rate)	The monetary amount for the equipment billing rate. Each equipment item can have numerous billing rates based on the rate code (see Equipment Billing Rate-ERC).
VLEQHR (Equipment Hours)	The number of hours that the equipment was operated. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the hours from employee time entry when you enter an equipment number. If you do not enter employee hours, you must complete this field.
VLEXR (Explanation)	A name or remark that describes a timecard record.
VLP001-VLP004 (Category codes 1-4)	Payroll system category codes for which you can define the use and description of each to fit the needs of your organization.
VLEPA (Entered Gross Pay)	A lump sum amount, an adjustment amount, or an amount that represents an employee's gross pay. This amount temporarily overrides any pay calculation that the system normally performs.

Uploading Timecard Information

This section includes an overview of the timecard upload process, and discusses how to set processing options for the Inbound Flat File Conversion program.

Understanding the Timecard Upload Process

If you use a third-party source to store timecard information, you need to upload the information from a flat file into F06116Z1 before you can create timecards. You use the Inbound Flat File Conversion program to upload this information.

For example, if you keep timecard information in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, you need to import that information into the EnterpriseOne Time Entry system to create timecards. PeopleSoft recommends that you always run the default version, XJDE0031. This version is set up with the proper processing option values.

After you upload timecard information from the third party system, review the information before you create actual timecards in F06116.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Flat File Conversion (R47002C)

Batch Time Entry Processing (G05BBT3), Batch Time Entry File Upload.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options, such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Transaction

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

- 1. Enter the transaction to process.** Use this processing option enter the transaction to process.

Separators

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

- 1. Enter the field delimiter.** Use this processing option to enter the field delimiter.
- 2. Enter the text qualifier.** Use this processing option to enter the text qualifier.

Process

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

- 1. Enter the inbound processor to run after successful completion of the conversion.** Use this processing option to enter the inbound processor to run after successful completion of the conversion.
- 2. Enter the version for the inbound processor. If left blank, XJDE0001 will be used.** Use this processing option to enter the version for the inbound processor. If you leave this blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

Revising Uploaded Timecard Information

This section provides an overview of the timecard revision process, and discusses how to:

- Select a batch of timecards for revision.
- Revise uploaded timecard information.

Understanding Uploaded Timecard Revision

When the system uploads timecard information, it often identifies one or more inbound transactions that contain invalid transactions. For example, an employee might have an invalid employee number. In this case, the system does not add the record to F06116Z1. Instead, it generates an email message that indicates the transaction number for the transaction that is in error and sends the message to the user's employee work center queue.

After the system uploads timecard information to F06116Z1, you should review the information and correct any errors before you create timecards. This process helps prevent errors on timecards and in your timecard tables.

Note. You can run the Time & Pay Entry Register For Batch File program (R053001Z) and print the associated report as an alternative to reviewing timecard information errors online.

Prerequisite

View your employee work center queue for transaction errors.

See *EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 PeopleBook: Foundation*

Forms Used to Revise Uploaded Timecard Information

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Time Entry Batch File Revisions	W05116Z1A	Batch Time Entry Processing (G05BBT3), Batch Time Entry File Revisions	Select batches of uploaded timecards for revision.
Time Entry Batch Revisions	W05116Z1B	From Work With Time Entry Batch File Revisions, select a record and then select Time Entry from the row menu.	Revise uploaded timecard information

Choosing a Batch of Uploaded Timecards

Access the Work with Time Entry Batch File Revisions form.

User ID	The source of the transaction. This can be a user ID, a workstation, the address of an external system, a node on a network, and so on. This field helps identify both the transaction and its point of origin.
Batch Number	The number that the transmitter assigns to the batch. During batch processing, the system assigns a new batch number to the PeopleSoft transactions for each control (user) batch number it finds.
From Date	The date used as the actual work date or pay-period ending date.
Thru Date	The date used as the actual work date or pay-period ending date.

Revising a Batch of Uploaded Timecards

Access the Time Entry Batch Revisions form.

Batch Time Entry File Revisions - Time Entry Batch Revisions

OKDeleteCancelFormTools

Batch Control

User IDDEN-KT6078User Batch30

Employee/Date/Batch801401/09/050

LS Amount

Hours

Records 1 - 2

Customize Grid

	Pay	Hours	Account Number	Ovr/Rt	Date Worked	Job Location	Lump Sum	Subldgr
☐	1		9.8115	35.000	01/09/05			
☐								

Time Entry Batch Revisions form

Processed

An option that indicates whether a record has been successfully processed. Depending on the application, the system updates the EDSP field in a table with one of these values:

I: or *Y*

The record has been successfully processed.

Blank: or *N*

The record has not been processed.

The system automatically updates blank fields.

Reviewing the Time & Pay Entry Register for Batch File Report

After you revise uploaded timecard information, you should run the Time & Pay Entry Register for Batch File program (R053001Z) to verify that the information is correct. This section discusses how to set processing options for the Time and Pay Entry Register for Batch File report (R053001Z).

Setting Processing Options for Time & Pay Entry Register for Batch File Report (R053001Z)

Batch Time Entry Processing (G05BBT3), Batch Time Entry File Register.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

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For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults Tab

Use these processing options to specify the type of information that appears on the report.

1. Time Card Type	Use this processing option to enter the type of timecard to be printed. Values are: <i>L</i> : Labor Time Cards <i>R</i> : Recharge Time Cards <i>E</i> : Equipment Time Cards
2. Employee Number Format	Use this processing option to specify the type of employee number to be printed if you are printing labor timecards (type L). Values are: <i>A</i> : Address Number <i>O</i> : Alternate Number <i>S</i> : Tax ID
3. Print GL Account Number and Tax Area	Use this processing option to specify whether to print the GL Account Number and Tax Area on the report. Values are: Blank: Do not print. <i>0</i> : Do not print. <i>1</i> : Yes, print on the report.
4. Print EE Totals	Use this processing option to specify whether to print the employee totals on the report. Values are: Blank: Do not print. <i>0</i> : Do not print. <i>1</i> : Yes, print on the report.

Creating Timecards from Uploaded Information

This section provides an overview of the timecard creation process, and discusses how to set the processing options for the Time Entry Batch Processor program (R05116Z11).

Understanding the Creation of Timecards from Uploaded Information

After you review and revise uploaded timecard information, you can create timecards. You then include those timecards in your usual payroll-cycle processing. When you create timecards from uploaded timecard information, the system verifies the information against constants tables in the Payroll system.

When you create timecards, the system transfers the uploaded information from F06116Z1 to F06116.

You must set up your processing options for Batch Time Entry Processor (R05116Z1I) to run this program in proof or final mode. When you run the program in proof mode, the system prints the Employee Transaction Update report and the Transaction Errors report without updating F06116. Correct any errors before resetting your processing options to run the program in final mode.

When you run the program in final mode, the system:

- Uses next numbers to assign batch numbers and transaction numbers for each timecard.
- Creates and prints the Employee Transaction Update report and the Transaction Errors report.
- Marks transactions as processed.
- Supplies any applicable default values in the optional timecard fields.

If no errors appear on the Transaction Errors report, the system creates timecards in F06116. If errors occur, the system does not create timecards; instead, the system sends an error message to the person that you specify in the processing options. You should correct the errors and run the batch again.

You can specify in the processing options that the system automatically purge the records from F06116Z1 when the batch runs successfully.

You cannot use the Time Entry Batch Revisions form to revise processed batches. If you find an error in processed batches, you must make revisions on individual time entry forms.

Setting Processing Options for the Time Entry Batch Processor Program (R05116Z1I)

Batch Time Entry Processing (G05BBT3), Batch Time Entry Processor.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Processing Tab

Use these processing options to determine whether the program runs in final or proof mode, whether the system purges processed transactions from F06116Z1, and how the system processes employee records that are locked to a payroll.

1. Version - Time Entry MBF

Use this processing option to override the processor for standard time entry. The default version for Time Entry Master Business Function (P050002A) is ZJDE0001. Additional versions might be required to meet new requirements. For example, you might need to create a new version of the Time Entry MBF for employee assignment. To change the default, enter a different version number. Only persons responsible for system-wide setup should change this option.

2. Final Flag

Use this processing option to specify the mode in which to run the UBE. Values are:

Blank: Process batch information in proof mode. The system generates a report but does not update tables. This option allows you to preview the results that occur when you process batch information in final mode.

1: Process the batch information in final mode. The system updates batch information in the relevant tables. To automate time entry template generation for Employee Assignment, you should set this option to 1.

3. Purge Flag

Use this processing option to specify whether the system purges processed transactions F06116Z1 when the transactions are complete. Values are:

1: Automatically purge processed transactions from the batch file.

Blank: Flag transactions as processed, but do not purge transactions from the batch file.

4. Payroll Lockout Processing

Use this processing option to specify how the system manages an employee record that is locked out of a payroll. Values are:

1: Report an error for a specific employee record that is locked out of a payroll. The system does not upload time for the locked employee record.

2: Report a warning for a specific employee address book number. The system sends a warning message to the message center indicating the employee address book number and payroll ID that caused the error, but the system uploads time for the employee. This setting can force an active payroll into a changes-only run.

3: Receive no messages. The system uploads time for the employee. This setting can force an active payroll into a changes-only run.

Select Tab

Use these processing options to specify the payroll ID, pay cycle code, and the pay period number that the program uses, and the records to select.

1. Self-Service TE

Use this processing option to specify the data source of the records that you want to upload. Values are:

Blank: Transfer all records. (Use this option when Employee Self-Service Time Entry is not implemented.)

1: Transfer records that are approved and records that do not require approval.

2. Payroll ID

Use this processing option to specify a regular payroll ID (pre-payroll version) that the program uses to select records that are transferred. If this option is specified, then the Start Date, Stop Date, Pay Cycle Code, and Pay Period Number entered on this PO tab are ignored because the system retrieves and uses the values that are associated with this payroll ID.

3. Pay Cycle Code

Use this processing option to specify the Pay Cycle Code. Values include:

W: Weekly

BW: Biweekly

SEMI: Semi-monthly

4. Pay Period Number

Use this processing option to specify the pay period number. If the pay period number is not specified, then the system uses a pay period number that includes the system date. When the system uses a pay period number that includes the system date, the start and stop dates are based on values from the Master Pay Cycle.

Pay periods are sequentially numbered from the first of the year. For example, a monthly payroll cycle beginning in January has a total of 12 periods, with October as period number 010. Value ranges include:

001-052 (Weekly payroll cycle)

001-026 (Biweekly payroll cycle)

001-024 (Semi-monthly payroll cycle)

001-012 (Monthly payroll cycle)

001-004 (Quarterly payroll cycle)

001-001 (Annual payroll cycle)

Refer to the Master Pay Cycle settings to determine how your pay periods are defined.

5. Starting Date

Use this processing option to select records that include a date worked that is equal to or greater than the current date.

6. Ending Date

Use this processing option to select records that include a date worked that is less than or equal to the current date.

Messages Tab

Use this processing option to specify the person who will receive messages directed to the Work Center.

1. User ID for Work Center Messages

Use this processing option to select the person who receives PPAT error messages. Enter a user address book number. If you leave this field blank, the system sends error messages to the person who is running the batch application.

Interims Tab

Use this processing option to specify version information for the Batch File Upload.

1. Default Interim Payroll Version for Batch File Upload:

Use this processing option to identify the valid interim ID that is assigned to timecards that are created using the upload process.

Purging Processed Payroll Batches

After you create timecards, you should purge the processed batches if your processing options for the Time Entry Batch Processor Program (R05116Z11) are not set up to do so automatically. Purging batches conserves disk space and makes it easier to locate unprocessed batches. When you purge processed batches, the system removes records from F06116Z1.

Batch Time Entry Processing (G05BBT3), Purge Batch Time Entry.

CHAPTER 6

Setting Up Timecard Automation

This chapter includes an overview of the timecard automation process, and discusses how to:

- Create employee groups
- Create timecard templates
- Create retroactive pay rules
- Create overtime rule sets

Understanding Timecard Automation

Entering time for employees each pay period can be an overwhelming and time consuming task. In addition to recording time for regular hours, most companies need to calculate overtime based on federal, state, or labor union requirements. Overtime calculations can be simple or complex. For example, some organizations need to calculate overtime differently for certain groups of employees.

In addition to entering time for regular and overtime hours, you might need to calculate additional types of pay, such as time for company holidays, bonuses, or retroactive payments for salary adjustments. Using the Timecard Automation module, you can enter the calculation information for each type of payment once, after which the system automatically applies the calculation rules to each selected employee. Automating these processes can save time and reduce the likelihood of calculation or data entry errors.

The Timecard Automation module consists of these components:

- Timecard Templates
- Retroactive Pay Rules
- Overtime Rule Sets
- Employee Groups

Timecard Templates

Many organizations need to enter the same types of timecards on a repeating basis. For example, you might need to enter timecards for bonus or commission pay each quarter. To automate this process, you can use the Timecard Templates program (P186301) to automatically create timecard templates. The Timecard Templates program allows you to create model timecards and apply those timecards to specified groups of employees. After you apply the template to the employee group, the system creates a timecard with the information from the template model for each employee in the group.

When you create a timecard template, you specify values for fields on the timecards, such as pay type, lump sum amount, hours, date, and account number. You can save the timecard template that you create and use it each time you need to create timecards with the specified values. In addition to creating timecards, the Timecard Templates program also generates a report so that you can review information about the newly created timecards before you process them through a payroll cycle.

Retroactive Pay Rules

Occasionally an employee's pay must be adjusted after the employee's payment has been disbursed. For example, if an employee was supposed to have received a pay increase on the first day of the month, but the increase was not entered into the system until the middle of the month, you might want to create a payment to compensate the employee for the amount of the increase from the date on which it should have become effective. This type of pay is called retroactive pay.

You can use retroactive pay rules to calculate retroactive pay amounts based on current and historical time entry information. To do so, you first define the retroactive pay calculation. After you have defined the calculation, you identify the employees for which the retroactive pay rule should apply, as well as the time period that contains the timecards that need to be adjusted. When you process the retroactive pay rules, the system creates timecards and uses the pay type that you specify when you create the rule. You can then use reports and online reviews in the Timecard Automation module to review the new timecards and the timecards from which the retroactive pay originated.

Overtime Rule Sets

Calculating overtime correctly can be difficult due to the regulations that are imposed by federal, state, and union organizations. For example, overtime regulations for California require that a company pay nonexempt employees one and a half times their hourly rate for any time worked over eight hours each day or 40 hours each week. The regulations also specify that companies must pay nonexempt employees twice their hourly rate for any time worked over 12 hours each day, and over 8 hours on the 7th day of work in a week.

To ensure that your organization pays employees according to regulations, you can create overtime rules and overtime rule sets to automate overtime calculations. You use overtime rules to specify how you want the system to calculate overtime pay. Overtime rules are created and stored in overtime rule sets. Overtime rule sets can consist of a single rule or multiple rules.

You can create an ordered set of overtime rules that the system uses to calculate overtime for a specified employee. Overtime rule sets allow you to define and maintain the overtime rules that are required to comply with overtime regulations. For example, to comply with California overtime regulations, you might create a rule set called California Overtime Rule Set; the rule set would consist of these overtime rules:

- Calculate pay at one and a half times the regular rate when an employee works more than eight hours in a day.
- Calculate pay at one and a half times the regular rate when an employee works more than 40 hours in a week.
- Calculate twice the regular rate when an employee works more than 12 hours in a day.
- Calculate twice the regular rate when an employee works more than eight hours on the seventh day of the week.

Because the system processes the overtime rules within a set in the sequence that you specify, the sequence of the rules is important. Processing the rules out of sequence might produce results that do not match overtime requirements.

Using overtime rules, you can automate the process of calculating more complex overtime rules. For example, some organizations calculate overtime using the Chinese Overtime method, in which an employee's overtime rate decreases with each hour of overtime that is worked. Complex calculations might also be required to satisfy overtime requirements that are mandated by labor contracts.

After you create overtime rules and define an overtime rule set, you apply the rule set to an employee group. When you process the rule set, the system changes current, unprocessed timecards and, if necessary, creates new timecards to ensure that employees are paid correctly for any overtime hours that they work.

Note. You cannot use the Overtime Rule Set feature to change historical timecards. Additionally, the regulatory examples that are used in this section are used for illustrative purposes only. You should refer to your federal, state, and union labor organizations for accurate and current information about overtime pay regulations.

You can create these overtime rules and attach them to Overtime Rule Sets:

Overtime Rule Set	Description
Timecard Change Rules	Timecard change rules use If/Then logic to change original timecards, but they do not create new timecards. For example, you can direct the system to identify timecards that include regular time on a designated company holiday, and then change the pay type from regular pay to overtime pay. In this scenario, the pay type on the original timecards is changed.
Timecard Accumulator Rules	Timecard accumulator rules allow you to calculate overtime pay based on a specified limit and time period, and create additional timecards for the overtime pay. When you use timecard accumulator rules, you must use employee groups to identify eligible employees. The accumulator rule then calculates the overtime pay, changes the original timecards to remove the original overtime amounts, and creates new timecards for the overtime pay. For example, you can create an overtime rule to pay employees one and a half times their regular rate for any hours worked in excess of 40 in a week. Thus, if an employee timecard included 45 hours of regular time in a given week, the system would change the existing timecard to include 40 hours of regular time, and create a new timecard (or timecards), which would include 5 hours of overtime.
Call Custom Rules	Call custom rules are used to call a user-defined business function. If a company has special overtime requirements that cannot be accommodated using change or accumulator rules, you can create a custom function and direct the system to call the function in the custom rule. For example, if you want to pay a meal allowance of 8.0 USD per day for all employees who work over 9.5 hours, you can create a call custom rule to perform this calculation.
Call Rule Set Rules	Call rule set rules are used to call overtime rule sets that have been defined previously. Call rule set rules allow you to reuse rule sets in multiple ways and eliminate the need to recreate rule sets that you use frequently.

Employee Groups

To use timecard templates, retroactive pay rules, or overtime rule sets, you must define employee groups. Employee groups identify which employees the system includes in a selected process. The system cannot process timecard templates, retroactive pay rules, or overtime rule sets unless an employee group is attached. In addition to attaching a group to define which employees to include for processing, you can also attach a group to timecard templates, retroactive pay rules, and overtime rule sets to exclude employees from being processed.

In addition to being used by Timecard Automation, employee groups are also used by the Employee Assignment module, the Job Step Progression module, and to generate group gross-up payments using the Interim Payment module. You can create these employee groups:

- List group
- Select group
- Combo group
- Exclusion group

List Group

A list group is a static listing of employees by address book number. You might use a list group when you need to create a group of employees that does not have common criteria. For example, if you want to create an employee group that contained employees who work in different business units, job types, and locations, you can create a list group by entering the address book numbers of the employees. When an employee should no longer be included in the group, you must manually remove the employee from the group. A list group can contain any number of employees.

Select Group

A select group is a dynamic group of employees. You enter selection criteria over records in the Employee Master Information table (F060116) or the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116) to create the group. For example, if you want to create a group that includes all employees in business unit 100, you can create a select group. The system performs the selection criteria search each time that the employee group is used. The system automatically includes only the employees who meet the selection criteria at the time of processing. If an employee leaves business unit 100, that employee will no longer be part of that particular select group.

Combo Group

Combo groups are lists of multiple list groups or select groups. You can use combo groups to combine multiple lists and to reuse groups that you have already defined. For example, if you wanted to include all employees in business unit 100 and all employees in business unit 9, you can create a combo group that contains two groups that have already been set up as list or select groups.

Exclusion Group

For each type of group, you can identify an exclusion group. Exclusion groups are set up as either list, select, or combo groups, and attached as exclusion groups to list, select or combo groups. For example, you might set up a list group that contains three employees in business unit 9 who should not be included for processing with the rest of the employees in business unit 9. You would then attach the select group as an exclusion group to the select group for business unit 9.

Timecard Review and Approval

When you process timecard templates, retroactive pay rules, or overtime rule sets, the system creates timecards in the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116) and assigns the newly created timecards a status of Pending. After the pending timecards have been created, you can review, revise, and delete any of the individual timecards that the system created. You can approve or cancel entire batches of timecards. When you approve a batch of timecards, the system removes the Pending status from the timecards, which enables them to be included in a payroll cycle. When you cancel a batch of timecards, the system removes them entirely from the F06116 table.

Formulas and Functions

When you create timecard templates, retroactive pay rules, or overtime rule sets, you can create formulas that calculate pay rates or hours worked. The system provides several predefined business functions that calculate values for some of the variables that are commonly used when creating formulas. If a predefined business function does not exist for the variable that you need to create your formula, you can create business functions that meet the specific needs of your organization. After you have created a custom business function, you must register it in the Timecard Automation module.

Note. Creating custom business functions requires advanced knowledge about the Object Management Workbench and programming business functions. Contact PeopleSoft for technical support if you want to create custom business functions.

Creating Employee Groups

This section includes an overview of how employee groups are created and used, and discusses how to:

- Create a list group.
- Create a select group.
- Create a combo group.
- Review employees in a group.
- Review employee information.
- Run the Reviewing Employees by Group report.

Understanding Employee Groups

Employee groups are the foundation of the Timecard Automation module. You cannot process timecard templates, retroactive pay rules or overtime rules without using an employee group. You use employee groups to specify the employees for whom you want to create or change timecards.

Timecard templates use employee groups to create a new, template-based timecard for each employee in the group. Retroactive pay rules use employee groups to identify employees with timecards that need to be adjusted, and to create the adjustment timecards for each applicable employee in the group. Overtime rule sets use employee groups to identify the employees to process, identify the timecards that need to be changed or created based on the rules, and create or change timecards for each applicable employee in the group.

After you define employee groups, you can use them interchangeably to process timecard templates, retro pay rules, and overtime rule sets. Employee groups can also be reused each pay period. You can use employee groups to specify the employees that you want to include in a process, and you can also use them to identify employees that you want to exclude from the group when processing timecard templates, retro pay rules, and overtime rule sets. To use a group as an exclusion group, you must first identify a group of employees to include in the process. The system processes the timecard template, retro pay rule, or overtime rule set, including the employees in the first group, and bypasses any employees who are part of the exclusion group.

After you define an employee group, you can review the group online to determine whether the correct employees are included.

Types of Employee Groups

List groups are a basic type of group that includes a static list of employees. The members of a list group change only if you manually change the group. You create list groups by entering a list of employee numbers. For example, you might create a list group of ten employees who had the highest sales performance and should therefore receive a bonus. If, after you create this list group, the top ten sales performers change, you must manually update the group.

Select groups are dynamic and flexible. You create a select group by specifying selection criteria. You can use fields from the Employee Master Information table (F060116) and the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116) as selection criteria. For example, you can use a select group to select all hourly employees who work in a specific business unit. Regardless of whether employees that are assigned to the business unit change, the selection criteria for the group remains the same. Each time you run a process using a select group, the system generates the group based on the selection criteria. Therefore, you do not need to modify or recreate the group when members of the group change.

Combo groups can be created to join multiple employee groups together. You must first define list and select groups before you can create a combo group. Combo groups save time and reduce effort by allowing you to reusing existing groups. You are not limited to the number of employees that can be included in a combo group. If the system encounters duplicate employee records when compiling a combo group, the duplicate records are deleted as the group is built. For example, you might want to create bonuses for all employees in a specified business unit, along with the top performers from several other business units. Using a combo group, you could create a list group to include the top performers, and use a select group to include all of the employees in the specified business unit. You then enter both of these groups in the combo group to include all of the desired employees in one single process.

After you create an employee group, you can print the Employees by Group report (R186202) to view a list of all the employees in the group. You use this report to verify that the group includes the employees that you intended to include. For all types of employee groups and the employees included in the groups, the report displays :

- Group name
- Group type
- Associated exclusion group (if any)
- Names and address book numbers of employees
- Number of members

You typically print this report before you process a timecard template, overtime rule set, or retroactive pay rule that uses the employee group. When you print the report for a select group, the report also includes the selection table name and the selection criteria. When you print the report for a combo group, it includes the names of the other groups that are included in the combo group.

Forms Used to Create Employee Groups

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Employee Groups	W186201A	Periodic Processing menu (G18620), Employee Groups	Select existing employee groups for review or revision.
Group Type	W186201H	From Work With Employee Groups, click Add.	Select the type of group you want to create.
Employee List Group	W186201B	From Group Type, click List Group.	Create a list group.
Employee Select Group	W186201C	From Group Type, click Select Group.	Create a select group.
Employee Combo Group	W186201E	From Group Type, click Combo Group.	Create a combo group.
Employees in Group	W186201F	From Work With Employee Groups, select a group and select View Group to review all of the employees in the group, without the employees that are in the exclusion group. Alternatively, from Work With Employee Groups, select a group and select View Exc Group to view only the employees that are included in the exclusion group.	View the employees in an existing group.
Work With Employee Information	W0801A	From Employees in Groups, select the employee you want to review, and then select Employee Info from the Row menu.	Review information about an employee in a group.

Creating a List Group

Access the Employee List Group form.

Employee Groups - Employee List Group i ? ?

OK Find Delete Cancel Form Tools

Name

Exclusion Group

Records 1 - 3 Customize Grid

☐	☐	Employee Number	Alpha Name	Home Company	Home Business Unit	Employee Tax ID	Alternate Number
☐	☐	2111	Ingram, Paul	00001		9 211121112	
☐	☐	7500	McDougle, Cathy	00001		9 261554789	
☐	☐						

Employee List Group form

Name A user defined name for an employee group. The group name should describe the employees that make up the group. For example, a group name might be Business Unit 9.

Exclusion Group Complete this field with the name of an existing employee group to exclude the employees in that group from processing.

Home Company The company number where the employee records generally reside.

Country Code A user defined code list 00/CN that indicates the country in which the employee resides.

Creating a Select Group

Access the Employee Select Group form.

Employee Groups - Employee Select Group i ? ?

OK Delete Cancel Form Tools

Name

Exclusion Group

Selection Table Name *Employee Master*

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

☐	☐	And /Or	Field Alias	Field Name	Op	Value	Value Description
☒	☐		HMCU	Business Unit - Home	EQ	9	Corporate Administration
☐	☐						

Employee Select Group form

Name A user defined name for an employee group. The group name should describe the employees that make up the group. For example, a group name might be Business Unit 9.

Exclusion Group	Complete this field with the name of an existing employee group to exclude the employees in that group from processing.
Field Name	An identifier that refers to and defines a unit of information. It is a 32-character, alphabetical field that does not allow blanks or special characters such as % & , . +. The data item cannot be changed. It forms the C-code data name (for example AddressNumber) that is used in business functions, data structures, and event rules. The table that you select determines which fields are available when you create the selection criteria. You can select the Employee Master Information table (F060116), Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116), or the Employee Transaction History table (F0618). After you create a select group, you cannot change the selection table. If you need to change the selection table, you must create a new select group.
Field Alias	Also identify a data item by the alias or alpha description. If the field alias column is not available in the detail area, select Show Alias from the Form menu. If you enter a Field Alias, the system automatically completes the field name with the information that you provide. To use Field Name (and hide Field Alias), select Hide Alias from the Form menu.
Op	A code that identifies the operands in Boolean logic. You can specify any of these codes: <i>EQ</i>: Equal to <i>LT</i>: Less than <i>LE</i>: Less than or equal to <i>GT</i>: Greater than <i>GE</i>: Greater than or equal to <i>NE</i>: Not equal to <i>NL</i>: Not less than <i>NG</i>: Not greater than You use simple logic to create selection criteria statements for select groups. After you have specified the field on which you want to base selection criteria, you use the Op and Value fields to define the statement and identify whether the field value should be equal to, greater than or equal to, greater than, less than or equal to, less than, not equal to, not greater than, or not less than the value in the Value field. For example, to include all employees in business unit 9, enter HMCU in the Field Alias field, EQ in the Op field, and 9 in the Value field.
And /Or	A code to designate whether the test parameters or criteria are based on an AND condition or an OR condition. Use this field to add complexity to your logic statement. For example, to further define the previous statement to narrow the group to include only hourly employees in business unit 9, enter an AND statement and enter FLSA in the Field Alias field, EQ in the Op field and N in the Value field.

Creating a Combo Group

Access the Employee Combo Group form.

Employee Groups - Employee Combo Group	
Name	Business Unit 9 Bonus Group
Exclusion Group	

Records 1 - 2		Customize Grid
	Name	Type Code
☒	Bonus Interim	LIST
☐		

Employee Combo Group form

Type Code

A code that identifies the type of employee group. The system automatically populates this field when you enter an employee group. Values are:

List group. A list group is a static list of employees that can be stored and used repeatedly.

Select group. A select group is a group of employees that meet the selection criteria that you specify in a request.

Combo Combination group. A combination group is a list of other groups. The other groups can include list groups, select groups, or both.

Review Employees in a Group

Access the Employees in Group form.

Review Employee Information

Access the Employee Info form.

Running the Employees by Group Report.

Periodic Processing menu (G18620), Employees by Group.

Periodic Processing menu (G18620), Employee Groups. Then, on Work With Employee Groups, select Selected Group or All Groups from the Report menu.

Creating Timecard Templates

This section includes an overview of timecard templates, and discusses how to:

- Create timecard templates.
- Process timecard templates.

- Run the Timecard Template Processing report.
- Run the Timecard Template Batch Review report.

Understanding Timecard Templates

You can use the Timecard Templates program (P186301) to automatically create and save timecard models to be used for certain pay situations such as holiday pay or bonuses. After you create the model, which is also called a template, you can process the template for a specified employee group. The system creates timecards that are based on the template for each employee in the group.

A timecard template consists of an employee group and field values. The system uses the employee group to determine which employees to process. The system uses the field values that you specify to create timecards for all employees in the employee group. Examples of fields for which you might supply values are as follows:

- Pay type
- Hours
- Lump Sum Amount
- Timecard Date
- Account Number

A timecard template allows you to create one timecard pattern and associate an employee group with the pattern instead of manually creating a timecard for each employee. When you process the template, the system creates the employee timecards from information in the timecard template. For example, if you want to pay all of the employees in a group eight hours of holiday pay for a company-paid holiday, you can create a timecard template to create timecards for each employee in the group. You can set up the template to automatically enter values into the timecard for date, pay type, and number of hours.

After you create a timecard template, you can save it for future use. Timecard templates can simplify the time entry process by dramatically reducing the amount of manual data entry that is necessary to create employee timecards. Timecard templates can also help to reduce errors that can might occur with manual data entry.

When you submit a timecard template for processing, timecard automation creates a batch of timecards. You can use the Reviewing and Approving program (P186601) to review, approve, or cancel the timecard batch. When you review a batch, you can delete selected employee timecards within the batch. You must approve the batch before the timecards can be processed in a payroll cycle. The system also generates reports that you can review to verify the timecard information before you process the timecards in a payroll cycle.

Creating Timecard Templates

When you create timecard templates, you create a model timecard for all employees in the attached group. The fields that you use to create the template are the same fields that exist in the time entry applications, and are used the same way on timecard templates, except that you can create formulas to calculate hours worked and pay rates.

You create timecard templates using the Timecard Templates program (P186301). To ensure that you are creating all of the templates that you need, you should carefully analyze the types of pay that your organization disburses. After you have determined which templates you need, you should identify the field values for each template. Field values include items such as account number, pay type, and timecard date. The system uses field values to create batches of model timecards.

When you create a timecard template, you must attach at least one employee group. If necessary, you can change the employee group each time that you process the template. This enables you to reuse the timecard template for multiple groups of employees. You must also assign a version of the Time Entry MBF (P050002A) when you create a timecard template. The Time Entry MBF is used to define processing rules for the creation of timecards.

Submitting Timecard Templates for Processing

When you submit a timecard template for processing, the system creates a batch of timecards for the employee group associated with the timecard template. The timecards in this batch are created in the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116) with a status of Pending Approval. Timecards with a pending status cannot be included in a payroll cycle. You should review these timecards and revise them if necessary. When you are satisfied that the timecards are correct, you can approve the batch. When you approve the batch, the system removes the Pending Approval status. If you cancel the batch, the system removes the timecards from the F06116 entirely. You must approve the batch before you can process the timecards in a payroll cycle.

Note. You can change any original option, including the employee group that is assigned to the template. Changes made to timecard templates affect all batches of timecards that you process after the change, but do not affect batches of timecards that have already been processed.

You can delete a timecard template from the Timecard Templates program if the timecard template has no batches of timecards associated with it that are pending approval. Before you can delete a timecard template, you must approve or cancel any batches of timecards that are based on it, and then delete the associated header records for the timecards. If the timecard template has a batch of timecards associated with it, the system displays an error message and prevents you from deleting it.

Timecard Template Processing Report (R186303)

When you submit a timecard template for processing, the system generates the Timecard Template Processing report (R186303). Use this report to verify that the system created timecards for all of the employees who are in the employee group that is associated with the timecard template. The Exceptions (errors) section of the report lists employees for whom one of the these statements is true:

- An error prevents the system from creating the timecard.
- The system created the timecard, but an error or warning exists.

You should investigate each error and warning and make the necessary corrections before you process a payroll cycle that includes these timecards. If all or most of the timecards are incorrect, you might have entered incorrect information on the template or the associated employee group. In this case, you can cancel the batch of timecards, correct the error, and then resubmit the batch. If only a few timecards contain errors, you can use a time entry program, such as Speed Time Entry (P051121), to review the errors and make corrections. In this case, you do not need to cancel and resubmit the batch.

In addition to the exceptions, the report also includes totals of:

- Employee records that the system processed
- All timecards that the system created
- Timecards that the system was unable to create
- Timecards that the system created without errors or warnings
- Timecards that contained errors
- Timecards that contained warnings
- Hours worked

- Gross pay

Timecard Template Batch Review Report (R186304)

After you submit a timecard template for processing, you can print the Timecard Template Batch Review report (R186304). This report lists detailed information about the timecards that were created without errors and that are currently awaiting approval or cancellation. Use this report to review information about the timecards that the system created for the employees in the employee group that is associated with the timecard template.

Prerequisite

Create one or more employee groups that include the employees for which you want to create timecards.

See [Chapter 6, “Setting Up Timecard Automation ,” Creating Employee Groups , page 59.](#)

See Also

[Chapter 7, “Setting Up Functions and Formulas for Timecard Automation,” page 95](#)

[Chapter 3, “Setting Time Entry Processing Options,” page 15](#)

[Chapter 8, “Working with Timecards for Timecard Automation ,” page 111](#)

Forms Used to Create Timecard Templates

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Timecard Templates	W186301B	Periodic Processing (G18620), Timecard Templates	Select existing timecard templates for review or revision.
Timecard Template	W186301E	From Work With Timecard Templates, click Add.	Create a timecard template and submit it for processing.
Work With Timecard Automation Batches	W186601A	Daily Processing (G18610), Reviewing and Approving	Select batches of timecards to use when producing the Timecard Template Batch Review report.

Creating timecard templates.

Access the Timecard Template form.

Timecard Template form

Name A user defined name for a timecard template. The name should describe the purpose of the template. For example, a timecard template name might be Holiday Timecards.

Employee Group A user defined name for an employee group.

Time Entry MBF Version The version of the Time Entry MBF to run when creating timecards. When you select the Time Entry MBF version for Timecard Templates, you are choosing the version that includes the processing options that you want. If you leave this field blank, the system provides the default version, ZJDE0001. If the Time Entry MBF version has defined values for optional fields in the timecard template definition, the Time Entry MBF version enters the appropriate values in the optional fields that you leave blank.

Main

Select the Main tab.

Hours Worked A field where you can enter a formula that the system uses to calculate the number of hours that the employees worked.

You can enter a specific number of hours in the Hours Worked field, or create a formula for calculating the hours worked by clicking the visual assist field. For example, your holiday policy might stipulate that, in order to receive holiday pay, the employee must have worked at least 8 hours on the workday prior to the holiday. You would create a formula for the system to determine if employees meet this criteria. If you leave this field blank, you must enter a value in the LS Amount field.

LS Amount A lump sum amount, an adjustment amount, or an amount that represents an employee's gross pay. This amount temporarily overrides any pay calculation

that the system normally performs. If you enter a value or a formula in the Hours Worked field, you can leave this field blank.

System Date

An option that specifies where the timecards created by a timecard template will receive their work date. You can select these dates:

System Date

Day Before System Date

Day After System Date

Specify Date

You should review the dates of the pay period in which you want the timecard to be included before you select a date for the timecards. The system includes only the timecards with dates that fall within the pay period dates of the payroll cycle that you are processing.

Category Codes Tab

Select the Category Codes tab.

Category Code 01

A category code that defines payroll system needs. You can define the use and description of this code to fit your organization. For example, you can set up a category code for information such as Division, Supervisor, Branch office, Health insurance plan, Stock plan, and so on.

Note. When setting up category codes in the Workforce Management system, you should coordinate information with the payroll department to insure that information is not duplicated or overwritten.

Organization Tab

Select the Organization tab.

Job Location

A value that represents the location in which the employee worked. You can use this value to specify that an employee worked at this location but charged the time to a different business unit. This value is used for deriving rates from the Union Pay Rate table and is used exclusively by the Certified Payroll Register.

A value in this field overrides the rates that are set up in the Union Rates table if the table is set up by job or business unit.

Check Route Code

A user defined code (07/CR) that specifies the check routing or mail-stop code. Use this code to sequence the printing of payroll checks to facilitate their handling and delivery.

Subledger Tab

Select the Subledger tab.

Subledger

A code that identifies a detailed, auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment item number or an address book number. If you enter a subledger, you must also specify the subledger type.

Subledger Type

A user defined code (00/ST) that is used with the Subledger field to identify the subledger type and how the system performs subledger editing. On the User Defined Codes form, the second line of the description controls how the system performs editing. This is either hard-coded or user defined. Values include:

A: Alphanumeric field, do not edit.

N: Numeric field, right justify and zero fill.

C: Alphanumeric field, right justify and blank fill.

Order Number

A number that identifies an original document. This document can be a voucher, a sales order, an invoice, unapplied cash, a journal entry, and so on.

Rates Tab

Select the Rates tab.

Hourly Rate

A formula that the system uses to calculate an actual hourly rate. You can enter a specific hourly rate or create a formula for calculating the hourly rate. For example, you might want to create a formula to multiply, by two, the employees' regular hourly rate if they worked on a holiday. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the employee's rate from the employee master or union pay rates table. If you enter a specific hourly rate, the system uses that rate for all employees for whom the template is processed.

Job Info Tab

Select the Job Info tab.

Processing Timecard Templates

Access the Timecard Template form.

Select the timecard template that you want to process, and then select Submit from the Form menu. The system processes the timecard template, creates a new batch of timecards based on the options specified in the timecard template (including employee group), and creates the Timecard Template Processing report that shows the processing details.

Running the Timecard Template Batch Review report.

Access the Work With Timecard Automation Batches form.

Select the batch that you want to use to create the report, and then select Report from the Row menu. The system generates the report.

Creating Retroactive Pay Rules

This section includes an overview of retroactive pay rules, and discusses how to:

- Create retroactive pay rules
- Process retroactive pay rules

Understanding Retroactive Pay Rules

Payroll departments frequently need to adjust payments that were previously disbursed to employees. These adjusted payments, which are called retroactive payments, are usually made when salary adjustments are made effective on a date that has already passed. You can use the Retroactive Pay Rules program (P186701) to pay your employees retroactive pay. The system uses these rules to determine how to calculate retroactive pay adjustments.

The Retroactive Pay Rules program simplifies the process of paying employees retroactively, and reduces the chances for miscalculated amounts by automating the calculations. When you apply retroactive pay rules, the system:

- Determines which employees in an employee group are eligible for retroactive pay
- Uses current and historical timecard information to calculate the retroactive pay that each employee earns
- Creates new timecards for the retroactive pay adjustment

For example, according to a newly ratified union contract, you might need to pay your union laborers retroactively at a 3% increase for hours worked over the last month. Instead of determining which employees are union members and calculating each employee's pay manually, you can define a retroactive pay rule that the system uses to select employees, create timecards, and calculate pay automatically. After you have defined a retroactive pay rule, you can save it for future use. The payroll process is simpler and the output more consistent because you are using one set of criteria for all timecards.

When you create a retroactive pay rule, the Retroactive Pay Rules program uses the employee group, the date range, and the pay type inclusion criteria to determine which timecards are affected in the current and historical timecards tables. The system includes timecards from both tables and selects the timecards based on whether you select all timecards, timecards of certain pay types, or timecards of certain pay-type categories. After the system removes the appropriate timecards from the tables, the Retroactive Pay Rules program uses the original timecards as the basis to create new timecards. The Retroactive Pay Rules program does not change historical or current timecards. Instead, it creates new timecards for the retroactive pay adjustment. The system ignores any original voided timecards. The parent or original timecard in either the current or historical timecards tables corresponds directly to the child or new timecard in the batch.

After the batch is processed, it is submitted to the Reviewing and Approving program (P186601). You use the Reviewing and Approving program to review, approve, or cancel the batch. You can also review the Retroactive Pay Rule Processing report (R186702) from within the Retroactive Pay Rules program.

Creating Retroactive Pay Rules

You create a retroactive pay rule to specify information (such as the appropriate hourly rate, number of hours worked, and pay types) that the system uses to calculate retroactive pay for an employee group. You can save and reuse retroactive pay rules. For example, instead of creating timecards manually each time that you have to retroactively pay employees, you can create a retroactive pay rule once and reuse it as needed. When you create a retroactive pay rule, you must assign an employee group. When you reuse the retroactive pay rule, you can use the existing group or change to another employee group.

The system creates timecards for retroactive pay based on the information that you enter in the retroactive pay rule. To successfully process retroactive pay rules, the system requires:

- The employees that you want to process, which you specify by attaching one or more employee groups to the retroactive pay rule.
- The period that you want to process, which you specify by choosing starting and ending work dates.

The system uses the date range to locate current and historical timecards, which are used as the basis for the new retroactive pay timecards.

- The elements that are used to create new timecards, which you specify by choosing a new work date, new pay type, new hourly rate, new hours worked, or no hours on timecard.
- The timecards to include (based on pay type) for the basis of the retroactive pay calculation, which you specify by choosing all pay types, a specific list of pay types, or a pay type category.

You can change any original option, including the employee group assigned to the retroactive pay rule. Changes made to retroactive pay rules affect all batches of timecards processed after the change, but do not affect batches of timecards already processed.

You can delete retroactive pay rules from the Retroactive Pay Rules program if the retroactive pay rule does not have any batches of timecards that are pending approval. Before you can delete a retroactive pay rule, you must approve or cancel any batches of timecards that are based on it, and then delete the associated header records for the timecards. If the retroactive pay rule has a batch of timecards associated with it, the system displays an error message and prevents you from deleting it.

Processing Retroactive Pay Rules

When you submit a retroactive pay rule for processing, the system creates a batch of new timecards for the employee group associated with the retroactive pay rule. The timecards in this batch have a status of Pending Approval. Pending timecards cannot be included in a payroll cycle. You should review these timecards and revise them if necessary. When you are satisfied that the timecards are correct, you can approve the batch, which removes the pending status from the timecards. You must approve the batch before you can process the timecards in a payroll cycle. If, after reviewing the timecards, you find that the retroactive pay rule did not achieve the desired outcome, you can cancel the batch, modify the retroactive pay rule, and resubmit it for processing. When you cancel a batch, the system deletes any timecards created in the batch.

When you submit a retroactive pay rule, the system also generates the Retroactive Pay Rule Processing report (R186702), which you can use to verify the timecard information.

Reviewing the Retroactive Pay Rule Processing Report

When you submit retroactive pay rules for processing, the system generates the Retroactive Pay Rule Processing report (R186702). Use this report to verify that the system created timecards for all of the employees who are in the employee group that is associated with the retroactive pay rule. The Exceptions (errors) section of the report lists those employees for whom one of these statements is true:

- An error prevents the system from creating the timecard.
- The system created the timecard, but an error or warning exists.

You should investigate each error and warning and make any corrections before you process a payroll cycle that includes these timecards. If all or most of the timecards are incorrect, you might have entered incorrect information on the retroactive pay rule or the associated employee group. If so, you can cancel the batch of timecards, correct the error, and then resubmit the batch. If relatively few timecards contain errors, you can use a time entry program, such as Speed Time Entry (P051121), to review the errors and make corrections. In this case, you do not need to cancel and resubmit the batch.

In addition to the exceptions, the report also includes totals of:

- Employee records that the system processed
- All timecards that the system created
- Timecards that the system was unable to create
- Timecards that the system created without errors or warnings
- Timecards that contained errors

- Timecards that contained warnings
- Hours worked
- Gross pay

Prerequisite

Create one or more employee groups that contain the employees for whom you want to process a retroactive pay rule.

See [Chapter 6, “Setting Up Timecard Automation,” Creating Employee Groups](#), page 59.

See Also

[Chapter 7, “Setting Up Functions and Formulas for Timecard Automation,”](#) page 95

[Chapter 8, “Working with Timecards for Timecard Automation,”](#) page 111

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll 8.11 PeopleBook, “Working with the Payroll Cycle,” Correcting Missing Timecard Information

Forms Used to Create Retroactive Pay Rules

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Retroactive Pay Rules	W186701A	Periodic Processing (G18620), Retroactive Pay	Select existing retroactive pay rules for review or revision.
Retroactive Pay Rule	W186701B	From Work With Retroactive Pay Rules, click Add, or select a retroactive pay rule, and click Select.	Create a new retroactive pay rule, or review and revise existing rules.

Creating Retroactive Pay Rules

Access the Retroactive Pay Rule form.

Retroactive Pay - Retroactive Pay Rule

Work With Retroactive Pay Rules | **Retroactive Pay Rule**

OK Delete Cancel Form Previous Next Tools

Name: Retro Pay for Electricians

Employee Group: Electricians Union

Time Entry MBF Version: ZJDE0001

Starting Work Date: 06/01/05 Ending Work Date: 06/30/05

Overrides

☒ New Work Date: 07/01/05

☒ New Pay Type: 15 *Retro Pay*

☒ New Hourly Rate: RHRF_TimecardRate*.03

☐ New Hours Worked

☐ No Hours On Time Card

Include Timecards Based On

☐ All ☒ Pay Types ☐ Pay Type Categories

Retroactive Pay Rule form

Name	A user defined name for a retro pay rule. Enter a name that describes the purpose of the Retroactive Pay Rule. For example, if you are creating a retro pay rule to apply a 3% salary adjustment, the name for the retro pay rule might be "3% Salary Adjustment."
Employee Group	A user defined name for an employee group.
Time Entry MBF Version	The version of the Time Entry MBF to run when creating timecards. If you leave this field blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001. If version that you select has defined values for optional fields in the retroactive pay rule definition, the system enters the values that you defined into the optional fields if you leave them blank.
Starting Work Date	The date upon which the system begins including timecards for processing generated by a particular rule.
Ending Work Date	The date up to which the system includes timecards for processing generated by a particular rule.
New Work Date	A code that indicates whether timecards that are created by a rule contain a new work date or retain the same work date as the original timecard. If you select this option, the system uses this date as the timecard date for the newly created timecards. If you complete this field, verify that the date that you enter falls within the pay period dates of the payroll cycle in which you want to process the timecards.

If you do not select this option, the new timecards contain the same date as the old timecards.

New Pay Type

A code that indicates whether time cards that are created by a rule contain a new pay type or retain the same pay type as the original timecard. If you select this option, the system uses this pay type to create the adjustment timecards. You might want to use a pay type with a description that indicates what the payment is for. If you do not select this option, the system uses the pay type from the old timecards.

New Hourly Rate

A code that indicates whether timecards that are created by a rule contain a new hourly rate or retain the same hourly rate as the original timecard. If you select this option, enter a rate or a formula to calculate the hourly rate in this field. For example, if the retroactive pay adjustment is 3% of the employees' timecard rate, you might enter this formula:

`.03 * RHRF_TimecardRate`

If you do not select this option, the old timecards retain their original hourly rate.

New Hours Worked

A code that indicates whether timecards that are created by a rule contain a new amount of hours worked or retain the same amount of hours worked as the original timecard. If you select this option, enter an amount or a formula to calculate the number of hours worked. This amount is used on the newly created timecards.

If you do not select this option, the new timecard retains the same amount of hours worked as the original time card.

No Hours On Time Card

A code that specifies whether timecards that are created by a retroactive pay rule will have a value of zero in the Hours Worked field. If you select this option,

If you select this option, the system enters a value of zero in the Hours Worked field on the new timecards. For example, if the purpose of the adjustment is to calculate 3% of the employees' timecard rate, and an employee has a timecard with 40 hours at an hourly rate of 12.50 USD that you want to adjust, the system creates a new timecard in the amount of 15 USD (40 hours X .375 USD), but enters a zero in the Hours Worked field.

Pay Types

If you select this option, the detail area below these options is enabled. You must enter into the detail area the specific pay types that you want the system to include in the basis of calculation for the adjustment. For example, if the new timecards should be based only on regular and overtime hours, you would enter the pay types that you use for regular and overtime pay into the detail area.

Pay Type Categories

If you select this option, the system enables the detail area below the inclusion options. You must enter into the detail area the specific pay type that you want the system to include in the basis of calculation for the adjustment. For example, if you want only regular time hours to be included in the calculation, and all of your regular pay types are in a pay type category called Regular, you would enter Regular in the detail area.

All

If you select this option, the system creates the adjustment using all eligible timecards within the specified date range as the basis of calculation. The detail area below these options is hidden if you select this option.

Processing Retroactive Pay Rules

Access the Retroactive Pay Rule form.

Select the retroactive pay rule that you want to process, and then select Submit from the Form menu. The system processes the rule, creates a new batch of timecards based on the options specified, and creates the Retroactive Pay Rule Processing report (R186702) that shows the processing details.

Creating Overtime Rule Sets

This section provides an overview of overtime rules and discusses how to:

- Create an overtime rule set.
- Create a timecard accumulator rule.
- Create a timecard change rule.
- Create a call rule set rule.
- Create a call custom rule.
- Define the user parameters.
- Set Processing Options for the Overtime Rules program.
- Process overtime rules.
- Set Processing Options for the Overtime Rule Set Batch Review report.

Understanding Overtime Rules

Due to federal, state, or union requirements, most organizations need to pay employees overtime pay when employees work a certain number of hours. When you pay overtime to your employees, you can use the Overtime Rules program (P186401) to automate many actions. You can create an overtime rule set, which is a group of overtime rules that the system uses to automate the calculation of overtime pay. The system uses overtime rule sets to:

- Determine which employees in an employee group are eligible for overtime pay.
- Identify the timecards that are the basis for overtime pay calculation, based on a user-defined date range.
- Calculate the overtime pay for each eligible employee.
- Change current, unprocessed timecards, or create new timecards for the overtime pay.

Note. Overtime rule sets can affect current, unprocessed timecards. Historical timecards are not affected when you process overtime rule sets.

An overtime rule *set* is a group of individual overtime rules that contains the employee group or groups for which you want to process the set of overtime rules. An overtime *rule* is a set of specifications that specify how the system calculates different types of overtime. This example illustrates how overtime rules and overtime rule sets can be used:

A typical overtime calculation for a company might be to pay all non-exempt employees 1.5 times their base salary for any time worked over 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week. The company might also pay employees double time for any time worked over 12 hours a day. To accommodate this overtime calculation, you would use a rule set and attach an employee group consisting of all non-exempt employees. This rule set would consist of:

- A rule to calculate time-and-a-half for all hours worked over 8 hours per day
- A rule to calculate time-and-a-half for all hours worked over 40 hours per week
- A rule to calculate double time for all hours worked over 12 hours per day

You can create four types of overtime rules within an overtime rule set, as described in this table:

Rule Type	Description
Timecard change rules	Timecard change rules use IF/THEN logic to change original timecards but they do not create new timecards. For example, if a timecard includes regular time on a designated company holiday, then change the pay type from regular pay to overtime pay. In this example, the pay types on the original timecards are changed.
Timecard accumulator rules	Timecard accumulator rules allow you to pay overtime based on a specified limit and time period, and create additional timecards for the overtime pay. When you use timecard accumulator rules, you must use employee groups to identify eligible employees. The accumulator rule then calculates the overtime pay, changes the original timecards to remove the original overtime amounts, and creates new timecards for the overtime pay. For example, you can create an overtime rule to pay employees one and a half times their regular rate for any hours worked over 40 in a week. Therefore, if an employee timecard included 45 hours of regular time in a given week, the system would change the existing timecard to include 40 hours of regular time, and create a new timecard, or timecards, which would include 5 hours of overtime.
Call custom rules	Call custom rules are used to call a user-defined business function. If a company has special overtime requirements that cannot be accommodated using change or accumulator rules, you can create a custom function and have the system call the function in the custom rule. For example, if you want to pay a meal allowance of 8 USD per day for all employees who work over 9.5 hours, you can create a call custom rule because neither the timecard change rule or the timecard accumulator rule can perform this calculation.
Call rule set rules	Call rule set rules are used to call overtime rule sets that have been defined previously. Call rule set rules allow you to reuse rule sets in a variety of situations and eliminate the need to re-create rule sets that are frequently used.

The system uses overtime rule sets to calculate overtime amounts for batches of timecards. You can have several different overtime rules within one overtime rule set. However, you must have at least one overtime rule for the system to process an overtime rule set. Also, since you create overtime rules within overtime rule sets, an overtime rule cannot exist outside of an overtime rule set.

You create an overtime rule set and then create and add the overtime rules to the set. After you have created the overtime rules within a rule set, you must sequence the rules in the appropriate processing order. The system must process certain rules before others in order to obtain the desired results. For example, the system should process the rule for time-and-a-half over 8 hours per day before it processes the rule for time-and-a-half over 40 hours per week. If the rules are processed out of sequence, the rule set might not meet overtime requirements.

The Overtime Rules program uses an employee group, a date range, and the overtime rules that you identify to determine which timecards are affected in the Employee Transaction table (F06116). After the system selects the appropriate timecards, the Overtime Rules program uses these timecards as the basis to create new timecards or to change existing ones as necessary. The system does not change historical timecards, nor does it process any original voided timecards. The system processes these timecards but does not change the types:

- Posted timecards
- Interim, nonvoided timecards
- Printed check timecards

After you submit the overtime rule set for processing, you can use the Reviewing and Approving program (P186601) to review, approve, or cancel a batch. If you cancel a batch, the system restores the original timecards. You can review the processing report from within the Overtime Rule Sets program. You can later review the results, without the processing notes, of submitting the overtime rule set in the Reviewing and Approving Timecards program.

Overtime Rule Sets

You create an overtime rule set to define an ordered group of overtime rules that the system uses to calculate overtime for a specified batch of timecards and employee group. You can include one overtime rule set within another to eliminate the need to recreate a rule set for multiple overtime calculations. When you create a rule set, you must specify these items before creating and sequencing overtime rules:

- The employee group that contains the employees to whom the overtime rule set applies
- The dates for which employees should receive overtime pay

You can process an overtime rule set each pay period; however, you must change the date range before you do so. You can also reuse an overtime rule set for different groups of employees. To do so, you change the employee group before you process the rule set.

After you create an overtime rule set, you need to create the overtime rules that provide the system with the criteria that it uses to calculate overtime. Any combination of overtime rules is acceptable in overtime rule sets. The system processes overtime rules in the order in which you specify them in the overtime rule set.

You can create or delete overtime rules at any time. Changes in the order of overtime rules, or including additional overtime rules, does not affect current or past batches of timecards.

You can change any original option, including the employee group assigned to the rule. Changes made to overtime rule sets affect all batches of timecards that are processed after the change, but do not affect batches of timecards that have already been processed.

You can delete an overtime rule set if the overtime rule set has no batches of timecards that are pending approval. Before you can delete an overtime rule set, you must approve or cancel any batches of timecards that are based on it, and then delete the associated header records for the timecards. The system verifies that no batches of timecards depend on the overtime rule set before it allows you to delete the rule set. If the overtime rule set has a batch of timecards associated with it, the system displays an error message and prevents you from deleting the overtime rule set.

Timecard Accumulator Rules

You can create a timecard accumulator rule to control the hourly overtime rate, overtime pay type, and the way that overtime is charged. A timecard accumulator rule lets you create calculations to pay overtime based on an overtime limit for a given period of time, and charge the overtime to different timecards. Accumulator rules are created within an overtime rule set.

The system identifies eligible employees from the employee group that you specify in the overtime rule set, calculates the correct overtime amount, changes old timecards to reflect the time that is removed for overtime, and creates new timecards for the overtime. The overtime rule can specify a different pay type or rate for use on the new timecards. All other fields on the new timecards are populated with the same values as the original timecards. The system can create new timecards or change existing timecards based on the way that you set up the overtime rule.

Accumulator rules are used to calculate overtime in situations where employees must accumulate a certain amount of time before they are eligible for overtime. For example, you might pay employees time and a half for all hours worked over 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week, and double time for all hours worked over 12 hours per day. In this example, you can create an accumulator rule to calculate time and a half for all hours worked over 8, indicating an accumulation period of 1 day. Within the accumulator rule you would specify the pay types or pay type categories that the system should use to locate the timecards that are used as the basis for the overtime calculation. For example, if you specify regular pay as the basis, the system locates all timecards with regular pay that fall within the specified criteria, changes the original timecards to remove the overtime hours, and creates new timecards that contain the overtime hours with the appropriate pay type.

For the system to perform the calculation described above, you must enter time on a daily basis rather than on a summarized basis by pay period.

The timecard accumulator rule consists of these components:

- An accumulation period

The accumulation period is the time over which the system accumulates the hours that employees work. For example, the accumulation period for a biweekly payroll might be 14 days.

- An include section

The include section is the criteria that the system uses to determine which timecards to include in the accumulation, based on pay type or pay type category. For example, you can include all timecards with regular time but exclude timecards with sick time.

- An overtime limit

The overtime limit is the point above which any additional hours are considered overtime. For example, if you pay employees overtime for all hours worked over eight hours in a day, the overtime limit would be eight hours.

- A charge-to method

A charge-to method specifies how and from where the system removes hours from existing timecards, and how and to where it applies overtime timecards. Available types of charge-to methods are:

- Method 1

- Method 2
- Method 3
- Method 4

Method 1

Beginning with the most recent timecard in the period and working backwards one timecard at a time, the system removes time that should be considered overtime from the existing timecards until all overtime is accounted for. The system creates one new timecard for each original timecard on which overtime hours are removed. New timecards are created using the same data as the original timecards, with the exception of the pay type and rate, which are derived from the information that you enter in the accumulator rule. You might use this charge-to method if you track overtime by criteria, such as work order or account number.

For example, a warehouse employee works 43 hours in a week. You can pay the employee at the regular pay rate for the first 40 hours and at the overtime rate for the remaining 3 hours. The system removes 3 hours from timecards, starting with the most recent one and working backwards until all 3 hours are accounted for. The system creates new timecards for those 3 hours and changes the original timecards to reflect the time removed.

This table illustrates the number of hours included on the timecards before and after processing:

Hours on the Original Timecard	Hours on the New Regular Timecard	Hours on the New Overtime Timecard
8	8	Blank
10	8	2
9	8	1
8	8	Blank
8	8	Blank

Method 2

The system removes time from timecards and changes them the same way as in Method 1. However, the system charges the overtime to timecards in a different way. Using method 2, all overtime is charged to a single timecard. This timecard is created using the same data as the timecard with the most recent work date, with the exception of the pay type and rate, which are specified in the accumulator rule. You might use this charge-to method if you want to create fewer timecards for faster processing, and you do not need to track overtime by criteria.

For example, for the warehouse employee in the previous example, the system removes time from the timecards in the same way as in Method 1, but charges the 3 hours of overtime to a single timecard.

This table illustrates the number of hours included on the timecards before and after processing:

Original Timecard Hours	New Regular Timecard Hours	New Overtime Timecard Hours
8	8	Blank
10	8	Blank
9	8	Blank

Original Timecard Hours	New Regular Timecard Hours	New Overtime Timecard Hours
8	8	Blank
8	8	Blank
Blank	Blank	3

Method 3

The system removes time from and changes every timecard in the accumulation period on a prorated basis. The prorated basis is a percentage, which is calculated by dividing the amount of time on each individual timecard by the total time during the accumulation period. The system creates one new timecard for each original timecard with the corresponding prorated number of hours. The new timecards use the same data as the original timecards, with the exception of the pay type and rate, which are specified in the accumulator rule. You might use this charge-to method if you need to allocate overtime to all timecards, regardless of when it was earned.

For example, for the warehouse employee in the previous examples, the system removes a percentage of the 3 hours of overtime from each original timecard based on the percentage of total time that each original timecard represents. The system changes the original timecards to reflect the percentage of time removed. The system creates new timecards for those 3 hours based on the percentage of total time that the original timecard represents.

This table illustrates the number of hours included on the timecards before and after processing:

Original Timecard Hours	New Regular Timecard Hours	New Overtime Timecard Hours
8	7.43	.57
10	9.34	.66
9	8.37	.63
8	7.43	.57
8	7.43	.57

Method 4

The system removes time from and changes timecards as in Method 3. The system charges all overtime to a single timecard. This timecard is created using the same data as the most recent timecard, with the exception of the pay type and rate, which are specified in the accumulator rule. You might use this charge-to method if you want faster system processing, but you do not need to track overtime by criteria.

For example, for the warehouse employee in the previous examples, the system removes the time in the same way as in Method 3, but charges the 3 hours of overtime to a single timecard.

This table illustrates the number of hours included on the timecards before and after processing:

Original Timecard Hours	New Regular Timecard Hours	New Overtime Timecard Hours
8	7.43	Blank
10	9.34	Blank

Original Timecard Hours	New Regular Timecard Hours	New Overtime Timecard Hours
9	8.37	Blank
8	7.43	Blank
8	7.43	Blank
Blank	Blank	3

Timecard Change Rule

You can use a timecard change rule to pay overtime or to change timecard information, or both, based on criteria that you enter. A timecard change rule changes original timecards based on criteria that you enter; it does not create new timecards. Timecard change rules can change current, unprocessed timecards only. Change rules cannot change historical timecards.

You can use a timecard change rule to change values in one field in a timecard, based on the value of other fields on the timecard. The rule consists of one or more IF clauses, which the system uses to determine the timecards to change, and one or more THEN clauses, which the system uses to determine what is to be changed. The Fields and Functions program (P186101) determines which fields are available to use in the process. For example, if you pay different rates of overtime for employees in different states, you can have the system identify the employees affected by state and change the hourly rate on the timecards.

You can use a timecard change rule to change a timecard field based on another field. For example, if an employee's timecard is for regular time and the work date is a company holiday, you can have the system change the pay type from regular pay to holiday pay.

If you are creating a timecard change rule to change all regular time that is charged on company holidays to holiday pay, your IF statement might look as follows:

Operator	(	Field Alias	Field Name	Op	Value	Value Description	)
IF	Blank	PDBA	DBA Code	EQ	1	Regular	Blank
AND	(	DWK	Date-Worked	EQ	01/01/05	Blank	Blank
OR	Blank	DWK	Date-Worked	EQ	05/30/05	Blank	Blank
OR	Blank	DWK	Date-Worked	EQ	07/04/05	Blank	Blank
OR	Blank	DWK	Date-Worked	EQ	09/05/05	Blank	Blank
OR	Blank	DWK	Date-Worked	EQ	11/24/05	Blank	Blank
OR	Blank	DWK	Date-Worked	EQ	12/25/05	Blank	)

If you are creating a timecard change rule to change all regular time charged on company holidays to holiday pay, your THEN statement might look as follows:

Operator	Field Alias	Field Name	Op	Value	Value Description
THEN	PDBA	DBA Code	EQ	110	Overtime 2.0

Call Rule Set Rule

You can use a call rule set rule to nest an overtime rule set within another overtime rule set. You typically use a call rule set rule with an overtime rule that you use regularly. If you include an overtime rule set within itself, the system ignores the duplicate overtime rule set. For example, a rule set might verify and pay weekend and holiday overtime pay. If you have an established overtime rule set for holiday pay, you can call it from within another overtime rule set. You do not have to re-create the holiday overtime rule set every time that you want to use it.

When you use an overtime rule set within another overtime rule set, you specify the employee group, starting date, and ending date on the main overtime rule set. The main rule set should not include information that is included in the embedded overtime rule sets. If any conflicts exist between the information in the rule sets, the information in the main overtime rule set overrides the information in the embedded rule set.

Call Custom Rule

You can select a call custom rule to include a user-defined business function (BSFN) in an overtime rule set. A call custom rule calls a user-defined BSFN. You create a custom BSFN when you need to perform complex or unusual overtime calculations that are not already provided with the software. For example, if your organization pays a meal allowance of 8.00 USD to employees who work over 9.5 hours per day, you can use a custom BSFN to calculate the pay. The system can create timecards or change existing timecards based on this overtime rule. The Fields and Functions program determines which functions are available; therefore, after you have created your custom BSFN, you must use the Fields and Functions program to register it for use by the Timecard Automation module. After the BSFN has been registered, you can add it to a rule set.

Note. If you need to create custom BSFNs, contact your system administrator or PeopleSoft technical support for assistance.

User Parameters

After you define a call custom rule, you can define user parameters to specify static values that the system passes to the business function. The user parameters allow you to select specific string, numeric, integer, character, date, and Boolean fields into which you can enter the value that you want to pass into the function. Before you can define user parameters, you must create a call custom rule.

Processing Overtime Rule Sets

After you create an overtime rule set, and attach and sequence the overtime rules, you can submit the overtime rule set for processing. When you submit an overtime rule set for processing, the system creates a batch of timecards for the employee group that is associated with the overtime rule set. The timecards in this batch have a status of Pending Approval. You should review these timecards and revise them, if necessary. When you are satisfied that the timecards are correct, you can approve the batch. You must approve the batch before you can process the timecards in a payroll cycle.

Overtime Rule Processing Reports

When you submit an overtime rule for processing, the system generates the Overtime Rule Set Processing report (R186405) and the Overtime Rule Set Batch Review report (R186404). Review these reports to verify that the calculations were completed as expected, and that the system processed the overtime rule without any processing errors.

You should investigate any errors or warnings on these reports, and make any necessary corrections before you approve the batch. If all or most of the timecards are incorrect, you might have entered incorrect information on the overtime rule set or the associated employee group. In this case, you can cancel the batch of timecards, correct the error, resubmit the overtime rule set, and then use the Reviewing and Approving program (P186601) to review the newly created timecards. If only a few timecards contain errors, you can use a time entry program, such as Speed Time Entry (P051121), to review the errors and make corrections. In this case, you do not need to cancel and resubmit the batch.

Prerequisite

Create one or more employee groups that contain the employees for whom you want to process an overtime rule set.

See Chapter 6, “Setting Up Timecard Automation,” Creating Employee Groups, page 59.

Forms Used to Create Overtime Rules and Rule Sets

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Rule Sets	W186401A	Periodic Processing menu (G18620), Overtime	Review existing rule sets.
Rule Set	W186401H	Work With Rule Sets, select a rule to review and click Select, or click Add to add a new rule set.	Create a rule set or review an existing rule set.
Timecard Accumulator Rule	W186401D	Work With Rule Sets, select a rule to review and click Select. On Rule Set, select Add Accum Rule from the Form menu.	Create a timecard accumulator rule and attach it to a rule set.
Timecard Change Rule	W186401C	Work With Rule Sets, select a rule to review and click Select. On Rule Set, select Add Change Rule from the Form menu.	Create a timecard change rule and attach it to a rule set.
Call Rule Set Rule	W186401G	Work With Rule Sets, select a rule to review and click Select. On Rule Set, select Add Call Rule Set R from the Form menu.	Create a call rule set rule and attach it to a rule set.
Call Custom Overtime Rule	W186401C	Work With Rule Sets, select a rule to review and click Select. On Rule Set, select Add Call Custom from the Form menu.	Create a call custom rule and attach it to a rule set.
User Defined Parameter Descriptions for Custom Overtime Rule	W186401J	On Rule Set, select the call custom rule for which you want to define user parameters, and then select Edit Rule from the Row menu. On Call Custom Overtime Rule, select User Params from the Form menu.	Define the user parameters for a specified call custom rule.

Creating an Overtime Rule Set

Access the Rule Set form.

Overtime - Rule Set

Work With Rule Sets **Rule Set**

OK Find Delete Cancel Edit Rule Form Row Previous Next Tools

Name

Employee Group

Time Entry MBF Version

Starting Work Date Ending Work Date

Records 1 - 3 [Customize Grid](#) ☐

	Processing Order	Name	Rule Type Code	Rule Type
☒	1	Meal Allowance	BSFN	Call Custom Rule
☐	2	Company Holidays	CALL	Call Rule Set
☐	3	Standard 8/40 Overtime	CALL	Call Rule Set

Rule Set form

Name

A user defined name for an overtime rule.

The name should describe the purpose of the overtime rule set. For example, an overtime rule set name might be "California Overtime Rules."

Time Entry MBF

If you leave this field blank, the system uses default version ZJDE0001. If the Time Entry MBF version has defined values for optional fields in the overtime rule set definition, the Time Entry MBF version enters the appropriate values in the optional fields that you leave blank.

Processing Order

After you have attached overtime rules to the rule set, you can change their processing order by entering a numeric value in this field.

Creating a Timecard Accumulator Rule

Access the Timecard Accumulator Rule form.

Overtime - Timecard Accumulator Rule

OK Cancel Form Tools

Name: Bill Reno

Accumulation Period: 5 Day(s)

Overtime Hours: 15 Hour(s)

Charge To Method: M1

Overrides

☒ New Pay Type: 15 Retro Pay

☐ New Hourly Rate

☒ All ☐ Pay Types ☐ Pay Type Categories

Timecard Accumulator Rule form

Name

The name should describe the purpose of the accumulator rule. For example, if the rule is to calculate overtime for time worked over eight hours per day, a descriptive name might be called "Daily Over 8."

Accumulation Period

The number of days to add up hours on timecards for the purpose of calculating overtime.

This field works with the Overtime Hours field. Enter the period of time, in days, during which time can accumulate before overtime is calculated. Any time worked during this period that is over the number of hours that you enter in the Overtime Hours field is changed to overtime as a result of the rule. For example, if you are creating an accumulator rule to pay employees time-and-a-half for time worked over 8 hours per day, the Accumulator Period field should contain a value of 1 and the Overtime Hours field should contain a value of 8.

Note. Because accumulator rules accumulate time worked by day before charging excess time to overtime, you must be tracking employees' time on a daily basis; otherwise, accumulator rules do not work correctly.

Overtime Hours

The limit above which any hours accumulated will be considered overtime.

This field works with the Accumulation Period field to determine which hours are considered overtime hours. Enter the number of accumulated hours over which any excess time that is worked during the accumulation period should be considered overtime. For example, if you are creating an accumulator rule to pay employees time-and-a-half for time worked over 8 hours per day, the Overtime Hours field should contain a value of 8, and the Accumulator Period field should contain a value of 1.

Charge To Method

A code that identifies where overtime will be charged.

The Charge To Method specifies how the system creates and changes timecards for overtime. It does specify how the system directs overtime-related labor and expenses to accounts within the general ledger. Unless your processing options are set to copy the account information from the original timecards, the system uses the automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) that have

been defined for your organization to determine general ledger account information and instructions.

New Pay Type

A code that indicates whether time cards that are created by a rule contain a new pay type or retain the same pay type as the original timecard. The system uses this pay type to create the overtime timecards. You might want to use a pay type with a description that indicates the purpose of the payment. Values are:

1: The new timecard contains a new pay type.

0: The new timecard retains the same pay type as the original timecard.

New Hourly Rate

A code that indicates whether timecards that are created by a rule contain a new hourly rate or retain the same hourly rate as the original timecard. If you select this option, enter a rate or a formula to calculate the hourly rate. If you do not select this option, the new timecard retains the same hourly rate as the original timecard.

Pay Types

If you select this option, the detail area below these options is enabled. You must enter into the detail area the specific pay types that you want the system to include in the basis of calculation for the adjustment. For example, if the new timecards should be based only on regular and overtime hours, you would enter the pay types that you use for regular and overtime pay into the detail area.

Pay Type Categories

If you select this option, the system enables the detail area below the inclusion options. You must enter into the detail area the specific pay type that you want the system to include in the basis of calculation for the adjustment. For example, if you want only regular time hours to be included in the calculation, and all of your regular pay types are in a pay type category called Regular, you would enter Regular in the detail area.

All

If you select this option, the system creates the adjustment using all eligible timecards within the specified date range as the basis of calculation. The detail area below these options is hidden if you select this option.

Creating a Timecard Change Rule

Access the Timecard Change Rule form.

Operator	Field Alias	Field Name	Op	Value	Value Description
IF	ANI	Account Number - Input (Mode	EQ	BG	

Timecard Change Rule form

To enter a new line of logic, click the New Line button on the tool bar or select New Line from the Form menu.

Name	A user defined name for an overtime rule. The name should describe the purpose of the change rule. For example, if the rule is to change all regular time that is charged on a company holiday to a holiday pay type, a descriptive name might be "Company Holidays."
Operator	A code that indicates that a specific mathematical process is to be carried out. You use an operator to create formulas for calculating change rules. IF is automatically entered in the Operator field on the first line of the IF statement. On subsequent lines of logic, you can select IF, AND, OR, or THEN for the Operator field. Values are: <i>IF</i> <i>AND</i> <i>OR</i> <i>THEN</i>
(	Open parenthesis mark the beginning of a grouping and can be used in equations to determine the order of operation. If you are grouping components of the statement together (for example, if you are using a string of IF operands), you might want to use this field to indicate the beginning of the grouped components.
Field Alias	A code that identifies and defines a unit of information. It is an alphanumeric code up to 8 characters long that does not allow blanks or special characters such as %, &, or +. You create new data items using system codes 55-59. You cannot change the alias. If you want to use Field Alias, but it is not available, select Show Alias from the Form menu. If you use Field Alias, the system completes the Field Name automatically when you enter a field alias in this field. If your jde.ini file is set appropriately, you can access field aliases for each data item by right-clicking on the data item.
Field Name	An identifier that refers to and defines a unit of information. It is a 32-character, alphabetical field that does not allow blanks or special characters such as %, &, or +. The data item cannot be changed. It forms the C-code data name (for example AddressNumber) that is used in business functions, data structures, and event rules. Also identify a data item by the alias or alpha description. The system automatically enters a value in this field when you tab through the field if you entered a value in the Field Alias field. If you are not using aliases, you can use the search button to select a field name for the IF statement from a list of valid fields. If you use Field Name and you want to hide Field Alias, select Hide Field Alias from the Form menu.
Op	A code that identifies the operands in Boolean logic. You can specify any of these codes: <i>EQ</i>: Equal to <i>LT</i>: Less than

	<i>LE</i> : Less than or equal to
	<i>GT</i> : Greater than
	<i>GE</i> : Greater than or equal to
	<i>NE</i> : Not equal to
	<i>NL</i> : Not less than
	<i>NG</i> : Not greater than
Value	A user defined name or remark. Enter the field value that the system should locate based on the selected operand. For example, if you want the system to search for all timecards with a pay type of 100, enter 100 in this field.
)	Close parenthesis mark the end of a grouping and can be used in equations to determine the order of operation. Complete this field only if you have entered a value in the Open Parenthesis field.

Creating a Call Rule Set Rule

Access the Call Rule Set Rule form.

Overtime - Call Rule Set Rule

OKCancelTools

Name

Bill Fell

Overtime Rule Set To Call

Electricians Overtime

(Overtime Rule Set ID To Call)

103

(F16406 - Overtime Rule ID)

128

Call Rule Set Rule form

Overtime Rule Set To Call	A user defined name for an overtime rule set.
(Processing Order)	The order in which a rule within a given rule set will be processed.

Creating a Call Custom Rule

Access the Call Custom Overtime Rule form.

Overtime - Call Custom Overtime Rule

OK Delete Cancel Form Tools

Overtime Rule Name

Function Name

User Defined Parameters

User Defined String

User Defined Numeric

User Defined Integer

User Defined Date

User Defined Character

User Defined Boolean ☐

☒ All ☐ Pay Type ☐ Pay Type Category

Call Custom Overtime Rule

Overtime Rule Name

A user defined name for an overtime rule.

Function Name

The actual name of the function. It must follow standard ANSI C naming conventions. For example, no space between words.

All

A code that specifies which method the system uses to determine which pay types to include for processing. Values are:

0: Include all time cards.

1: Include only the time cards whose pay type is on the pay type list.

2: Include only the time cards whose pay type is on the pay type category list.

Pay Type Category

A code that specifies which method the system uses to determine which pay types to include for processing. Values are:

0: Include all time cards.

1: Include only the time cards whose pay type is on the pay type list.

2: Include only the time cards whose pay type is on the pay type category list.

P C

A user defined code (07/PC) that specifies the pay type categories you want to use:

- For regular pay.
- To generate overtime.
- For reporting purposes on the Certified Payroll Register (U.S. only).

Processing Orders

The order in which a rule within a given rule set will be processed.

Defining the User Parameters

Access the User Defined Parameter Descriptions for Custom Overtime Rule form.

Data Dictionary String Alias	The alias of the data dictionary item that is associated with the User Defined String field.
User Defined Description 3	The description associated with the User Defined String field.

Setting Processing Options for the Overtime Rules Program (P186401)

Set these processing options before you process overtime rules.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

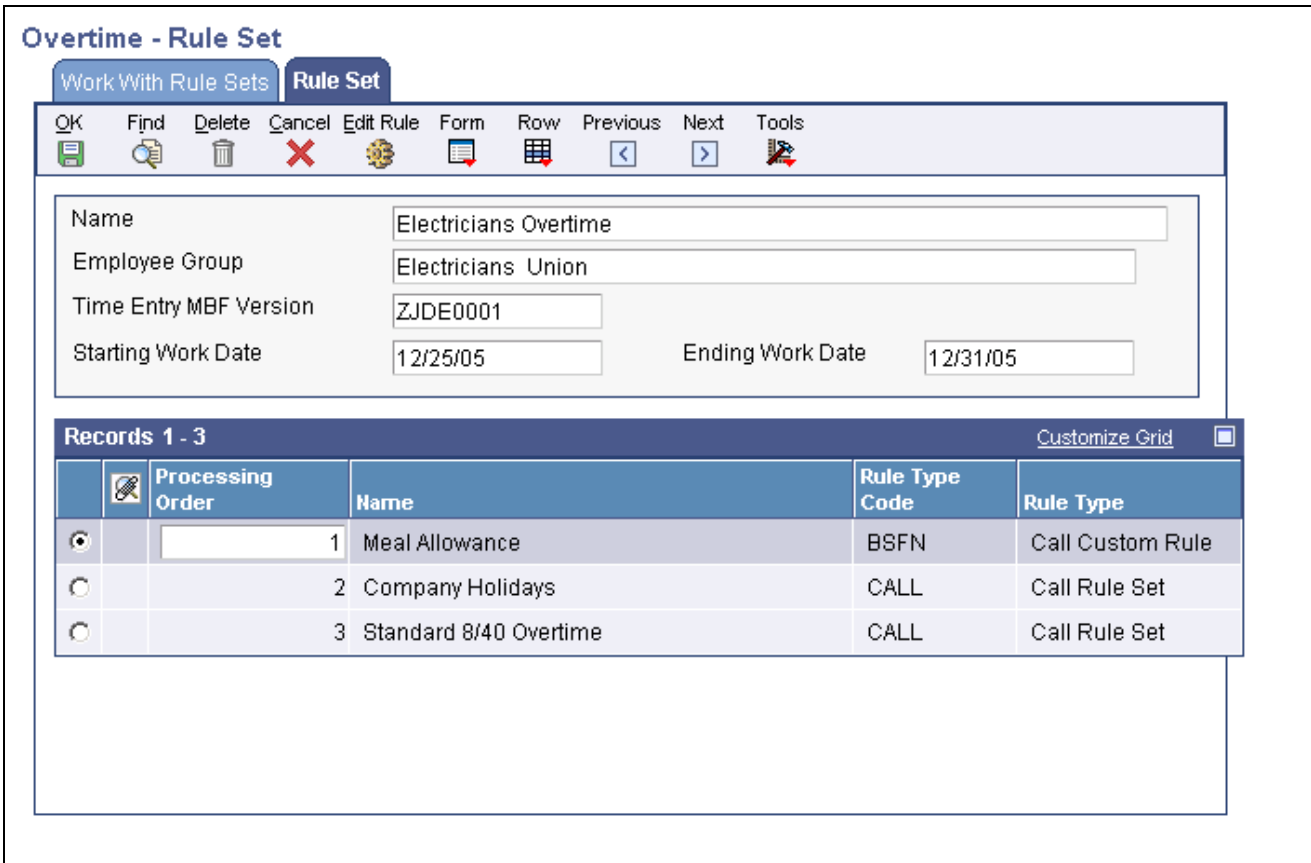
Defaults Tab

Use these processing options to specify default information for processing overtime rules.

1. Time Entry MBF Version	Use this processing option to specify the default version of the Time Entry MBF to be used when timecards are added as this rule set is processed.
2. Process Interims for overtime processing	Use this processing option to specify whether to include timecards associated with interim payments in the calculation of a rule set. If you choose to include interim payment timecards, you must process those interim payments through a payroll cycle. Values are: Y: Apply overtime rule to interim payment timecards N: Do not apply overtime rule to interim payment timecards
3. Copy account information	Use this processing option to specify how the system determines the account information (cost center, object account, and subsidiary) for newly created timecards. This processing option does not affect the account information for modified timecards. Values are: Blank: Retrieve the account information from the payroll AAI. Y: Copy the account information from the original timecard to the new time card.
4. Process Overtime Rule across multiple assignments	Use this processing option to specify whether you want the system to process overtime rules across multiple assignments. You might want to process overtime rules across multiple assignments if the overtime calculations for each assignment are the same. If you leave this option blank, the system processes overtime rules across multiple assignments. Values are: 0: Process across multiple assignments. (Default) 1: Do not process across multiple assignments.

Processing Overtime Rule Sets

Access the Rule Set form.



Overtime - Rule Set

Work With Rule Sets Rule Set

OK Find Delete Cancel Edit Rule Form Row Previous Next Tools

Name Electricians Overtime

Employee Group Electricians Union

Time Entry MBF Version ZJDE0001

Starting Work Date 12/25/05 Ending Work Date 12/31/05

Records 1 - 3 Customize Grid

	Processing Order	Name	Rule Type Code	Rule Type
☒	1	Meal Allowance	BSFN	Call Custom Rule
☐	2	Company Holidays	CALL	Call Rule Set
☐	3	Standard 8/40 Overtime	CALL	Call Rule Set

Rule Set form

From the Form menu, select Submit. The system processes the overtime rule sets, creates a new batch of timecards based on the options specified in the overtime rule set, including employee group, and generates the Overtime Rule Set Processing report (R186405) and the Overtime Rule Set Batch Review report (R186404) that show the processing details.

Setting Processing Options for the Overtime Rule Set Batch Review Report (R186404)

Set these processing options before you process overtime rules.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Display Tab

Use this processing option to specify whether piecework information appears on the report.

Display Piecework information

Use this processing option to determine whether the system displays piece work rates and the number of pieces that an employee completes on the report. Values are:

Blank: Do not display piecework information.

1: Display piecework information.

CHAPTER 7

Setting Up Functions and Formulas for Timecard Automation

This chapter provides an overview of functions and formulas, and discusses how to:

- Register a function.
- Create a and register a formula.

Understanding Functions and Formulas

To pay employees correctly for exception pay such as overtime, retroactive pay, holiday pay, or special allowance pay, many organizations require complex calculations. Though many of these complex overtime calculations are included in the software, it might be necessary to create functions and formulas for more complex earnings calculations.

Registering a Function

This section includes an overview and discusses how to register functions.

Understanding functions

The Fields and Functions program (P186101) enables programmers and consultants to access field and function definitions that are used throughout the Timecard Automation module. A *field* is an area in which the system displays a specific piece of information. A field can be either an input-capable field, or a display field, for which the system retrieves the information from another part of the system. For example, the TIN (taxpayer identification) field displays taxpayer identification numbers. A *function* is a calculation with variables that the system uses to perform specific actions. For example, you can use the timecard rate function on its own or in a formula to find employees' timecard rates.

To use different fields and functions in the Timecard Automation module, you must first register the field or the function in the Fields and Functions program. The fields in F060116, F06116, and F0618 are preregistered in the system. Several additional functions have also been registered in the Fields and Functions program.

The system includes several functions for calculating common methods of determining hourly rates and hours worked. When you create a timecard template, overtime rule set, or retroactive pay rule, you can use one or more of these functions. Because each function is specific to a field in a specific program, the system limits the available functions to those that are applicable to the calling program. For example, the function that is available for calculating the hourly rate for a timecard template is different from the function that is available for calculating the hourly rate for a retroactive pay rule.

You can use a function alone, or you can create a formula that includes one or more functions. Use the Fields and Functions program (P186101) to create custom formulas. You can also use this program to validate and test a formula before you begin using it.

Occasionally, you might need a function that is not included with the system. In this case, you can customize your system by adding a new function. Typically, you create custom functions using named event rules through the Business Function Design Aid tool, which you access from the Object Management Workbench (OMW). You can also create custom business functions using C programming. Programmers or consultants typically create custom business functions. We recommend that you contact your system administrator for assistance with creating custom functions. After you create a custom function, you must register it for use in the applicable Timecard Automation program. Registering the function allows you to access it from the applicable program.

To simplify the process of creating formulas for calculating hourly rates and hours worked, the Timecard Automation module includes several predefined functions. You can use these functions alone or include them in formulas. These functions include:

- Hours worked function for timecard templates.
- Hours worked function for retroactive pay rules.
- Hourly rate function for timecard templates.
- Hourly rate functions for retroactive pay rules.
- Hourly rate functions for overtime accumulator rules.
- Custom overtime rules functions.

To meet the specific needs of your organization, you can also create your own custom functions. Each function uses a data structure, which lists the data item name, the input or output status, and a description of the data item.

Hours Worked Function for Timecard Templates

The hours worked function for timecard templates is included in the Template Hours Worked Functions module (N1861312). This function uses data structure D186132. You also use this data structure when you create a custom hours worked function for timecard templates. This table illustrates input and output information about the data items in this data structure:

Data Item	Additional Information
LRSTTID	Input: Timecard Template ID
AN8	Input: Address Number (Employee Number)
PHRW	Output: Hours Worked

The predefined hours worked function for timecard templates is `THWF_8HoursIf8OnPrevWorkDate`.

The 8 Hours if Employee Worked 8 or More Hours on a Previous Day function returns eight hours worked if the employee worked eight or more hours, not including sick pay, on the previous work date. Saturdays and Sundays are not considered work dates. If the employee did not work at least eight hours, the returned value is zero. The work date is identified on the timecard template in the Work Date Schedule. For example, you might use this function if you want the timecard template to use eight hours for the amount of work an employee is paid each day, based on the criteria specified.

Hours Worked Function for Retroactive Pay Rules

The hours worked function for retroactive pay rules is included in the Retropay Hours Worked Functions module (N1861712). This function uses data structure D186172. You also use this data structure when you create a custom hours worked function for retroactive pay rules. This table illustrates input and output information about the data items in this data structure:

Data Item	Additional Information
LRSRRID	Input: Retroactive Pay Rule ID
PRTR	Input: Payroll Transaction No
LRSCHF	Input: Current/History option. This option indicates whether the payroll transaction number refers to a current timecard in the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116) or a historical timecard in the Employee Transaction History table (F0618).
PHRW	Output: Hours Worked

The predefined hours worked function for retroactive pay rules is `SRHRF_TimecardHours`.

The hours worked on timecard function returns the hours worked from the Rate Hourly field on a timecard currently being processed by a retroactive pay rule for one of the pay types that you identify. For example, you might use this function when you pay employees retroactive pay for the hours worked, based on their original timecards.

Hourly Rate Function for Timecard Templates

The hourly rate functions for timecard templates are included in the Template Hourly Rate Functions module (N1861311). These functions use data structure D186131. You also use this data structure when you create a custom hourly rate function for timecard templates. This table illustrates input and output information about the data items in this data structure:

Data Item	Additional Information
LRSTTID	Input: Timecard Template ID
AN8	Input: Address Number (Employee Number)
SHRT	Output: Hourly Rate

The predefined hourly rate function for timecard templates is `THRF_EmployeeMasterRate`.

The Employee Master Rate function returns the rate from the Rate-Hourly field in F060116 for the employee records that are processed using the timecard template. For example, you might want to pay an employee based on the established master pay rate.

Hourly Rate Functions for Retroactive Pay Rules

The hourly rate functions for retroactive pay rules are included in the Retropay Hourly Rate Functions module (N1861711). These functions use data structure D186171. You also use this data structure when you create a custom hourly rate function for retroactive pay rules. This table illustrates input and output information about the data items in this data structure:

Data Item	Additional Information
LRSRRID	Input: Retroactive Pay Rule ID
PRTR	Input: Payroll Transaction No
LRSCHF	Input: Current/History option. This option indicates whether the payroll transaction number refers to a current timecard in F06116 or a historical timecard in F0618.
SHRT	Output: Hourly Rate

The predefined hourly rate functions for retroactive pay rules are:

- **RHRF_EmployeeMasterRate**

The Employee Master Rate function returns the rate from the Rate-Hourly field in F060116 for the employee on the current timecard that the system is processing using the retroactive pay rule. For example, you might want to pay employees retroactive pay based on the master hourly pay rate.

- **RHRF_MaxRate**

The Maximum Rate from Timecard vs. Employee Master function returns the greater rate of the timecard hourly rate from the Hourly Rate field or the employee master hourly rate from the Rate-Hourly field. For example, you might want to pay employees retroactive pay based on either the master hourly pay rate or the timecard hourly rate. This function provides you with the larger of these two hourly rates.

- **RHRF_PayRateMultiplier**

The Pay Rate Multiplier function returns the pay rate multiplier from the Multiplier-Pay Type Multiplier field on the current timecard that the system is processing using the retroactive pay rule.

- **RHRF_TimecardRate**

The Timecard Rate function returns the hourly rate from the Hourly Rate field on the current timecard that the system is processing using the retroactive pay rule. For example, you might want to pay employees retroactive pay based on the rate on the timecard instead of another rate.

- **RHRF_UnionRateX** where X is A, B, C, D, or R

The Union Rate X function returns the rate for a chosen employee from a particular column of F069126. You identify the appropriate column. This function returns the union rate by calling the Retrieve Union Rates function (N0500015) and using fields on the current timecard that the system is processing in the retroactive pay rule. For example, you might want to pay employees retroactive pay based on a particular union rate. This function provides you with the appropriate union rate.

- **RHRF_WeightedAverageHourlyRate**

The Weighted Average of Employees' Timecards in Retroactive Pay Period function returns an hourly rate weighted by hours worked. The function uses all timecards in the overtime period for one of the pay types that you identify. For example, you might want to pay employees retroactive pay based on an average of the hourly pay rates received in the past.

Hourly Rate Functions for Overtime Accumulator Rules

The hourly rate functions for overtime accumulator rules are included in the Overtime Hourly Rate Functions module (N1861411). These functions use data structure D186141. You also use this data structure when you create a custom hourly rate function for overtime accumulator rules. This table illustrates input and output information about the data items in this data structure:

Data Item	Additional Information
LRSORSID	Input: Overtime Rule Set ID
LRSORID	Input: Overtime Rule ID
AN8	Input: Address Number (Employee Number)
PRTR	Input: Payroll Transaction No
LRSCHF	Input: Current/History option. This option indicates whether the payroll transaction number refers to a current timecard in F06116 or a historical timecard in F0618.
SHRT	Output: Hourly Rate

The predefined hourly rate functions for overtime accumulator rules are:

- **OHRF_EmployeeMasterRate**

The Employee Master Rate function returns the hourly rate from the Rate-Hourly field (PHRT) in t(F060116 for the employee that the system is processing using the overtime rule set. For example, you might want to pay employees overtime pay based on the master hourly pay rate.

- **OHRF_HoursWorked**

The Hours Worked on Timecard function returns the hours worked from the PHRW field on the current timecard that the system is processing using the overtime rule set. For example, you might want to pay employees overtime pay based on the hours worked on the current timecards.

- **OHRF_MaxRate**

The Maximum Rate from Timecard vs. Employee Master function returns the greater rate of the timecard hourly rate from the Hourly Rate field (SHRT) or the hourly rate in the Rate-Hourly field (PHRT) in the Employee Master table. For example, you might want to pay employees overtime pay based on either the master hourly pay rate or the timecard hourly rate. This function provides you with the higher of these two hourly rates.

- **OHRF_PayFrequency**

The Employee Master Pay Frequency function returns an employee's numeric pay frequency (which is derived from the Description 2 field in UDC 07/PF) based on the value in the PFRQ field (Pay Frequency) on an employee record. For example, this function would convert a value of W (Weekly) in the PFRQ field to the numeric value of 52, which can then be used in payroll calculations.

- **OHRF_PayRateMultiplier**

The Pay Rate Multiplier function returns the pay rate multiplier from the Multiplier-Pay Type Multiplier field (PAYM) on the current timecard that the system is processing using the overtime rule set.

- **OHRF_Salary**

The Employee Master Salary function returns the employee's salary from Rate-Salary, Annual field (SAL) on an employee record for the employee being processed by the overtime rule. For example, you might want to pay employees overtime pay based on the master salary.

- **OHRF_TimecardRate**

The Timecard Rate function returns the hourly rate from the Hourly Rate field on the current timecard that the system is processing using the overtime rule set. For example, you might want to pay employees overtime pay based on the rate on the timecard instead of another rate.

- **OHRF_TotHoursWorked**

The Total Hours Worked function returns the total hours worked by a given employee within the overtime period for a pay type of one of the pay types that you identify. For example, you might want to pay employees overtime pay based on the total hours that each employee worked.

- **OHRF_UnionRateX** where X is A, B, C, D, or R

The Union Rate X function returns the rate for a chosen employee from a particular column of the Union Rates File table (F069126), where you identify the appropriate column. This function returns the union rate by calling the Retrieve Union Rates function (N0500015) using fields on the current timecard that the system is processing using the overtime rule set. For example, you might want to pay employees overtime pay based on a particular union rate. This function provides you with the appropriate union rate.

- **OHRF_WeightedAverageHourlyRate**

The Weighted Average of Employees' Regular Timecards in Overtime Period function returns an hourly rate weighted by hours worked. The function uses all timecards in the overtime period for a pay type of one of the pay types that you identify. For example, you might want to pay employees overtime pay based on an average of the hourly pay rates received in the past.

Custom Overtime Rules Functions

The predefined functions for custom overtime rules are included in the Custom Overtime Rules module (N186405). These functions use data structure D186405A. You also use this data structure when you create a custom hourly rate function for overtime accumulator rules. This table illustrates input and output information about the data items in this data structure:

Data Item	Additional Information
LRSORSID	Input: Overtime Rule Set ID
AN8	Input: Address Number
LRSBAT	Input: LRS Batch Number
GNUM0	Output: Timecards Processed
GNUM1	Output: Timecards Created
GNUM2	Output: Timecards Changed
GNUM3	Output: Errors
GNUM4	Output: Warnings

The predefined hourly rate functions for custom overtime rules are as follows:

- **OCR_MealAllowance**

The Meal Allowance custom rule pays a meal allowance of 8.00 USD for days on which employees work 9.5 or more hours of regular time (pay type of 1). The system creates a gross pay timecard with a pay type of 999 for 8.00 USD for that day. For example, you might want to pay your consultants a meal allowance when they have worked a certain number of hours within a specific period.

- **OCR_SpreadOvertime**

The Spread Employee's Salary custom rule spreads a salaried employee's salary over all hours worked and does not generate overtime. For example, you might want to pay your salaried employees the same amount regardless of overtime worked. With this function, you can spread employee overtime across all hours worked, which, in essence, reduces the hourly rate; but pays employees the same amount.

- **OCR_SevenDaysWorked**

The Seven Days Worked custom overtime rule applies to overtime worked in California. An organization must first determine if an employee worked more than 30 hours in a week or over six hours in any day of the week. This calculation determines whether the employee is entitled to overtime on the seventh, consecutive day. If an employee works seven consecutive days and has worked at least 30 hours in the week, or six hours in a day, the employee is entitled to overtime. The first eight hours of the seventh day are paid at 1.5 of the regular rate of pay. Any hours over eight worked on the seventh day are paid at 2.0 of the regular rate.

New timecards are created with pay type 999.

- **OCR_MinWageAdjustment_1**

The Minimum Wage Adjustment custom overtime rule checks to see if an employee is being paid at least minimum wage based on the total pay and hours worked on the timecards being processed. If not, this rule adds a timecard for the employee to bring their hourly rate up to minimum wage.

Registering Functions

You must register functions to access them when you build a formula for the hourly rate or hours worked fields in the Timecard Automation programs. Functions are registered specifically for use with timecard templates, retroactive pay rules, or overtime rule sets. The functions that are included with the Timecard Automation module are already registered. Occasionally, you might need to use a function that is not registered, such as any custom functions that you create. You can use functions alone or in formulas.

When you register a function, you can choose to make it *active* or *inactive*. An active field or function is one that other users can access from a Timecard Automation program. You can use inactive mode to verify whether the function works properly before you make it active for other users.

Before registering a function, you should identify the usage code that the system uses to determine the program by which the function is used. Usage codes include:

- **THRF** - Identifies a timecard template hourly rate function.
- **THWF** - Identifies a timecard template hours worked function.
- **RHRF** - Identifies a retroactive pay rule hourly rate function.
- **RHWF** - Identifies a retroactive pay rule hours worked function.
- **OHRF** - Identifies an overtime rule hourly rate function.
- **OCRI** - Identifies an overtime change rules IF statement.
- **OCRT** - Identifies an overtime change rules THEN statement.
- **OCR** - Identifies a custom overtime rule that is created using a custom business function.

In addition to specifying the usage codes for a function, you should also identify this information for each function:

- The source module, which is the object name to which the function belongs.

Object names that are associated with named event rule business functions begin with N. For example, N1861411 is the object name (or source module) that contains the various overtime hourly rate functions.

- The function name within the source module.

Event rule logic and data structures are attached to individual functions within a source module.

- The status of the field availability (either active or inactive).

Note. You can use the Field/Function Definition form to revise information about a function, such as its active status. The changes that you make to functions affect all batches of timecards that use changed fields and functions and that are processed after the change. Changes do not affect timecards that have already been processed.

You can delete a function from the Fields and Functions program, thereby making it unregistered in the Timecard Automation module. Deleting a function removes it from the search list for the appropriate Hourly Rate or Hours Worked field, but does not remove it from the system.

Forms Used to Register Functions

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Field/Function Definitions	W186101A	Advanced & Technical (G18630), Fields and Functions	Select functions for review, or access forms to create and register new functions.
Field/Function Definition	W186101B	On Work With Field/Function Definitions, click Add.	Register a function.

Registering a Function

Access the Field/Function Definition form.

Field/Function Definition form

Usage Code

A code that specifies the program in which a field or function can be used.

	Enter a usage code that represents the purpose of the function. For example, if you are registering a function that calculates a custom overtime rule, enter usage code OCR. The value that you enter in this field determines whether you can use the function in specific areas of the Timecard Automation module. For example, if you enter OCR (custom overtime rule), the function is available for use in the call custom rule area of overtime rule sets only.
Source Module	The module from which the function that is defined by this entry originates. Enter the object name that contains the function that you are registering. Multiple functions can be grouped within a single source module. For example, the source module N1861411 - Overtime Hourly Rate Formulas might contain all of the functions that retrieve various hourly rates to be used within overtime accumulator rules.
Function Name	The actual name of the function. It must follow standard ANSI C naming conventions. For example, no space between words.
Active	An option that indicates whether other users can access the field or function from the applicable Timecard Automation program. Values are: <i>On:</i> Active <i>Off:</i> Inactive

Creating and Testing Formulas

This section provides an overview of formulas, and discusses how to:

- Create a formula
- Test a formula for a timecard template.
- Test a formula for a retroactive pay rule.
- Test a formula for an overtime rule set.

Understanding Formulas

When you need to perform simple, complex, or unusual calculations to determine the appropriate hourly rate or number of hours worked for a particular situation, you can create a formula. Your formula can use the standard functions that are included with the system, or you can use custom functions that you have created. You can also use a combination of both types of functions.

When you create a formula, you create it within a specific timecard template, retroactive pay rule, or overtime rule set. Based on the program that you select, the system provides you with a list of appropriate functions that are available for use in the formula. You then create mathematical statements that include one or more of these functions.

For example, assume that you need to average two different union rates to pay your warehouse employees retroactive pay. To calculate the correct rate, you enclose within parentheses the multiple of the two union rates and divide the result by two. The formula for the new rate is:

$$\text{New Rate} = (\text{RHRF\_UnionRateA} * \text{RHRF\_UnionRateB})/2$$

You cannot use a formula outside of the initial timecard template, overtime rule set, or retroactive pay rule for which it was created. You cannot save and reuse formulas; however, if you need to use a formula often, you might consider asking your system administrator to create a custom function. You can save and reuse the timecard template, retroactive pay rule, or overtime rule set that contains the formula that you created.

You use the Build Formula form to create custom formulas. You cannot access this form from a menu; instead, you access it using the visual assist in the hours worked and hourly rate fields in Timecard Templates, Retroactive Pay Rules, and Overtime Rule Sets programs.

This table shows the forms and fields from which you can access the Build Formula form:

Form Name	Field
Timecard Template form	Hours Worked field (Main tab) and Hourly Rate field (Rates tab)
Timecard Accumulator Rule form (within Overtime Rule Sets)	New Hourly Rate field

After you create the formula, but before you begin using it, you should test it to validate its mathematical logic and to ensure that it calculates the appropriate results.

Depending on government regulations, industry standards, union contracts, and company processes, different organizations calculate overtime rates using different methods. Some examples of the formulas for these overtime hourly rate calculations are provided below. The functions that are used in these formulas are predefined in the system and are available for use in the overtime rule type specified in the formula description.

Time-and-a-Half Overtime Based on Average Hourly Rate

This formula averages the hourly rates of all of the regular timecards within the specified accumulation period and multiplies the average rate by 1.5 to determine the new hourly rate for overtime. You can use this formula in an overtime accumulator rule within an overtime rule set.

New Hourly Rate = 1.5 * OHRF_WeightedAverageHourlyRate

Chinese Overtime

This formula calculates the new hourly rate for Chinese Overtime. You can use this formula in an overtime accumulator rule within an overtime rule set.

New Hourly Rate = OHRF_TimcardRate + $\frac{1}{2}$ OHRF_Salary/OHRF_FrequencyOHRF_TotHoursWorked

Time-and-a-Half Overtime Based on Employee Master Rate

This formula multiplies the employee's rate, as specified in the Employee Master Information table (F060116), by 1.5 to determine the new hourly rate for overtime. You can use this formula in an overtime accumulator rule within an overtime rule set.

New Hourly Rate = 1.5 * OHRF_EmployeeMasterRate

Time-and-a-Half Overtime Based on Union Rate

This formula multiplies the union rate of a specified column in the union rates table by 1.5 to determine the new hourly rate for overtime.

OHRF_UnionRateA, OHRF_UnionRateB, OHRF_UnionRateC, OHRF_UnionRateD, or OHRF_UnionRateR should be substituted for OHRF_UnionRateX in the formula. A, B, C, D, and R each specify particular columns in the union rates table from which to retrieve the rate. You can use this formula in an overtime accumulator rule within an overtime rule set.

New Hourly Rate = $1.5 * \text{OHRF\_UnionRateX}$

Regular Portion of Overtime Based on Employee Master Rate, and Premium Portion of Overtime Based on Average Hourly Rate

This formula uses the employee's rate, as specified in the Employee Master Information table (F060116), to derive the regular portion of overtime. The system then multiplies the average hourly rate from the timecards by .5 to determine the premium portion and adds the two rates together to determine the new hourly rate for overtime. You can use this formula in an overtime accumulator rule within an overtime rule set.

New Hourly Rate = $\text{OHRF\_EmployeeMasterRate} + (0.5 * \text{OHRF\_WeightedAverageHourlyRate})$

Spread Employee's Salary

This function does not calculate an overtime rate; rather it calculates a new hourly rate for salaried employees by spreading an employee's salary over all of the hours worked.

Spread Employee's Salary is a predefined function that is available for use in the custom rule set rule within an overtime rule set.

Overtime Rate Based on Timecard Rate and Pay Rate Multiplier

This function calculates the overtime rate by retrieving the hourly rate from the original timecard and multiplying it by the pay rate multiplier that is specified on the timecard. This method is typically used for employees in the United States who receive tips. You can use this formula in an overtime accumulator rule within an overtime rule set.

New Hourly Rate = $\text{OHRF\_PayRateMultiplier} * \text{OHRF\_TimecardRate}$

Testing Formulas

After you create a formula and before you process the timecard template, overtime rule set, or retroactive pay rule to which it is attached, you should test the formula to verify that it is mathematically valid and accurate. The system includes a feature that you can use to automatically validate the formula. However, you need to confirm whether the calculations produce the results that you expect. For example, for a formula that averages two union pay rates, you should verify that it calculates the correct rate.

Using the formula testing functionality, you can automatically calculate the formula for one record at a time. You can then review the results to determine whether they are correct.

You can also test the formula by submitting the timecard template, retroactive pay rule, or overtime rule set for processing, and then reviewing the new timecards to ensure that they are correct. If the timecards are incorrect, you can cancel the batch.

Prerequisite

Create a timecard template, retroactive pay rule, or overtime rule set.

See [Chapter 6, "Setting Up Timecard Automation,"](#) page 55.

Forms Used to Create and Test Formulas

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Timecard Templates	W186301B	Periodic Processing (G18620), Timecard Templates	Select the timecard template to which you want to add a formula.
Work With Retroactive Pay Rules	W186701A	Periodic Processing (G18620), Retroactive Pay	Select the retroactive pay rule to which you want to add a formula.
Work With Rule Sets	W186401A	Periodic Processing (G18620), Overtime	Select the rule set to which you want to add a formula.
Build Formula	W186101D	On Work With Timecard Templates, select a record in the detail area, click Select, and then search for the Hours Worked field (Main tab) or the Hourly Rate field (Rates tab) on the Timecard Template form. On Work With Retroactive Pay Rules, select a record in the detail area, click Select, and then search for the New Hourly Rate field on the Retroactive Pay Rule form. On Work With Rule Sets, select a record in the detail area, click Select, and then select Add Accum Rule from the Form menu on the Rule Set form. In the Overrides area, click the New Hourly Rate option to turn it on, and then search for the New Hourly Rate field.	Create a formula.
Formula Tester	W186101E	Build Formula, select Test from the form menu	Test a formula.

Creating a Formula

Access the Build Formula form.

Timecard Templates - Build Formula

Select Find Close Form Row Tools

Rate Formula

THWF_8HoursIf8OnPrevWorkDate

Records 1 - 1 Customize Grid

	Source Module	Function Name
	N1861312	THWF_8HoursIf8OnPrevWorkDate

Insert Function

Build Formula form

To create a formula:

1. Select a record in the detail area, and then click the Insert Function button.
The system displays the function in the Rate Formula field.
2. Enter the appropriate characters in the Rate Formula field.
3. Select Validate from the Form menu.
If the formula is mathematically valid, the system displays a confirmation message. If the formula is not mathematically valid, the system highlights the Formula To Test area in red.
4. Revise the formula if it is not valid, and repeat step 3.
5. Click OK when the confirmation window appears.
6. Select Test from the Form menu to test the formula and ensure that the system creates accurate timecards.
7. Complete the steps for testing a formula.

Testing a Formula for a Timecard Template

Access the Formula Tester form.

Timecard Templates - Formula Tester

OK Cancel Tools

Usage Code THRF Template Hourly Rate Formulas

Formula To Test

Input

Timecard Template test09 ID# 109

Employee Number

Output

Hourly Rate

Validate Formula Calculate Formula

Formula Tester form

- Employee Number** Enter the employee number that you want to use to test the formula.
- Timecard Template Name** Enter a user defined name for a timecard template.
- Validate Formula** Click this option to verify that the syntax of the formula is mathematically valid. If it is not mathematically valid, the system changes the Formula To Test area to a contrasting color.
- Calculate Formula** Click this option to calculate the formula and display the results in the Output hourly rate box.

Testing a Formula for a Retroactive Pay Rule

Access the Formula Tester form.

Retroactive Pay - Retroactive Pay Rule

Work With Retroactive Pay Rules **Retroactive Pay Rule**

OK Delete Cancel Form Previous Next Tools

Name: Retro Pay for Electricians

Employee Group: Electricians Union

Time Entry MBF Version: ZJDE0001

Starting Work Date: 06/01/05 Ending Work Date: 06/30/05

Overrides

☒ New Work Date: 07/01/05

☒ New Pay Type: 15 *Retro Pay*

☒ New Hourly Rate: RHRF_TimecardRate*.03

☐ New Hours Worked

☐ No Hours On Time Card

Include Timecards Based On

☐ All ☒ Pay Types ☐ Pay Type Categories

Retroactive Pay Rule form

Timecard Transaction No

A unique number that the system assigns to each timecard. You can use this field in the Time Entry By Job program to retrieve a specific timecard for display. This field is also used to associate a timecard to each actual burden audit record that was created for the timecard during the Actual Burden Journaling process. If you do not know the transaction number, you can use the visual assist to select a timecard with which to test the formula.

Current

An option that specifies whether an entry in the Timecard Tag file refers to a current timecard or a historical timecard. Select this option to test a formula using a timecard from F06116.

History

An option that specifies whether an entry in the Timecard Tag file refers to a current timecard or a historical timecard. Select this option to test a formula using a timecard F0618.

Validate Formula

Click this option to verify that the syntax of the formula is mathematically valid. If it is not mathematically valid, the system changes the Formula To Test area to a contrasting color.

Calculate Formula

Click this option to calculate the formula and display the results in the output hourly rate box.

Testing a Formula for an Overtime Rule Set

Access the Formula Tester form.

Timecard Transaction No	A unique number that the system assigns to each timecard. You can use this field in the Time Entry By Job program to retrieve a specific timecard for display. This field is also used to associate a timecard to each actual burden audit record created for the timecard during the Actual Burden Journaling process. If you do not know the transaction number, you can use the visual assist to select a timecard with which to test the formula.
Current	An option that specifies whether an entry in the Timecard Tag file refers to a current timecard or a historical timecard. Select this option to test a formula using a timecard from F06116.
History	An option that specifies whether an entry in the Timecard Tag file refers to a current timecard or a historical timecard. Select this option to test a formula using a timecard from F0618.
Validate Formula	Click this option to verify that the syntax of the formula is mathematically valid. If it is not mathematically valid, the system changes the Formula To Test area to a contrasting color.
Calculate Formula	Click this option to calculate the formula and display the results in the output hourly rate box.

CHAPTER 8

Working with Timecards for Timecard Automation

This chapter includes an overview of timecards that are created using timecard automation programs, and discusses how to:

- Review and revise timecards created by timecard automation.
- Work with timecard batches.

Understanding Timecard Automation Timecards

You can use the Reviewing and Approving program (P186601) to manage batches of timecards that are created or changed by the Timecard Templates program (P186301), the Retroactive Pay Rules program (P186701), or the Overtime Rules program (P186401). For example, after you use a timecard template to create a batch of timecards with which to pay your sales staff, you can review the batch of timecards to ensure that they are accurate. When you are satisfied, you can approve the batch of timecards and continue with pre-payroll processing.

After you submit a timecard template, overtime rule set, or retroactive pay rule for processing, the system assigns a number and an initial status of Pending Approval to the resulting batch of timecards. As long as the batch of timecards is pending approval, you can review and revise it in the Reviewing and Approving program. When you are finished working with the batch of timecards, you can change its status by either approving or canceling the batch.

For example, before you pay your sales staff, you review the accuracy of the batch of timecards that was created using a timecard template. After reviewing the batch, you realize that it does not cover the correct dates. You cancel the batch, thereby deleting the timecards. You then return to the Timecard Templates program, update the timecard template, and resubmit the batch. You then note that the batch of timecards is acceptable, at which point you approve it and continue with pre-payroll processing.

The processes for reviewing, approving, and canceling timecards are the same regardless of the program from which a batch of timecards originated. For example, you can approve a batch of timecards that was created with an overtime rule set to pay overtime to your warehouse staff. You can use the same process to approve a batch of timecards that was created with a timecard template to pay consultants a bonus.

You can review new or changed timecards that are pending approval. The system determines how you can review batches of timecards in the Reviewing and Approving program, based on the program in which the timecards originated. However, when you access batches of timecards directly through the Timecard Templates program, Retroactive Pay Rules program, or the Overtime Rules program, the system displays only those batches that originated in the particular program.

As long as a batch of timecards is pending approval, you can revise individual timecards by choosing the batch of timecards and the appropriate timecard. You can revise the status of batches of timecards by approving or canceling those that are pending approval. You can also run reports that show the timecards in a specific batch.

Prerequisite

Create timecards using the timecard automation process.

See [Chapter 6, “Setting Up Timecard Automation,” page 55](#) and [Chapter 7, “Setting Up Functions and Formulas for Timecard Automation,” page 95](#).

See Also

[Chapter 12, “Entering Timecards for Employees,” page 189](#)

Reviewing Timecards Created by Timecard Automation

This section provides an overview and discusses how to review and timecards that are created by timecard automation.

Understanding Timecard Review and Revision

When a batch of timecards is pending approval, you can use the Reviewing and Approving program (P186601) to review, approve, or cancel the batch. Within the Timecard Automation Module, when timecards are created in F06116, they are marked as pending. You cannot process pending timecards in a payroll cycle.

When you approve a batch of timecards, the system removes the pending marker, which allows the timecards to be included in a payroll cycle. When you cancel a batch of timecards, the system removes the timecards that were created by the Timecard Automation module from the F06116 and returns to their original state any timecards that were changed. For example, when you use a timecard template to pay quarterly bonuses to your consulting staff, you might want to verify the accuracy of the timecards. You must approve the batch before you can process the timecards in a payroll cycle.

The Timecard Templates program (P186301), the Retroactive Pay Rules program (P186701), and the Overtime Rules program (P186401) each manage timecards differently. The view that you use to review batches of timecards might differ depending on which process created the timecards. Timecard templates create new timecards, retroactive pay rules create new timecards based on existing timecards, and overtime rule sets can create new timecards and change existing timecards.

A *view* is the manner in which the Reviewing and Approving Timecards program displays the header information, relationships between timecards, and information that is specific to the originating program for a batch of timecards. A relationship shows the connections between originating timecards and new or changed timecards.

The views available for each program are as follows:

- Timecard Templates: Basic.
- Retroactive Pay Rules: Before, After, Both.
- Overtime Rule Sets: Before, After.

The Timecard Templates program uses a timecard template to create new timecards. You can review new timecards using a basic view. Basic refers to the batch of timecards that the system creates. No relationships exist among these timecards.

The Retroactive Pay Rules program uses a retroactive pay rule and original timecards to create new timecards. You can review original and new timecards using before, after, or both view, as shown below:

View	Description
Before	The batch of original timecards that the system uses. These timecards provide information for creating timecards. No relationship exists among these timecards.
After	The batch of new timecards that the system creates. These timecards are based on the original timecards that are shown in the Before view. No original timecards are shown, and all timecards shown are new.
Both	The batch of timecards, including original timecards and timecards that the system creates. These timecards include the original timecards shown in the Before view, and on which they are based. Original timecards are shown in bold text; new timecards are shown in plain text.

The Overtime Rule Sets program uses an overtime rule set and original timecards to create new timecards and change the original timecards. You can review new and changed timecards in before or after view, as shown below:

View	Description
Before	The batch of original and unchanged timecards that the system uses. These timecards provide information for creating or changing other timecards. No relationships exist among these timecards.
After	The batch of new and changed timecards that the system creates or changes. These timecards are based on the original timecards that are shown in the Before view. Original timecards are shown in bold text; new timecards are shown in plain text.

Revising Timecards Created by Timecard Automation

The Reviewing and Approving Timecards program (P186601) allows you to access the Speed Time Entry program (P051121) to revise batches of timecards. You can revise timecards from the Reviewing and Approving Timecards program only after the system processes the batch of timecards and before you approve or cancel it. For example, after you review a batch of timecards and discover that it uses an incorrect value for paying overtime to employees in your warehouse, you can revise the batch of timecards. You can revise timecards by employee or by batch number. You can also revise the status of a batch of timecards.

You can revise current timecards that were created or changed for an employee regardless of batch number. For example, assume that pay a quarterly bonus to employees who meet certain criteria on a project, such as being employed in the quarters before and after the current quarter. After reviewing the batch of timecards, you discover that one employee was not employed during the preceding quarter. The system allows you to remove the employee instead of reprocessing the entire batch.

You can revise new timecards that are created in a specific batch of timecards. For example, assume that your organization has a division that contains several departments. If some of the employees in a department entered their time incorrectly on their timecards, you can correct the specific timecards that require changes instead of canceling the entire batch. However, when you review batches of timecards that were created by the Overtime Rules Sets program, only newly created timecards are displayed. Changed timecards are part of an original batch and are not included when you review timecards by batch. To change original timecards, you can review the timecards by employee. Doing so shows you all of the current timecards for each employee, regardless of batch number.

Note. You cannot revise historical timecards.

This table describes the batch approval statuses:

Status	Description
Pending Approval	Batches of timecards arrive in the Reviewing and Approving Timecards program marked Pending Approval. Pending timecards cannot be included in a payroll cycle. You can revise and approve, or cancel batches of timecards or individual timecards.
Approved	After you approve a batch of timecards, the system changes the status to Approved and removes the Pending status from F06116. When you approve a batch of timecards, the system marks as approved all changes that were made after the timecards were generated, changed timecards, and any new timecards that have been created. After changing the status to Approved, the system creates an Approval or Cancellation report and allows you to continue the pre-payroll process. As long as a batch of timecards is approved or canceled, you can delete the header record for the batch.
Canceled	When you cancel a batch of timecards, you reject the changes that were made to existing timecards and you reject the new timecards that were created. The system removes newly created timecards from F06116 and restores changed timecards to their original status. After changing the status of the batch to Canceled, the system creates an Approval or Cancellation report and, as appropriate, reverses the changes and deletes the new timecards. As long as a batch of timecards is approved or canceled, you can delete the header record for the batch.

Forms Used to Review and Revise Timecards

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Timecard Automation Batches	W186601A	Daily Processing (G18610), Reviewing and Approving Alternatively, after you have submitted a timecard template, retropay rule, or overtime rule set for processing, select the template, rule, or rule set on the Work With form of the associated process, and then select Batch Review from the Row menu.	Select a batch of timecards for review or revision.
Timecard Automation Batch	W186601B	Work With Timecard Automation Batches, select the batch of timecards with which you want to work, and then click Select.	Review or revise timecards created by timecard automation.

Working with Timecard Batches

This section provides an overview of timecard batches, and discusses how to revise the status of a batch of timecards.

Understanding Timecard Batches

When you review the timecards that the system created from a timecard template, a retroactive pay rule, or an overtime rule set, you might need to correct errors before you approve the batch. You can access the Speed Time Entry program (P051121) from the Timecard Automation module to revise batches of timecards or individual timecards. You can revise timecards for only those batches that have not been approved or canceled. You cannot revise historical timecards.

Revising the Status of a Batch of Timecards

After reviewing the batch of timecards and before continuing with pre-payroll processing, you can approve the batch to accept the changes and newly created timecards, or you can cancel the batch of timecards if it is incorrect, thereby rejecting the changes and the newly created timecards.

After you change the status of the batch of timecards to Approved or Canceled, you can no longer revise it or change its status.

You cannot delete the header record from the Reviewing and Approving Timecards program for a batch of timecards pending approval. You can, however, delete the header record for a batch of timecards after you have approved or canceled it.

The Labor Rules Batch Approval/Cancellation Report

When you approve or cancel a batch of timecards, the system generates the Labor Rules Batch Approval/Cancellation report (R186602). Use this report to review detailed information about the timecards in the batch. The report includes:

- Header information, such as batch number, employee group name, start date, and end date.
- Individual timecard information, such as transaction number, batch number, address name and number of each employee, PDBA code, work date, hours worked, hourly rate, and gross pay.

Forms Used to Work With Timecard Batches

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Timecard Automation Batches	W186601A	Daily Processing (G18610), Reviewing and Approving Alternatively, after you have submitted a timecard template, retro pay rule, or overtime rule set for processing, select the template, rule, or rule set on the Work With form of the associated process, and then select Batch Review from the Row menu.	Select a batch of timecards for review or revision.
Timecard Automation Batch	W186601B	Work With Timecard Automation Batches, select the batch of timecards with which you want to work, and then click Select.	Review or revise timecards created by timecard automation.
Confirmation	W186601E	From Timecard Automation Batch, to approve a batch, select the batch that you want to approve, and then select Approve Batch from the Form menu. To cancel a batch, select the batch that you want to cancel, and then select Cancel Batch from the Form menu.	Approve or cancel a batch of timecards.

CHAPTER 9

Setting Up Global Leave Administration

This chapter provides an overview of global leave administration and discusses how to set up:

- Global leave system controls
- Leave types

Understanding Global Leave Administration

Most organizations need to track the amount of time that employees are on leave. Although various payroll software products can track basic accrual balances and timecard history, many organizations need additional planning and tracking tools that track more detail and allow managers to evaluate and act upon trends. Global leave administration offers robust time reporting and payroll features that establish leave eligibility, accruals, and balance tracking. Global leave administration enables you to immediately validate leave availability during the time entry process. The system also provides an automated workflow feature that enhances the management approval process.

Global leave administration enables you to track medical and maternity leave (known as Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) for United States employers). The system tracks advanced information that is necessary for medical leave approval. After medical leave begins, the system continues to track the progress of each approved leave and gather additional information that is necessary to meet company and governmental requirements.

Global leave administration includes Employee Self-Service and Manager Self-Service features. You can use Employee Self-Service to:

- View leave balances.
- Request leave time.
- Cancel or modify existing requests.
- Submit FMLA requests and information for United States employees.

You can use the Manager Self-Service features to:

- View leave requests and available balances.
- Approve, modify, and reject leave requests.
- View scheduled leave in the Work Order Employee Scheduling module.
- Review leave trends.

The setup process for global leave administration includes entering appropriate system settings to enable features of the global leave administration programs, defining medical leave policy, and specifying leave types. After you complete these setup procedures and set the appropriate processing options for the interactive programs, employees and managers can enter leave requests, track medical leave information, and review other leave-related information.

Setting Up Global Leave System Controls

This section provides an overview and discusses how to set up global leave system controls.

Understanding Global Leave System Controls

You use the Leave Administration Setup program (P07600) to specify company constants settings that are associated with leave processing and define the basic parameters for the medical leave policy of your organization. For example, you can specify whether these features are enabled:

Feature	Description
Automatic creation of timecards for leave requests	When you enable automatic timecard creation, the system generates a timecard for the leave period each time that an employee leave request is approved by a manager.
Resource scheduling	When you enable resource scheduling, the system copies approved leave requests into tables that are used by the Resource Assignments module, which is part of the Enterprise Asset Management system. You can then use information that is associated with employee leave to plan and schedule company resources.
Medical leave tracking	When you enable medical leave tracking, the system tracks time entry and leave information that is required to comply with the FMLA.

If different companies within your organization have different leave policies, you can set up company-specific information for leave system controls. Alternatively, you can create a default set of leave system controls for Company 00000 that are used by all of the companies within the organization. At a minimum, you must set up leave system controls for Company 00000. You can then set up company-specific controls. The system uses the leave system controls that you set up for Company 00000 to process leave information for any company that does not have specific controls. Leave administration setup information is stored in F07600.

The system uses the information that you enter in the leave system controls to validate employee leave balances and to determine whether an employee has enough leave time available to fulfill a leave request. You can set up your controls so that the system returns a warning or hard error when an employee enters a leave request for which they do not have enough available leave time, or you can allow employees to enter leave requests regardless of their available leave balance.

When verifying leave balances for sick and vacation leave requests, the system calculates the available balance using calendar, fiscal, or anniversary year, depending on the sick and vacation leave policy of the organization.

If the leave policy is based upon a calendar year, the system uses information from F06146 to calculate the number of leave hours that the employee has accumulated. Then, using information from F0618, the system calculates the amount of leave time that the employee has taken. The system subtracts the amount of leave time taken from the amount of leave time accumulated to determine the available leave balance.

If the leave policy is based upon a fiscal, anniversary, or other non-calendar year, the system uses information from F06147 to calculate the number of leave hours that the employee has accumulated. The system then calculates the amount of leave time that the employee has taken using information from F0618. The system subtracts the amount of leave time taken from the amount of leave time accumulated to determine the available leave balance.

When it verifies leave balances for medical leave requests, the system calculates the amount of medical leave time that the employee has taken during the specified medical-leave time period using information from the Employee Transaction Detail History table. The system then subtracts the amount of medical leave taken from the value that you enter on the Leave Administration Setup form.

Note. For a pay type to be considered a medical leave pay type, and for time that is associated with that pay type to be included in the calculation for determining available medical leave balances, the pay type must be set up for medical tracking using the Leave Type Setup program (P07601).

Forms Used to Set Up Global Leave System Controls

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Leave Administration Setup	W07600A	Leave Administration Setup (G07GLVA1), Leave Administration Setup	Access the Leave Administration Setup Form.
Leave Administration Setup	W07600B	On Work With Leave Administration Setup, click Add.	Set up global leave system controls.

Setting Up Global Leave System Controls

Access the Leave Administration Setup form.

Leave Administration Setup - Leave Administration Setup

OK Cancel Tools

Company 00001

Company Properties

Available Balances	4	Leave Validation Location	0
Timecard Creation	2		
Resource Scheduling	1		

Company Medical Leave Policy

Medical Leave Tracking Enabled	1	Medical Leave Paid Entitlement	1
Medical Leave Hours	0	Medical Leave Months	12
FMLA Leave Amount	480		
☐ Calendar Year ☐ Defined Date Range ☒ 12 Month Revolving ☐ 12 Months Forward			
Defined Begin Date		Defined End Date	

Leave Administration Setup form

Available Balances

A code that controls how the system responds when an employee enters a request for leave or leave taken. If you enter any value other than 0, employees can take only available leave. This value is in effect for all pay types that are set up to use leave tracking. This information is stored in F069116. Values are:

0: Do not verify available leave balances.

1: Verify available leave balances. A hard error results if insufficient balances exist.

2: Verify available leave balances. A warning message results if insufficient balances exist.

3: Verify available leave balances. Employees can use available plus accrued balances. A hard error results if insufficient balances exist.

4: Verify available leave balances. Employees can use available plus accrued balances. A warning results if insufficient balances exist.

Timecard Creation

A code that specifies whether the leave administration system creates timecards for approved leave requests. The system can automatically create timecards in either F06116Z1 or F06116. The system uses F06116Z1 to upload timecards into the systems live time entry table. This option is normally used with employee self-service time entry programs. Values are:

	0 or Blank: Do not automatically create timecards when leave requests are approved. 1: Automatically create timecards in the Employee Transactions - Batch File 2: Automatically create timecards in the Employee Transaction Detail File.
Resource Scheduling	A code that determines whether resource scheduling software is enabled. If resource scheduling software is enabled, this value also controls whether approved leave requests are copied into the resource scheduling module. Values are: 0: Resource scheduling is not active; do not update leave request information. 1: Resource scheduling is active; update leave request information.
Leave Validation Location	A code that determines the table where the system verifies available leave balances. Values are: 0: Employee Transaction History Summary table (F06146). 1: Fiscal and Anniversary Year History table (F06147).
Medical Leave Tracking Enabled	A code that the system uses to enable or disable medical leave software (FMLA or an international equivalent). Enabling medical leave tracking enables your human resources department to use additional programs to track detailed information about employee medical leave requests. If you do not enable this feature, employees can still enter medical leave request and managers can still review, approve, or decline those requests. However, without the Medical Leave Tracking feature, company personnel will not have access to these additional tracking programs. Values are: 0: Disable medical leave. 1: Enable medical leave.
Medical Leave Hours	The number of hours an employee must work in a year before he or she is eligible for medical leave.
FMLA Leave Amount	The standard number of hours that are available for an employee to take as FMLA leave within a one year period, based on 2080 hours. Employees working less than 2080 hours per year are allowed a portion of these hours.
Medical Leave Paid Entitlement	A code that determines whether employees are obligated to use accrued vacation and sick pay when taking medical (FMLA) leave. Values are: 0: Do not require employees to use vacation and sick balances when taking medical leave. 1: Require employees to use vacation and sick balances when taking medical leave.
Medical Leave Months	The number of months after initial employment that an employee must work before he or she is eligible for medical leave. You should contact the Federal and State department offices that are responsible for labor regulations to verify that the information that you enter in this field is accurate.
Calendar Year	A code that specifies a date range for checking FMLA eligibility. The date can be based on a calendar year, a fixed, defined date range, or a 12-month period prior to or after leave begins as the 12-month period. Values are:

	0: Calendar year (January 1 through December 31). 1: Fixed date range (defined by user). 2: 12 Month revolving range (the previous 12 month period from the leave begin date). 3: 12-month period forward from date of initial FMLA leave request date. If 12 months passes between FMLA leave dates, the first day of the new request becomes the initial leave date.
Defined Date Range	A code that specifies a date range for checking FMLA eligibility. The date can be based on a calendar year, a fixed, defined date range, or a 12-month period prior to or after leave begins as the 12-month period. Values are: 0: Calendar year (January 1 through December 31). 1: Fixed date range (defined by user). 2: 12 month revolving range (the previous 12 month period from the leave begin date). 3: 12 month period forward from date of initial FMLA leave request date. If 12 months passes between FMLA leave dates the first day of the new request becomes the initial leave date.
12 Month Revolving	A code that specifies a date range for checking FMLA eligibility. The date can be based on a calendar year, a fixed, defined date range, or a 12-month period prior to or after leave begins as the 12-month period. Values are: 0: Calendar year (January 1 through December 31). 1: Fixed date range (defined by user). 2: 12 month revolving range (the previous 12 month period from the leave begin date). 3: 12 month period forward from date of initial FMLA leave request date. If 12 months passes between FMLA leave dates the first day of the new request becomes the initial leave date.
Defined Begin Date	The beginning date of leave time.
Defined End Date	The ending date of leave time.
FMLA Yearly Limit (Hours)	The number of hours an employee must work in a year before he or she is eligible for medical leave.

Setting Up Leave Types for Global Leave

This section includes an overview and discusses how to set up leave types.

Understanding Leave Types

You use the Leave Type Setup program (P07601) to define leave types. The system stores setup information about leave types in the Leave Type Setup table (F07601). When you set up leave types, you can:

- Use existing leave types and define additional leave types.

- Define the relationship of a leave type to a pay type.
- Define the display sequence for all pay types within each leave type.
- Define medical leave types.

You can use any of the existing leave types that are included in user defined code table 07/LV and add additional leave types to this table to meet the needs of your organization. When you specify that a leave type is active, the system automatically displays the leave type for the employee when they enter leave requests in the Employee Self-Service Leave Planning And Request program (P07620). The sequence number that you specify determines the order in which the system displays the leave types.

For example, if you want the first pay type in the list of vacation pay types to be 801, the second pay type to be 802, and the third pay type to be 803, you might assign these sequence numbers to each pay type when you set up leave types:

Pay Type	Sequence Number
801	05
802	10
803	15

Note. When you review leave types using the Leave Type Setup program, the system displays leave types by sequence number, from the highest to the lowest. However, when employees enter leave requests using the Employee Self-Service Leave Planning And Request program, the system displays pay types from the lowest sequence number to the highest.

Also, you should use sequence numbers that can accommodate future additions or changes to the order in which you want to display your pay types. For example, use sequence numbers 5, 10, and 15 rather than using sequence numbers 1, 2, and 3.

You can also use this program to set up medical leave types. To ensure that the system accurately calculates medical leave balances and processes medical leave requests, you must set up all medical leave pay types for medical tracking. The system only considers history for medical leave pay types that have been set up to track history. Therefore, if an employee takes medical leave and uses a pay type that is not set up to track medical leave, the system will not use the hours that the employee takes to calculate the amount of medical leave time that is available to the employee.

See [Chapter 14, “Administering Global Leave,” page 235](#).

Forms Used to Set Up Leave Types

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Leave Type Setup	W07601A	Leave Administration Setup (G07GLVA1), Leave Type Setup	Review leave type information, or access the Leave Type Setup Revisions form.
Leave Type Setup Revisions	W07601B	Work With Leave Type Setup, click Add.	Set up leave types.

Setting Up Leave Types

Access the Leave Type Setup Revisions form.

Leave Type Setup - Leave Type Setup Revisions		
Leave Type	B	Bereavement
Active	N	
Leave Display Sequence	0	
Medical Tracking	0	
Primary Pay Type	801	Vacation
Secondary Pay Type	811	Vacation
Third Pay Type	815	Vacation

Leave Type Setup Revisions form

Leave Type

A user defined code (07/LV) that describes the leave time that an employee takes or requests. This information can be used to report leave trends. Values might include:

C: Comp Time

S: Sick Time

M: Maternity Leave Time

Active

A code that determines whether a leave type is active or not. If the leave type is active, the system allows the user to request this particular leave type through Employee Self-Service Leave Planning and Request (P07620). Values are:

Y: Leave Type is Active

N: Leave Type is Not Active

Leave Display Sequence

A number that determines the sequence in which the system displays leave types to employees when they request time off through the Employee Self-Service Leave Planning and Request program (P07620). When the leave type is enabled, this number determines the order in which it is displayed.

Medical Tracking

A code that the system uses to enable or disable medical leave tracking (FMLA or an international equivalent) for a specific leave type. If medical leave tracking is enabled, then setting this value to 1 activates additional information tracking when an employee requests leave time. The system stores the medical leave tracking value (data item FMMA) in F07600. Values are:

0 or Blank: Disable medical tracking for the current leave type.

1: Enable medical tracking for the current leave type.

Primary Pay Type

The main pay type with which a leave type is associated. When an employee requests time off for a leave type, this pay type is recorded in F06116.

Alternatively, this pay type is recorded in F06116Z1 if the client automatically creates timecards.

Secondary Pay Type

The secondary pay type with which a leave type is associated. The secondary pay type is an alternative value to which you can change a leave type without causing an error. This field is reserved for future use, and is currently not functional.

Third Pay Type

The third pay type to which a leave type is associated. This pay type is an alternative value to which you can change a leave type without causing an error. This field is reserved for future use, and is currently not functional.

Active Leave

A code that determines whether a leave type is active or not. If the leave type is active, the system allows the user to request this particular leave type through Employee Self-Service Leave Planning and Request (P07620). Values are:

Y: Leave Type is Active.

N: Leave Type is Not Active.

CHAPTER 10

Creating Employee Assignments

This chapter includes an overview of employee assignments, and discusses how to:

- Set up default pay type cross-references.
- Create employee assignments.
- Generating and saving timecard templates.
- Archive and restore employee assignments.

Understanding Employee Assignments

Companies that hire many different people to perform a wide range of tasks for different departments, and companies that have divergent payment arrangements-both need the ability to create flexible work assignments and payment arrangements that are beyond the capability of many time entry and payroll systems. For example, one employee might work on different assignments for different companies during the same pay period. When you activate employee assignment to work with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor system, factors that are assignment-specific, such as pay and billing rates, Workers Compensation, and tax basis are used to create employee timecard records.

Regardless of whether companies require the complexity to accommodate employees who work on multiple assignments in the same pay period, companies can benefit from the ability to use templates to automatically enter a variety of time entry information collected from an employee's assignment.

Prerequisites

Before you enter new employee assignments and generate new time entry templates, you need to set up information in your software to enable and automate the process. You must set the employee assignment processing options in the Time Entry MBF program (P050002A). The processing options that are specific to employee assignment are located on the Pay Rates tab and the Processing tabs. You must also set up default cross-references for pay types.

Set up overtime rules in UDC 07/OR.

See [Chapter 3, "Setting Time Entry Processing Options," page 15](#).

Default Pay Type Cross-References

When you use the employee assignment program to create time entry templates, you specify the payment method that you are using by specifying one of these payment methods on the Basic tab of the Time Entry Template form:

- Pay Basis
- Pay Type

If you specify Pay Basis, then you need to use the EE Assignment Default Pay Types program (P0716704) to create cross-reference records in the Employee Assignment Default Pay Type table (F0716704) that the system uses when it processes time entry. If you specify the Pay Type option instead of the Pay Basis option on the time entry template form, then you do not need to use this setup procedure.

These pay bases currently exist in UDC 07/AB:

- HR (Hourly)
- LS (Lump Sum)
- SAL (Salary)

You can create additional pay bases as required to meet the needs of your organization. These pay bases are available options that you can select when you complete the TE Template form in the EE Assignment program (P0716701). Choosing one of these options determines the pay basis for an employee assignment.

Forms Used to Set Up Default Pay Type Cross-References

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With EE Assignment Default Pay Types	W0716704A	Employee Assignment (G05EA10), EE Assignment Default Pay Type	Access the EE Assignment Default Pay Types form.
EE Assignment Default Pay Types	W0716704B	On Work With EE Assignment Default Pay Types, click Add.	Set up default pay type cross-references.

Setting Up Default Pay Type Cross-References

Access the EE Assignment Default Pay Types form.

Pay Basis	A UDC Code (07/AB) to indicate the pay basis of an assignment (hourly, salary, piece rate, etc.)
PDBA Code	A code that defines the type of pay, deduction, benefit, or accrual. Pay types are numbered from 1 to 999. Deductions and benefits are numbered from 1000 to 9999.
Explanation	A description, remark, explanation, name, or address.

Creating Employee Assignments

This section provides an overview of the employee assignment creation process, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the EE Assignment program.
- Create employee assignments.
- Define timecard templates for employee assignments.
- Add a job description to an employee assignment.
- Set up third-party payment information.

Understanding Employee Assignment Creation

You can use the EE Assignment program (P0716701) to create employee assignments and to define time entry templates for each assignment. This assignment approach allows a human resources administrator to create flexible employee assignments that are specific to a range of work assignments that use various billing rates, recharge arrangements, and so on. After all assignment and time entry template information is complete, the administrator can use a batch process to automatically generate semi-complete timecards that contain assignment-specific information. After you create these templates, you can use the Speed Time Entry program (P051121) to locate the timecards by batch number, and complete them with information that is specific to the pay period, such as the number of hours worked.

To use the employee assignment process, you must:

- Create employee assignments.
- Define time entry templates for each assignment.

To begin, you must create an employee assignment record. After you create the assignment, you can define the time entry template that is associated with each assignment. When you define the time entry template, you specify the information that you want to include on all timecards that are created for that assignment, including the job description, pay rates, and billing rates.

When the system processes employee assignment information in Service Billing, the job description is printed as an explanation on the bill.

When you define a time entry template for an assignment, you must set up at least one pay rate for regular pay. The system automatically enters this rate on all timecards that are associated with the specified assignment. For example, you might set up an assignment that pays employees 10 USD per hour for regular time, and 15 USD for overtime. When you enter this information on the assignment, the system automatically uses these rates to create the employee's timecards. You must, at minimum, enter a pay rate for regular pay; however, you can set up rates for additional pay types, such as overtime, double-time, or holiday pay.

You might also need to enter billing rate information for the assignment. If you have set up the system to derive billing rates using a markup table, or if you are not creating billing records for the assignment, you can leave the billing rate blank. However, if you are not using a markup table, you must set up a billing rate if you want to create billing records for the time associated with an assignment.

If a job description is not entered and pay rate information is not set up, the system does not create an assignment record.

The employee assignment number that the system creates for each record is a unique, system-assigned number generated from the next numbers feature of your software. This number is not accessible for manual changes.

On the T/E Template form, the fields on the series of tabs provide an opportunity for you to temporarily override, but not permanently overwrite, information in the Employee Master Information table (F060116). For example, if you have set up the employee as part of Home Company 100 in the F060116, but want to pay the employee under Home Company 50 for a specified assignment, you can override the Home Company at the assignment level. If you want to use the information from the F060116 table when creating timecards for the assignment, you do not need to enter values.

The tables that the system uses when you are setting up time entry templates with the employee assignment program are as follows:

- Employee Master Information (F060116)
- Employee Assignment T/E Template Information (F0716701)
- Resource Assignments (F48311)

After you create employee assignments and define time entry templates for those assignments, you might find that you want to change the information. For example, if an employee continues to work in a specified assignment, but receives a pay rate increase, you can update the existing assignment and template information, rather than creating a new assignment with updated information.

Calculating Overtime for Employee Assignments

If you need to calculate overtime differently for different assignment records, you can use the Timecard Automation module to perform the calculations. First, you must set up an overtime rule and enter that rule in UDC 07/OR before you create employee assignments. You then enter the overtime rule on each assignment. After you create timecard templates, you can process the timecards through the Timecard Automation module to calculate the correct overtime amounts for the timecards. When you process the overtime rule, you must enter the overtime rule code in the data selection criteria to ensure that only the timecards that are associated with the assignment records which use that overtime rule are processed.

Alternatively, you can create an employee group, using the overtime rule as the data selection criterion when you create the group. After the employee group exists, you apply a specific overtime rule to the group. For example, assume that your company pays union employees at an overtime rate that is different from nonunion employees. To satisfy this distinction, you can create and assign overtime rule code 555 to union employee assignments. You then create an employee group, based on overtime rule code 555, and apply the overtime rule to this group.

Nonunion employees might receive a different overtime rate, so you apply a different overtime rule to those employees by including them in a separate group with its own overtime rule. Although this UDC is specific to Employee Assignment, you can use this feature to separate employees or employee groups for overtime processing when you create employee assignments.

Important! If you use the employee group method to calculate overtime rules for timecards that are created using the Employee Assignment module, be aware that the system calculates all of the timecards for a single employee using the same overtime rule. For example, if an employee is included in an employee group that is associated with overtime rule 555, all of the timecards for that employee are processed using overtime rule 555.

Therefore, if you want some of the employee's timecards to be processed using overtime rule 555, and other timecards to be processed using overtime rule 777, you cannot use the employee group method to process overtime rules.

Forms Used to Create Employee Assignments

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With EE Assignment	W0716701A	Employee Assignment (G05EA10), Employee Assignment	Select an existing assignment for revision, or access the EE Assignment form.
EE Assignment	W0716701B	On Work With EE Assignment, click Add.	Create an employee assignment.
TE Template	W0716701C	On Work With EE Assignment, click Find. Select an assignment record and then select TE Template (Time Entry Template) from the Row menu.	Define time entry templates for employee assignments.
EE Assignment Job Description	W0716703B	On TE Template, select Job Desc from the Form menu.	Add job description information to an employee assignment.
EE Assignment Pay/Bill Rates	W0716702B	On TE Template, select Pay Rates from the Form menu.	Add rates to the timecard template that the system uses when processing a payment to a contracting entity.

Setting Processing Options for the EE Assignment Program (P0716701)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults/Basic

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Pay Basis	Use this processing option to specify the Pay Basis.
2. Pay Type	Use this processing option to specify the Pay Type.
3. Overtime Rule	Use this processing option to specify an Overtime Rule.
4. Recharge Code	Use this processing option to specify a Recharge Code.
5. Daily Time Entry Required	Use this processing option to specify whether daily time entry is required.

Defaults/Cat Codes P/R

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Category Codes - Payroll1	Use this processing option to specify category codes for Payroll 1.
2. Category Codes - Payroll2	Use this processing option to specify category codes for Payroll 2.
3. Category Codes - Payroll3	Use this processing option to specify category codes for Payroll 3.
4. Category Codes - Payroll4	Use this processing option to specify category codes for Payroll 4.

Defaults/Subledger

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Subledger - G/L	Use this processing option to specify a value for Subledger - G/L.
2. Subledger Type	Use this processing option to specify the Subledger Type.

Manufacturing

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Manufacturing (future use)	Use this processing option, when it becomes active in the future, to specify a manufacturing value.

Recharge

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Enable Multicurrency Functionality (future)	Use this processing option, when it becomes active in the future, to enable multicurrency functionality.
2. Recharge Mode	Use this processing option to specify the Recharge Mode.

Creating Employee Assignments

Access the EE Assignment form.

Description Line 2	Enter a second, 30-character description, remark, or explanation. If a work order or a chargeout business unit exists for the assignment, leave this field blank.
Order Number	Enter a number that identifies an original document. This document can be a voucher, a sales order, an invoice, unapplied cash, a journal entry, and so on.

If a chargeout business unit exists for the assignment, leave this field blank. You can use either a work order number or a chargeout business unit to identify the employee assignment, but not both.

The Order Number is not transferred to the timecard when time entry templates are created, as the timecard does not have a Work Order field. This field is for informational purposes only. Additionally, If the work assignment is outside the employee business unit, the work order normally includes the business unit to which the work is billed.

Chargeout Business Unit

Enter a value that represents the location in which the employee worked. You can use this value to specify that an employee worked at this location but charged the time to a different business unit. This value is used for deriving rates from the Union Pay Rate table and is used exclusively by the Certified Payroll Register.

If a work order exists for the assignment, leave this field blank. You can use either a work order number or a chargeout business unit to identify the employee assignment, but not both.

A value in this field overrides the rates that are set up in the Union Rates table if the table is set up by job or business unit.

The value that you enter in this field overrides the Job Location field on the timecard when you generate timecard templates.

Operations Sequence Number

Enter a number that is used to indicate an order of succession.

In routing instructions, a number that sequences the fabrication or assembly steps in the manufacture of an item. You can track costs and charge time by operation.

In bills of material, a number that designates the routing step in the fabrication or assembly process that requires a specified component part. You define the operation sequence after you create the routing instructions for the item. The Shop Floor Management system uses this number in the backflush/preflush by operation process.

In engineering change orders, a number that sequences the assembly steps for the engineering change.

For repetitive manufacturing, a number that identifies the sequence in which an item is scheduled to be produced.

Skip To fields allow you to enter an operation sequence that you want to begin the display of information.

You can use decimals to add steps between existing steps. For example, use 12.5 to add a step between steps 12 and 13.

Type Operation Code

Enter a user defined code (30/OT) that indicates the type of operation. Values include:

A: Alternate routing

TT: Travel time

IT: Idle time

T: Text

Copy WO or Chargeout BU description to Task Description	Enter an option that specifies the type of processing for an event. If you enter an existing work order number or chargeout business unit, check this option if you want the system to populate the Description field.
Employee Identification	Enter the employee number, TAX ID, or Alternate number, depending on the employee number mode that is set up in the Payroll Constants for company 00000.
Scheduled Start Date	Enter the calendar date that an employee assignment activity is scheduled to begin.
Scheduled End Date	Enter the calendar date that an employee assignment activity is scheduled to end.
Scheduled Start Time (HH/MM/SS)	Enter the time of day that an employee assignment activity is scheduled to begin.
Scheduled End Time (HH/MM/SS)	Enter the time of day that an employee assignment activity is scheduled to end.
Assigned Hours	Enter a number that indicates the hours that have been assigned to this task.
Assignment Percentage	Enter a percentage that indicates the proportion of a resource's time that will be allocated to the task.
Date Assigned	Enter the date the person responsible for the work order receives the work order.

Defining Time Entry Templates for Employee Assignments

Access the TE Template form.

Pay Basis	Enter a code that identifies the pay basis. An error results if you enter values in both the Pay Basis and Pay Type fields. The employee assignment must be based on either the employee pay basis or pay type.
Overtime Rule	Enter a UDC code (07/OR) that indicates which overtime rule to apply to the timecard record when the timecard automation process is used. Complete this field only if you are using timecard automation to calculate overtime rates. Also note that the overtime rate process is not automatically launched if you complete this field. You must process overtime rule information using the Timecard Automation module.
Recharge Code	Enter a UDC code (07/RC) that identifies whether the Recharge processing option for the Payroll Journal Entry program is used for the employee time. This value is assigned to the Record Type (RCCD) in time entry. Values are: 1: Payroll Processing Only 2: Payroll and Recharge Processing 3: Recharge Processing Only (no effect on the employee wages) If you enter a 3 in this field, you should also enter a value in the Remit To Rate field on the EE Assignment Pay/Bill Rates form. This form appears when you complete step 17 of this task. If you use recharge, then the assignment must be billed out, as opposed to payment through the payroll system.

Daily T/E Req

Enter a value that indicates whether daily time-entry records are required. If this value is blank or zero, then only one time-entry record is required per pay period.

When you select this option, daily time entry records are required. When you generate new time card templates, the system generates daily time cards. If you leave this option blank, only one time card is required for each time reporting period. Values are:

0 or Blank: Only one time entry record is required per pay period.

1: Daily time entry records are required.

CO/BU

Access the CO/BU tab.

Company - Home

Enter the company to which the employee is assigned. This code is used to store historical payroll information and to determine accounts for some journal entries.

Customer Number

Enter the Address Book Number of customer.

Check Route Code

Enter a user defined code (07/CR) that specifies the check routing or mail-stop code. Use this code to sequence the printing of payroll checks to facilitate their handling and delivery.

Job/Pos

Access the Job/Pos tab.

Amount - Uprate

Enter an amount that the system adds to an employee's base hourly rate. For example, you might enter a rate differential for equipment operators when they move from operating one piece of equipment to another piece. The system adds the uprate amount to the base pay rate to calculate gross wages before it performs any other rate calculations, such as applying a shift differential or pay type multiplier.

Shift Differential

Enter an additional rate, expressed in dollars or percent, added to an employee's hourly rate, depending on the shift worked. This rate can be applied in one of two ways, as defined by the Shift Differential Calculation Sequence (data item CMTH).

Percent or Amount

Enter a code that specifies whether Shift Differential contains an hourly rate or a percentage. Values are:

H: The system adds the amount in Shift Differential to the hourly rate.

%: The amount in Shift Differential is a percentage of the hourly rate that the system adds to the hourly rate.

Cat Codes P/R

Access the Cat Codes P/R tab.

Category Code 01

Enter a category code that defines payroll system needs. You can define the use and description of this code to fit your organization. For example, you can

set up a category code for information such as Division, Supervisor, Branch office, Health insurance plan, Stock plan, and so on.

Note. When setting up category codes in the Workforce Management system, you should coordinate information with the payroll department to insure that information is not duplicated or overwritten.

Subledger

Access the Subledger tab.

Subledger

Enter a value such as equipment number or work order number that you can attach to the end of an account number to further define an account and more easily track it.

Subledger Type

Enter a code identifying the type of subledger in the previous field. If you enter a subledger, you must also enter a subledger type.

P/R Tax

Access the P/R Tax tab.

Tax Area (Work)

Enter a code that identifies a geographical location and the tax authorities for an employee work site, including employee and employer statutory requirements. In the Vertex payroll tax calculation software, the tax area code is synonymous with GeoCode. To determine the valid codes for your location, refer to the documentation for the tax calculation software that you are using.

Worker's Comp

Enter a user defined code (00/W) that represents a workers' compensation insurance (WCI) code. This code should correspond to the classifications on your periodic workers' compensation insurance reports.

Sub Class

Enter a code that specifies any special circumstances associated with the workers compensation insurance (WCI) code, resulting in multiple rates for the same WCI code due to location or risk, for example. The subclass should remain blank if multiple rates do not exist. Default codes are:

Blank: There are no special circumstances associated with this code.

F: There are special circumstances associated with this code.

Sales Tax

Access the Sales Tax tab.

You can use these fields for information only. Unless custom modifications are made to your service billing software, the system does not use this information.

Tax Expl Code

Enter a hard-coded user defined code (00/EX) that controls the algorithm that the system uses to calculate tax and G/L distribution amounts. The system uses the tax explanation code in conjunction with the tax rate area and tax rules to determine how the tax is calculated. Each transaction pay item can be defined with a different tax explanation code.

Tax Rate/Area

Enter a code that identifies a tax or geographic area that has common tax rates and tax authorities. The system validates the code you enter against the Tax Areas table (F4008). The system uses the tax rate area in conjunction with

the tax explanation code and tax rules to calculate tax and G/L distribution amounts when you create an invoice or voucher.

GeoCode Ship From

Enter the location (warehouse or store location) from which a product was shipped or where a service is performed. This location is used by the Quantum calculating tax engine to determine the appropriate taxing jurisdiction.

GeoCode Order Accept

Enter the jurisdiction where a sales transaction is approved or a contract is accepted by the seller.

Vertex Transaction Type

Enter the Vertex Sales and Use Tax transaction type.

Vertex Product Category

Enter a user defined code used in the Vertex Tax Decision Maker for products or services that are nontaxable or are at a nonstandard rate.

Equipm Bill

Access the Equipm Bill tab.

Equipment Worked

Enter an identification code for an asset that you can enter in one of these formats:

- 1: Asset number (a computer-assigned, 8-digit, numeric control number)
- 2: Unit number (a 12 character alphanumeric field)
- 3: Serial number (a 25 character alphanumeric field)

Every asset has an asset number. You can use a unit number and a serial number to further identify assets as needed.

If this is a data entry field, the first character that you enter indicates whether you are entering the primary (default) format that is defined for your system or one of the other formats. A special character (such as / or *) in the first position of this field indicates the asset number format that you are using. You assign special characters to asset number formats on the fixed assets system constants form.

Equipment Rate Code

Enter a user defined code (00/RC) that indicates a billing rate, such as DY for daily, MO for monthly, and WK for weekly. You can set up multiple billing rates for a piece of equipment.

If you leave this field blank, the system searches for a valid billing rate in this sequence:

1. Account Ledger Master (F0901)

This table contains the most detailed rate information. You can assign multiple rates for a job. For example, you can set up separate rates for different equipment working conditions.

2. Job or Business Unit Master (F0006)

This table contains less detailed rate information than the Account Ledger Master. You can only set up a single rate for a job based on this table.

3. Rental Rules (F1302)

This table contains the least detailed rate code information. The system searches this table according to the criteria you establish when setting up the table.

Equipment Object Account	Enter a code that describes the equipment object account. Use this field to indicate the object account to which you want the system to distribute equipment utilization charges. If you leave this field blank, the system uses a default value from the Payroll Accounting tables. You can override this value on individual timecards.
Billing Rate	Enter the dollar amount for the equipment billing rate. Each equipment item can have numerous billing rates based on the rate code. The equipment billing rate can consist of up to ten different rates. For example: Billing Rate = \$100 • \$20 = Rate 1 (Ownership Component) • \$50 = Rate 2 (Operating Component) • \$25 = Rate 3 (Maintenance Component) • \$5 = Rate 4 (Other Costs Component) The Equipment Time Entry program provides for the entries of debits or charges to specific cost accounts using the total billing rate (for example, \$100). When these entries are posted to the general ledger, credits are recognized in revenue accounts for each of the rate components. This allows you to separate portions of the equipment billing by type of cost. You do not need to use the rate components concept unless it is appropriate to your business. Also refer to data item ERC: Equipment Billing Rate.

Adding a Job Description to an Employee Assignment

Access the EE Assignment Job Description form.

Date Effective	Enter the date the assignment becomes effective.
Job Description	Enter the description of the job.

Setting Up Third-Party Payment Information

Access the EE Assignment Pay/Bill Rates form.

Date Effective	Enter the date the assignment becomes effective.
PDBA Code	Enter the PDBA code used for the payment.
Description	Enter a description of the payment.
UM	Enter a value that specifies the unit of measure.
Pay Rate	Enter the rate that the system uses to create the payment.
Billing Rate	Enter the rate that the system uses to create the billing rate on the payment.
Remit to Rate	Enter a value in this field when you need to manually pay a third party instead of an employee. For example, if a temporary agency does not have the staff to fill an assignment, they might need to contract with another temporary agency to fill the assignment. The Remit To Rate field can be used to enter the rate that must be paid to the third-party temporary agency for the use of their employee.

As the billing circumstances for each company might require different programming, this field requires custom programming to function correctly. Additionally, you must enter 3 for the Recharge Code on the Basic tab of the TE Template form that is associated with this assignment record.

Generating and Saving Timecard Templates

This section provides an overview of processing timecard templates, and discusses how to:

Set processing options for the Generate Timecard Template program.

Understanding Timecard Template Processing

You use the Generate Timecard Templates in F06116Z1 program (R0716711) to create new employee time entry templates. When you generate new time entry templates, the system creates the new template records in the Employee Transactions - Batch File table (F06116Z1). The system uses this temporary table initially so that if employee self-service features are enabled, employees can enter their time without affecting live tables.

After timecard information is stored in the F06116Z1, you use the Time Entry Batch Processor program (R05116Z1I) to transfer the template records to the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116). If you use employee self-service, you run this program after employees complete their time entry. If you are not using employee self-service, the system can automatically process this program when you create the time entry templates. To run the Time Entry Batch Processor program automatically, you enter the version number in a processing option for the Generate Timecard Templates program. Then, when you run the Generate Timecard Templates program, the system automatically runs the Time Entry Batch Processor program to move the template files to the F06116.

You can purge records from the F06116Z1 table after copying them to the F06116 table by setting the Purge Flag processing options on the Time Entry Batch Processor program.

After employee assignment records are created and the setup process for time entry templates is complete, you need to create and save time entry templates. You use the Generate Timecard Template program (R0716711) to automatically create time entry templates that are ready for time entry.

The Generate Timecard Template program creates template records in the Employee Transactions - Batch File table (F06116Z1) that you then need to record in the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116). If employee self-service time entry is not implemented in your system, you can automatically move the processed records to the F06116 table. After you run the Generate Timecard Template program, if processing options are set appropriately, the system automatically runs the Time Entry Batch Processor program (R05116Z1I). If you do not automate this process using processing options, then you must run the Time Entry Batch Processor program separately and specify a version each time that you run the program.

A human resources representative can then use the Speed Time Entry Revisions program (P051121) to locate employee time cards by batch number and enter the time worked.

The system uses these tables when creating time entry templates:

- Employee Transactions - Batch File (F06116Z1)
- Employee Transaction Detail File (F06116)
- Employee Master Information (F060116)
- Employee Assignment T/E Template Information (F0716701)

- Resource Assignments (F48311)

If you use a regular Payroll ID value in the processing options to identify a group of employees for whom you are processing payroll, then you can set up the Generate Timecard Template program on a scheduled basis to run automatically. If you do not use a Payroll ID, then you must manually run the program.

Prerequisite

Create an employee assignment and define timecard template information.

Setting Processing Options for the Generate Timecard Template Program (R0716711)

Employee Assignment menu (G05EA10), Generate Timecard Template.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Payroll

Use these processing options to specify Payroll information that the system uses to select records and generate the template.

Use data selection of Payroll ID's Version

Use this processing option to include the selection criteria defined in the specified Payroll ID version when selecting assignment records to process. All of the assignment records will be compared to the selection criteria that is associated with the Payroll ID that is defined in the Payroll ID processing option on this tab. If this option is left blank then all active assignment records will be processed through template generation. Values are:

Blank: Do not use data selection from the Payroll ID (default)

I: Use the data selection from the Payroll ID

2. Pay Cycle Code

Use this processing option to specify the Pay Cycle Code. Values include:

W: Weekly

BW: Biweekly

SEMI: Semi-monthly

3. Pay Period Number

Use this processing option to specify the pay period number. If the pay period number is not specified, then the system uses a pay period number that includes the system date. When the system uses a pay period number that includes the system date, the start and stop dates are based on values from the Master Pay Cycle.

Pay periods are sequentially numbered from the first of the year. For example, a monthly payroll cycle beginning in January has a total of 12 periods, with October as period number 010. Valid value ranges include:

001-052: (Weekly payroll cycle)

001-026: (Biweekly payroll cycle)

001-024: (Semi-monthly payroll cycle)

001-012: (Monthly payroll cycle)

001-004: (Quarterly payroll cycle)

001-001: (Annual payroll cycle)

Refer to the Master Pay Cycle settings to determine how your pay periods are defined.

4. Pay Period Start Date	Use this processing option to select records that include a date worked that is equal to or greater than the current date.
5. Pay Period End Date	Use this processing option to select records that include a date worked that is less than or equal to the current date.
6. Generate Template(s)	Use this processing option to generate one template for each day of the pay period or to generate one template per pay period. Values are: Blank: One per pay period (the work date is the same as the pay period end date) <i>1</i>: One template per day, within the pay period start and end dates The Generate Timecard Template program can automatically override the Daily Time Entry setting in the Employee Assignment program (P0716701) for this processing option. If the system detects that a change in the rate or job description occurred during the pay period, then the system automatically creates daily time entry templates.

Time Entry

Use these processing options to specify whether the system creates assignment records in the Employee Transaction Detail File and the version to use if the assignment records are created.

1. Create assignment records in EE Transaction Detail File F06116	Use this processing option to create time entry records in the Employee Transaction Detail File (F06116). Values are: Blank: Do not create time entry records. You can create these records at a later time by running the Time Entry Batch Processor program (R05116Z11). <i>1</i>: Automatically create time entry records. In R05115Z11, the Final Flag option in processing option number 2 must be set to 1.
2. Batch Time Entry Processor Version to Submit, if records are to be created in EE Transaction Detail File F06116	Use this processing option to specify the Batch Time Entry Processor version to submit, if records are to be created in EE Transaction Detail File F06116.
Default: 'XJDE0001'	Use this processing option to enter a batch time entry processor version (R05116Z11). The system uses the default version (XJDE0001) if you leave

this field blank. For the system to create time entry records automatically in the Employee Transaction Detail File (F06116), you must set the Final Flag to 1 in processing option number 2.

Edits

Use this processing option to specify the assignment records that the system displays.

Print All or Print only Exceptions

Use this processing option to determine whether the system displays only exceptions or displays all assignment records that are processed. If you leave this field blank, the system displays only exceptions. The system does not process records with exceptions. You need to correct all errors and then run this program again. Values are:

Blank: Display only exceptions.

1: Display all processed records.

Archiving and Restoring Employee Assignments

This section includes an overview of archiving and restoring employee assignments, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Archive EE Assignment T/E Information program.
- Restore employee assignments.

Understanding Employee Assignment Archiving and Restoration

You can use the Archive EE Assignment T/E Info program (R0716709) to store old, closed assignments in a history file.

You can use the Restore History option in the EE Assignment program (P0716701) if you need to view the historical records. The Restore History option copies the historical records into the live table.

The system uses these tables when archiving historical records:

- Employee Assignment T/E Template Information (F0716701).
- Resource Assignments (F48311).

You can use the EE Assignment program (P0716701) to view historical assignment records. When you select the Restore History option, the system copies the historical records into a live table. You can review, change, and reprocess these records.

Forms Used to Archive and Restore Employee Assignments

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
	W0716701A	Employee Assignment (G05EA10), Employee Assignment	Access Employee Assignments that you want to archive or restore.
EE Assignment T/E Template Info History	W0716709A	On Work With EE Assignment, select the records that you want to process and then select Restore History from the Row menu.	Restore employee assignments.

Setting Processing Options for the Archive EE Assignment T/E Information Program (R0716709)

Employee Assignment menu (G05EA10), Archive EE Assignment T/E Information.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

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Dates

Use these processing options to specify an ending date or a number of days prior to the current system date.

1. Prior To Date

Use this processing option to specify an ending date. You normally use this option when you run the program manually. The system archives all records with a scheduled end date that is less than the date entered. If you specify a date, then do not enter a value for the Prior To Number Of Days option.

2. Prior To Number Of Days

Use this processing option to specify a number of days prior to the current system date. You normally use this option when you run the program using the scheduler. The system calculates a date by subtracting the number of days that you enter from the current system date and then archives all records prior to this date. If you specify a value for the number of days, then do not enter a value for the Prior To Date option.

Restoring Employee Assignments

Access the Employee Assignment T/E Template History form.

Arch Flag

A value that indicates whether the corresponding record in the Employee Assignment T/E Template Information file (F0716701) is archived in the history file (F0716709). Values are:

0: The record does not exist in the history file.

1: The record is archived in the history file.

CHAPTER 11

Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Human Capital Management

This chapter includes an overview of Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs) for the Human Capital Management System, and discusses how to:

- Set up AAIs for labor, billings, and equipment distribution.
- Set up AAIs for burden and premium labor distribution.
- Set up AAIs for Cash-in-Bank account distribution.
- Set up AAIs for liabilities.
- Set up AAIs for labor billings.
- Set up AAIs for accruals and clearing.
- Set up journal summarization rules.
- Set up intercompany settlements.

Understanding AAIs for Human Capital Management

You set up automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) to assign account numbers to journal entries. These account numbers allow the system to distribute labor and equipment billings, payroll disbursement, and actual burden journal entries to specified accounts in the general ledger.

During the payroll cycle, the system creates a journal entry of every calculation for every employee. These calculations include salary and wage expenses, burden, cash disbursements, and liabilities. You can create journal entries for labor and equipment billings and accruals for payrolls that cross accounting periods. After the journal entries are created and assigned account numbers, the system summarizes the entries and passes them to the general ledger.

You can set up rules to summarize journal entries. For example, because full detail exists in payroll, you might not need to track full detail in the general ledger. You can set up rules to summarize account ranges and business units.

You can set up AAIs for each company and for the default company (Company 00000). You should set up AAIs for Company 00000 first so that the system can use these AAIs if it cannot find AAIs for a specific company. However, you cannot set up a business unit for Company 00000 because each business unit can be attached to a different company.

The rules are flexible and changeable within the payroll cycle. For example, labor distribution account numbers can be assigned by company, business unit, group (union), job type, job step, and pay type. You can also define instructions for labor distribution at the employee level for certain employees that need separate instructions.

Every AAI table includes the Journal Type field, which contains one or more codes to identify the type of journal entry. Each table has a hard-coded set of journal types. Rules for some journal types must be set up. Other rules are optional.

Depending on how you set your processing options, you can use either of two formats to set up and edit AAIs: use the multiple edit format to set up and edit a group of AAIs, or set up and edit a single AAI by using the single edit format.

When to Create Journal Entries

The system can create journal entries during any of these processes:

- A regular payroll cycle.
- The processing of interim checks in a regular payroll cycle.
- The generation of journal entries for timecards using the Time Entry system.
- You can also generate journal entries for timecards when you need to post in-between payroll cycles.

If you use the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll system, the system initially creates pro forma journal entries during the journal entry step of the payroll cycle. The pro forma journal entries are created in the Payroll Journal (Compressed) File table (F063951), at which point they become part of the Payroll system.

During the final update, the system posts actual journal entries to the Account Ledger table (F0911). At this point, the journal entries are part of the General Accounting system.

If you use the EnterpriseOne Time Entry system, the system creates journal entries when you generate journal entries for timecards using the Generate Timecard Entries program (R052901). You can then review, revise, and approve journal batches for posting to the general ledger.

The General Ledger Account Structure

The system uses the standard business-unit object-subsidary and subledger account structure. The general ledger account structure is composed of two parts:

- Where - business unit
- What - account number

Business unit is a 12-character, alphanumeric field that is the lowest level of organizational reporting. Each business unit is assigned to a company and can be associated with 20 category codes for higher-level reporting. For example:

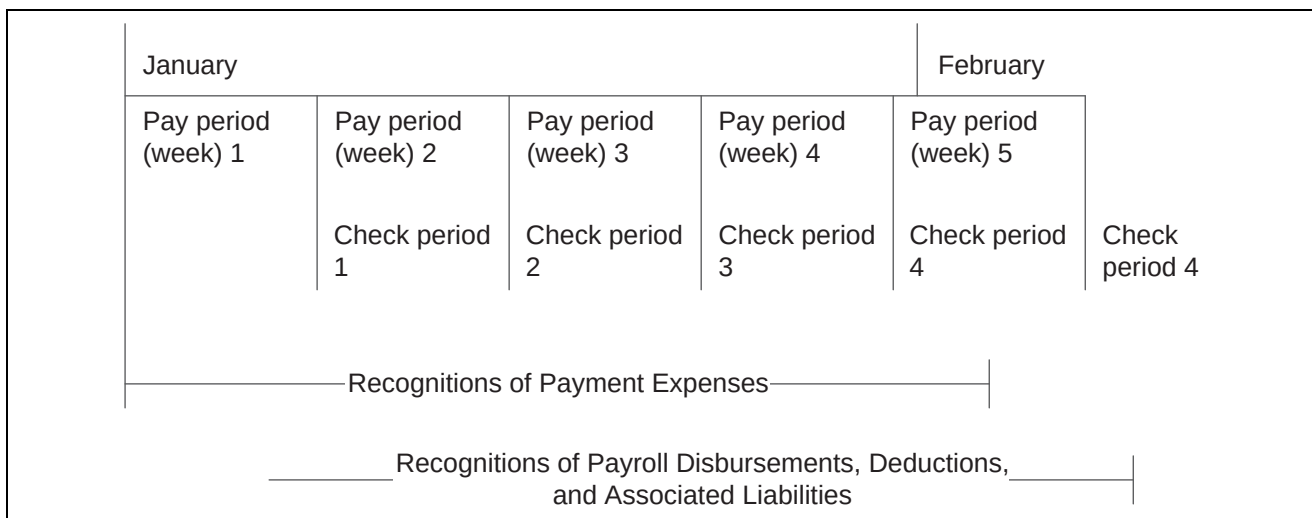
- Department
- Branch
- Asset (revenue and maintenance expense)

The account number identifies whether the account is an asset, liability, or expense. The account number contains two parts:

- Object account, a 6-character, alphanumeric field that is required on all journal entries.
- Subsidiary, an 8-character, alphanumeric field that is optional on journal entries. For example, use this field to identify an employee number, equipment number, or asset number.

Dates That You Associate With Journal Entries

This chart shows the timing relationships that are important to payroll journal entries:



Dates associated with journal entries

These definitions are important in understanding payroll and time and labor journal entries:

General ledger date	The date that the system uses for posting to the proper general ledger. The table that defines date ranges for each accounting period is in the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008) for the EnterpriseOne General Accounting system. For payroll, the system always uses the G/L date. For stand-alone time and labor, the system uses either the G/L date or the system date, as set up in the processing options for Generate Timecard Entries (R052901).
Pay period ending date	The last day of the pay period, as defined in your master pay cycles.
Payment date	The payment date of the pay period, as defined in your master pay cycles.
Work date	The actual date entered on a timecard.
Transition period	Any pay period that has working days in two accounting periods.
Accounting period ending date	The last day of the general accounting period.
Cost period	The pay period that can be used with the creation of payroll journal entries for a transition period. Journal entries for those timecards with work dates that fall into the preceding accounting period are assigned a general ledger date equal to the last day of the preceding accounting period. Journal entries for those timecards with work dates in the succeeding period are assigned a general ledger date equal to the pay period ending date in pre-payroll processing.
Override date	When defined in the journal entries step of the payroll cycle, the date that is used as the general ledger date for all payroll journals.

Payroll Journal Entries

When journal entries are created in the payroll cycle, the system assigns a general ledger date using a date associated with the payroll, such as pay period ending date or payment date. You define the general ledger date to be used for labor distribution and burden journals (T2, T3, T4, and T5) in the payroll journal entries step of the payroll cycle. Cash disbursement and liability journals (T1 and T7) use the payment date as the general ledger date. The accrual factor, a method for allocating a percentage of the T1s, T2s, and T3s back to a prior month, creates an accrual entry (T6).

The Pay Cycle Review tracks your choice of general ledger date for labor distribution to reference when you submit the next payroll.

You can define an override date when you submit the journal entry creation job. The override date that you define becomes the general ledger date for all journal entries created for all document types.

You can also use an accrual factor to allocate a portion of your T1, T2, and T3 entries back to a prior month. For example, if 40% of the pay period occurs in one month, and 60% of the pay period occurs in the next month, you can enter an accrual factor of 40 to accrue 40% of the T1, T2, and T3 journal entries to the previous month and 60% to the current month. Journal entries that are generated for the previous month use the ending date of that month and entries generated for the current month use the pay period ending date. When you use an accrual factor to create journal entries, the system generates T6 journal entries.

Time and Labor Journal Entries

When you use the EnterpriseOne Time and Labor system to create journal entries, the system can post the entries by the general ledger date that is associated with the journal entries, or by the system date on which the journal entries were created. You can specify which of these dates you want to use in the processing options for Generate Timecard Entries program (R052901). You can also use this program to post timecard journal entries between payroll cycles.

Default Journal Types

Each AAI table can have a default journal type. For example, LD is the default journal type for the labor distribution table. When the timecard or employee criteria do not match up to any instructions, the system uses the instructions assigned to the default journal type. You can use a default journal type for a specific company and for Company 00000.

This table lists the default journal types and a description of how each is used:

Journal Type	Description
LD and RD	Use in labor, billings, and equipment distribution tables.
PR	Use in premium labor tables.
RO	Use in labor billings tables.
AW	Use in accrued wages in accruals and clearing tables.
IC	Use in intercompany settlements in accruals and clearing tables
BF and BT	Use in actual burden tables.
AL and AT	Use in liabilities tables.

You can also use a default journal type to indicate that you are missing instructions from a table.

If you set up a default with an invalid account number, the system prints a warning on the Journal Proof report.

Example: Payroll Journal Entry

This example of a Payroll Cycle Journal is based on a simple payroll:

1. Employee: Home Company = 1, Home Business Unit = 25, Union = 1000
2. Time Card: 01/28/98 (Pay Code 001) 1,000 USD
3. Payroll Taxes and Insurance (P.T.I.): FICA (Tax Type D & E) 70 USD
4. Payroll Taxes and Insurance (P.T.I.): UIC (Tax Type CC & CD) 70 USD
5. Deductions: Savings Bond (Ded Code 2000) 50 USD
6. Benefits: Union 1000 (Ben Code 6000) 30 USD
7. Payment Date: 02/05/98

This table illustrates the journal entries:

Date	Account	Description	DR	CR
01/28/98	1.4205	Wages Payable	Blank	1000
01/28/98	25.8115	Labor Expenses	1000	Blank
Blank	Blank	TOTALS	1000	1000

This table illustrates the actual burden journal entries:

Date	Account	Description	DR	CR
01/28/98	25.8146	Union Fringe	30	Blank
01/28/98	25.8135	FICA Burden	70	Blank
01/28/98	25.8135	UIC Burden	70	Blank
01/28/98	1.4333.FR	Burden Clearing - Fringe	Blank	30
01/28/98	1.4333.TX	Burden Clearing - Tax	Blank	140
Blank	Blank	TOTALS	170	170

This table illustrates the disbursement journal entries:

Date	Account	Description	DR	CR
02/05/98	1.4205	Wages Payable	1000	Blank
02/05/98	1.1110.PAY	Cash in Bank	Blank	880

Date	Account	Description	DR	CR
02/05/98	1.4316	Savings Bonds	Blank	50
02/05/98	1.4332	Union Fringe	Blank	30
02/05/98	1.4212.EE	FICA Employee	Blank	70
02/05/98	1.4212.ER	FICA Employer	Blank	70
02/05/98	1.4212.EE	UIC Employee	Blank	70
02/05/98	1.4212.ER	UIC Employer	Blank	70
02/05/98	1.4333.FR	Burden Clearing - Fringe	30	Blank
02/05/98	1.4333.TX	Burden Clearing - Tax	70	Blank
Blank	Blank	TOTALS	1100	1100

Codes That Are Used to Identify Journal Entries

When the system creates a journal entry for the general ledger, it assigns to the journal entry a document type and a reference number. The document type code is a two-character code that classifies journal entries into one of seven document types:

- T1: Payroll disbursement
- T2: Labor distribution and flat burden
- T3: Actual burden
- T4: Labor billing distribution
- T5: Equipment distribution
- T6: Payroll accruals and deferrals
- T7: Payroll vouchers

You can create journal entries for these document types using the payroll or time and labor system:

System	Document Types
Document types for payroll	T1: Payroll disbursement T2: Payroll labor distribution T3: Actual burden T4: Labor billing distribution T5: Equipment distribution T6: Payroll accruals and deferrals T7: Payroll vouchers
Document types for time and labor	T2: Payroll labor distribution T3: Actual burden (when you calculate monthly benefits) T4: Labor billing distribution T5: Equipment distribution

The reference number, composed of journal type and the general ledger date (or another date used on journal entries), further identifies the source of each journal entry within a document type.

The reference number of a journal entry becomes the Reference 2 value in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

Document Type T1 - Payroll Disbursement Journal Entries

Document type T1 contains all journal entries associated with the writing of payments. The journal entries include cash-in-bank, relief of accrued wages, deduction, tax and benefit liabilities, and burden clearing entries.

The system creates T1 journal entries in the payroll cycle only. All T1 journal entries carry the same general ledger date, that is, the payment date or the override date. The specific journal types used for these journal entries include:

- AL: Accrued liabilities (deductions, benefits)
- AT: Accrued liabilities (taxes)
- AW: Accrued wages - debit entry
- CF: Burden offset (clearing) - Fringe - debit entry
- CT: Burden offset (clearing) - Taxes - debit entry
- DA: Auto-deposit amount
- DP: Printed computer payments
- IC: Intercompany settlements

Document Type T2 - Labor Distribution Journal Entries

The system creates journal entries for document type T2 directly from timecards for labor expenses and associated offsets for accrued wages. You can also generate journal entries to allocate an estimated or flat burden expense.

The system creates T2 journal entries during the payroll cycle or when you generate timecard journal entries using the Time Entry system.

Four possible general ledger dates exist for journal entries created during the payroll cycle:

- The work date, which is the work date on the timecard.
- The period ending date, which is the pay period ending date.
- The cost period can be used with the creation of payroll journal entries for a transition period.

Journal entries for those timecards with work dates falling into the preceding accounting period are assigned a general ledger date equal to the last day of the preceding accounting period. Journal entries for those timecards with work dates in the succeeding period are assigned a general ledger date equal to the pay-period ending date in pre-payroll processing.

- An override date can be used when you submit the journal entry creation job.

The date that you define becomes the general ledger date for all journal entries.

If you use Payroll, define which general ledger date to use for T2s in the payroll journal entry step of the payroll cycle. When you generate timecard journal entries using the Time Entry system, you must specify whether the system uses the general ledger date or the system date in the processing options for the Generate Timecard Entries program (R052901).

The specific journal types used for labor distribution journal entries are as follows:

- AW: Accrued wages - credit entry
- FB: Flat burden expense - debit entry
- FC: Flat burden offset (Clearing) - credit entry
- LD: Labor distribution straight time - debit entry
- PR: Labor distribution premium time - debit entry
- IC: Intercompany settlements

Document Type T3 - Actual Burden Journal Entries

The system calculates company-paid payroll taxes, insurance, and benefits on an employee-by-employee basis. These expenses are collectively referred to as burden. Actual burden journal entries are created when the employee burden expenses are allocated to expense accounts based on the individual timecards entered for each employee.

The system generates journal entries for document type T3 either during the payroll cycle or when you generate timecard journal entries using the Time Entry system. Actual burden journal entries have the same general ledger date as the associated labor expense. The specific journal entry types used for actual burden journal entries are as follows:

- BF: Fringe burden (benefits and accruals) - debit entry
- BT: Payroll tax and insurance burden (PTI) - debit entry
- CF: Burden offset (clearing) - Fringe - credit entry
- CT: Burden offset (clearing) - Taxes - credit entry
- IC: Intercompany settlements

Document Type T4 - Labor Billing Distribution Journal Entries

Document type T4 journal entries are for labor billings (also known as recharge) and associated revenue offsets.

You use T4 labor billings for:

- Billing internally

For example, charging other departments for maintenance people or charging a supervisor's billing rate to a job

- Billing externally

For example, service billing for consulting services

The system creates these journal entries from the billing rate value. To create T4s for an associated timecard, you must set the Record Type field (originally set up in the Employee Master table) on the timecard to one of these settings:

- 2 (Payroll and recharge processing)
- 3 (Recharge processing only)

The system creates journal entries for labor billing distribution from timecards during the payroll cycle or when you generate timecard journal entries using the Time Entry system.

Four possible general ledger dates exist for journal entries that are created during the payroll cycle:

- The work date, which is the work date on the timecard.
- The period ending date, which is the pay period ending date.
- The cost period can be used with the creation of payroll journal entries for a transition period.

Journal entries for those timecards with work dates falling into the preceding accounting period are assigned a general ledger date equal to the last day of the preceding accounting period. Journal entries for those timecards with work dates in the succeeding period are assigned a general ledger date equal to the pay-period ending date in pre-payroll processing.

- An override date can be used when you submit the journal entry creation job.

The date that you define becomes the general ledger date for all journal entries.

If you use the Payroll system, define which general ledger date to use for T4s in the payroll journal entry step of the payroll cycle. When you generate timecard journal entries using the Time Entry system, you must specify whether the system uses the general ledger date or the system date in the processing options for the Generate Timecard Entries program (R052901).

The specific journal types used for labor-billing distribution journal entries are as follows:

- RD: Labor billing (recharge) distribution - debit entry
- RO: Labor billing (revenue) offset - credit entry
- IC: Intercompany settlements

Document Type T5 - Equipment Distribution Journal Entries

Document type T5 journal entries designate billings associated with the use of equipment and the offsets for equipment revenue.

The system creates journal entries for equipment distribution from timecards. Equipment distribution journal entries can be generated during either the payroll cycle or when you generate timecard journal entries in the EnterpriseOne Time and Labor system.

Four possible general ledger dates exist for journal entries created during the payroll cycle:

- The work date, which is the work date on the timecard.
- The period ending date, which is the pay period ending date.

- The cost period can be used with the creation of payroll journal entries for a transition period.

Journal entries for those timecards with work dates falling into the preceding accounting period are assigned a general ledger date equal to the last day of the preceding accounting period. Journal entries for those timecards with work dates in the succeeding period are assigned a general ledger date equal to the pay-period ending date in pre-payroll processing.

- An override date can be used when you submit the journal entry creation job.

The date that you define becomes the general ledger date for all journal entries.

If you use the EnterpriseOne Payroll system, define which general ledger date to use for T5s in the payroll journal entry step of the payroll cycle. When you generate timecard journal entries using the Time and Labor system, you must specify whether the system uses the general ledger date or the system date in the processing options for Generate Timecard Entries program (R052901).

The specific journal entry types used for equipment distribution journal entries are as follows:

- ED: Equipment billing distribution - debit entry
- EO: Equipment billing (revenue) offset - credit entry

Note. You must set up the credit entry in the equipment AAIs. See Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Fixed Assets in the Equipment Billing Guide for instructions.

Document Type T6 - Payroll Accruals and Deferrals

The Payroll system allows you to specify an accrual factor for transition pay periods instead of using the cost-period option of creating payroll journal entries. This feature allows you to use the accrual factor to accrue a portion of payroll expenses in the previous month and defer the expense to the next month. Prior period entries are made to the last day of the prior accounting period.

The journal entry types for T6 are the same as those for T2, T3, T4, and T5.

The system creates journal entries for document-type T6 during the payroll cycle. You enter the accrual factor (percentage) in the journal entries step of the payroll cycle.

The accrual entries have a general ledger date that is equal to the last date of the prior accounting period. The reference number is equal to the journal entry type plus the original general ledger date.

The deferred entries have a general ledger date that is equal to the date of the original entries.

Document Type T7 - Payroll Vouchers

Document-type T7 journal entries designate accounts payable vouchers. Document-type T7s are created during the payroll cycle. All T7 journal entries have the same general ledger date, which is the payment date.

The specific journal-entry types used for payroll voucher journal entries are:

- AL: Accrued liabilities - Credit entry
- AT: Accrued taxes - Credit entry

Note. No AAIs exist for T7s. The account numbers are assigned the same way that T1 account numbers are assigned.

Example: Journal Entry with Document and Journal-Entry Types

This example of a payroll-cycle journal entry is based on these simple payroll conditions:

- Employee: Home Company = 1, Home Business Unit = 25, Union = 1000
- Timecard: 01/28/98 (Pay Code 001) 1,000 USD
- Payroll Taxes and Insurance (P.T.I.): FICA (Tax Type D & E) 70 USD
- Deductions: Savings Bond (Ded Code 2000) 50 USD
- Benefits: Union 1000 (Ben Code 6000) 30 USD
- Payment Date: 02/05/98

Type T2 - Labor Distribution Journal Entries:

Type	Journal-Entry Type	Date	Account	Description	DR	CR
T2	AW	01/28/98	1.4205	Wages Payable	0	1000
T2	LD	01/28/98	25.8115	Labor Expenses Labor Expenses	1000	Blank
Blank	Blank	Blank	Blank	TOTALS	1000	1000

Type T3 - Actual Burden Journal Entries:

Type	Journal-Entry Type	Date	Account	Description	DR	CR
T3	BF	01/28/98	25.8146	Union Fringe	30	Blank
T3	BT	01/28/98	25.8135	FICA Burden	70	Blank
T3	CF	01/28/98	1.4333.FR	Burden Clearing - Fringe	0	30
T3	CT	01/28/98	1.4333.TX	Burden Clearing - Tax	0	70
Blank	Blank	Blank	Blank	TOTALS	100	100

Type T1 - Disbursement Journal Entries:

Type	Journal-Entry Type	Date	Account	Description	DR	CR
T1	AW	02/05/98	1.4205	Wages Payable	1000	Blank
T1	DA	02/05/98	1.1110.PAY	Cash in Bank	0	880
T1	AL	02/05/98	1.4316	Savings Bonds	0	50
T1	AL	02/05/98	1.4332	Union Fringe	0	30

Type	Journal-Entry Type	Date	Account	Description	DR	CR
T1	AT	02/05/98	1.4212.EE	FICA Employee	0	70
T1	AT	02/05/98	1.4212.ER	FICA Employer	0	70
T1	CF	02/05/98	1.4333.FR	Burden Clearing - Fringe	30	Blank
T1	CT	02/05/98	1.4333.TX	Burden Clearing - Tax	70	Blank
Blank	Blank	Blank	Blank	TOTALS	1100	1100

The Search Criteria That the System Uses

Each time that the system creates a journal entry, it follows a hierarchy of search criteria to determine which distribution account to debit or credit. The system begins the search with basic data related to the type of accounting entry, referred to as the search argument. The system creates a search argument from the system data, such as the timecard, and searches the accounting rules tables for the table entry that best matches the search argument information.

On the first search, the system uses data appropriate for that table and looks for a match on all fields in the search criteria section of the form (the entire search argument). Then, one by one, the system drops elements from the search argument until it finds a matching table entry. At the lowest level, the system tries to match only the journal type. In addition, you can have a line in an accounting instruction table that has no search criteria other than the journal type. This is the default line.

The system first searches the rules for a specific company. If it finds no applicable rules (matches) for that company, it continues with the rules for Company 00000.

Company 00000 is the default company in all of the AAI tables. Always start by setting up generic entries in Company 00000. Such entries provide a source for default accounts for all of the various types of journal entries. After you complete table entries for Company 00000, you can set up other companies. Entries for other companies should only be exceptions to the generic rules set up under Company 00000.

Every AAI table includes the Journal Type field, which contains one or more codes identifying the type of journal entry. Each table has a hard-coded set of journal types. Rules for some journal types must be set up. Other rules are optional.

Intercompany Settlements

If your organization consists of multiple companies and your employees sometimes work in companies other than their home companies, intercompany settlements allow you to expense labor to one company and the associated liabilities to the home company.

Intercompany settlements keep the payroll journal entries for each company in balance by document type. These journal entries ensure that each company's net balance equals zero or that the debits equal the credits.

Before you can set up AAIs for intercompany settlements, you should verify that your chart of accounts contains intercompany settlement accounts. After verifying your chart of accounts, you set up AAIs for intercompany settlements. After you set up AAIs for intercompany settlements, you should create a payroll ID that generates intercompany settlements in the EnterpriseOne Payroll system rather than in the EnterpriseOne General Accounting system.

Example: Intercompany Settlements Using Document Type T2

In this example, assume that an employee, whose home company is Company 1, works in Company 50, business unit 501. The employee's gross wages are 1,000.00. All liabilities are posted to the home company.

Intercompany Settlements: Scenario One

Assuming that you *have not* set up intercompany settlements in the Payroll system, the journal entries for the employee are:

- In balance by document type across all companies
- Out of balance by company
- Out of balance by document type within a company

These tables illustrate the document type T2 (labor distribution) journal entries for the employee.

Company 1:

Document Type	Journal Type	Account	Description	Debit	Credit
T2	AW	1.4205	Wages Payable	0	1000

Company 50:

Document Type	Journal Type	Account	Description	Debit	Credit
T2	LD	501.8115	Labor Expense	1000	0

Intercompany Settlements: Scenario Two

Assuming that you *have* set up intercompany settlements in the Payroll system, the entries for the employee are:

- In balance by company
- In balance by document type within a company

These tables illustrate document type T2 (labor distribution) journal entries for the employees in each company.

Company 1:

Document Type	Journal Type	Account	Description	Debit	Credit
T2	AW	1.4205	Wages Payable	0	1000
T2	IC	1.1291.00050	Intercompany	1000	0

Company 50:

Document Type	Journal Type	Account	Description	Debit	Credit
T2	LD	501.8115	Labor Expense	1000	0
T2	IC	50.1291.00001	Intercompany	0	1000

How Do You Generate Intercompany Settlements?

To generate intercompany settlements for payroll transactions, your Payroll system must be integrated with the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting system. You can set up either of these systems to generate intercompany settlements for payroll transactions. You choose the method that works best for your environment.

When you use the General Accounting system to generate intercompany settlements, the system processes all of the balancing journal entries through a single hub (main) company. The hub company is the same for all employees. You can designate the hub company in the intercompany constants for the General Accounting system. If you do not designate a hub company, the post program uses the first company that it encounters as the hub company. Therefore, the hub company might not be the employee's home company.

When you use the Payroll system to generate intercompany settlements for payroll transactions, the system creates the balancing entries before posting journal entries to the general ledger. The Payroll system ignores the intercompany constants for the General Accounting system and designates the employee's home company as the hub (main) company for processing balancing entries.

Note. Intercompany settlements in the Payroll system apply to document types T1, T2, T3, T4, and T6. They do not apply to document types T5 and T7.

Verifying Your Chart of Accounts

Before you can set up AAIs for intercompany settlements, you should verify that your chart of accounts contains intercompany accounts.

All intercompany accounts must use the same object number. The subsidiary (the third part of the account number) can represent either the company from or the company to which intercompany amounts are due.

For example, this table shows intercompany accounts for companies 1, 7, and 50, where 1291 is the object account for intercompany settlements:

Company 1	Company 7	Company 50
1.1291.00007	7.1291.00001	50.1291.00001
1.1291.00050	7.1291.00050	50.1291.00007

You must use the General Accounting system to set up the accounts. Typically, you verify your chart of accounts from the General Accounting system. If you do not have access to the General Accounting system, you can verify your chart of accounts from the AAI tables in the Payroll system. To verify your chart of accounts from the AAI tables, select the Help function for the business unit, object, or subsidiary fields.

Setting Up AAI for Intercompany Settlements

You use the Dr/Cr - Accruals/Clearing AAI table to set up the AAI for generating intercompany settlements. You define journal types for intercompany settlements so that the system tracks intercompany transactions for each company in your organization. You should set up intercompany settlements for Company 00000 only.

When you set up AAI for intercompany settlements, you do not enter a business unit. When the system creates journal entries for intercompany accounts, it enters Company 00000, in which the journal entry is created as the business unit.

Setting Up a Payroll ID for Intercompany Settlements

After you set up AAI for intercompany settlements, you should set up a payroll ID for intercompany settlements. When you use this payroll ID to process a payroll cycle, the Payroll system, rather than the General Accounting system, generates intercompany settlements before posting them to the general ledger.

Use this payroll ID to process payroll for employees who worked in companies other than their home companies. When you process this payroll ID, the system automatically creates balancing journal entries for intercompany settlements.

Journal Entry Setup by AAI Table

For journal entries to be calculated correctly, you must set up the correct journal types in each Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI) table. These tables list all of the journal types that you must set up to process time and labor journal entries completely.

This table lists all of the AAI tables, and their corresponding numbers. For example, the Debit-Labor/Billing/Equipment table is table 1. These numbers are used in the subsequent tables to specify the AAI table in which you must set up each journal type.

AAI table numbers are:

AAI Table Name	Table Number
Debit-Labor/Billing/Equipment	Table 1
Debit-Burden/Premium - Labor Dist	Table 2
Credit-Cash Bank Account	Table 3
Credit-Liabilities	Table 4
Credit-Labor Billings	Table 5
Dr/Cr - Accruals/Clearing	Table 6

These tables list the journal types that must be set up for each type of payroll journal entry. The tables are organized by journal entry document type (T1 through T7), and include this information for each journal type:

- Description - The name of the journal type.
- AAI Table - The specific AAI table where you must set up the journal type.

- Entry - This specifies whether the journal type is used to create debit or credit journal entries.

This table lists the T-1 payroll disbursement journal entries:

Journal Type	Description	AAI Table	Entry
AL	Actual Liabilities (Deductions, Benefits)	4	Credit
AT	Actual Taxes	4	Credit
AW	Accrued Wages	6	Debit
CF	Burden Offset (Clearing) - Fringe	6	Debit
CT	Burden Offset (Clearing) - Taxes	6	Debit
DP	Disbursed Amount (Computer Checks)	3	Credit
DA	Disbursed Amount (Auto Deposit)	3	Credit

This table lists the T-2 payroll distribution journal entries:

Journal Type	Description	AAI Table	Entry
AW	Accrued Wages	6	Credit
FB	Flat Burden Expense	2	Debit
FC	Flat Burden Offset (Clearing)	6	Credit
LD	Labor Distribution Straight Time	1	Debit
PR	Labor Distribution Premium Time	2	Debit

This table lists the T-3 actual burden journal entries:

Journal Type	Description	AAI Table	Entry
CF	Burden Offset (Clearing) - Fringe	6	Credit
CT	Burden Offset (Clearing) - Taxes	6	Credit

Journal Type	Description	AAI Table	Entry
BF	Fringe Burden (Benefits & Accruals)	2	Debit
BT	Tax and Insurance Burden	2	Debit

This table lists the T-4 labor billing distribution journal entries:

Journal Type	Description	AAI Table	Entry
RD	Labor Billing (Recharge) Distribution	1	Debit
RO	Labor Billing (Revenue) Offset	5	Credit

This table lists the T-5 equipment distribution journal entries:

Journal Type	Description	AAI Table	Entry
ED	Equipment Billing Distribution	1	Debit
EO	Equipment Billing (Revenue) Offset	See note below	Credit

Note. EO can be setup as the Revenue Credit on the Depreciation Information Form in the Equipment Master or the General Ledger AAIs or both.

This table lists the T-6 payroll accruals/deferrals entries:

Journal Type	Description	AAI Table	Entry
AW	Accrued Wages	6	Credit
CF	Burden Clearing - Fringe	6	Debit
CT	Burden Clearing - Taxes	6	Debit
FC	Flat Burden Clearing	6	Credit
IC	Inter-Company Settlements	6	Debit & Credit

This table lists the T-7 payroll voucher journal entries:

Journal Type	Description	AAI Table	Entry
AL	Actual Liabilities (Deductions, Benefits, and so on)	4	Debit
AT	Actual Taxes	4	Debit

Prerequisite

Set up intercompany accounts in your chart of accounts.

See Also

[Chapter 15, “Processing Journal Entries,” page 255](#)

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll 8.11 PeopleBook, “Working with the Payroll Cycle,” Working with Pro Forma Journal Entries

[Chapter 11, “Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Human Capital Management,” Setting Up AAIs for Accruals and Clearing , page 182](#)

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up Payroll Cycle Information,” Creating a Payroll ID

Setting Up AAIs for Labor, Billings, and Equipment Distribution

This section includes an overview of labor, billing, and equipment distribution AAIs, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Debit-Labor/Billing/Equipment program.
- Set up AAIs for labor, billing, and equipment distribution.

Understanding AAIs for Labor, Billings, and Equipment Distribution

You set up AAIs for direct labor, billings, and equipment distribution to define accounts for transactions related to labor, labor billing (recharge), and the use of equipment. You do this by defining search criteria for employee or timecard information and the account number information for the system to use in making the labor, billings, and equipment journal entries. All of these transactions are related directly to timecard entries.

You can set up AAIs separately for each company. Always set up generic instructions in Company 00000 first. When searching for AAIs, the system searches for a specific company. If it finds no AAIs for the specific company, it uses the AAIs defined for Company 00000.

The minimum information that you need to set up an AAI is the journal type. When you set up direct labor, billings, and equipment distribution AAIs, these items are the minimum setup requirements for journal types:

- Payroll labor distribution (LD) is required if you use employee hourly and salary rates.
- Labor billing distribution (RD) is required if you use billing (recharge) rates.

- Equipment distribution (ED) is required if you use equipment rates.

The system accesses this AAI table during time entry as well as during pre-payroll when it creates timecards for autopay employees. The system uses the values from the timecard, which obtains the values from the Employee Master table (F060116), other sources, or the overrides that you supply. You use these search criteria fields to assign account numbers based on the specific timecard information.

Note. If you enter an account number in an AAI table, you must first set up that account number in your chart of accounts. When you enter timecards for employees, the system allows you to enter any account number that is set up in your chart of accounts, regardless of whether the account is set up in your AAI tables. When you run the journal entries step of the payroll-cycle process, you will receive errors on your Journal Batch Proof Report for any timecards that contain account numbers that were not set up in the AAI tables. You must either change the account number on the timecard to reflect an account number that is set up in the AAI table, or you must add the account number to the AAI table. After you make the account number corrections, you must reprocess the timecards through pre-payroll.

Search Criteria for Labor Distribution

The system uses certain fields as search criteria to determine a valid account for distribution of labor, billings, and equipment entries. The system searches these AAIs for a specific company:

- On the first pass, the system compares the time entry record's business unit, union, job type, job step, and pay type to the search criteria defined in the AAI for labor distribution and attempts to match the AAI search criteria to the appropriate journal type.
- On each successive pass the system drops a value and uses a different combination of data fields for the search criteria.
- Finally, if no matches exist in the rules for the specific company, the system searches the rules for Company 00000.

This example identifies the search criteria that the system uses to match information from the timecard for a specific company:

Business Unit	Union	Job Type	Job Step	Pay Type	Journal Type
100	3000	CARP	APPR	1	LD
100	3000	CARP	APPR	(omitted)	LD
100	3000	CARP	(omitted)	1	LD
100	3000	CARP	(omitted)	(omitted)	LD
100	3000	(omitted)	(omitted)	1	LD
100	3000	(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	LD
100	(omitted)	CARP	APPR	1	LD
100	(omitted)	CARP	APPR	(omitted)	LD
100	(omitted)	CARP	(omitted)	1	LD
100	(omitted)	CARP	(omitted)	(omitted)	LD

Business Unit	Union	Job Type	Job Step	Pay Type	Journal Type
100	(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	1	LD
100	(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	LD
(omitted)	3000	CARP	APPR	1	LD
(omitted)	3000	CARP	APPR	(omitted)	LD
(omitted)	3000	CARP	(omitted)	1	LD
(omitted)	3000	CARP	(omitted)	(omitted)	LD
(omitted)	3000	(omitted)	(omitted)	1	LD
(omitted)	3000	(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	LD
(omitted)	(omitted)	CARP	APPR	1	LD
(omitted)	(omitted)	CARP	APPR	(omitted)	LD
(omitted)	(omitted)	CARP	(omitted)	1	LD
(omitted)	(omitted)	CARP	(omitted)	(omitted)	LD
(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	1	LD
(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	LD

This example identifies additional search criteria that the system can use to match information from the timecard for Company 00000:

- On the first pass, the system compares the time entry record's business unit, union, job type, job step, and pay type to the rule's search criteria and attempts to match these search criteria fields to the appropriate journal type.
- On each successive pass, the system drops a value and uses a different combination of data fields as search criteria.
- Finally, if no matches exist in the rules for the specific company, the system searches the rules for the default journal type, LD.

Business Unit	Union	Job Type	Job Step	Payment Type	Journal Type
(omitted)	3000	CARP	APPR	1	LD
(omitted)	3000	CARP	APPR	(omitted)	LD
(omitted)	3000	CARP	(omitted)	1	LD
(omitted)	3000	CARP	(omitted)	(omitted)	LD
(omitted)	3000	(omitted)	(omitted)	1	LD

Business Unit	Union	Job Type	Job Step	Payment Type	Journal Type
(omitted)	3000	(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	LD
(omitted)	(omitted)	CARP	APPR	1	LD
(omitted)	(omitted)	CARP	APPR	(omitted)	LD
(omitted)	(omitted)	CARP	(omitted)	1	LD
(omitted)	(omitted)	CARP	(omitted)	(omitted)	LD
(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	1	LD
(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	(omitted)	LD

Prerequisite

Set up your processing options to add a single account or multiple accounts at a time. You use the same steps to set up AAIs whether you are adding single or multiple accounts. This task demonstrates how to set up AAIs for multiple accounts.

Forms Used to Set Up AAIs for Labor, Billing, and Equipment Distribution

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Accounting JE Rules - Labor/Billing/Equipment	W069043B	Automatic Accounting Instruction Setup menu (G05BT4), Debit - Labor/Billing/Equipment	Review existing AAI table entries, or access the Revision form.
Revise Multiple Labor/Billing/Equipment	W069043A	Work With Accounting JE Rules - Labor/Billing/Equipment, click Add.	Set up AAIs for Labor, Billing, and Equipment Distribution.

Setting Processing Options for the Debit-Labor/Billing/Equipment Program (P069043)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Default

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Enter a '1' for the program to use the Multiple Entry form when selecting a record or when the ADD button has been pressed. When left blank, the program will use the Single Entry form when a selection has been made or when the ADD button has been pressed.

Use this processing option to specify the desired form. Values are:

1: Use the Multiple Entry form when selecting a record or when the ADD button has been pressed.

Blank: Use the Single Entry form when a selection has been made or when the ADD button has been pressed.

Setting Up AAls for Labor, Billing, and Equipment Distribution

Access the Revise Multiple Labor/Billing/Equipment form.

Journal Type

A code that represents the type of transaction for which an account is to be derived.

Obj Acct

The portion of a general ledger account that refers to the division of the Cost Code (for example, labor, materials, and equipment) into subcategories. For example, you can divide the Cost Code for labor into regular time, premium time, and burden.

Note. If you use a flexible chart of accounts and the object account is set to 6 digits, PeopleSoft recommends that you use all 6 digits. For example, entering 000456 is not the same as entering 456 because if you enter 456 the system enters three blank spaces to fill a 6-digit object.

Job Type

A user defined code (07/G) that defines the jobs within your organization. You can associate pay and benefit information with a job type and apply that information to the employees who are linked to that job type.

PDBA Code

A code that defines the type of pay, deduction, benefit, or accrual.

Pay types are numbered from 1 to 999. Deductions and benefits are numbered from 1000 to 9999.

Sub

A subset of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.

Note. If you are using a flexible chart of accounts and the object account is set to six digits, you must use all six digits. For example, entering 000456 is not the same as entering 456 because, if you enter 456, the system enters three blank spaces to fill a six-digit object.

Setting Up AAls for Burden and Premium Labor Distribution

This section includes an overview of burden and premium labor AAls, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Processing Options for Debit-Burden/Premium-Labor Dist program.
- Set up AAls for burden and premium labor.
- Set up company burden rules.
- Set up business unit burden rules.

Understanding AAls for Burden and Premium Labor Distribution

You set up AAls to define accounts for actual burden, flat burden, and premium time transactions for labor distribution. You can choose a hierarchy method that controls the search criteria by which the system searches for accounts.

You can set up AAls separately for each company. The system searches first for a specific company. If it finds no instructions for the specific company, it searches for Company 00000. Always set up generic instructions in Company 00000.

Burden is defined as the direct expenses that a company incurs for an employee in addition to wages. These expenses include:

- Payroll taxes and insurance (PTI) - Company-paid taxes and insurance, such as workers compensation insurance
- Fringe benefits - Company-paid benefits, such as health insurance and company contributions to a 401(k) or RRSP plan

This table provides information that you should consider before you set up AAls that are associated with burden:

Considerations	Additional Information
Flat burden:	• Is an estimate that is a predetermined percentage of an employee's gross wages. This estimate is approximate to actual burden costs. • Distributes the expense in the same amount throughout the entire year. • Can be calculated per employee, union, or business unit for each timecard during time entry. • Is not calculated for lump sum amounts. • Is a median calculation of actual burden for the year.

Considerations	Additional Information
Actual burden:	• Is heavier at the beginning of the year until limits are reached. Examples in the U.S. are FICA, FUI, SUI, and SDI. • Can be turned on and off by company to complete the calculation.
Burden considerations for Time and Labor	Time and Labor calculates flat burden instead of actual burden. When you set up flat burden distribution debit instructions, you must, at a minimum, include the FB (Flat Burden) journal type code. When you set up premium labor debit instructions, you must, at a minimum, include the PR (Payroll premium labor distribution) journal type code. You can specify whether the system splits the premium portion of overtime and creates separate journal entries for straight time versus premium time. When you set up actual burden distribution debit instructions, you must, at a minimum, include these default journal type codes: • BF: Burden fringe benefits for actual burden Use this journal type for the burden fringe benefits that you do not want to distribute separately. The system uses the account number associated with this journal type when it does not find an entry for a specific fringe benefit. • BT: Burden taxes for actual burden Use this journal type for the burden taxes that you do not want to distribute separately. The system uses the account number associated with this journal type when it does not find an entry for a specific tax.

Search Criteria for Burden Fringe

The system uses certain fields as search criteria to determine a valid account for the distribution of burden fringe entries. The system searches the AAIs for a specific company according to this sequence:

1. On the first pass, the system compares the time entry record's business unit, object, subsidiary, PDBA code, and journal type to the search criteria defined in the AAI for burden fringe, and attempts to match the AAI search criteria to the appropriate journal type.
2. On the second pass, the system searches for business unit, object, subsidiary, and journal type.
3. On each successive pass, the system drops a value and uses a different combination of data fields for the search criteria.
4. Finally, if no matches exist in the rules for the specific company, the system searches the rules for Company 00000.

This table illustrates how the system can match information from a timecard for a specific company for burden fringe:

Timecard Business Unit	Timecard Object	Timecard Subsidiary	PDBA Code	Journal Type
1	1340	02200	1000	Blank
1	1340	02200	Blank	BF
1	1340	Blank	1000	Blank
1	1340	Blank	Blank	BF
Blank	1340	Blank	1000	Blank
Blank	1340	Blank	Blank	BF

This table illustrates how the system can match information from a timecard for Company 00000.

Timecard Business Unit	Timecard Object	Timecard Subsidiary	PDBA Code	Journal Type
Blank	1340	02200	1000	Blank
Blank	1340	02200	Blank	BF
Blank	1340	Blank	1000	Blank
Blank	1340	Blank	Blank	BF
Blank	00000	Blank	1000	Blank
Blank	00000	Blank	Blank	BF

Company Burden Rules

You can set up company burden rules to split the premium portion of overtime into a separate journal entry. You must set up company burden rules for a specific company. You cannot use Company 00000.

Business Unit Burden Rules

You can create and store actual burden detail for every timecard. Typically, you need to track this information for government jobs or for auditing by an outside agency. When you set up business unit burden rules, you define a burden rule that applies to a single business unit. This AAI is useful for tracking detailed cost-plus burden expenses by job and business unit.

If you do not set up burden rules, the system creates T3s, but it does not write records to the Burden Distribution worktable (F07241) during the payroll process. If you set up burden rules, the system populates the Burden Distribution worktable (F07241), and updates the Burden Distribution table (F0724) during the final update step of the payroll process.

Prerequisite

Set up your processing options to add a single account or multiple accounts at a time. You use the same steps to set up AAIs whether you are adding single or multiple accounts. This task demonstrates how to set up AAIs for multiple accounts.

To set up business unit burden rules, you must set up each business unit for which you want to track burden information. You set up this information in the Business Unit Constants program (P059051A).

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Human Capital Management Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Setting Up System Options,” Setting Up Business-Unit Constants.

Forms Used to Set Up AAIs for Burden and Premium Labor Distribution

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Burden Distribution AAIs	W069043B	Automatic Accounting Instruction Setup (G05BT4), Debit - Burden/Premium-Labor Dist.	Review existing AAI entries, access revision forms.
Revise Multiple Burden Distribution AAIs	W069043C	On Work With Burden Distribution AAIs, click Add.	Set up AAIs for Burden and Premium Labor.
Revise Company Burden Distribution Rules	W069042E	On Work With Burden Distribution AAIs, select a company in the detail area and then select CO Burden Rules from the Row menu.	Set up company burden rules.
Revise Business Unit Burden Rules	W069042D	Work With Burden Distribution AAIs, from the Form menu, select BU Burden Rules.	Set up business unit burden rules.

Setting Processing Options for the Debit-Burden/Premium-Labor Dist Program (P069042)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Enter a '1' for the program to use the Multiple Entry form when selecting a record or when the ADD button has been pressed. When left blank, the program will use the Single Entry form when a selection has been made or when the ADD button has been pressed.

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays a single or multiple entry form. Values are:

Blank: Use the Single Entry form when a record is selected or when ADD is selected.

1: Use the Multiple Entry form when a record is selected or when ADD is selected.

Setting Up AAls for Burden and Premium Labor Distribution

Access the Revise Multiple Burden Distribution AAls form.

HM

This code is used to retrieve the business unit and subsidiary accounts for burden distribution. The Hierarchy Method controls the Business Unit and the Subsidiary values.

The available methods are:

- Business unit: Employee Home Business Unit unless a table override exists
Subsidiary: No Subsidiary.
Subledger/Type: No Subledger or Subledger Type.
- Business unit: Employee Home Business Unit unless a table override exists
Subsidiary: Labor Distribution Subsidiary unless a table override.
Subledger/Type: Labor Distribution Subledger and Type.
- Business unit: Labor Business Unit unless a table override exists.
Subsidiary: No Subsidiary.
Subledger/Type: Labor Distribution Subledger and Type.
- Business unit: Labor Business Unit unless a table override exists.
Subsidiary: Labor Distribution Subsidiary unless a table override.
Subledger/Type: Labor Distribution Subledger and Type.
- Business unit: Employee Home Business Unit unless a table override exists
Subsidiary: Labor Distribution Subsidiary unless a table override.
Subledger/Type: No Subledger or Subledger Type.
- Business unit: Labor Business Unit unless a table override exists.
Subsidiary: Labor Distribution Subsidiary unless a table override.
Subledger/Type: No Subledger or Subledger Type.

Obj

The portion of a general ledger account that refers to the division of the Cost Code (for example, labor, materials, and equipment) into subcategories. For example, you can divide the Cost Code for labor into regular time, premium time, and burden.

Note. If you use a flexible chart of accounts and the object account is set to 6 digits, PeopleSoft recommends that you use all 6 digits. For example, entering 000456 is not the same as entering 456 because if you enter 456 the system enters three blank spaces to fill a 6-digit object.

Timecard Obj

The object account where labor is posted. All object accounts which might have wages posted to them *must* be entered into this field. This is the major element in determining where the corresponding burden is to be posted. If a business unit is defined, this field represents the unique labor object accounts associated to the job

To set up Company 00000, type 00000 in this field; otherwise, to set up a specific company, enter a valid object.

Timecard Bus. Unit

Identifies the Business Unit the system searches to determine the accounting distribution. When defining the default rules (Company 00000), leave the Business Unit blank for the system to retrieve the Business Unit number entered on the Employee timecard, or from the Employee's Home Business Unit.

You can use the Skip to Business Unit field in the header part of the screen to specify the Business Unit to be displayed first in the lower part of the screen.

Timecard Sub

The subsidiary account associated with the labor object account. If both a Labor object and subsidiary account are defined, the combination may determine the burden accounts to be used in creating the distribution. This method will accommodate unconventional coding of the cost codes in a job cost environment, for example, the usage of cost codes to define a type of labor, versus using just the object account.

Sub

A subset of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.

Note. If you are using a flexible chart of accounts and the object account is set to six digits, you must use all six digits. For example, entering 000456 is not the same as entering 456 because, if you enter 456, the system enters three blank spaces to fill a six-digit object.

Setting Up Company Burden Rules

Access the Revise Company Burden Distribution Rules form.

Debit-Burden/Premium-Labor Dist - Revise Company Burden Distribution Rules	
OK	Cancel Tools
	 
00050	Project Management Company
1. Do you wish to split the premium portion of overtime on labor entries? .. (Y/N)	
	N
2. Do you wish to omit Actual Burden Distribution Journal Entries (Type T3)? .. (Y/N)	
	N

Revise Company Burden Distribution Rules form

Do you wish to split the premium portion of overtime on labor entries?

Use this processing option to specify whether you wish to split the premium portion of overtime on labor entries. Values are:

Y: Yes

N: No

Do you wish to omit Actual Burden Distribution Journal Entries (Type T3)?

Use this processing option to specify whether you wish to omit Actual Burden Distribution Journal Entries (Type T3). Values are:

Y: Yes

N: No

Setting Up Business Unit Burden Rules

Access the Revise Business Unit Burden Rules form.

Debit-Burden/Premium-Labor Dist - Revise Business Unit Burden Rules

OK Find Delete Cancel Tools

Skip To Bus. Unit

Records 1 - 10 [Customize Grid](#)

☐	☐	Burden Rule	Bus. Unit	Description
☐	☐	1	1	Financial/Distribution Company
☐	☐	2	9	Corporate Administration
☐	☐	2	50	Project Management Company
☐	☐	1	77	Canadian Company
☐	☐		99	Model Business
☐	☐	1	100	Denver Area
☐	☐	2	777	Skydome
☐	☐		1601	Birmingham Steel Corporation
☐	☐		1620	Birmingham Steel - Memphis
☐	☐		1621	Birmingham Steel - Baytown

Revise Business Unit Burden Rules form

Burden Rule

A code that determines how the system handles burden journal entries. Actual burden expenses are initially grouped into burden clearing accounts in the T1 section of the P/R journals. The user has the option of relieving these clearing entries and distributing burden expense based on where the direct labor was charged. This distribution of burden expense is done in the T3 section of the P/R journals. The user also has the option of creating a fixed audit trail for how each component of burden was distributed per individual timecard. This detail audit trail is maintained in the F0624 file, which is used by the Payroll system to produce Job Billing Registers. These rule codes control the process:

- 0: Do not create T3 Burden Expense entries for the Business Unit.
- 1: Create T3 Burden Expense entries but not the F0624 audit records.
- 2: Create T3 Burden Expense entries and associated F0624 audit records.
- 3: Same as 1 but reverse out the Flat Burden posted thru Daily Post.
- 4: Same as 2 but reverse out the Flat Burden posted thru Daily Post.

Setting Up AAIs for Cash-in-Bank Account Distribution

This section includes an overview of cash-in-bank account AAIs, and discusses how to set them up.

Understanding AAI for Cash-in-Bank Account Distribution

You set up AAIs for cash-in-bank account distribution to define accounts for payroll disbursements. You can define different accounts for these types of disbursements:

- Cash disbursements
- Computer checks
- Automatic deposits
- Interim manual checks
- Interim computer checks

When you set up cash-in-bank account distribution instructions, you must, at a minimum, set up the default journal type DP. You can use other journal types when other types of payments are drawn on different bank accounts.

If you create automatic deposits for interim payments, you must set up journal type DD. The Payroll Journal Proof/Edit Report (R05229) lists payments processed with journal type DD as journal type DI. These payments are also created in the Account Ledger table (F0911) under journal type DI.

The system derives cash-in-bank account numbers during pre-payroll processing. If your cash account is incorrect, after correcting the cash account, you must rerun pre-payroll.

This table lists the various journal types and their purpose (the journal type represents the type of payment):

Journal Type	Purpose
DA	Automatic deposits
DC	Currency disbursement (cash)
DD	Interim automatic deposits
DI	Interim computer checks
DM	Interim manual checks
DP	Printed computer checks from payroll cycle
DF	Create separate payments by business unit

You set up DF entries only if you want the system to create separate payments for each business unit in which an employee works. To generate separate payments for each business unit, you must create an AAI entry using the DF journal type for each business unit in your organization. Each of these entries must also have a unique account number. Journal type DF is not used to derive the account number for payroll payments. Journal type DF is used to derive temporary account numbers that are unique for each business unit.

For example, if an employee works in two different business units during a pay period, you would set up an entry in the Cash-in-Bank Account AAI table for each business unit using journal type DF. You would also assign a unique account number to each of these entries. Then, by referencing the business unit on each of the employee's timecards, the system would create two separate payments for the employee.

Temporary account numbers from the DF entries are used to create separate payments in one of these ways:

- Using the Time Entry Interim Generator, the DF account number is assigned to the GL Bank Account field (GLBA) on the payment record in the Payment File table (F07350) when the timecard is added to the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116).
- Separate payments are generated for payment records with different DF account numbers.
- When processing regular timecards, the DF account number is assigned to the GL Bank Account field (GLBA) on the payment record in the Payment File table (F07350) during pre-payroll.
- Separate payments are generated for payment records with different DF account numbers.

These account numbers are used only during pre-payroll to determine whether separate payments are necessary. The actual cash-in-bank account for the payments is created using the DA, DC, DD, DI, DM, and DP entries in the AAI table.

Search Criteria for Cash-in-Bank Account Distribution

The system uses certain fields as search criteria to determine a valid account for distribution of Cash-in-Bank during pre-payroll processing. The system uses this sequence to search for AAIs for a specific company:

1. On the first pass, the system compares the time entry record's business unit and journal type to the search criteria defined in the AAI for Cash-in-Bank accounts and attempts to match the AAI search criteria to the appropriate journal type.
2. On each successive pass, the system locates either the business unit or the journal type.
3. Finally, if no matches exist in the rules for the specific company, the system searches the rules for Company 00000.

This table illustrates how the system matches the type of payment and the home business unit for a specific company:

Business Unit	Journal Type
1	DA
1	DP
Blank	DA
Blank	DP

This table illustrates how the system can match the type of payment for Company 00000:

Business Unit	Journal Type
Blank	DA
Blank	DP

When the Business unit = none, the journal type can be DA or DP.

Forms Used to Set Up AAIs for Cash-in-Bank Account Distribution

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Accounting JE Rules - Cash/Bank Account	W069040A	Automatic Accounting Instruction Setup (G05BT4), Credit-Cash Bank Account.	Review existing AAI entries, access revision forms.
Revise Multiple Cash/Bank Account	W069042C	From Work With Accounting JE Rules - Cash/Bank Account, click Add.	Set up AAIs for Cash-in-Bank Account Distribution.

Setting Up AAIs for Cash-in-Bank Account Distribution

Access the Revise Multiple Cash/Bank Account form.

Company

A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010) and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions.

Note. You can use company 00000 for default values such as dates and automatic accounting instructions. You cannot use company 00000 for transaction entries.

Journal Type

A code that represents the type of transaction for which an account is to be derived.

Obj Acct

The portion of a general ledger account that refers to the division of the Cost Code (for example, labor, materials, and equipment) into subcategories. For example, you can divide the Cost Code for labor into regular time, premium time, and burden.

Note. If you use a flexible chart of accounts and the object account is set to 6 digits, PeopleSoft recommends that you use all 6 digits. For example, entering 000456 is not the same as entering 456 because if you enter 456 the system enters three blank spaces to fill a 6-digit object.

Sub

A subset of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.

Note. If you are using a flexible chart of accounts and the object account is set to six digits, you must use all six digits. For example, entering 000456 is not the same as entering 456 because, if you enter 456, the system enters three blank spaces to fill a six-digit object.

Setting Up AAIs for Liabilities

This section includes an overview of liabilities and discusses how to set up AAIs for liabilities.

Understanding AAI for Liabilities

You set up AAIs for liabilities to define accounts for the payroll disbursements journal.

At a minimum, you must set up these default journal type codes when you set up AAIs for liabilities:

- AL - Accrued liabilities for deductions and benefits
- AT - Accrued liabilities for payroll taxes

Search Criteria for Liabilities

The system uses certain fields as search criteria to determine a valid account for the distribution of liabilities. The system uses this sequence to search for AAIs for a specific company:

1. On the first pass, the system compares the home business unit PDBA code and journal type of the time entry record to the search criteria defined in the AAI for Liabilities and attempts to match the AAI search criteria to the appropriate journal type.
2. On each successive pass, the system uses the business unit or the journal type.
3. Finally, if no matches exist in the rules for the specific company, the system searches the rules for Company 00000.

This table illustrates the fields that the system uses as search criteria for a specific company. For tax liabilities, the system matches the journal type and, optionally, the employee's business unit. For PDBA liabilities, the system matches the PDBA code and, optionally, the employee's business unit.

Business Unit	PDBA Code	Journal Type
1	Blank	H
1	Blank	AT
Blank	Blank	H
Blank	Blank	AT
1	5000	Blank
1	Blank	AL
Blank	5000	Blank
Blank	Blank	AL

This table illustrates the fields that the system uses as search criteria for Company 00000. The system matches the PDBA code; if it does not locate a match, it uses the default journal type.

Business Unit	PDBA Code	Journal Type
Blank	Blank	H
Blank	Blank	AT

Business Unit	PDBA Code	Journal Type
Blank	5000	Blank
Blank	Blank	AL

Understanding Distribution Account Fields for Liabilities

You can override the value, or use one of these constants in the Subsidiary field so that the system can designate distribution account information. You must have valid general ledger account numbers set up.

Constant	Description
*STAT	To move the statutory code to the Subsidiary field for a tax. Use *STAT to charge taxes to specific accounts without having to define each account in the table. For example, the system uses CA for California.
*EMP	To move the employee number to the Subsidiary field for a DBA.
*PAY	To move the pay or DBA code to the Subsidiary field.
*UNION	To move the union code to the Subsidiary field for a DBA.

You can use these constants in the Subledger field:

Constant	Description
*SBLE	To move the employee number to the Subledger field.
*SBLP	To move the DBA code to the Subledger field.

Prerequisite

Create accounts in the chart of accounts before you add them to your payroll AAI. See Account Setup in the General Accounting Guide.

Set up your processing options to add a single account or multiple accounts at a time. You use the same steps to set up AAIs whether you are adding single or multiple accounts. This task demonstrates setting up multiple accounts.

Forms Used to Set Up AAIs for Liabilities

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Accounting JE Rules - Liabilities	W069045A	Automatic Accounting Instruction Setup (G05BT4), Credit-Liabilities	Review existing AAI entries, or access the revisions form.
Revise Multiple Liabilities	W069045C	Work With Accounting JE Rules - Liabilities, click Add.	Set up AAIs for liabilities.

Setting Up AAls for Liabilities

Access the Revise Multiple Liabilities form.

Subledger	A code that identifies a detailed, auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment item number or an address book number. If you enter a subledger, you must also specify the subledger type.
Sub Type	A user defined code (00/ST) that is used with the Subledger field to identify the subledger type and how the system performs subledger editing. On the User Defined Codes form, the second line of the description controls how the system performs editing. These values are either hard-coded or user defined. Values include: <i>A</i>: Alphanumeric field, do not edit. <i>N</i>: Numeric field, right justify and zero fill. <i>C</i>: Alphanumeric field, right justify and blank fill.

Setting Up AAls for Labor Billings

This section includes an overview of labor billing AAls and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Credit-Labor Billings program.
- Set up AAls for labor billings.

Understanding AAls for Labor Billings

You set up AAls for labor billings to define accounts for labor billing offsets. These offsets are natural credit or revenue entries that offset labor billing charges or debits. Entries for labor billings are generally credit entries. If your company does not use labor billings, you do not need to set up these AAls.

For your most common account distribution, you can use the journal type RO with the appropriate account information to define a default rule for labor billings. The system uses the default rule when it does not find a rule for a specific business unit in a specific company.

Search Criteria for Labor Billings

The system uses certain fields as search criteria to determine a valid account for the distribution of labor billings. The system searches these AAls for a specific company:

- On the first pass, the system compares the time entry record's home business unit, charge to unit, PDBA code, and journal type to the search criteria defined in the AAI for Labor Billings and attempts to match the AAI search criteria to the appropriate Journal Type.
- On each successive pass, the system drops a value and uses a different combination of data fields for the search criteria.
- Finally, if no matches exist in the rules for the specific company, the system searches the rules for the default company (Company 00000).

This table illustrates the search sequence:

Home Business Unit	Charge to Unit	PDBA Code	Journal Type
9	501	1	RO
9	501	Blank	RO
9	Blank	1	RO
9	Blank	Blank	RO
Blank	501	1	RO
Blank	501	Blank	RO
Blank	Blank	1	RO
Blank	Blank	Blank	RO

This table identifies the fields that the system uses as search criteria to match information from the timecard to the default company (Company 00000):

Home Business Unit	Charge to Unit	PDBA Code	Journal Type
Blank	501	1	RO
Blank	501	Blank	RO
Blank	Blank	1	RO
Blank	Blank	Blank	RO

Forms Used to Set Up AAIs for Labor Billings

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Accounting JE Rules - Labor Billing Credits	W069044B	Automatic Accounting Instruction Setup (G05BT4), Credit-Labor Billings	Review existing AAI entries, access revision forms.
Revise Multiple Labor Billing Credits	W069044C	On Work With Accounting JE Rules - Labor Billing Credits, click Add.	Set up AAIs for Cash-in-Bank Account Distribution.

Setting Processing Options for Credit-Labor Billings (P069044)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Default

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Enter a '1' for the program to use the Multiple Entry form when selecting a record or when the ADD button has been pressed. When left blank, the program will use the Single Entry form when a selection has been made or when the ADD button has been pressed.

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays a single or multiple entry form. Values are:

Blank: Use the Single Entry form when a record is selected or when ADD is selected.

1: Use the Multiple Entry form when a record is selected or when ADD is selected.

Setting Up AAls for Labor Billings

Access the Revise Multiple Labor Billing Credits form.

Home Bus. Unit	Charge to Unit	Pay Type	Journal Type	Description	Business Unit	Obj Acct
			RO	Labor Billing Offset	50	4339

Revise Multiple Labor Billing Credits form

Setting Up AAls for Accruals and Clearing

This section includes an overview of accrual and clearing accounts, and discusses how to set up AAls for accruals and clearing.

Understanding Accruals and Clearing

For the Payroll system, you set up AAls for accruals and clearing to define accounts for:

- Accrued wages (T1, T2)
- Flat burden clearing (T2)

- Recharge flat burden clearing
- Intercompany settlements (T1-T6)
- Actual burden clearing (T1-T3)

For the time and labor process, you set up AAIs for accruals and clearing to define accounts for:

- Accrued wages (T2)
- Flat burden clearing (T2)

When you set up the accrued wages account, you must, at a minimum, include the AW journal type code to record labor distribution and payroll disbursements journals.

When you set up the flat burden clearing account, you must, at a minimum, include the FC, flat burden clearing journal type code for labor distribution.

When you set up intercompany settlement accounts, you must, at a minimum, include IC journal type code to record the actual burden expense, labor distribution, and payroll disbursements journals.

When you set up the recharge flat burden clearing account, you must, at a minimum, include the RC (recharge burden relief) journal type code for the actual burden expense and payroll disbursements journals.

When you set up actual burden clearing accounts, you must, at a minimum, include these journal type codes:

- CF - Burden clearing fringe for the actual burden expense and payroll disbursements journals
- CT - Burden clearing tax for the actual burden expense and payroll disbursements journals

Search Criteria for Accruals and Clearing

The system uses certain fields as search criteria to determine a valid account for distribution of accrued wages, flat burden clearing, intercompany settlements, and recharge flat burden clearing. The system searches these AAIs for a specific company:

- On the first pass, the system compares the time entry record's business unit and journal type to the search criteria defined in the AAI for Accruals and Clearing and attempts to match the AAI search criteria to the appropriate journal type.
- On the next pass, the system looks only at journal type.
- Finally, if no matches exist in the rules for the specific company, the system searches the rules for Company 00000.

This table identifies the search criteria that the system uses to match information from the timecard for a specific company for clearing tax burden:

Business Unit	PDBA Code	Journal Type
1	Blank	H
Blank	Blank	H
1	Blank	CT
Blank	Blank	CT

This table identifies the search criteria that the system can use to match information from the timecard for Company 00000 for clearing tax burden:

Business Unit	PDBA Code	Journal Type
Blank	Blank	H
Blank	Blank	CT

This table identifies the search criteria that the system can use to match information from the timecard for a specific company for clearing fringe burden:

Business Unit	PDBA Code	Journal Type
1	1000	Blank
Blank	1000	Blank
1	Blank	CF
Blank	Blank	CF

This table identifies the search criteria that the system can use to match information from the timecard for Company 00000 for clearing fringe burden:

Business Unit	PDBA Code	Journal Type
Blank	1000	Blank
Blank	Blank	CF

This table identifies the search criteria that the system can use to match information from the timecard for a specific company for accrued wages, flat burden clearing, intercompany settlements, or recharge flat burden clearing:

Business Unit	PDBA Code	Journal Type
1	Blank	AW, FC, IC, or RC
Blank	Blank	AW, FC, IC, or RC

This table identifies the search criteria that the system can use to match information from the timecard for Company 00000 for accrued wages, flat burden clearing, intercompany settlements, or recharge flat burden clearing:

Business Unit	PDBA Code	Journal Type
Blank	Blank	AW, FC, IC, or RC

Understanding Distribution Account Fields for Accruals and Clearing

You can enter values in the Business Unit and Subsidiary fields when you create AAI tables. However, if you enter an actual value, that value is used in the account number for all journal entries that are created using that entry in the AAI table. You can enter wildcard values in the Business Unit and Subsidiary fields so that the system creates more detailed account information for certain journal entries. Distribution account fields

This information can help you determine what values to enter in the account number fields when you set up your AAI tables so that the system can automatically derive detailed account information.

- **Business Unit**

Enter *LABOR in the Business unit field if you want the business unit for all FC journal entries to use the same business unit as the associated labor, even if the employee's home business unit is different.

- **Subsidiary**

Enter *PAY in the Subsidiary field if you want the subsidiary for all CF journal types to be the DBA associated with the journal entry. This feature works for benefits and accrual DBAs only.

If you are creating intercompany settlements during the payroll cycle, enter *CO in the subsidiary field if you want the company associated with the intercompany settlement to be used as the subsidiary for all IC journal types.

Note. If you enter a subledger in the AAI table, you must also enter a subledger type.

Forms Used to Set Up AAIs for Accruals and Clearing

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Accounting JE Rules - Accruals/Clearing	W069041B	Automatic Accounting Instruction Setup (G05BT4), Dr/Cr-Accruals/Clearing	Review existing AAI entries, or access the revisions form.
Revise Multiple Accruals/Clearing	W069041D	On Work With Accounting JE Rules - Accruals/Clearing, click Add.	Set up AAIs for Accruals and Clearing.

Setting Up Journal Summarization Rules

This section provides an overview and instructions about how to set up journal summarization rules.

Understanding Journal Summarization Rules

You set up journal summarization rules to define how the Payroll system summarizes pro forma journal entries before it creates actual journal entries in the general ledger. Summarizing journal entries reduces the number of transactions in the general ledger.

Note. If you use the Time and Labor system to generate journal entries, you can set a processing option in the Generate Timecard Journals program (R052901) to override the journal summarization rules that you set up in this task.

Defining journal summarization rules allows you to:

- Summarize journal entries for specific companies and for Company 00000.
- Create both summarized and detail journals.
- Define up to six different summarization rules for a specific range of object accounts and for a specific business unit.

If the system does not find summarization rules for a specific company, it uses those that are set up for Company 00000. If it finds no summarization rules for an account, it assumes full summarization.

Each additional variable (company, business unit, or summarization code) that you define requires additional computer resources, which increases processing time. Therefore, we recommend that you:

- Set up summarization rules for Company 00000.
- Avoid setting up summarization rules at the business unit level.
- Whenever possible, define the same summarization code for each object account range.

Forms Used to Set Up AAls for Accruals and Clearing

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Payroll JE Summarization Rules	W06914C	Automatic Accounting Instruction Setup (G05BT4), Journal Summarization Rules	Review existing journal summarization rules, or access the revisions form.
Revise Payroll JE Summarization Rules	W06914A	On Work With Payroll JE Summarization Rules, click Add.	Set up or revise journal summarization rules.

Setting Up Journal Summarization Rules

Access the Revise Payroll JE Summarization Rules form.

Object Account	The Object account number where summarization is to begin within the Business Unit or Company specified.
Beginning Obj. Acct.	The Object account number where summarization is to begin within the Business Unit or Company specified.
Ending Obj. Acct.	The Object account number where summarization is to end within the Business Unit or Company specified.
Sum. Code	The rules tell the system how to summarize the pro forma entries before creating the actual journal entries. The system looks for all documents that have the same value and summarizes them into one journal. Values are: <i>I</i>: Full summary The system looks for the same values for: • Business unit • Object • Subsidiary • Subledger • Subledger type • Fiscal year • General accounting period number • Equipment or asset number

- Document type
- Journal reference

Also consider data item PRJE.

First description in the journal entry: Document description

Second description in the journal entry: Blank

2: Same as Rule 1 and include pay type.

First description in the journal entry: Document description.

Second description in the journal entry: Pay type.

3: Same as Rule 1 and include pay type, job type, and job step.

First description in the journal entry: Document description.

Second description in the journal entry: Pay type.

4: Same as Rule 1 and include pay type, job type, job step, and employee.

First description in the journal entry: Employee name.

Second description in the journal entry: Pay type.

5: Do not summarize

First description in the journal entry: Document description.

Second description in the journal entry: Time entry comment and pay type.

6: Do not summarize and include employee name.

First description in the journal entry: Employee name.

Second description in the journal entry: Time entry comment and pay type.

CHAPTER 12

Entering Timecards for Employees

This chapter includes an overview of the time entry process, and discusses how to:

- Select employees for time entry.
- Enter timecards for employees.
- Entering timecards using speed time entry.
- Entering piece rate timecards.
- Review history for stand alone time and labor.

Understanding Employee Timecards

You use time entry to record and track the amount of time that employees spend working on different jobs, equipment, tasks, and so on. Within the EnterpriseOne Time and Labor system, you can select several programs to enter timecard information. You can also select batch processing for uploading timecard information from third-party software. The time entry programs that you choose depend on the structure of your company and the type of information that you want to track.

For example, you can enter time daily or enter time per pay period for a group of employees. If you have many sites at which employees enter their time into a third-party source, you can use time entry batch processing to upload the timecard information into the Time and Labor system to create timecards.

In all of the time entry programs, the system can automatically supply predefined values for certain fields on each timecard that you enter. You can also specify that the system automatically enter employee-specific information on each timecard. Using default information on timecards can save data entry time and can reduce the number of data entry errors that might occur if all information were to be entered manually.

After you enter timecards into the system, you can process journal entries to update the general ledger with labor, payroll burden, and equipment expenses. The way in which you process journal entries depends on whether you use the EnterpriseOne Payroll system.

To facilitate the process for entering timecards, you can group and select employees for whom you need to enter time based on shared information such as business unit and supervisor. After choosing the employees, you can review the information and enter timecards for the employees.

You can enter timecards manually or allow the system to generate them automatically during payroll-cycle processing. The Time and Labor system helps reduce data entry time and typing errors by automatically creating timecards for these types of employees:

- Salaried employees
- Hourly employees for whom you entered standard hours when you entered their pay and tax information

Employees whose timecards are automatically generated are classified as autopay employees. For autopay employees, you must enter exception timecards for time other than regular work hours, such as holiday and vacation time. You can also override the default timecard information for an employee. After you enter timecards for exception pay, you process the employee through the payroll cycle. During pre-payroll, the system automatically creates the appropriate timecards for regular pay for all autopay employees.

You can choose various methods to enter employee timecards into the Time and Labor system. Consider these questions when deciding which process to use:

- How many employees will I be entering timecards for?
- Do any existing autopay timecards need modification?
- Will I be entering timecards for groups of employees who work in the same location?
- Will I be uploading timecard information from another source such as a separate time and attendance system or a spreadsheet?
- Do I need to refer to a timecard that has already been processed for an employee to enter a timecard in the current period?
- Do I need to refer to a timecard that has already been entered but not yet processed for an employee in the current period?
- Will I be entering a timecard for a lump sum such as a bonus, pay advance, or pay adjustment?
- Will I be entering timecards on a daily basis?
- Will I be entering information about equipment?

The time entry method that you choose depends on the criteria that you use to select employees before entering timecards.

To manually enter timecards into the Time and Labor system, you can use any of these time entry programs:

- Daily Time Entry
- Time Entry By Individual
- Time Entry by Time Sheet Group
- Speed Time Entry (P051121)

To enter daily timecards, timecards for time sheet groups, or timecards per pay period, you must first select employees for which you want to enter timecards using time entry filters. You can select employees from the Employee Master Information table (F060116), employees who have unprocessed timecards using the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116), or employees with processed time cards from the Employee Transaction History table (F0618).

After the employees have been chosen, you can enter timecards for them using Daily Time Entry or Time Entry By Individual. As you save each timecard for an employee, the system displays a blank timecard for the next employee in the group. You can also enter time using Time Entry by Time Sheet Groups. By entering time using time sheet groups, you can automatically enter information into a single timecard for each employee in the chosen group with information that is similar for the group, such as work date, batch number, pay type, number of hours, or lump sum amount. Batch totals are automatically created for you to use to validate the number of employees and hours that were entered for each batch of timecards. You use Speed Time Entry to enter timecards for employees in a batch or to enter timecards for employees individually, based on their employee number.

Time Entry By Individual is used to enter timecards for one employee at a time. This method is useful when you are entering time for an employee with multiple timecards or multiple pay types. Only one pay type is allowed per line of time entry. If you have set your processing options to automatically supply the address number and pay types, you can increase efficiency and avoid duplication of data entry.

Speed Time Entry and Time Entry by Time Sheet Groups differ from Time Entry By Individual in that they allow you to enter multiple employees per form. You can use Speed Time Entry and Time Entry by Time Sheet Groups when entering timecards for groups of employees who have similar timecard data such as a group of employees who worked the same number of hours, charged to the same pay type, and worked in the same location during the period. As with time entry By Individual, you can set your processing options to copy the address number and pay type from the previous timecard to increase efficiency. You cannot use time entry filters to select employees for time entry if you are using Speed Time Entry.

For all four methods of entering time, each line in the time entry grid represents one timecard. If you are paying an employee multiple pay types, then each line of time entry must be entered onto its own line in the time entry grid. This is because only one pay type can be associated with each line of time entry.

The first step in entering timecards for a group of employees is to select the employees for whom time is to be entered. Three filters are available from which to select employees. The Employee Master filter allows you to select from all employees, active or inactive. The Current Transactions filter allows you to select from employees for whom a timecard has been entered but not yet processed. The Historical Transactions filter allows you to select from employees for whom a timecard has been posted to history. Each of these filters allows you to search for and select employees based on information that they have in common, such as employees who reside in the same business unit or employees who share the same work location.

For a group of employees, you can enter timecards daily or enter timecards per pay period. Or you can use Speed Time Entry or Time Entry by Time Sheet Group to enter timecards for employees in a certain batch or enter timecards for employees individually based on their employee number. Speed Time Entry allows you to enter timecards per pay period only. If you need to enter daily time for employees, you cannot use Speed Time Entry (P051121).

When you enter timecards with Speed Time Entry, you do not need to select a group of employees first, although you can select employees by batch number or by individual employee number on the Speed Time Entry form.

For all time entry programs, you can complete fields in the tabbed areas of the form so that certain values, such as shift code or job location, are automatically supplied for each timecard that you create. Completing these fields saves you from entering the same information for each timecard.

You can set your processing options to automatically copy information from one timecard to the next to facilitate timecard entry. If you are entering time either by individual or by using Speed Time Entry, after you have entered the first timecard, the system automatically supplies the address number and pay type from the previous line of time entry. You can use this feature when you enter multiple timecards for the same employee or when you enter timecards for multiple employees with the same pay type.

You can also define system-supplied values for timecards when you set up the processing options for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program (P050002A).

Multicurrency Timecards

The basic procedures for multicurrency time and labor tracking are the same as for normal time entry. This topic provides the additional steps required to use multicurrency features.

In the processing options for the Speed Time Entry program (P051121), enter the version that you set up for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program (P050002A) in the Time Entry Version processing option on the Time Entry tab.

After multicurrency time and labor tacking is enabled, these additional fields appear in each of the time entry programs:

- Base Currency Code

The system obtains base currency information from the currency designation for the home company in the Company Constants table (F0010).

- Recharge Currency code

The system obtains the currency code from the client company designation in the Company Constants table.

- Foreign Bill Rate

If you use the recharge business unit to determine the fixed currency, you enter a value in this field.

Otherwise, the system generates the foreign billing rate from the rate information that is established in the Billing Rate / Mark up Table (F48096) or the Currency Exchange Rates table (F0015).

When you enter timecard information, you can enter account numbers that identify multicurrency accounts. You can access the F48096 during time entry to locate these account numbers. Each attempt to look up rate information for these accounts is date-sensitive. If you encounter an error in one of the fields above, check the effective dates in the F48096. The date that you enter on each timecard must be within the effective dates of the account number. If you are not using the F48096 to determine currency rates, the system uses the rates that are set up in the F0015. These currency rates are also date-sensitive.

After you enter timecards, you can review the Foreign Bill Rate, Bill Rate, Base Cur Code, and Rech Cur Code fields to verify that the values are correct. The system generates the billing rate from the rate information established in the F48096 or the F0015, based on:

- The processing options for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program
- The currencies of the home business unit from the Employee Master Information table (F060116) record
- The business unit associated with the charges

In this example, the system converts the amount from CAD to USD. The Company Constant Multi Currency Conversion flag is set to use the divisor of .66666667; therefore, the calculation is as follows:

$$250.00 / .66666667 = 375.00.$$

Bill Rate	Foreign Bill Rate	Base Cur Code	Rech Cur Code
375.000	250.000	USD	CAD

Note. If you are processing multicurrency timecards using the EnterpriseOne Time and Labor system only, you can enter employees from different countries in one batch. However, if you are processing multicurrency timecards through a payroll cycle, all of the employees that are included in a batch must have the same country code. Payroll data selection is based on country code, and entering employees with different country codes in a single batch might cause the system to process incorrect information.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Enter labor distribution instructions for the employee.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Human Capital Management Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Entering Employee Instructions,” Entering Labor Distribution Instructions.

- Define your Master Business Function processing options for Time Entry.

See [Chapter 3, “Setting Time Entry Processing Options,” page 15.](#)

- Set up equipment numbers on the Equipment Master form.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Creating Equipment Master Records”.

- Set up equipment-rate tables and equipment-rate groups in the Job Cost system.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Setting Up Equipment Billing,” Setting Up Equipment Billing Information.

- Set up an AAI table for all journal types.

See [Chapter 11, “Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Human Capital Management,” page 145.](#)

See Also

[Chapter 2, “Overview of Multicurrency Time and Labor Tracking,” page 9](#)

Selecting Employees for Time Entry

This section includes an overview of the employee selection process, and discusses how to:

- Select employees for time entry from the Employee Master Information table.
- Select employees for time entry who have unprocessed timecards.
- Select employees for time entry who have processed timecards.

Understanding the Employee Selection Process for Time Entry

You can use any one of these methods to select a group of employees for time entry:

- Choosing employees from the Employee Master table
- Choosing employees who have unprocessed timecards
- Choosing employees who have processed timecards

All of these selection methods use inquiry forms that might include tabs with job-related, organization, and category code fields to narrow your employee search.

Choosing employees from the Employee Master table (F060116) allows you to select a group of employees who have common information such as a home business unit, supervisor, category code, work schedule, job type, check route code, or a combination of this information.

Choosing employees who have unprocessed timecards allows you to select a group of employees from the Employee Transaction Detail table (F06116) who have timecards that have not yet been through payroll. A Subledger tab with fields for subledger and subledger type allows you to narrow your search.

You might want to use this method to select a group of employees for whom you enter timecards each day. For example, as part of your daily tasks, you might need to enter time for a group of employees in Business Unit 9. After completing the Business Unit field, the system displays all the employees in Business Unit 9 who already have timecards in the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116).

Choosing employees who have processed timecards allows you to select employees whose timecards have already been processed and posted to the Employee Transaction History table (F0618). You might want to use this method if you want to review employee timecard history before entering time.

You must set the processing options for Selecting Employees for Time Entry (P051191) for the tabs to appear on the associated forms.

After choosing employees for time entry, you can enter timecards using time sheet groups, daily timecards, or timecards per pay period. You access daily and per pay period time entry from a Row menu; you access time sheet group time entry from a Form menu.

To facilitate timecard entry, you can set your processing options so that the system copies certain information from one timecard to the next. For example, the system can supply the address number and pay type from the timecard that you previously entered.

You can also set the processing options for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program (P050002A) to allow the system to enter default pay information onto each employee's time entry form. For example, you can set your processing options to allow the system to assign a next number to the Batch field and to supply a pay rate.

Forms Used to Select Employees for Time Entry

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Time Entry by Employee Master	W051191B	Time Entry (G05BT1), Employee Master Filter	Select employees for time entry using the Employee Master Information table.
Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction Current	W051191C	Time Entry (G05BT1), Current Transactions Filter	Select employees for time entry who have unprocessed timecards.
Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction History	W051191E	Time Entry menu (G05BT1), Historical Transactions Filter	Select employee for time entry who have processed timecards.

Selecting Employees from the Employee Master Information Table

Complete these fields to select employees from the Employee Master Information table (F060116), and then click Find to display the selected employees.

Form Header Information

Access the Work With Time Entry by Employee Master form.

All Employees	Select this option if you want to be able to select any active employee in the system.
Employees With Timecards	Select this option if you want narrow the selection criteria to only active employees with existing, unprocessed timecards.
Employees Without Timecards	Select this option if you want to narrow the selection criteria to only active employees who do not have unprocessed timecards.

1-8

Access the Work With Time Entry by Employee Master form, 1-8 tab.

To access additional category codes, select the other category code tabs.

Cat Code 1	For EnterpriseOne demo data, this field refers to Superintendent.
Cat Code 2	For EnterpriseOne demo data, this field refers to General Foreman.
Cat Code 3	For EnterpriseOne demo data, this field refers to Foreman.
Cat Code 4	For EnterpriseOne demo data, this field refers to Work Area.

Organization

Access the Work With Time Entry by Employee Master form, Organization tab.

Home Company	The company to which the employee is assigned. This code is used to store historical payroll information and to determine accounts for some journal entries.
Supervisor	The address book number of the supervisor.
Security Business Unit	An alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant. You can assign a business unit to a document, entity, or person for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business unit to track equipment by responsible department. Business unit security might prevent you from viewing information about business units for which you have no authority.
Check Route Code	A user defined code (07/CR) that specifies the check routing or mail-stop code. Use this code to sequence the printing of payroll checks to facilitate their handling and delivery.

Other

Access the Work With Time Entry by Employee Master form, Other tab.

Business Unit - Last Worked	The last business unit (job) number associated with this employee. This field is used for distribution of paychecks and in the generation of journal entries. When you process a payroll cycle that includes the employee, the system automatically updates this field.
Benefit Group	The benefit group to which the employee is assigned. Benefit groups facilitate employee enrollment by categorizing benefit plans and allowing enrollment rules for those categories. For example, assigning an employee to an executive (EXEC) benefit group automatically links the employee to the benefits available to executives in your organization.
Pay Class (H/S/P)	A code that specifies how an employee is paid. Values are: <i>H</i>: Hourly

S: Salaried

P: Piecework

Work Schedule

A user defined code to designate intra-pay period work schedules. This code can be used for reporting and to select employees to be included in a payroll run. For example:

A: Monday through Friday

B: Saturday through Wednesday

C: Monday through Thursday (4 x 10 hrs)

Choosing Employees Who Have Unprocessed Timecards

Complete these fields to select employees who have unprocessed timecards, and then click Find to display the selected employees.

Form Header Information

Access the Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction Current form.

Pay Class Enter a value to select only those employees who have a current, unprocessed timecard with this pay class value.

Work Date Enter a date to select only those employees who have a current, unprocessed timecard that includes this work date.

Organization

Access the Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction Current form, Organization tab.

Check Route Code A user defined code (07/CR) that specifies the check routing or mail-stop code. Use this code to sequence the printing of payroll checks to facilitate their handling and delivery.

Batch Number Enter a value here to select only those employees who have a current, unprocessed timecard that includes this batch number.

A number that identifies a group of transactions that the system processes and balances as a unit. When you enter a batch, you can either assign a batch number or let the system assign it using the Next Numbers program.

Category Codes

Access the Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction Current form, Category Codes tab.

Cat Code 1 For EnterpriseOne demo data, this field refers to Superintendent.

Cat Code 2 For EnterpriseOne demo data, this field refers to General Foreman.

Cat Code 3 For EnterpriseOne demo data, this field refers to Foreman.

Cat Code 4 For EnterpriseOne demo data, this field refers to Work Area.

Subledger

Access the Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction Current form, Subledger tab.

Subledger	A code that identifies a detailed, auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment item number or an address book number. If you enter a subledger, you must also specify the subledger type. Enter a value in this field to select only those employees who have a current, unprocessed timecard that is associated with a specific general ledger account. If you enter a value in this field, you must also complete the Subledger Type field.
Subledger Type	Enter a value in this field to select only those employees who have a current, unprocessed timecard that is associated with a specific general ledger account. If you enter a value in this field, you must also complete the Subledger field. A user defined code (00/ST) that is used with the Subledger field to identify the subledger type and how the system performs subledger editing. On the User Defined Codes form, the second line of the description controls how the system performs editing. This is either hard-coded or user defined. Values are: <i>A</i>: Alphanumeric field, do not edit <i>N</i>: Numeric field, right justify and zero fill <i>C</i>: Alphanumeric field, right justify and blank fill

Choosing Employees Who Have Processed Timecards

Complete these fields to select employees from the Employee Master Information table (F060116), and then click Find to display the selected employees.

Form Header Information

Access the Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction History form.

All Employees	Select this option if you want to be able to select any active employee in the system.
Employees With Timecards	Select this option if you want narrow the selection criteria to only active employees with existing, processed timecards.
Employees Without Timecards	Select this option if you want to narrow the selection criteria to only active employees who do not have processed timecards.

Organization

Access the Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction History form, Organization tab.

Job Location	A value that represents the location in which the employee worked. You can use this value to specify that an employee worked at this location but charged the time to a different business unit. This value is used for deriving rates from the Union Pay Rate table and is used exclusively by the Certified Payroll Register. A value in this field overrides the rates that are set up in the Union Rates table if the table is set up by job or business unit.

Subledger

Access the Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction History form, Subledger tab.

Subledger	Enter a value in this field to select only those employees who have a processed timecard that is associated with a specific general ledger account. If you enter a value in this field, you must also complete the Subledger Type field. A code that identifies a detailed, auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment item number or an address book number. If you enter a subledger, you must also specify the subledger type.
Subledger Type	Enter a value in this field to select only those employees who have a processed timecard that is associated with a specific general ledger account. If you enter a value in this field, you must also complete the Subledger field. A user defined code (00/ST) that is used with the Subledger field to identify the subledger type and how the system performs subledger editing. On the User Defined Codes form, the second line of the description controls how the system performs editing. This is either hard-coded or user defined. Values are: <i>A</i>: Alphanumeric field, do not edit <i>N</i>: Numeric field, right justify and zero fill <i>C</i>: Alphanumeric field, right justify and blank fill

Category Codes

Access the Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction History form, Category Codes tab.

Cat Code 1	For EnterpriseOne demo data, this field refers to Superintendent.
Cat Code 2	For EnterpriseOne demo data, this field refers to General Foreman.
Cat Code 3	For EnterpriseOne demo data, this field refers to Foreman.
Cat Code 4	For EnterpriseOne demo data, this field refers to Work Area.

Other

Access the Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction History form, Other tab.

Pay Period Ending Date	The last day of a processing period (pay period, month, quarter or year).

Entering Timecards for Employees

This section includes an overview of the timecard entry process, and discusses how to:

- Enter timecards per pay period for employees.
- Enter daily timecards for employees.
- Enter timecards using time sheet groups.

Understanding Timecard Entry

After you select employees for whom you want to enter time using the time entry filters, you can enter timecards for those employees. Each row in which you enter information in the detail area of a time entry form corresponds to one timecard. The minimum information required to create a timecard for a nonautopay employee consists of:

- Date and Batch
- Pay
- Hours

After you have selected the employees for whom you want to enter timecard information, you must select one of these methods for entering timecards:

Method	Description
Per pay period time entry	Use this method to summarize an employee's hours with each row (timecard) that you enter in the detail area of the form.
Daily time entry	Use this method to enter hours for each day of the week on one row of the Daily Time Entry form.
Time sheet group time entry TableRowHeading -	Use this method to enter timecards for multiple employees on the same form.

All of these time entry methods allow you to track various equipment information, including:

- Equipment ID number
- Hours that the employee used the equipment
- Equipment billing rates
- Equipment costs and expenses

When you enter timecards, the system updates the Employee Transaction Detail table (F06116). After you enter timecards into the system, you might need to override information that is on or associated with the timecards.

Note. When you enter or review employee timecards, note that the system displays the pay rate on some timecards, but displays the word "secured" on other timecards. The system determines whether to display the employee's pay rate based on the location from which the pay rate is retrieved.

If the pay rate is retrieved directly from the Employee Master Information table, (F060116), the timecard will display the employee's pay rate as "secured". This is to allow pay rates that are specific to individual employees to remain confidential.

If the pay rate is retrieved from a union or pay rate table, the actual rate is displayed on the timecard. Typically, pay rates are common knowledge for union employees or employees whose pay rate is based solely on their job ID, and thus do not require the same level of confidentiality.

Additionally, if you enter timecards one after another, you can save time and reduce typing errors in the Account Number field by using certain formulas.

Entering Timecards Per Pay Period for Employees

Entering timecards per pay period allows you to summarize an employee's hours with each row (timecard) that you enter in the detail area of the form. Nothing prevents you from entering daily time on the Time Entry Revisions form. However, you would need to enter a row for each day of the week, and this might result in poorer system performance when you run a payroll.

When you enter time per pay period, you can select an option from the Form menu on the Time Entry Revisions form to copy labor distribution instructions for an employee. After you enter the essential timecard information, you can copy an employee's labor distribution instructions to avoid entering timecard information such as the associated account number, job type, and business unit. The system automatically copies the employee's labor distribution rules that you entered in Labor Distribution Instructions (P050151). You might enter labor distribution instructions for employees who typically charge time to the same pay types and accounts for each pay period.

If you need to enter a separate timecard for a bonus or a lump sum amount, you must create an additional timecard. You can also override system-supplied information. For example, you might need to override the account number and job location when an employee works a job other than his or her regular job. The system uses this override information only once for the pay period.

Entering Daily Timecards for Employees

Entering daily timecards for employees allows you to enter hours for each day of the week on an individual row of the Daily Time Entry form. Use this method if your company needs to post labor to the general ledger every day.

If you need to enter a separate timecard for a bonus or a lump sum amount, you must create an additional timecard. You can also override system-supplied information. For example, you might need to override the account number and job location when an employee works a job other than his or her regular job. The system uses this override information only once for the pay period.

Entering Timecards Using Time Sheet Groups

You can use Time Entry Time Sheet Groups (P051122) to enter timecards for groups of employees on the same time entry form. Using time sheet groups is a useful method for entering timecards if you need to enter similar timecards for multiple employees. For example, if you have a group of employees for whom you would need to enter timecards that include the same pay type and number of hours, you can do so using time sheet groups.

The Time Entry Time Sheet Groups program creates one time entry record for each employee that you select. To use this time entry method, you must first use the time entry filters to select employees for whom you want to enter timecards because this program is accessible only from a Form menu option from the time entry filter programs. You can use either of these methods to enter timecards:

- Time Sheet All
- Time Sheet Select

After you have created a list of employees using a time entry filter, you can enter timecards for all of the employees on the list, or you can create timecards for selected employees within the list by choosing different menu options.

If you need to enter information about a bonus or a lump sum amount, you must create an additional timecard. You can also override information that the system supplies. For example, you might need to override the account number and job location when an employee works a job other than his or her regular job. The system uses this override information only once for the pay period.

Prerequisite

Select the employees for whom you want to enter timecards.

See Chapter 12, “Entering Timecards for Employees,” Choosing Employees For Speed Time Entry by Individual, page 211 and Chapter 12, “Entering Timecards for Employees,” Choosing Employees For Speed Time Entry by Individual, page 211.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Human Capital Management Self Service 8.11 PeopleBook, “Employee Self Service,” Self Service Time Entry

Forms Used to Enter Timecards for Employees

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Time Entry by Employee Master	W051191B	Time Entry (G05BT1), Employee Master Filter	Select employees for time entry using the Employee Master Information table.
Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction Current	W051191C	Time Entry (G05BT1), Current Transactions Filter	Select employees for time entry who have unprocessed timecards.
Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction History	W051191E	Time Entry (G05BT1), Historical Transactions Filter	Select employee for time entry who have processed timecards.
Time Entry Revisions	W051131A	From any of these forms, select the employees for whom you want to enter time, and then select Line Detail from the Row menu: Work With Time Entry by Employee Master Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction Current Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction History	Enter timecards per pay period.
Daily Time Entry	W051141A	From any of these forms, select the employees for whom you want to enter time, and then select Daily from the Row menu: Work With Time Entry by Employee Master Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction Current Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction History	Enter timecards using daily time entry.
Time Entry Time Sheet Revisions	W051122B	From any of these forms, select a single employee, and then select Time Sheet Select from the Form menu, or to enter time for all selected employees, select Time Sheet All from the Form menu: Work With Time Entry by Employee Master Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction Current Work With Time Entry by EE Transaction History	Enter timecards using time sheet groups.

Entering Timecards Per Pay Period for Employees

Access the Time Entry Revisions form.

Employee Master Filter - Time Entry Revisions

Work With Time Entry by Employee Master | **Time Entry Revisions**

Delete Cancel Form Row Previous Next Tools

Employee No. 2049 McLind, Rod

Date / Batch [] [] * LS Amount / Hours 2,000.00

Defaults

Category Codes Organization Subledger

Cat 01 [] Cat 03 []

Cat 02 [] Cat 04 []

Records 1 - 5 Customize Grid > Basic

	Pay	Pay Type Description	Hours	Account Number	Work Date	Sub-ledger	Sub Type
☐	500	Bonus		9.8118	04/11/00		
☐	500	Bonus		9.8118	10/17/04		
☐	500	Bonus		9.8118	10/17/04		
☐	500	Bonus		9.8118	10/18/04		

Time Entry Revisions form

The system automatically adds the time entry record when you click OK and displays the next employee in the group when you click Next. You must click OK to save your time entry information before continuing to the next employee. You can click Previous to display the previous employee in the group.

Values that you entered in the tabbed fields are automatically entered in the next employee's timecard record.

Job Location

A value that represents the location in which the employee worked. You can use this value to specify that an employee worked at this location but charged the time to a different business unit. This value is used for deriving rates from the Union Pay Rate table and is used exclusively by the Certified Payroll Register.

A value in this field overrides the rates that are set up in the Union Rates table if the table is set up by job or business unit.

Check Route Code

A user defined code (07/CR) that specifies the check routing or mail-stop code. Use this code to sequence the printing of payroll checks to facilitate their handling and delivery.

Subledger

A code that identifies a detailed, auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment item number or an address book number. If you enter a subledger, you must also specify the subledger type.

Subledger Type	A user defined code (00/ST) that is used with the Subledger field to identify the subledger type and how the system performs subledger editing. On the User Defined Codes form, the second line of the description controls how the system performs editing. This is either hard-coded or user defined. Values include: <i>A</i>: Alphanumeric field, do not edit <i>N</i>: Numeric field, right justify and zero fill <i>C</i>: Alphanumeric field, right justify and blank fill
Work Order	A number that identifies an original document. This document can be a voucher, a sales order, an invoice, unapplied cash, a journal entry, and so on.
Date / Batch	The date used as the actual work date or pay-period ending date.
Batch	A number that identifies a group of transactions that the system processes and balances as a unit. When you enter a batch, you can either assign a batch number or let the system assign it using the Next Numbers program.
Pay	A code that defines the type of pay, deduction, benefit, or accrual. Pay types are numbered from 1 to 999. Deductions and benefits are numbered from 1000 to 9999.
Hours	The number of hours associated with each transaction.
LSAmt	A lump sum amount, an adjustment amount, or an amount that represents an employee's gross pay. This amount temporarily overrides any pay calculation that the system normally performs.
Ovr/Rt	The hourly rate for the employee. If applicable, the values for Pay Type Multiplier and Differential will be added to the hourly rate. If you change the value of the data display decimals for this field, you must also change the Hourly Rate (PHRT) and Base Rate (BHRT) fields in Time Entry to have exactly the same data display decimals.
Uprate	An amount that the system adds to an employee's base hourly rate. For example, you might enter a rate differential for equipment operators when they move from operating one piece of equipment to another piece. The system adds the uprate amount to the base pay rate to calculate gross wages before it performs any other rate calculations, such as applying a shift differential or pay type multiplier.
Shift Diff.	An additional rate, expressed in dollars or percent, added to an employee's hourly rate, depending on the shift worked. This rate can be applied in one of two ways, as defined by the Shift Differential Calculation Sequence (data item CMTH).
%/ Amt	A code that specifies whether Shift Differential contains an hourly rate or a percentage. Values are: <i>H</i>: The system adds the amount in Shift Differential to the hourly rate. <i>%</i>: The amount in Shift Differential is a percentage of the hourly rate that the system adds to the hourly rate.
Billing Rate	A rate used for the billing of labor services. This rate is often referred to as the billing or recharge rate. The extended amount based on this rate will be charged to the primary distribution account on the timecard with an offset being made

to an account derived from the Accounting Rules table. This rate will not affect the employee's payroll. To allow billing rates in time entry, you must set the employee's record type as either 2 or 3 on the Basic Employee Entry form.

Enter a rate on any of these forms to override the rate in the Employee Primary Job table:

- Pay Rate Information
- Employee Labor Distribution
- Occupational Pay Rates
- Time Entry by Employee
- Time Entry by Job or Business Unit
- Daily Timecard Entry
- Time Entry by Employee with Equipment
- Time Entry by Shop Floor Control

Work Date	The date used as the actual work date or pay-period ending date.
Home Co	The company to which the employee is assigned. This code is used to store historical payroll information and to determine accounts for some journal entries.
Home BU	The number of the business unit in which the employee generally resides.
Tax Area	A code that identifies a geographical location and the tax authorities for an employee work site, including employee and employer statutory requirements. In the Vertex payroll tax calculation software, the tax area code is synonymous with GeoCode. To determine the valid codes for your location, refer to the documentation for the tax calculation software that you are using.
Piece Rate Item Number	An inventory item number. The system provides three separate item numbers plus an extensive cross-reference capability to other item numbers (see data item XRT) to accommodate substitute item numbers, replacements, bar codes, customer numbers, supplier numbers, and so forth. The item numbers are as follows: • Item Number (short): An eight-digit, computer-assigned item number. • 2nd Item Number: The 25-digit, free-form, user defined alphanumeric item number. • 3rd Item Number: Another 25-digit, free-form, user defined alphanumeric item number.
Pce/Rt	The rate paid for the type of component (piece) produced. If you enter a rate in this field, this rate overrides the rate in the Employee Master file.
Pieces	The number of pieces for piecework or any other unit of measure you want to track for this employee. Examples are: recording miles driven for drivers of company vehicles, cubic yards of concrete, feet drilled, or miles flown and so forth.
Phase	A user defined code (00/W1) that indicates the current stage or phase of development for a work order. You can assign a work order to only one phase code at a time.

Note: Certain forms contain a processing option that allows you to enter a default value for this field. If you enter a default value on a form for which you have set this processing option, the system displays the value in the appropriate fields on any work orders that you create. The system also displays the value on the Project Setup form. You can either accept or override the default value.

Explanation

A name or remark that describes the purpose for using an account or conveys any other information that the user wants about the transaction.

Record Type

A code that identifies whether the employee is to be handled through the Recharge processing option for the Payroll Journal Entry program. Values are:

1: Payroll Processing Only

2: Payroll and Recharge Processing

3: Recharge Processing Only

Note. After a timecard has been added, you cannot change its record type.

WCI Code

A user defined code (00/W) that represents a workers' compensation insurance (WCI) code. This code should correspond to the classifications on your periodic workers' compensation insurance reports.

SC/ WC

A code that specifies any special circumstances associated with the workers compensation insurance (WCI) code, resulting in multiple rates for the same WCI code due to location or risk, for example. The subclass should remain blank if multiple rates do not exist. Default codes are:

Blank: There are no special circumstances associated with this code.

F: There are special circumstances associated with this code.

Transaction Number

A unique number that the system assigns to each timecard. You can use this field in the Time Entry By Job program to retrieve a specific timecard for display. This field is also used to tie a timecard to each Actual Burden audit record created for the timecard during the Actual Burden Journaling process.

Hours Equipment

The number of hours the equipment was operated. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the hours from employee time entry when you enter an equipment number. If you do not enter employee hours, you must complete this field.

Equip Obj

Use this field to indicate the object account to which you want the system to distribute equipment utilization charges. If you leave this field blank, the system uses a default value from the Payroll Accounting tables. You can override this value on individual timecards.

Bill RtCd

A user defined code (00/RC) that indicates a billing rate, such as DY for daily, MO for monthly, and WK for weekly. You can set up multiple billing rates for a piece of equipment.

If you leave this field blank, the system searches for a valid billing rate in this sequence:

1. Account Ledger Master (F0901)

This table contains the most detailed rate information. You can assign multiple rates for a job. For example, you can set up separate rates for different equipment working conditions.

2. Job or Business Unit Master (F0006)

This table contains less detailed rate information than the Account Ledger Master. You can only set up a single rate for a job based on this table.

3. Rental Rules (F1302)

This table contains the least detailed rate code information. The system searches this table according to the criteria you establish when setting up the table.

Equipment Billing Rate

The dollar amount for the equipment billing rate. Each equipment item can have numerous billing rates based on the rate code (see Equipment Billing Rate -ERC). The equipment billing rate can consist of up to ten different rates. For example:

Billing Rate = \$100

\$20 = Rate 1 (Ownership Component)

\$50 = Rate 2 (Operating Component)

\$25 = Rate 3 (Maintenance Component)

\$5 = Rate 4 (Other Costs Component)

The Equipment Time Entry program provides for the entries of debits or charges to specific cost accounts using the total billing rate (for example, \$100).

When these entries are posted to the general ledger, credits are recognized in revenue accounts for each of the rate components. This allows you to separate portions of the equipment billing by type of cost. You do not need to use the rate components concept unless it is appropriate to your business.

Entering Daily Timecards for Employees

Access the Daily Time Entry form.

Daily Time Entry form

When you click OK, the system automatically adds the time entry record. You must click OK before you continue to the next employee if you want to save time entry information. You can click Previous to display the last employee for whom you entered time.

Values that you entered in the tabbed fields are automatically supplied to the next employee's timecard record.

Cost Code

A subset of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.

Note. If you are using a flexible chart of accounts and the object account is set to six digits, you must use all six digits. For example, entering 000456 is not the same as entering 456 because, if you enter 456, the system enters three blank spaces to fill a six-digit object.

Week Start Date

The date used as the actual work date or pay-period ending date.

Work Order

To enter work order information, you must complete the Subledger and Work Order fields. You can override this information in the detail area of the form for individuals who have different work order information.

Monday Billing Rate

A rate used for the billing of labor services. This rate is often referred to as the billing or recharge rate. The extended amount based on this rate will be charged to the primary distribution account on the timecard with an offset being made to an account derived from the Accounting Rules table. This rate will not affect the employee's payroll. To allow billing rates in time entry, you must set the employee's record type as either 2 or 3 on the Basic Employee Entry form.

Enter a rate on any of these forms to override the rate in the Employee Primary Job table:

- Pay Rate Information
- Employee Labor Distribution
- Occupational Pay Rates
- Time Entry by Employee
- Time Entry by Job or Business Unit
- Daily Timecard Entry
- Time Entry by Employee with Equipment
- Time Entry by Shop Floor Control

Entering Timecards Using Time Sheet Groups

Access the Time Entry Time Sheet Revisions form.

Employee Master Filter - Time Entry Time Sheet Revisions

OK Delete Cancel Form Row Tools

Date/Batch 06/30/05 * LS Amount / Hours 45.00

Populate Grid With Employees

Defaults

Category Codes Organization Subledger Pay Info

Cat 01 Cat 03

Cat 02 Cat 04

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid > Basic

Employee Number	Alpha Name	Pay	Pay Type Description	Hours	Account Number
2111	Ingram, Paul	15	Retro Pay	45.00	9.8115

Time Entry Time Sheet Revisions form

Populate Grid With Employees

After you enter values in all of the necessary fields on the Time Entry Time Sheets Revisions form, click this button to create timecards for all of the selected employees. You can then revise any of the timecards that are displayed in the detail area of the form.

Entering Timecards Using Speed Time Entry

This section includes an overview of speed time entry, and discusses how to:

- Select employees for speed time entry by individual.
- Select employees for speed time entry by batch number.

- Enter timecards using speed time entry.

Understanding Speed Time Entry

Speed Time Entry (P051121) allows you to enter timecards for multiple employees per pay period. If you need to enter daily timecards, you cannot use this program. The system does not require you to select employees for Speed Time Entry before entering timecards. However, selecting employees is beneficial if you need to review information before you enter timecards.

Selecting Employees

You must use one of these methods to select employees for Speed Time Entry:

- Choosing an employee by employee number.
- Choosing employees by batch number.

Selecting employees by employee number is preferable if you need to review certain timecard information before entering another timecard for that employee. When you select employees by employee number, the system displays all the employee's timecards from the Employee Transaction Detail table (F06116) by batch number. You can review certain timecard information such as work date, home business unit, home company, pay, hours, lump sum amount, subledger, and subledger type.

Choosing employees by batch number is preferable if you always enter timecards according to a batch number. The system displays the batch number that you entered and batch information such as the number of timecards in the batch, the number of employees in the batch, batch hours, and the batch lump sum amount.

Regardless of which method you select, the system accesses the same Speed Time Entry Revisions form (W051121C). You can enter all timecards on this form. Each row on the form represents one timecard per employee.

The system locates information for Speed Time Entry in the Employee Transactions Detail table (F06116).

Entering Timecards Using Speed Time Entry

After you have chosen employees for speed time entry, you can use Speed Time Entry to enter timecards. If you do not want to select employees before entering their timecards, you must enter timecards from either the By Individual or Speed Time Entry menu options, both of which supply the same time entry form.

If you need to enter daily timecards, you cannot use this program. You can use Speed Time Entry to enter timecards for employees per pay period only. Speed Time Entry allows you to enter all of your employees' timecards on the same form, using each row as a timecard.

You can track this equipment information for employees who work with equipment:

- Equipment ID number.
- Number of hours that the employee used the equipment.
- Equipment billing rates.
- Equipment costs and expenses.

To facilitate more efficient timecard entry, you can set your processing options so that the system copies certain information from one timecard to the next. For example, after you enter the minimum amount of information required to create a timecard, the system can supply the business unit, work order number, and account number from the timecard that you previously entered.

You can also set processing options for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program (P050002A) to direct the system to enter certain pay information automatically on each employee's time entry form. For example, you can specify that the system assign a next number to the Batch field and to supply a pay rate.

Forms Used to Enter Timecards with Speed Time Entry

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Time Entry by Individual	W051121A	Time Entry (G05BT1), By Individual	Select employees by individual for speed time entry.
Work With Speed Time Entry	W051121E	Time Entry (G05BT1), Speed Time Entry	Select employees by batch for speed time entry.
Speed Time Entry Revisions	W051121C	On either of these forms, click Add, or select a record and click Select: Work with Time Entry by Individual Work With Speed Time Entry	Enter timecards using speed time entry.

Choosing Employees For Speed Time Entry by Individual

Access the Work With Time Entry by Individual form.

Employee No

Select the employee for which you want to enter timecards using speed time entry.

Choosing Employees For Speed Time Entry by Batch

Access the Work With Speed Time Entry form.

Batch

Select the batch for which you want to enter timecards using speed time entry.

Entering Timecards Using Speed Time Entry

Access the Speed Time Entry Revisions form.

Speed Time Entry - Speed Time Entry Revisions i ?

Work With Speed Time Entry **Speed Time Entry Revisions**

Find Delete Cancel Form Row Previous Next Tools

Date/Batch * 616 LS Amount / Hours 95.00

Category Codes **Organization** **Subledger**

Cat 01 Cat 03
Cat 02 Cat 04

Records 1 - 11 Customize Grid > Basic

☐		Employee Number	Alpha Name	Pay	Pay Type Description	Hours	Account Number
☐		8446	Bennett, Jody	1	Regular	10.00	M30.8482
☐		8446	Bennett, Jody	1	Regular	10.00	M30.8482.320
☐		8446	Bennett, Jody	1	Regular	10.00	M30.8482.320
☐		8446	Bennett, Jody	1	Regular	10.00	M30.8482.320
☐		8446	Bennett, Jody	1	Regular	10.00	M30.8482.320
☐		8446	Bennett, Jody	1	Regular	8.00	M30.8482.320
☐		8446	Bennett, Jody	1	Regular	8.00	M30.8482.320

Speed Time Entry Revisions form

Job Location

A value that represents the location in which the employee worked. You can use this value to specify that an employee worked at this location but charged the time to a different business unit. This value is used for deriving rates from the Union Pay Rate table and is used exclusively by the Certified Payroll Register.

A value in this field overrides the rates that are set up in the Union Rates table if the table is set up by job or business unit.

Check Route Code

A user defined code (07/CR) that specifies the check routing or mail-stop code. Use this code to sequence the printing of payroll checks to facilitate their handling and delivery.

Subledger

A code that identifies a detailed, auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment item number or an address book number. If you enter a subledger, you must also specify the subledger type.

Subledger Type

A user defined code (00/ST) that is used with the Subledger field to identify the subledger type and how the system performs subledger editing. On the User Defined Codes form, the second line of the description controls how the system performs editing. This is either hard-coded or user defined. Values are:

A: Alphanumeric field, do not edit

N: Numeric field, right justify and zero fill

C: Alphanumeric field, right justify and blank fill

Work Order	A number that identifies an original document. This document can be a voucher, a sales order, an invoice, unapplied cash, a journal entry, and so on.
Date / Batch	The date used as the actual work date or pay-period ending date.
Batch	A number that identifies a group of transactions that the system processes and balances as a unit. When you enter a batch, you can either assign a batch number or let the system assign it using the Next Numbers program.
Pay	A code that defines the type of pay, deduction, benefit, or accrual. Pay types are numbered from 1 to 999. Deductions and benefits are numbered from 1000 to 9999.
Hours	The number of hours associated with each transaction.
LSAmnt	A lump sum amount, an adjustment amount, or an amount that represents an employee's gross pay. This amount temporarily overrides any pay calculation that the system normally performs.
Ovr/Rt	The hourly rate for the employee. If applicable, the values for Pay Type Multiplier and Differential will be added to the hourly rate. If you change the value of the data display decimals for this field, you must also change the Hourly Rate (PHRT) and Base Rate (BHRT) fields in Time Entry to have exactly the same data display decimals.
Job Type	A user defined code (07/G) that defines the jobs within your organization. You can associate pay and benefit information with a job type and apply that information to the employees who are linked to that job type.
Uprate	An amount that the system adds to an employee's base hourly rate. For example, you might enter a rate differential for equipment operators when they move from operating one piece of equipment to another piece. The system adds the uprate amount to the base pay rate to calculate gross wages before it performs any other rate calculations, such as applying a shift differential or pay type multiplier.
Shift Diff.	An additional rate, expressed in dollars or percent, added to an employee's hourly rate, depending on the shift worked. This rate can be applied in one of two ways, as defined by the Shift Differential Calculation Sequence (data item CMTH).
%/ Amt	A code that specifies whether Shift Differential contains an hourly rate or a percentage. Values are: <i>H</i> : The system adds the amount in Shift Differential to the hourly rate. <i>%</i> : The amount in Shift Differential is a percentage of the hourly rate that the system adds to the hourly rate.
Billing Rate	A rate used for the billing of labor services. This rate is often referred to as the billing or recharge rate. The extended amount based on this rate will be charged to the primary distribution account on the timecard with an offset being made to an account derived from the Accounting Rules table. This rate will not affect the employee's payroll. To allow billing rates in time entry, you must set the employee's record type as either 2 or 3 on the Basic Employee Entry form. Enter a rate on any of these forms to override the rate in the Employee Primary Job table:

- Pay Rate Information
- Employee Labor Distribution
- Occupational Pay Rates
- Time Entry by Employee
- Time Entry by Job or Business Unit
- Daily Timecard Entry
- Time Entry by Employee with Equipment
- Time Entry by Shop Floor Control

Work Date	The date used as the actual work date or pay-period ending date.
Home Co	The company to which the employee is assigned. This code is used to store historical payroll information and to determine accounts for some journal entries.
Home BU	The number of the business unit in which the employee generally resides.
Tax Area	A code that identifies a geographical location and the tax authorities for an employee work site, including employee and employer statutory requirements. In the Vertex payroll tax calculation software, the tax area code is synonymous with GeoCode. To determine the valid codes for your location, refer to the documentation for the tax calculation software that you are using.
Piece Rate Item Number	An inventory item number. The system provides three separate item numbers plus an extensive cross-reference capability to other item numbers (see data item XRT) to accommodate substitute item numbers, replacements, bar codes, customer numbers, supplier numbers, and so forth. The item numbers are as follows: • Item Number (short): An eight-digit, computer-assigned item number. • 2nd Item Number: The 25-digit, free-form, user defined alphanumeric item number. • 3rd Item Number: Another 25-digit, free-form, user defined alphanumeric item number.
Pce/Rt	The rate paid for the type of component (piece) produced. If you enter a rate in this field, this rate overrides the rate in the Employee Master file.
Pieces	The number of pieces for piecework or any other unit of measure you want to track for this employee. Examples are: recording miles driven for drivers of company vehicles, cubic yards of concrete, feet drilled, or miles flown and so forth.
Phase	A user defined code (00/W1) that indicates the current stage or phase of development for a work order. You can assign a work order to only one phase code at a time.

	Note. Certain forms contain a processing option that allows you to enter a default value for this field. If you enter a default value on a form for which you have set this processing option, the system displays the value in the appropriate fields on any work orders that you create. The system also displays the value on the Project Setup form. You can either accept or override the default value.
Explanation	A name or remark that describes the purpose for using an account or conveys any other information that the user wants about the transaction.
Record Type	A code that identifies whether the employee is to be handled through the Recharge processing option for the Payroll Journal Entry program. Values are: 1: Payroll Processing Only 2: Payroll and Recharge Processing 3: Recharge Processing Only After a timecard has been added, you cannot change its record type.
WCI Code	A user defined code (00/W) that represents a workers' compensation insurance (WCI) code. This code should correspond to the classifications on your periodic workers' compensation insurance reports.
SC/ WC	A code that specifies any special circumstances associated with the workers compensation insurance (WCI) code, resulting in multiple rates for the same WCI code due to location or risk, for example. The subclass should remain blank if multiple rates do not exist. Default codes are: Blank: There are no special circumstances associated with this code. F: There are special circumstances associated with this code.
Transaction Number	A unique number that the system assigns to each timecard. You can use this field in the Time Entry By Job program to retrieve a specific timecard for display. This field is also used to tie a timecard to each Actual Burden audit record created for the timecard during the Actual Burden Journaling process.
Hours Equipment	The number of hours the equipment was operated. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the hours from employee time entry when you enter an equipment number. If you do not enter employee hours, you must complete this field.
Equip Obj	Use this field to indicate the object account to which you want the system to distribute equipment utilization charges. If you leave this field blank, the system uses a default value from the Payroll Accounting tables. You can override this value on individual timecards.
Bill RtCd	A user defined code (00/RC) that indicates a billing rate, such as DY for daily, MO for monthly, and WK for weekly. You can set up multiple billing rates for a piece of equipment. If you leave this field blank, the system searches for a valid billing rate in this sequence: 1. Account Ledger Master (F0901)

This table contains the most detailed rate information. You can assign multiple rates for a job. For example, you can set up separate rates for different equipment working conditions.

2. Job or Business Unit Master (F0006)

This table contains less detailed rate information than the Account Ledger Master. You can only set up a single rate for a job based on this table.

3. Rental Rules (F1302)

This table contains the least detailed rate code information. The system searches this table according to the criteria you establish when setting up the table.

Equipment Billing Rate

The dollar amount for the equipment billing rate. Each equipment item can have numerous billing rates based on the rate code (see Equipment Billing Rate -ERC). The equipment billing rate can consist of up to ten different rates. For example:

Billing Rate = \$100.

\$20 = Rate 1 (Ownership Component).

\$50 = Rate 2 (Operating Component).

\$25 = Rate 3 (Maintenance Component).

\$5 = Rate 4 (Other Costs Component).

The Equipment Time Entry program provides for the entries of debits or charges to specific cost accounts using the total billing rate (for example, \$100).

When these entries are posted to the general ledger, credits are recognized in revenue accounts for each of the rate components. This allows you to separate portions of the equipment billing by type of cost. You do not need to use the rate components concept unless it is appropriate to your business.

Entering Piece Rate Timecards

This section includes an overview of piece rate processing, and discusses how to:

- Review piece rate history online.
- Set processing options for the Piecework Register.

Understanding Piece Rate Processing

You use piece rate processing if you want to pay employees in your organization by the number of units that they produce or complete, rather than paying them by the number of hours that they work or on a salaried basis.

You can enter timecards for piece rate employees into the system by using any of the EnterpriseOne time entry programs. Depending on how you set the processing options for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program, the system derives the piece rate from either the Employee Master Information table (F060116) or the Piece Rate File table (F07918).

After you enter the timecards, you can process the timecard automation rule sets to calculate minimum wage and overtime adjustments, and then you can process the piece rate timecards through a regular payroll cycle. During the payroll cycle, you can review piece rate information on payroll reports. In addition, you can print payments that include piece rate information, or you can review the piece rate information online.

After you process the timecards through the final update step of the payroll cycle, you can review piece rate history for all employees that have been processed using piece rate information.

Entering Piece Rate Timecards

After you set up your system to process piece rate information, you can enter employee timecards that include pieces and piece rates. You can enter piece rate information using any of the EnterpriseOne time entry programs. Regardless of which program you use to enter employee timecards, for the system to correctly process piece rate information, you must, at a minimum, include this information on each timecard that you enter for piece rate employees:

- Pay type (which should be set up as a piece-rate pay-type).
- Hours.
- Item number.
- Number of pieces.

Note. If you set up multiple piece rates for a single item, you will need to include additional information on the timecards to ensure that the system retrieves the correct piece rate.

For example, if you set up a piece rate of 10 USD for item 100 and job type A, and you set up a piece rate of 12 USD for item 100 and job type B, you would need to include job type information on timecards that are entered for item 100. The system uses the item number and the job type on the timecard to determine which piece rate to use for the employee.

Processing Overtime and Minimum Wage Requirements for Piecework

When you pay employees by the number of pieces that they complete, you must ensure that the pay that they receive meets federal and state minimum wage requirements. You must also determine what the employee's average hourly rate is to pay the correct rate for any overtime that is worked.

Using the Timecard Automation module, you can automatically change existing timecards and create additional timecards to make sure that the employee is paid at the correct rate and according to legal requirements. To process timecard automation rules for overtime and minimum wage requirements, you must first create employee groups that include all of the piecework employees that you want to process. After you create the employee groups, you must process the groups using the piece rate overtime rule and the minimum wage requirement rule.

You use these functions to set up the rule sets that you use to process overtime and minimum wage requirements for piecework:

- OCR_MinWageAdjustment_1
- OHRF_AverageRateBasedOnLumpSum

After you process these rule sets, you can review the timecards that the system automatically creates for the employees before you process the timecards through a payroll cycle.

Reviewing Piece Rate History

After you process piece rate information through a payroll cycle, piece rate history is updated to the Piecework History File table (F0623). Using the Piecework History program (P0623), you can review online the piece rate history that is stored in this table by employee, business unit, item number, and unit of measure. You can also create the Time and Pay Piecework Register (R078001) to review piece rate history. You can set up the Time and Pay Piecework Register to run during the final update step of the payroll cycle, or you can run it directly from the Piece Rate menu (G07BPR).

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set the Pay Class field on the Basic Compensation form to P for employees that are paid using piece rate processing.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Human Capital Management Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Adding Employee Records One at a Time,” Entering Basic Compensation Information.

- Set up the processing options for the Time Entry MBF Processing Options program (P050002A) to specify how the system retrieves rates for piece rate employees.

See Chapter 3, “Setting Time Entry Processing Options,” page 15.

- Set up pay types for piece rate processing.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Human Capital Management Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Setting Up Pay Types”.

- Create employee groups that include all of the employees for which you want to process piece rate information.

See Chapter 6, “Setting Up Timecard Automation,” Creating Employee Groups, page 59.

- Create timecard automation rule sets to process minimum wage and overtime requirements.

See Chapter 6, “Setting Up Timecard Automation,” page 55.

- Set up piece rate processing in the Time and Labor system.

See Chapter 4, “Setting Up Piece Rate Processing,” page 33.

- Create timecard automation employee groups to process overtime and minimum wage calculations.

See Chapter 6, “Setting Up Timecard Automation,” Forms Used to Create Employee Groups, page 61.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll 8.11 PeopleBook, “Working with the Payroll Cycle”

Forms Used to Review Piece Rate History Online

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Piecework History	W0623A	Piece Rat (G07BPR), Piece Rate History	Select employees for history review.
Piecework by Payroll Month	W0623B	Work with Piecework History, select a record and click Select.	Review piece rate history online.

Reviewing Piece Rate History Online

Access the Piecework by Payroll Month form.

Piece Rate History - Piecework by Payroll Month

Work with Piecework History | **Piecework by Payroll Month**

OK Cancel Form Previous Next Tools

Employee No. 5055 Kellerman, James Year 0

Business Unit 5100 Potomac Hotel

Item Number 60003 Bike Rack - Trunk Mount

Unit of Measure EA Each

Company 00050 Project Management Company Tax ID 840782700

Month	Gross Pay	Hours	Pieces
January	1,250.00	40.00	50.00
February	1,400.00	50.00	56.00
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			
YTD Total	2,650.00	90.00	106.00

Piece Work by Payroll Month form

Item Number

An inventory item number. The system provides three separate item numbers plus an extensive cross-reference capability to other item numbers (see data item XRT) to accommodate substitute item numbers, replacements, bar codes, customer numbers, supplier numbers, and so forth. The item numbers are as follows:

- Item Number (short): An eight-digit, computer-assigned item number.

- 2nd Item Number: The 25-digit, free-form, user defined alphanumeric item number.
- 3rd Item Number: Another 25-digit, free-form, user defined alphanumeric item number.

Unit of Measure

A user defined code (system 00/type UM) that designates any unit of measure appropriate for an employee's time and pay.

Year

A two-digit number that specifies the applicable year. If you leave this field blank, the program uses the system date.

Setting Processing Options for the Piecework Register (R078001)

Piece Rate menu (G07BPR), Piecework Register.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

1. Type of Timecards

Use this processing option to specify the type of timecards.

Blank: Piecework and Labor Timecards

P: Piecework Timecards

L: Labor Timecards

2. Employee Number

Use this processing option to specify the employee number.

A: Address Number

S: Social Security Number

T: Third Employee Number

3. Print the General Ledger Account Number.

Use this processing option to specify whether to print the general ledger account number.

Y: Yes

N: No

Reviewing Timecard History for Stand Alone Time and Labor

This chapter provides an overview stand alone timecard history, and discusses how to review history for types 1, 2, and 3 timecards.

Understanding Timecard History for Stand Alone Time and Labor

When you run the General Ledger Post Report program (R09801) without processing payroll, the system creates timecard history records in the Employee Transaction History table (F0618) for all of the timecards that you process. After records have been created in the F0618, you can view them online. If the timecards are type 1 (payroll only) timecards, you can review them using the PDBA History Review program (P079951). If you process type 2 (payroll and recharge) or type 3 (recharge only) timecards, you can review them using the Recharge History program (P059951).

To update tables in the EnterpriseOne General Accounting system, you must enter *T* in the G/L Integration field in the Company Options for Company 00000.

Prerequisite

If necessary, set up company options to update the General Accounting system.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Human Capital Management Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Setting Up System Options,” Setting Up Company Options.

Forms Used to Review Timecard History

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With DBAs History (Payroll Month)	W079951A	U.S. History Inquiries (G07BUSP14), PDBA History Canada History Inquiries (G77BCAP14), PDBA History	Review existing history records.
Work With Recharge History	W059951A	Timecard Post/History Update (G05BT11), Recharge History	Review existing history records.
Pay Detail	W079951E	From either of these forms, select a record and select Pay Detail from the Row menu: Work With DBAs History (Payroll Month) Work With Recharge History	Review type 1 timecard history. Review type 2 and 3 recharge history.

CHAPTER 13

Overriding Timecard Information

This chapter includes an overview of timecard overrides, and discusses how to:

- Override an hourly rate for an employee .
- Enter a DBA override.

Understanding Timecard Overrides

When you enter information into the system that is needed to create a timecard, you do not necessarily need to complete every field on the time entry form. Depending on how you have set up your processing options and other system parameters, the system can automatically complete many time entry fields. For example, the system might derive the employee's pay rate from the Pay Rate table, and the account number from the automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). However, you might occasionally need to override system-supplied information on an employee's timecard. For example, if you wanted to pay an employee a higher hourly rate because the employee worked on a job other than her regular job during that pay period, you can override the hourly rate that the system automatically enters on the timecard.

In addition to overriding information on the timecard, you can also override DBA amounts that the system normally calculates. For example, if an employee begins employment in the middle of a pay period, you can reduce the amount of the medical insurance deduction so that the deduction covers only the portion of the pay period in which the employee actually works. Similarly, you can change the amount of a company-paid benefit, such as a meal allowance, so that the amount reflects only the portion of the pay period in which the employee works.

When you override DBA information, you can attach the override amounts to a timecard, or you can enter stand-alone overrides that are not attached to timecards. When DBA overrides are attached to a timecard, the system uses the information on that timecard to derive the account numbers that are associated with the DBA. When you enter a stand-alone DBA override, the system first tries to associate it with any existing timecards that the employee has, prorating the amount across the multiple timecards, if necessary. If the employee does not have any existing timecards, and no autopay timecards are created for the employee during pre-payroll, the system automatically generates a timecard with no hours or gross pay, using information from the Employee Master Information table (F060116). The system then uses this timecard to derive the account numbers for the DBA.

Overriding an Hourly Rate for an Employee

This section includes an overview and discusses how to override an hourly rate for an employee.

Understanding Employee Rates on Timecards

When you enter time for an employee, you typically do not need to enter an hourly pay rate. The system derives the hourly rate in this sequence, using the information that is entered and stored in these programs and tables:

1. Speed Time Entry and Time Entry Floods (P051121 and P051191, respectively) - Hourly rate

The value in the Hourly Rate field is used as it is entered on the time entry forms for P051121 and P051191.

2. Union Rates Master Revisions (P059121) - Union and Job type

This information is stored in the Union Rates File table (F069126).

3. Employee Occupational Pay Rates (P050231) - Job type and Job step

This information is stored in the Employees Pay Rate File table (F060146).

4. Employee Master (P0801) - Hourly rate

This information is stored in the Employee Master table (F060116).

Unless you set up your processing options differently, the system uses this sequence to derive an employee's hourly rate. For each employee, the system begins its search with the time entry programs and stops when it finds an hourly rate. To override an employee's system-supplied hourly rate for a timecard, you can enter the hourly rate on a time entry form.

If you change the pay rate for an employee on the Employee Information form after entering time for that employee, you must revise the timecard and remove the value from the Override/Rate field. The system obtains the new rate and recalculates the gross pay for that timecard.

Prerequisite

If necessary, enter timecards for the employee for whom you want to override timecard information.

See [Chapter 12, "Entering Timecards for Employees," page 189](#).

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Human Capital Management Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook, "Entering Employee Instructions," Entering Labor Distribution Instructions

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll 8.11 PeopleBook, "Working with the Payroll Cycle," Processing Pre-Payroll

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll 8.11 PeopleBook, "Working with the Payroll Cycle," Resetting Payroll Cycle Steps

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll 8.11 PeopleBook, "Working with the Payroll Cycle," Reviewing Payroll Cycle Reports

Forms Used to Override an Hourly Rate

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Time Entry by Individual	W051121A	Time Entry (G05BT1), By Individual	Select employee timecards to override.
Work With Speed Time Entry	W051121E	Time Entry (G05BT1), Speed Time Entry	Select employee timecards to override.
Time Entry Revisions	W051131A	On Work With Time Entry by Individual, select an employee, and then click Select.	Override an employee's hourly rate.
Speed Time Entry Revisions	W051121C	Work With Speed Time Entry, select an employee and then click Select.	Override an employee's hourly rate.

Overriding an Hourly Rate for an Employee

Access the Speed Time Entry Revisions or Time Entry Revisions form.

Ovr/Rt

The hourly rate for the employee. If applicable, the values for Pay Type Multiplier and Differential will be added to the hourly rate.

If you change the value of the data display decimals for this field, you must also change the Hourly Rate (PHRT) and Base Rate (BHRT) fields in Time Entry to have exactly the same data display decimals.

Uprate

An amount that the system adds to an employee's base hourly rate. For example, you might enter a rate differential for equipment operators when they move from operating one piece of equipment to another piece. The system adds the uprate amount to the base pay rate to calculate gross wages before it performs any other rate calculations, such as applying a shift differential or pay type multiplier.

Shift Diff.

An additional rate, expressed in dollars or percent, added to an employee's hourly rate, depending on the shift worked. This rate can be applied in one of two ways, as defined by the Shift Differential Calculation Sequence (data item CMTH).

%/ Amt

A code that specifies whether Shift Differential contains an hourly rate or a percentage. Values are:

H: The system adds the amount in Shift Differential to the hourly rate.

%: The amount in Shift Differential is a percentage of the hourly rate that the system adds to the hourly rate.

Entering DBA Overrides

This section provides an overview of DBA overrides and discusses how to:

- Attach a DBA override to an existing timecard.

- Enter a stand-alone DBA override.

Understanding DBA Overrides

When an employee is processed through a payroll cycle, the system uses the information on the employee's timecards to calculate deduction, benefit, and accrual amounts. Sometimes you must override the monetary amounts associated with a deduction or a benefit, or override the amount of hours for an hourly accrual. For example, if an employee begins employment during the middle of a pay period, you might override deduction, benefit, and accrual amounts so that they reflect only the portion of the pay period in which the employee actually worked. You can attach these DBA overrides to the employee's timecards.

Occasionally, you might need to override DBA amounts when an employee does not have any timecard records to process through a payroll cycle. For example, if an employee is on unpaid leave and does not have any timecards to process, you might still want to calculate a benefit for the employee.

You might also want to enter DBA overrides without attaching them to timecards, even if the employees have timecards, or timecards will be created for them during the payroll cycle. For example, if you want to override the amount of a DBA for a group of autopay employees, you can enter the DBA overrides without entering timecards for those employees.

When you enter an override that is attached to an existing timecard, the system uses the information on that timecard to derive account information that is used to create journal entries for the DBAs. When you enter stand-alone overrides, the system uses one of these scenarios to determine how to prorate and attach the DBA override amount across the employee's timecards.

Scenario One

If the employee is an autopay employee who does not have any additional timecards, the system generates autopay timecards for the employee during the payroll cycle. The system then prorates the DBA override amount across all of the timecards that are created using the autopay pay type, and uses the information on the timecards to derive account information for the DBAs.

Note. The system prorates only benefits and accruals; it does not prorate the amount of a deduction override across multiple timecards. Deductions are prorated only during transition periods.

Scenario Two

If the employee is not an autopay employee and does not have any timecards to process in the payroll cycle, the system generates a timecard with no hours and no gross pay, using the autopay pay type that is assigned on the employee's Employee Master Information record. The system also enters this information from the Employee Master Information table (F060116) on the timecard.

- Job Type
- Job Step
- Business Unit
- Company
- Tax Area
- Union

The DBA override amount is attached to this timecard and the information on the timecard is then used to derive account information for the DBAs.

Important! When you add a new override to the system, or when you change an existing override, the system displays the employee's Payroll Lockout Code. If an employee is currently being processed in a payroll cycle, you might need to reset the payroll and reprocess it, or run a changes-only payroll to include the new or changed DBA override information.

Scenario Three

If the employee has existing timecards that do not use the autopay pay type, the system uses the basis of calculation of the DBA that you are overriding to determine whether to create zero-amount timecards. If the timecards that exist for the employee use pay types that are included in the DBA's basis of calculation, the system prorates the DBA override amount across those timecards. This example illustrates how the system uses the basis of calculation to determine how to attach the DBA override to a timecard:

You enter a stand-alone override of 100 USD for a DBA whose basis of calculation includes pay types 1 through 100. The employee, who is not an autopay employee, has these timecards in the system at the time you process the override through a payroll cycle:

- Timecard 1: 15 hours using pay type 2
- Timecard 2: 15 hours using pay type 50
- Timecard 3: 15 hours using pay type 150

The system prorates the amount of the DBA override across the existing timecards whose pay type is included in the DBA's basis of calculation. The DBA override amount is prorated and attached to the employee's timecard as follows:

- 50 USD of the DBA override is attached to timecard 1.
- 50 USD of the DBA override is attached to timecard 2.
- None of the DBA override is attached to timecard 3, as pay type 150 is not included in the DBA's basis of calculation.

If no timecards use pay types that are included in the DBA's basis of calculation, the system creates a zero-amount timecard using the autopay pay type that is assigned on the employee's Employee Master Information record. This example illustrates how the system uses the basis of calculation to determine how to attach the DBA override to a timecard:

You enter a stand-alone override of 100 USD for a DBA whose basis of calculation includes pay types 200 through 210. The employee, who is not an autopay employee, has these timecards in the system at the time you process the override through a payroll cycle:

- Timecard 1: 15 hours using pay type 2
- Timecard 2: 15 hours using pay type 50
- Timecard 3: 15 hours using pay type 150

Because the employee does not have any existing timecards whose pay type is included in the DBA's basis of calculation, and the employee is not an autopay employee, the system creates a zero-amount timecard using the autopay pay type that is assigned on the employee's Employee Master Information record. The DBA override amount is prorated and attached to the employee's timecards as follows:

- None of the DBA override is attached to timecard 1, 2, or 3, as none of the pay types associated with those timecards are included in the DBA's basis of calculation.
- 100 USD of the DBA override is attached to a zero-amount timecard that the system creates during the payroll cycle.

Timecard Transaction Numbers

The system uses timecard transaction numbers to determine how the account information for the DBAs is derived. When you enter a DBA override, the system updates the Deduction/Benefit/Accrual Ledger File table (F0709). When you enter an override that is attached to a timecard, the system enters the transaction number of the associated timecard in the Transaction Number field in the F0709 table. When you enter a stand-alone override, the system does not populate the Transaction Number field in the F0709 until the override is processed through the payroll cycle.

Example 1: DBA Overrides that are Attached to Timecards

When you enter a DBA override that is attached to an existing timecard, the system enters the Transaction Number of the associated timecard (at the time the override is entered into the system) into the Transaction Number field in the F0709 table. This example illustrates how the system handles a DBA override that is attached to an existing timecard:

The employee has an existing timecard in the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116) that includes this information: A DBA override for DBA 7000 is entered for 100 USD. The record in the F0709 includes this information after the override has been entered into the system, but before pre-payroll has been processed:

Pay Type	Transaction Number	Hours
1	846	40

A DBA override for DBA 7000 in the amount of \$100 USD is attached to the timecard. The record in the F0709 includes this information after the override has been entered into the system:

PDBA Code	Transaction Number	Amount
7000	846	100.00

The information from the attached timecard is used to derive the account information for the journal entries that are created for the DBA.

Example 2: Stand-Alone DBA Overrides for Autopay Employees

If the system generates autopay timecards for the employee, the transaction numbers for those timecards are entered into the Transaction Number field in the F0709. If multiple timecards are created, based on the employee's labor distribution instructions, the system prorates the amount of the DBA overrides across the autopay timecards and assigns the Transaction Number from each timecard to the appropriate record in the F0709. This example illustrates how the system prorates a DBA override for an autopay employee with labor distribution instructions:

A stand-alone DBA override for DBA 7000 is entered for 100 USD. The record in the F0709 includes this information after the override has been entered into the system but before pre-payroll has been processed:

PDBA Code	Transaction Number	Amount
7000	Blank	100.00

During pre-payroll, the system creates two timecards for the employee, based on the employee's labor distribution instructions. The timecards include this information:

Pay Type	Business Unit	Hours	Transaction Number
1	10	20	754
1	50	20	755

After the system creates the autopay timecards, the original record in the F0709 is changed to reflect prorated amounts. The records in the F0709 that are associated with this transaction now include this information:

PDBA Code	Transaction Number	Amount
7000	754	50.00
7000	755	50.00

The system uses the timecard associated with each record in the F0709, which is determined by the transaction number, to derive the account information that is used to create journal entries for the DBA.

Example 3: Stand-Alone DBA Overrides for Non-Autopay Employees

When you enter a stand-alone DBA override for an employee who does not have any timecards in the system, and who is not an autopay employee, the system creates a timecard with zero gross pay and zero hours. This timecard is created using the autopay pay type from the employee's Employee Master Information record. When the DBA override is entered into the system, the transaction number in the F0709 is left blank. When the employee is processed in pre-payroll, the system creates the zero-amount timecard and assigns it a transaction number. After system creates the timecard, the transaction number from the newly created timecard is automatically entered in the F0709, and the information from that timecard is used to create the journal entries for the DBAs. This example illustrates how the system handles stand-alone DBA overrides when an employee does not have any timecards:

A stand-alone DBA override for DBA 7000 is entered for 100 USD. The record in the F0709 includes this information after the override has been entered into the system, but before pre-payroll has been processed:

PDBA Code	Transaction Number	Amount
7000	Blank	100.00

During pre-payroll, the system creates a timecard with no gross pay and no hours, using information from the Employee Master Information table (F060116). The timecard includes this information:

Pay Type	Hours	Transaction Number
1 (from the Employee Master Information table)	0	957

After the system creates the zero gross timecard, the original record in the F0709 is updated to associate the DBA override with the newly created timecard. The record in the F0709 now includes this information:

PDBA Code	Transaction Number	Amount
1	957	100.00

The system uses the timecard associated with the record in the F0709, which is determined by the transaction number, to derive the account information that is used to create journal entries for the DBA.

Resetting DBA Overrides

After you enter DBA overrides, you must then process the employee through a payroll cycle to update the information to history. When you enter a stand-alone DBA override, the system populates the Deduction/Benefit Override Code (PGRP) in the F0709 table with an M (manual). When you process stand-alone overrides through pre-payroll, the system prorates the amount of the override over all existing timecards for the employee, provided that the pay type on the timecard is in the basis of calculation for the DBA. If the employee does not have any existing timecards, the system creates a zero gross timecard.

When the system prorates the override amount over existing timecards, additional records are created in the F0709, and the Deduction/Benefit Code is changed to MP (manual prorated). If you reset pre-payroll after the system has prorated the override amount across multiple timecards, the system deletes the MP records in the F0709 and reverts back to the original M record in the table.

Note. When you review timecards, the system does not indicate that a DBA one-time override exists. To review all DBA overrides that exist for an employee, you must perform a search for DBA overrides. In addition, the Work With One-Time Overrides form only allows you to review overrides with a Deduction/Benefit code of M. If you have already processed pre-payroll and want to review the override, you must use the Payroll Workbench.

Forms Used to Enter DBA Overrides

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Time Entry by Individual	W051121A	Time Entry (G05BT1), By Individual	Select employee timecards to override.
Work With Speed Time Entry	W051121E	Time Entry (G05BT1), select Speed Time Entry	Select employee timecards to override.
Time Entry Revisions	W051131A	Work With Time Entry by Individual, select an employee, and then click Select.	Override an employee's hourly rate.
Speed Time Entry Revisions	W051121C	Work With Speed Time Entry, select an employee and then click Select.	Override an employee's hourly rate.
One Time Overrides	W07OTO1C	From Speed Time Entry Revisions, or Time Entry Revisions, select the record to which you want to attach an override, and then select One Time Override from the Row menu.	Attach a DBA override to an existing timecard.
Work With One-Time Overrides	W07OTO1B	Payroll Workbench (G07BUSP11), One-Time Overrides	Review existing stand-alone DBA overrides, or access the revisions form.
Speed One-Time Override Revisions	W07OTO1D	Work With One-Time Overrides, click Add.	Enter stand-alone DBA overrides.

Attaching a DBA Override to an Existing Timecard

Access the One Time Overrides form.

This row exit is enabled only if the Transaction Number field in the grid is not blank. If this field is blank, you must enter DBA overrides as stand-alone overrides.

By Individual - Speed Time Entry Revisions

Work with Time Entry by Individual | **Speed Time Entry Revisions**

Find Delete Cancel Form Row Previous Next Tools

Date/Batch LS Amount / Hours

Category Codes | Organization | Subledger

Cat 01 Cat 03
 Cat 02 Cat 04

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid > Basic

Employee Number	Alpha Name	Pay	Pay Type Description	Hours	Account Number	Work Date
2111	Ingram, Paul	500			9.8118	04/11/2000

Speed Time Entry Revisions form

DBA

A code that defines the type of pay, deduction, benefit, or accrual.

Pay types are numbered from 1 to 999. Deductions and benefits are numbered from 1000 to 9999.

Amount

The actual gross pay amount for an employee. This amount is to be distinguished from the distributed gross pay amount used for labor distribution. See data item DPAY.

When using Work Order Time Entry, this field is used to record miscellaneous pay for an employee, (for example, piece rate bonus).

Basis

The number of hours associated with each transaction.

Company

The company to which the employee is assigned. This code is used to store historical payroll information and to determine accounts for some journal entries.

Work Tax Area

A code that identifies a geographical location and the tax authorities for an employee work site, including employee and employer statutory requirements. In the Vertex payroll tax calculation software, the tax area code is synonymous with GeoCode. To determine the valid codes for your location, refer to the documentation for the tax calculation software that you are using.

A/P Voucher

A code used to determine whether the system should generate a voucher for the DBA, tax, or wage attachment during the final update phase of the payroll processing cycle. Values are:

N: Do not generate a voucher

Y: Generate a voucher

- Payee No

The address book number for the supplier who receives the final payment.
In Benefits administration, this is the address book number of the company that issues the plan and receives premium payments for it.
For wage attachments, payee is the address book number of the agency, company, individual, or court that is to receive the payment of the check.
- Wage Att

A control number used to group and identify all related elements associated with a Wage Attachment (Garnishment, Levy, Child Support or Loan). This number is assigned by the system and is used to attach a specific deduction to its related Wage Attachment information.
- Attached To Timecard

A unique number that the system assigns to each timecard. You can use this field in the Time Entry By Job program to retrieve a specific timecard for display. This field is also used to tie a timecard to each Actual Burden audit record created for the timecard during the Actual Burden Journaling process.
- Stand Alone

A unique number that the system assigns to each timecard. You can use this field in the Time Entry By Job program to retrieve a specific timecard for display. This field is also used to tie a timecard to each Actual Burden audit record created for the timecard during the Actual Burden Journaling process.
- All

A unique number that the system assigns to each timecard. You can use this field in the Time Entry By Job program to retrieve a specific timecard for display. This field is also used to tie a timecard to each Actual Burden audit record created for the timecard during the Actual Burden Journaling process.

Entering Stand-Alone DBA Overrides

Access the Speed One-Time Override Revisions form.

Speed Time Entry - One Time Overrides

OKFindDeleteCancelFormRowTools

Address Number2049McLind, RodTotal Amount13.68

Work Date01/01/2006

Records 1 - 2

Customize Grid

	DBA	Description	Amount	Basis	Arrearage Amount	Deduction/Benefit Source	Union	Job Type	Job Step	Business Unit	Company
☐	1005	Med Ben	13.68			M		1M-2		9	00001
☐											

One Time Overrides form

- DBA

Enter a code that defines the type of pay, deduction, benefit, or accrual.
Pay types are numbered from 1 to 999. Deductions and benefits are numbered from 1000 to 9999.
- Amount

Enter the actual gross pay amount for an employee. This amount is to be distinguished from the distributed gross pay amount used for labor distribution. See data item DPAY.

	When using Work Order Time Entry, this field is used to record miscellaneous pay for an employee, (for example, piece rate bonus).
Basis	Enter the number of hours associated with each transaction.
Company	Enter the company to which the employee is assigned. This code is used to store historical payroll information and to determine accounts for some journal entries.
Work Tax Area	Enter a code that identifies a geographical location and the tax authorities for an employee work site, including employee and employer statutory requirements. In the Vertex payroll tax calculation software, the tax area code is synonymous with GeoCode. To determine the valid codes for your location, refer to the documentation for the tax calculation software that you are using.
A/P Voucher	Enter a code used to determine whether the system should generate a voucher for the DBA, tax, or wage attachment during the final update phase of the payroll processing cycle. Valid codes are: N: Do not generate a voucher Y: Generate a voucher
Payee No	Enter the address book number for the supplier who receives the final payment. In Benefits administration, this is the address book number of the company that issues the plan and receives premium payments for it. For wage attachments, payee is the address book number of the agency, company, individual, or court that is to receive the payment of the check.
Wage Att	Enter a control number used to group and identify all related elements associated with a Wage Attachment (Garnishment, Levy, Child Support or Loan). This number is assigned by the system and is used to attach a specific deduction to its related Wage Attachment information.
Attached To Timecard	Enter a unique number that the system assigns to each timecard. You can use this field in the Time Entry By Job program to retrieve a specific timecard for display. This field is also used to tie a timecard to each Actual Burden audit record created for the timecard during the Actual Burden Journaling process.
Stand Alone	Enter a unique number that the system assigns to each timecard. You can use this field in the Time Entry By Job program to retrieve a specific timecard for display. This field is also used to tie a timecard to each Actual Burden audit record created for the timecard during the Actual Burden Journaling process.
All	Enter a unique number that the system assigns to each timecard. You can use this field in the Time Entry By Job program to retrieve a specific timecard for display. This field is also used to tie a timecard to each Actual Burden audit record created for the timecard during the Actual Burden Journaling process.

CHAPTER 14

Administering Global Leave

This chapter includes an overview of global leave administration, and discusses how to:

- Request leave time.
- Administer leave requests.
- Track medical leave information.
- Track leave history and accrual balances.
- Purge leave requests.

Understanding Global Leave Administration

Most organizations need to track the amount of time that employees are on leave. Although various payroll software products can track basic accrual balances and timecard history, many organizations need additional planning and tracking tools that track more detail and allow managers to evaluate and act upon trends. Global leave administration offers robust time reporting and payroll features that establish leave eligibility, accruals, and balance tracking. Global leave administration allows you to immediately validate leave availability during the time entry process. The system also provides an automated workflow feature that enhances the management approval process.

Global leave administration allows you to track medical and maternity leave (known as Family and Medical Leave Act-FMLA-for United States employers). The system tracks advanced information that is necessary for medical leave approval. After medical leave begins, the system continues to track the progress of each approved leave and gather additional information that is necessary to meet company and governmental requirements.

Global leave administration includes Employee Self-Service and Manager Self-Service features. You can use Employee Self-Service to:

- View leave balances.
- Request leave time.
- Cancel or modify existing requests.
- Submit FMLA requests and information for United States employees.

You can use the Manager Self-Service features to:

- View leave requests and available balances.
- Approve and reject leave requests.
- View scheduled leave in the Work Order Employee Scheduling module.
- Review leave trends.

The setup processes for global leave administration includes setting up system controls and setting up leave types.

Prerequisite

Set up your system to process leave information correctly.

See [Chapter 9, “Setting Up Global Leave Administration,” page 117](#).

Requesting Leave Time

This section includes an overview of planning, requesting, submitting, and updating leave time requests, and discusses how to:

- Enter a leave request.
- Enter medical information for a leave request.
- Submit a leave request for approval.
- Set processing options for the Employee Leave Request program.

Understanding Leave Requests

Employees and managers can use global leave administration for planning, requesting, and approving leave requests. You can use the Employee Leave Request program (P07620) to plan and request leave time. In addition, you can review or update previously requested leave time and review existing leave balances.

When they use this Web-based program, employees navigate through a series of forms that provide an intuitive approach to enter leave request information. Upon completion of the planning stage, employees can use this program to submit leave requests to their managers.

Employees can enter requests for medical or nonmedical leave. Leave types are user defined. When an employee enters a request for medical leave, the system prompts the employee to enter additional information about the leave time that is being requested. Because this information might be considered personal and private, medical requests can be submitted directly to the human resources department.

When an employee submits a request, the system automatically sends a message to the work center of the employee who initiates the request and to the work center of the employee's reporting manager for manager review. Managers can review the pending request from the work center and then approve or decline the leave request, or indicate that it is under review.

When a manager enters a decision for a pending request, the system automatically sends a response to the work center of the originating employee about the manager's decision regarding the leave request.

The system stores employee leave request information in the Employee Leave Request table (F07620).

Submitting Leave Requests

Depending on your company's leave policy and whether you have enough available leave time to fulfill the request one of these events occur when you submit your request:

- If you have enough available leave time to fulfill the request, the system automatically provides a confirmation notice indicating that your request has been successfully completed and has been submitted for approval.

- If you do not have enough available leave time to fulfill your request, and your company allows you to submit requests regardless of your available vacation balance, one of these might happen, depending on system setup:
- The system automatically provides a confirmation notice that your request has been successfully completed and has been submitted for approval.
- The system generates a warning message to notify you that your request might be denied, due to a lack of available leave time.

It then provides a confirmation notice that your request has been successfully completed and has been submitted for approval.

- If you do not have enough available leave time to fulfill your request, and your company does not allow you to request more leave than you have available, the system generates an error and does not let you submit the request.

You must change your leave request so that the predicted ending balance is greater than or equal to zero.

After you submit the leave request, the system confirms that your request has been successfully completed and has been submitted for approval.

Updating Submitted Requests

After you submit a leave request for approval, you can update the request if necessary. If the manager has already addressed the original request, only the changed portion of the request is sent to the manager for approval.

For example, if you initially request 8 hours of leave on January 30 and submit the request for processing, and then you update the request to include 8 additional hours of leave on January 31, the approving manager receives an additional request for 8 hours of leave on January 31. After the leave is approved, the system updates the original leave request to include the changes.

Forms Used to Enter Leave Requests

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Leave Planning And Request Director	W07620A	Daily Processing (G07GLVA2), Employee Leave Request	Access leave forms.
Leave Planning	W07620B	Leave Planning And Request Director, Plan and Request Leave Time	Enter a leave request.
Medical Request Information	W07620D	On Leave Planning, click Next after you have selected a medical leave type and completed the steps for entering a leave request.	Enter medical information for a leave request.
Review/Update Requested Leave Time	W07620H	Leave Planning And Request Director, Review/Update Requested Leave Time	Review, update, and submit leave requests.
Paid Time Off	W053020A	Leave Planning And Request Director, Review Existing Leave Balances	Review existing leave balances.

Entering a Leave Request

Access the Leave Planning form.

Employee Leave Request - Leave Planning

Form Tools

To request a date first select a leave type. Then click the date on the calendar and/or enter a date range below. If a date range is selected you must click Select Ranges. Proceed by clicking Next.

Address Number Manager Leave Type

[Vacation](#) [Sick](#) [Holiday](#) [FMLA](#) [Disability](#) [Jury Duty](#)

October 2004 Hours Per Day

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					01	02
03	04	05	06	07	08	09
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Refresh Dates

Leave Request Date Range 1

Start Date End Date Hours Per Day ☒ Include Weekends

Leave Request Date Range 2

Start Date End Date Hours Per Day ☒ Include Weekend...

Leave Planning form

After you complete this form, to enter a date range, click the Select Dates button and then click Next. If you select dates directly from the calendar, you do not need to use this button. If you are entering a medical leave request, proceed to the task Entering Medical Information for a Leave Request. Otherwise, proceed to the task Submitting a Leave Request.

Manager

A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Leave Type

A user defined code (07/LV) that describes the leave time that an employee takes or requests. This information can be used to report leave trends. The underlined leave types are links. When you click one of the leave types, the system enters that leave type into the Leave Type field and then displays a list of pay types that are available for that leave type.

Values might include:

C: Comp Time

S: Sick Time

M: Maternity Leave Time

Include Weekends	An option that allows you to include or exclude weekend days from the date range selected when entering a leave request.
Include Weekends2	An option that allows you to include or exclude weekend days from the date range selected when entering a leave request.
Start Date	The beginning date of a leave time that an employee is requesting or taking. If you want to select dates from more than one month, select the days from the first month and then complete steps 5 and 6 for each additional month. If you accidentally select days in one month and then display another month during which you want to request leave time, the system does not automatically delete the days that you selected during the first month from the leave request. You must manually deselect the days before you display any additional months, or those days will be included in the leave request. For example, if you initially load the January calendar on the form and select January 30 and January 31 as the days that you want off, but you then determine that you actually need to take 2 days off during February instead, you must deselect January 30 and 31 before you load the February calendar onto the form.
End Date	The ending date of leave time that an employee requests or takes.
Hours Per Day	Results in a calculation.

Entering Medical Information for a Leave Request

Access the Medical Information form.

After you complete this form, click Next and proceed to the task Submitting a Leave Request.

Enter relationship of person with medical condition	A user defined code that defines the relationship of the person with the medical condition to a covered employee for medical leave purposes.
Enter spouse's address book number if they are an employee and you are requesting time off for a reason related to him/her.	The Address Book Number of the Spouse.
Enter name of person with medical condition	A display only field that shows the employee's name as it has been entered in the Alpha Name field in the Address Book.
Enter medical condition	A short description of the medical condition that is the reason for a medical leave request.
Enter name of caring physician	The name of the medical professional who is caring for a patient or case.

Submitting a Leave Request

Access the Review/Update Requested Leave Time form.

Employee Leave Request - Review / Update Requested Leave Time i ? H2

Included in the grid below is the leave you have requested to review/update. To update a record, highlight the row in the grid and make the appropriate changes. To add additional records complete Leave Date and Leave Duration.
When you have completed your review / modifications click the Submit Button.

Current Leave Request

Leave Request Number	146		
Leave Type	Vacation	Approving Manager	Fuentes, Jason

Leave Balances Additions

Leave Hours Available	0.00

Leave Balance Subtractions

Current Leave Duration	40.00	Previous Leave Requested Not Yet Approved	
Previous Leave Requested and Approved			

Ending Balance

Predicted Ending Balance	-40.00

Review/Update Requested Leave Time form (1 of 2)

Records 1 - 6						Customize Grid
		Request Number	Line Number	Leave Status	Leave Date	Leave Duration
☐		146	1.000	P	11/08/04	8.00
☐		146	2.000	P	11/09/04	8.00
☐		146	3.000	P	11/10/04	8.00
☐		146	4.000	P	11/11/04	8.00
☒		146	5.000	P	11/12/04	8.00

Review/Update Requested Leave Time form (2 of 2)

Leave Request Number	A code used to identify individual leave requests that are made by employees. This code is used to track and identify leave request records.
Approving Manager	The manager or supervisor who is responsible for approving or rejecting an employee leave request.
Previous Leave Requested Not Yet Approved	The number of planned hours for a leave request.
Leave Hours Available	Results in a calculation.
Current Leave Duration	The number of planned hours for a leave request.
Previous Leave Requested and Approved	The number of planned hours for a leave request.
Predicted Ending Balance	Results in a calculation.

Request Number	A code used to identify individual leave requests that are made by employees. This code is used to track and identify leave request records.
Line Number	A number that identifies multiple occurrences, such as line numbers on a purchase order or other document. Generally, the system assigns this number, but in some cases you can override it.
Leave Status	A user defined code (07/LR) that defines the stage of a leave request. Values are: <i>A</i> : Approved <i>C</i> : Currently Taking <i>D</i> : Declined <i>P</i> : Pending <i>T</i> : Leave Taken
Leave Date	The beginning date of a leave time that an employee is requesting or taking.
Leave Duration	The number of planned hours for a leave request.
Total Leave Duration	The number of planned hours for a leave request.

Setting Processing Options for Employee Leave Request (P07620)

Set these processing options before you enter leave requests into the system.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

- Approvals** Use this processing option to specify whether the user is allowed to edit the Approving Manager field. If you do not allow users to edit the field, the manager from the Employee Master Information table (F060116) is populated in this field and cannot be edited. Values are:
1: Allow user to edit the field. (Default)
0: Do not allow user to edit the field.
- Enter the version for P053020.** Use this processing option to specify the program version for P053020.

Default = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify the default program version (ZJDE0001).

Administering Leave Requests

This section includes an overview of the leave request approval process, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Manager Self-Service Leave Review.
- Approve leave requests.
- Review leave trends.

Understanding Leave Administration

Managers can review pending leave requests from the work center and then approve or decline them, or indicate whether a leave request is under review. You can also use the Manager Self-Service Leave Review program (P076311) to review leave requests and leave trends. Because managers can view all pending and historical leave requests for their employees in this program, they can identify potential problems and make more informed decisions about pending leave requests. When a manager enters a decision for a pending request, the system automatically sends a response to the employee work center that notifies the originator of the request about the status of the pending leave request.

You can specify the leave requests that appear by entering any combination of these criteria:

- Employee address number
- Leave status
- Leave type
- Leave request number

Review the Leave Status field before choosing a leave request record on the first form. If the status for a given request is anything other than P (pending), you cannot enter changes to the record on the next form.

If the system is set up to automatically create timecards, you can change an approved leave request by entering changes to the timecard. If you delete a leave request record, the system automatically removes the associated timecard. When you delete a timecard that is associated with a leave request, the system automatically removes the associated leave request.

When you respond to a leave request, you can click the Approval, Denial, or Pending button to assign a status to the leave request.

You can enter text in the Leave Action window to explain the response. Although you can enter text to accompany any response, you typically enter an explanation when you deny a request or assign a pending status to a request.

If an employee makes a change to a leave request after it has been approved, only the changed portion of the request is sent to the manager for approval. If the additional part of the leave request is also approved, the system deletes the initial leave request and replaces it with an updated request that reflects both the initial request and the changes. For example, assume that an employee originally requested 8 hours of leave on January 30 and submitted the leave request for approval. After the manager approved the request, the employee decided to request an additional 8 hours of leave on January 31. In this example, the manager would receive a new request, with the same request number, asking for approval for the additional 8 hours. At this point, these leave requests, with the same leave request numbers, are in the system:

- An approved request for the original 8 hours
- A pending request for the additional 8 hours

If the manager approves the additional request, the system deletes both the original request *and* the new request, and then creates a single request for 16 hours using the original leave request number. If the manager did not approve the request, the two original records remain in the system, but with different statuses.

The Manager Self-Service Leave Review program displays information from and records information into the Employee Leave Request table (F07620). Changes that you enter into the program can also affect these tables:

- Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116)
- Employee Transactions - Batch File table (F06116Z1)

Leave Trends

After employee leave requests have been processed, managers can review the leave requests across groups of employees so that they can identify trends in the types of leave that employees are requesting. Identifying trends in employee leave time can assist in developing leave policies that meet the needs of your employees and your organization.

Forms Used to Administer Leave Requests

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Manager Self Service Leave Review	W076311B	Daily Processing (G07GLVA2), Manager Self-Service Leave Review	Access manager leave forms.
Manager Self Service Leave Review	W076311A	On Work With Manager Self Service Leave Review, select a leave request and then click Select.	Approve, deny, or return a leave request.
Review Time Attendance Trends	W076310A	Daily Processing (G07GLVA2), Attendance Trend Summary Review	Review leave trends.

Setting Processing Options for Manager Self-Service Leave Review (P076311)

Set these processing options before administering leave requests.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

These processing options are used to specify default information about leave administration.

1. Enter 1 to allow changes to the approving manager field. Enter 0 or blank to not allow changes to the approving manager field. Default = blank.	Use these processing options to specify whether changes to the approving manager field are allowed. Values are: <i>0</i> or Blank: Do not allow changes <i>1</i> : Allow changes
2. Enter the Time Entry version to process	Use these processing options to specify the time entry program version.

Approving Leave Requests

Access the Manager Self Service Leave Review form.

Address Number	A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.
Request Begin Date	The beginning date of a leave time that an employee is requesting or taking.
Leave Duration	The number of planned hours for a leave request.
Request End Date	The ending date of leave time that an employee requests or takes.
Display All Requests For Month	When you select this option, the system displays all of the leave time requested by the employees whom you manage. You might choose to display this information when deciding whether to approve a single leave request, based on whether other employees have already requested leave time for the dates in question.
Request Number	A code used to identify individual leave requests that are made by employees. This code is used to track and identify leave request records.
1st	The total number of hours requested for this date.
2nd	The total number of hours requested for this date.

Reviewing Leave Trends

Access the Time Attendance Trends form.

Company	The company to which the employee is assigned. This code is used to store historical payroll information and to determine accounts for some journal entries.
Employee	A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.
Week Day	A code that indicates the day of the week in certified payroll processing and reporting. <i>0</i> : Sunday <i>1</i> : Monday

	2: Tuesday
	3: Wednesday
	4: Thursday
	5: Friday
	6: Saturday
Leave Type	A user defined code (07/LV) that describes the leave time that an employee takes or requests. This information can be used to report leave trends. Values might include: <i>C</i>: Comp Time <i>S</i>: Sick Time <i>M</i>: Maternity Leave Time
PDBA Code	A code that defines the type of pay, deduction, benefit, or accrual. Pay types are numbered from 1 to 999. Deductions and benefits are numbered from 1000 to 9999.
Work Date From	The date used as the actual work date or pay-period ending date.
Work Date Through	The date used as the actual work date or pay-period ending date.
Fiscal Year	A number that identifies the fiscal year. Generally, you can either enter a number in this field or leave it blank to indicate the current fiscal year (as defined on the Company Setup form). Specify the year at the end of the first period rather than the year at the end of the fiscal period. For example, a fiscal year begins October 1, 1998 and ends September 30, 1999. The end of the first period is October 31, 1998. Specify the year 98 rather than 99.
Monday	The days associated with the code defined for this supplemental data type. For example, engineering change order leadtime days represent an association.
Tuesday	The days associated with the code defined for this supplemental data type. For example, engineering change order leadtime days represent an association.
Total Occurrences	The estimated number of occurrences per year for the service type. The PM Projections program uses information from this field, in combination with the last completed date, to project future schedule requirements. You can use processing options to automatically calculate the estimated occurrences, based on one of these: • One year of PM history. • Two years of PM history. • Inception-to-date PM history.
Total Hours	The total number of hours in this Payroll ID.
Work Date	The date used as the actual work date or pay-period ending date.
Hours	The number of hours associated with each transaction.

Amount	The actual gross pay amount for an employee. This amount is to be distinguished from the distributed gross pay amount used for labor distribution. See data item DPAY. When using Work Order Time Entry, this field is used to record miscellaneous pay for an employee, (for example, piece rate bonus).

Tracking Medical Leave Information

This section provides an overview of medical leave requests, and discusses how to:

- Track medical leave information.
- Attach a medical opinion to a leave request.

Understanding Medical Leaves

Human resources personnel can use the Medical Information Tracking program (P076210) to review medical leave information and to track the progress of an employee's health while they are on medical leave. You can also use this program to send medical leave forms to employees via the employee work center. Employees can print the forms from the work center.

For example, if you require a physician to verify an employee's physical condition before you allow the employee to return to work, you can use this program to send a message to the employee's work center with the medical form attached.

You can also use this program to attach medical opinion information to the request, and to track historical medical opinions from doctors, which might provide important information about the progress and status of an employee's medical condition and fitness for work.

Note. Typically, this program is used by human resources personnel only. Because the information that is tracked using this program can be private and confidential employee information, we recommend that you set up a high level of security for this program. Contact your system administrator or PeopleSoft technical support for assistance with security setup.

When medical leave tracking is enabled in the Leave Type Setup program (P07601), and employees submit requests for medical leave, the system creates records in these tables:

- Employee Leave Request table (F07620)
All employee leave requests, including medical leave requests, are recorded in this table.
- Employee Medical Leave Information table (F07621)
Only medical leave requests are recorded in this table.

The employee's manager has access to the record that the system creates in the F07620. This record contains the information that the manager uses to review, approve, or deny a leave request. Human resources personnel have access to the record that the system creates in the F07621.

If you use this feature, the employee's manager and a human resources administrator must approve each medical leave.

Forms Used to Track Medical Leave Information

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Medical Information Tracking	W076210A	Daily Processing (G07GLVA2), Medical Leave Tracking	Select leave requests.
Medical Information Tracking	W076210B	On Work With Medical Leave Information Tracking, select a record and click Select.	Track medical leave information.
Work With Medical Opinions	W076210C	On Medical Information Tracking , select Medical Opinion from the Form menu.	Review existing medical opinions, or access the Medical Opinions form.
Medical Opinion	W076210D	On Work With Medical Opinions, click Add.	Attach a medical opinion to a leave request.

Tracking Medical Leave Information

Access the Medical Information Tracking form.

Employee Number	A number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.
Leave Begin Date	The beginning date of a leave time that an employee is requesting or taking.
Leave Return Date	The date that an employee actually returns from a leave period.
Current Status	A user defined code (07/LR) that defines the stage of a leave request. Values are: <i>A</i>: Approved <i>C</i>: Currently Taking <i>D</i>: Declined <i>P</i>: Pending <i>T</i>: Taken
Person With Medical Condition	A display only field that shows the employee's name as it has been entered in the Alpha Name field in the Address Book.
Employee Relationship	A user defined code that defines the relationship of the person with the medical condition to a covered employee for medical leave purposes.
Scheduled Leave End	The ending date of leave time that an employee requests or takes.
Fitness Certification	A code that indicates whether an employee is required to submit medical certification that he or she is able to return to work. Values are: <i>I</i>: Certification is required. <i>0</i>: No certification is required.

Medical Certification - Employee	A code that specifies whether medical certification from a medical professional is required for an injury or illness. Values are: <i>1</i>: Medical certification is required. <i>0</i>: No medical certification is required.
Medical Certification - Family Member	A code that specifies whether medical certification from a medical professional is required for an injury or illness. Values are: <i>1</i>: Medical certification is required. <i>0</i>: No medical certification is required.
Key Employee Status	A code that indicates that an employee qualifies as a key employee.
Job Restoration Denial	A code that determines whether an employee is notified that he or she might not return to their original job when he or she returns from a leave period. Values are: <i>1</i>: Employee is notified <i>0</i>: No action

Attaching a Medical Opinion to a Leave Request

Access the Medical Opinion form.

Opinion Number	A number that identifies multiple occurrences, such as line numbers on a purchase order or other document. Generally, the system assigns this number, but in some cases you can override it.
Doctor Name	The name of the medical professional who is caring for a patient or case.
Opinion Date	The date that an employee is notified that medical certification from a medical professional is required for an injury or illness.
Medical Condition	A short description of the medical condition that is the reason for a medical leave request.
Perform Work Flag	A code that indicates whether a medical professional has determined that an employee is able to perform their normal work duties. Values are: <i>1</i>: The employee is able to perform work duties. <i>0</i>: The employee is unable to perform work duties.
Treatment Flag	A code that specifies whether a patient requires ongoing treatment. Values are: <i>1</i>: The patient requires ongoing treatment. <i>0</i>: No ongoing treatment is required.
Work Function Acceptance	A code that specifies whether a medical professional indicates there are certain duties that the employee is not able to perform. Values are: <i>1</i>: Yes, a medical professional is restricting employee duties. <i>0</i>: No restrictions exist.
Patience Assistance Recovery	A code that specifies an existing medical opinion of whether a patient requires assistance. Values are:

1: The patient requires assistance.

0: No assistance is required.

Tracking Leave History and Accrual Balances

This section includes an overview of leave history and accrual balances, and discusses how to set processing options for:

- The Leave History Tracking Report.
- The Accrual Roster.

Understanding Leave History and Accrual Balances

You can use the Leave History Tracking - By Employee report (R07531, version ZJDE0001) and the Leave History Tracking - By Leave Type report (R07531, version ZJDE0002) to review employee leave information and make informed decisions about authorizing future leave requests. The system provides two versions of this program so that you can automatically produce leave history reports that are organized by employee or by leave type. You can set processing options for the version that you are running to sort leave information by these parameters:

- Leave type
- Business unit
- Company

You can also set processing options to specify whether the system displays paid and unpaid totals.

Both versions of this program display company, employee, and business unit totals. Depending on processing option settings, individual reports can display total paid hours and total unpaid hours for each category. For example, if you run the Tracking Leave History By Employee report and specify that the system report totals by business unit, the system displays:

- Employee total
- Company total
- Business unit total
- Business unit paid hours
- Business unit unpaid hours

If you leave the processing option on the Totals tab blank, the system does not display paid or unpaid hour totals.

You can use the Accrual Roster report (R074501) to review accrued leave time and evaluate the value of the time to the organization. You can set processing options to specify whether the information is based on historical information for a fiscal anniversary or payroll month. You can also specify whether values are expressed in current or historical currency amounts.

Tracking Leave History by Employee

You can use the Leave History Tracking By Employee report (R07531, version XJDE0001) to review employee leave information. The system gathers information for this report from the Employee Transaction History table (F0618). Although this report provides information by employee, you can use processing options to specify the amount and type of information that appears. For example, you can specify whether the system:

- Includes paid and unpaid totals for each employee
- Sorts by leave type
- Sorts by business unit
- Sorts by company
- Includes all totals

Tracking Leave History by Leave Type

You can use the Leave History Tracking By Leave Type report (R07531, version XJDE0002) to review employee leave information. The system gathers information for this report from the Employee Transaction History table (F0618). Although this report provides information by leave type, you can use processing options to specify the amount and type of information that appears. For example, you can specify whether the system:

- Includes paid and unpaid totals for each employee
- Sorts by leave type
- Sorts by business unit
- Sorts by company
- Includes all totals

Tracking Accrual Balances

You can use the Accrual Roster report (R074501) to track and review leave balances for employees. You can display accrued hours and the value of accrued time in current or historical dollars. For example, an employee might accrue leave time during the previous year and then carry that time over to the current year. If the employee had earned a lower rate of pay when the time was accrued than the employee's current rate of pay, then the value of the current time is different than that when the leave time was accrued.

You can set processing options to specify date ranges and DBAs that you want to include in the report. You can also specify whether the system gathers information from history tables based on historical information for a fiscal year, anniversary year, or calendar year.

Setting Processing Options for Tracking Leave History By Employee (R07531)

Periodic Processing menu (G07GLVA3), Leave History Tracking by Leave Type or Leave History Tracking by Employee.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Totals

These processing options are used to specify totaling information for the report.

1. Print Paid and Unpaid Totals	Use this processing options to specify whether to print paid and unpaid totals.
Type 'E' to print paid and unpaid totals for each employee	Use this processing options to specify whether to print paid and unpaid totals for each employee.
Type 'L' to print for each leave type	Use this processing options to specify whether to print for each leave type.
Type 'B' to print for each business unit	Use this processing options to specify whether to print for each business unit.
Type 'C' to print for each company	Use this processing options to specify whether to print for each company.
Type 'A' to print all totals	Use this processing options to specify whether to print all totals.
Leave blank to print no paid and unpaid totals	Use this processing options to specify whether to print no paid and unpaid totals.

Setting Processing Options for Accrual Roster Report (R074501)

Periodic Processing menu (G07GLVA3), Accrual Roster

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

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Defaults

These processing options specify default information for the report.

1. Source Table	Use this processing option to specify whether you want the system to retrieve information from the Payroll History table or the Fiscal Anniversary History table. Values are: <i>I</i> : Retrieve balances from the Fiscal Anniversary Table. Blank: Retrieve balances from the Payroll Month History table.
2. Print Dollars	Use this processing option to specify whether you want to print dollars or hours on the report. Values are:

I: Print dollars

Blank: Print hours

3. Employee Number

Use this processing option to specify which employee number you want to print on the report. Values are:

A: Address Number

T: Tax ID Number

O: Other ID Number

4. Current Dollars

Use this processing option to specify whether the system prints current or historical dollars. Current dollars are calculated by multiplying the historical hours by the current pay rate in F060116. Values are:

I: Print current dollars

Blank: Print historical dollars

Dates

These processing options are used to specify a date range.

1. Enter the from date for the range from which the data will be reported.

Use this processing option to specify the beginning date of the date range that the system uses when running the report. If left blank, the system date is used.

2. Enter the thru date for the range from which the data will be reported.

Use this processing option to specify the ending date of the date range that the system uses when running the report. If this option is left blank, the system date is used.

DBAs

These processing options are used to specify DBA codes.

1. Enter up to 5 DBAs to process or leave blank to process all DBAs.

Use this processing option to specify whether to process specified DBAs. To process DBAs, enter the identification number of each DBA. You can specify up to five DBAs. Values are:

Blank: Process all DBAs.

DBA IDs: Process only specified DBAs.

Purging Leave Requests

This section includes an overview of the leave request purge process, and discusses how to set processing options for the Purge Leave Request report.

Understanding Leave Purging

You can use the Purge Leave Request report (R07520) to delete records from the Employee Leave Request table (F07620). In some instances, this table might contain approved requests for leave time that the employee did not take. In such an instance, the employee might not be aware that the leave request is still active.

The table might also contain denied requests that you want to remove. When requests are denied, the record remains in the system so that the leave request originator can review the record, including any notes that the manager includes in the response.

When you process this program, you select a date range. You can then choose to delete any of these types of records that meet the date criteria:

- Denied leave requests
- Completed requests for leave time that the employee takes
- Approved leave requests

You can run this program in proof mode or update mode. When you run this program in the proof mode, the system generates a report so that you can view the records that the system will purge. When you run the program in update mode, the system deletes those records from the table. You should run this program in proof mode before running it in update mode to ensure that you delete the correct records from the system.

Setting Processing Options for Purge Leave Request (R07520)

Period Processing menu (G07GLVA3), Purge Leave Request.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

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Purge Selections

These processing options are used to determine how the system purges leave requests.

1. Purge Date

Use this processing options to specify a date by which leave records are purged from the system. Records with dates prior to this date are purged from the leave request tables.

2. Purge Types

Use this processing option to designate the leave request records that you want to purge. You can purge denied leave requests, taken leave requests, or all leave requests. If you leave this option blank, the system deletes all leave requests with leave end dates that are prior to the date entered in processing option 1. Values are:

Blank: Purge all leave requests with leave end dates that are prior to the date entered in processing option number 1.

D: Purge denied leave requests.

T: Purge taken leave records.

A: Purge all leave requests.

CHAPTER 15

Processing Journal Entries

This chapter includes an overview of journal entries, and discusses how to:

- Process and review journal entries.
- Post journal entries to the general ledger.

Understanding Journal Entries

You process journal entries to update the general ledger with labor, payroll burden, and equipment expenses. The way in which you process journal entries depends on whether you use the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll system.

If you use the EnterpriseOne Payroll system, you process journal entries as part of each payroll cycle. You also process journal entries when you process an interim payment for an employee. In some cases, you might choose to process journal entries at other times during a pay period. For example, labor-intensive organizations might need to monitor and analyze labor expenses daily. These organizations can process journal entries for timecards daily.

If you are not using the EnterpriseOne Payroll system but you are using the time and labor features of the EnterpriseOne Human Capital Management Foundation system to enter timecards and to track labor and equipment expenses, you can process journal entries for timecards.

You process two types of journal entries for payroll, and time and labor:

Journal Entry Type	Description
Pro forma journal entries	Preliminary, review-level journal entries that the system stores in the Payroll Journal (Compressed) File table (F063951).
Actual journal entries	Journal entries that the system posts to the Account Ledger table (F0911) and, optionally, the Account Balances table (F0902).

When you process journal entries for payroll, you create pro forma journal entries during each payroll cycle. After you review the pro forma journal entries, you can create the actual journal entries that you post to the general ledger. You can set up your company options so that the system automatically posts actual journal entries during the final update step of the payroll cycle. If your company options are set up so that the system does not post the actual journal entries automatically, you must post the journal entries manually. You also must post the actual journal entries manually when an error prevents the system from posting them automatically.

When you process journal entries for timecards, you run a batch program to create the pro forma journal entries. After you review the pro forma journal entries and correct any errors, you run another batch program to create the actual journal entries and post them to the general ledger.

You can create journal entries for these document types:

Process	Document Types
Document types for payroll	T1: Payroll disbursement T2: Payroll labor distribution T3: Actual burden T4: Labor billing distribution T5: Equipment distribution T6: Payroll accruals and deferrals T7: Payroll vouchers The system creates document-type T7 journal entries only when your payroll system is integrated with the EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system.
Document types for time and labor	T2: Payroll labor distribution T4: Labor billing distribution T5: Equipment distribution

You process pro forma journal entries for timecards only when you are not processing the journal entries that are associated with a payroll cycle. You can use the Journal Batch Proof report to review the pro forma journal entries before you post them to the general ledger. You can also use this report to review the pro forma journal entries that the system created during a payroll cycle. If errors occur in the journal batch, you can correct the errors, delete the batch, and reprocess the pro forma journal entries.

When the pro forma journal entries are error-free and approved for posting, you post them to the general ledger. You can post either type of pro forma journal entries:

- Timecard journal entries
- Payroll journal entries that were not posted during the payroll cycle, either because of errors or the way in which your company options are set up

When you post journal entries, the system creates, posts, and removes the timecard batch details from the Payroll Journal (Compressed) File table (F063951), and updates the Account Ledger table (F0911) and the Account Balances table (F0902) with the timecard transactions.

Processing and Reviewing Journal Entries

This section includes an overview of journal entry processing, and discusses how to set processing options for:

- The Generate Timecard Entries Program.
- The Payroll Journal Proof/Edit report.

- The Create Payroll JE's - Batch Delete program.

Understanding Journal Entries for Timecards

You process pro forma journal entries for timecards only if you are not creating the journal entries associated with a payroll cycle.

When you process pro forma journal entries for timecards, the system converts the Employee Transaction Detail File table (F06116) into the Payroll Journal (Compressed) File table (F063951) and the Burden Distribution File table (F06241). When you process these journal entries, you can:

- Specify the general ledger date for the journal entries.
- Select timecards based on a range of dates.

In addition to generating pro forma journal entries, this program generates the Journal Batch Proof report. You review this report to verify the accuracy of the transactions that the system generated from the journal data. This report includes individual entries and totals for document type, period, and company, as well as a grand total for the batch report. You can rerun this report without rerunning the pro forma journal entries.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll 8.11 PeopleBook*, "Working with the Payroll Cycle," Working with Pro Forma Journal Entries.

Reviewing the Payroll Journal Proof/Edit Report

After you process pro forma journal entries, you review the Payroll Journal Proof/Edit Report (R05229). Use this report to review the accuracy of the journal entries before you post the information to the general ledger. The system generates this report when you:

- Process pro forma journal entries for timecards
- Process the journal entry step of a payroll cycle

The Journal Batch Proof report lists the journal entry information by document types. Grouping journal entries by document type enables you to separate various types of accounts. The system uses these document types to group payroll journal entries:

- T1: Payroll Disbursement Entries
- T2: Payroll Labor Distribution
- T3: Actual Burden Journal Entries
- T4: Labor Billing Distribution

T4 journal entries are the only entries that have transactions involving multiple currencies and conversions. All other document types have entries made in the currency of the employee's home company, and no currency conversion is necessary.

- T5: Equipment Distribution
- T6: Payroll Accruals and Deferrals

Important! If errors appear on the Payroll Journal Proof/Edit report, you must correct the errors and rerun the pro forma journal entries.

This list contains examples of what might cause errors to appear on the Payroll Journal Proof/Edit report:

- Inaccurate AAIs
- An account number that was not yet added to the chart of accounts

- Incorrect setup of nontaxable benefits or accruals that were processed in the journal entries step
- Incorrectly entered timecard information

In this case, if you are processing journal entries for a payroll cycle, you also must rerun pre-payroll.

The system does not recognize the corrections until you rerun the pro forma journal entries. If you do not rerun the pro forma journal entries after you correct the errors, the system creates the actual journal entries with errors.

When you are processing journal entries as part of a payroll cycle and you have not yet printed the payments, you can complete this procedure to correct inaccurate timecard information:

- Rerun the journal entries step and delete the previous journal entries to remove the lockout code on the timecards.
- Correct the inaccurate timecards.
- Run a changes-only pre-payroll.
- Rerun the journal entries step.

You can reprint the Payroll Journal Proof/Edit report when you want to print the report without recreating the pro forma journal entries. The system prints the same proof report that was created during the last iteration of the process. The related payroll ID appears on the report when you reprint it. You can print this report as many times as necessary before you run the final update. After you run the final update, the system clears the Summarized Journal Entry Workfile (F063951), and the report does not produce any information.

Note. If you are processing multicurrency timecards, the system automatically creates intercompany settlement entries to account for currency differences, even if you have not enabled intercompany settlements. These journal entries are printed on the report so that you can review all of the information associated with multicurrency processing before you post the journal entries to the general ledger.

Reviewing Batches of Journal Entries

From the Timecard Post/History Update menu (G05BT11), Timecard Journal Batch Review.

After you generate pro forma journal entries, you can review them to verify whether they are correct. You can review batches of journal entries based on your user ID, the batch number, a posting status, or a specific date range. You can review batches of pro forma journal entries to verify that they are error-free before you post them. You can review the pro forma journal entries that were generated from the payroll cycle, as well as those that were generated from timecards.

You also can review actual journal entries that the system creates when you post timecard journal entries to the general ledger, as well as the actual journal entries that were created during the final update step of the payroll cycle. Depending on how your company options are set up, the system might automatically post these actual payroll journal entries.

The system uses batch types to group the various kinds of journal entries. You can review these batch types:

Batch Type	Description
51	Timecard pro forma journal entries. You can review summary information only. Use the Journal Batch Proof report to locate any errors.
41	Payroll pro forma journal entries. You can review summary information only. Use the Journal Batch Proof report to locate any errors.

Batch Type	Description
P	Actual timecard journal entries that have been posted to the general ledger.
7	Actual payroll journal entries that have been posted to the general ledger.

If you discover errors when you review batches of pro forma journal entries, you must delete the entire batch, correct the errors, and then generate the pro forma journal entries again.

If you discover errors when you review batches of actual journal entries, you can use the General Journal Review program to do any of these actions to individual journal entries:

- Revise unposted journal entries.
- Delete unposted journal entries.
- Void posted journal entries.

You can revise and delete actual journal entries only. You cannot revise or delete pro forma journal entries.

Deleting Batches of Journal Entries

You delete an unposted batch of pro forma journal entries when the batch contains errors, and you must correct the timecard entries before you regenerate the corrected batch.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll 8.11 PeopleBook, “Working with the Payroll Cycle,” Reviewing Payroll Cycle Reports

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Payroll 8.11 PeopleBook, “Working with the Payroll Cycle,” Correcting Errors in Pre-Payroll Processing

Chapter 11, “Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions for Human Capital Management,” page 145

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook, “Processing Batch Journal Entries”

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook, “Processing Journal Entries,” Working with Reversing Journal Entries

Setting Processing Options for Generate Timecard Entries (R052901)

Timecard Post/History Update menu (G05BT11), Generate Timecard Journals.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

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Date

This processing option enables you to specify the date that the system uses to post journal entries.

General Ledger Date

This processing option specifies the date that the system uses for the General Ledger.

1. G/L Date

Use this processing option to define whether the program uses the G/L date or the system date when it posts journal entries. To use the system date, leave this processing option blank. Timecards that have multiple work dates are posted on the date that you define in this processing option. To account for daily timecards, you must run this program every day with the processing option set to the system date.

Process

These processing options enable you to specify values for processes related to benefits, intercompany settlements, components, and premiums.

1. Benefits

Use this processing option to define how the system processes benefits and accrual when it posts journal entries for timecards. Values are:

0: Do not calculate any benefits or accruals for the employees.

1: Calculate only non-monthly benefits and accruals for the employees.

2: Calculate monthly and non-monthly benefits and accruals for the employees. Enter this value only when you are processing the last timecards for calendar month. The system uses the month that corresponds to the general ledger date.

Non-monthly benefits and accruals are those for which you entered M in the fifth Pay Period of the Month field on the Basic DBA Information form (W059116E). An M in this field indicates that the system calculates the benefit or accrual during daily timecard post.

Monthly benefits and accruals are calendar-month DBAs, including those that are non-monthly, that have these characteristics:

- Are set up to calculate for the employee for an entire calendar month.
- Have a value of 2 or Blank in the Limit Method field on the Advanced DBA Information form (W059117A).

2. Intercompany Settlements

Use this processing option to define whether you want to process intercompany settlements when you post timecard journal-entries. Values are:

1: Process intercompany settlements. When processing intercompany settlements, the system uses the general accounting constants and the company number on the timecard.

0: Do not process intercompany settlements.

This processing option applies only when the journal type IC is set up in the Debit/Credit-Accruals Clearing table (P069041).

3. Components

Use this processing option to define how you want to post timecard journal-entries for equipment time when the equipment is used to build an item that is comprised of multiple components. Values are:

1: Distribute equipment time billed from the parent item to its components.

0: Bill equipment time to parent item only.

In the Asset Master table (F1201), you define the parent/child relationship between parent items and their components. You enter billing rates for the components in the Equipment Rates table (F1301).

4. Premiums

Use this processing option to define how you want to update the Account Ledger table (F0911) for premium labor entries. Premium labor entries are entries for pay types that have a pay type multiplier greater than 1. Values are:

1: Update labor hours to the Units field for premium labor entries. Select this option when you want journal type PR to include labor hours in the Units field.

0: Do not update labor hours to the Units field for premium labor entries. Select this option when you want only journal type LD to include labor hours in the Units field.

This processing option applies only when the Debit Burden/Premium Labor Distribution table setup (P069042) includes:

- The journal type PR has been added to the table.
- The company burden rules are set up to separate the premium portion of a pay type from the regular portion.

5. Summarization Rules

Use this processing option to define how Journal Entries are created and printed. Each account number has a summarization rule defined for it in the Journal Summarization Rules program (P06914). This processing option enables you to override the summarization code, so it will be a Type 6, so you can see the Journal Entries in the highest level of detail possible. Values are:

1: This option overrides any summarization rules, making the summarization code a Type 6. Select this option when you want the Journal Entries to be created and printed in full detail.

0: This option is the default, so the system uses the predefined summarization rule.

6. Hours Only Timecards

Use these processing options to specify which Effect on GL codes (set up in a PDBA) create T2 and T4 entries for timecards that include hours worked, but do not include a recharge amount.

0: Effect on GL codes must be H.

1: Effect on GL codes can be H or N.

T2 entries are created for all record type 1 or 2 timecards with hours worked.
T4 entries are created for all record type 2 or 3 timecards with hours worked.

Setting Processing Options for the Payroll Journal Proof/Edit Report (R05229)

Timecard Post/History Update menu (G05BT11), Journal Batch Proof

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

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Defaults

Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

- 1. Enter the Batch Number to print.** Use this processing option to specify a batch number.
- 2. Enter a '1' to send ALL errors to the report. If left blank, errors will be sent to the Employee Work Center.** Use this processing option to specify where the system sends errors. Values are:
Blank: Send all errors to the Employee Work Center.
1: Send all errors to the report.

Setting Processing Options for the Create Payroll JE's - Batch Delete Program (R05227)

Timecard Post/History Update menu (G05BT11), Batch Delete.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Select

Use this option to specify the daily timecard journal batch that you want to delete. Be aware that you cannot recover batches after they have been deleted.

- 1. Batch Number** Enter the batch number that the system assigned to the Daily Timecard Journal Batch that you wish to delete. Use caution when exercising this option, because you cannot recover batches after they have been deleted.

Posting Journal Entries

This section includes an overview of the post process, and discusses how to set processing options for the General Ledger Post program.

Understanding the Post Process

For time and labor reporting, you must run a program to post the batch of timecard journal entries to the general ledger and to update timecard history. The batch that you post for timecards contains pro forma journal entries. During the posting process, the system creates the actual journal entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911) and automatically posts them to the Account Balances table (F0902). The system also creates timecard history record in the Employee Transaction History table (F0618).

If you use the EnterpriseOne Time and Labor system to process timecards without the EnterpriseOne Payroll system, you must manually run the post program to update timecard history and the general ledger.

If you process timecards through the payroll cycle, you can set up your company options for either of these to occur:

Process	Description
The system automatically posts actual journal entries during final update.	You use the manual post program only if an error occurred during final update that prevented the system from posting the journal entries.
The system does not automatically post actual journal entries.	After you run the final update, you run the manual post program to post the actual journal entries to the general ledger. The batch might need to be approved before you run the post program.

If the General Ledger Post Report program (R09801) encounters errors, the system creates the actual journal entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911) but does not post them. After you have corrected the actual journal entries, you must resubmit the batch for posting. Because the batch contains actual journal entries, you must post the journal entries directly from the general ledger.

When you run the manual post program, the system updates timecard history and general ledger tables and also generates the General Ledger Post report. If errors occur during the posting process, the system also generates the Post Detail Error report. Review these reports to verify whether the journal entries were posted successfully.

The General Ledger Post report lists all journal entries. The column titles and information are similar to the Payroll Journal Proof/Edit report. However, the General Ledger Post report includes the journal entry number, general ledger date, and account descriptions instead of the document reference numbers.

Prerequisite

Review the batch of journal entries to verify whether it is approved for posting. You might need to approve the batch before the system will post it.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Fixed Assets 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Managing Fixed Asset Journal Entries” and *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Processing Journal Entries”.

Setting Processing Options for General Ledger Post (R09801)

Timecard Post/History Update menu (G05BT11), Post Journals to General Ledger.

Payroll Workbench menu (G07BUSP11), Manual Payroll Journal Post.

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For programs, you can specify options such as the default values for specific transactions, whether fields appear on a form, and the version of the program that you want to run.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Print

These processing options are used to specify print information.

- 1. Account Format** Use this processing option to specify the account format that you want to print on the General Ledger Post report.
- 2. Print Error Messages** Use this processing option to specify whether to print error messages on the General Ledger Post report. If you leave this processing option blank, an error message still prints in the work center when an error message is detected. Values are:
Blank: Do not print error messages.
1: Print error messages.

Versions

These processing options specify version information.

- 1. Detail Currency Restatement Version** Use this processing option to specify the version of the Detailed Currency Restatement program (R11411) that you want to run to create entries. If you leave this field blank, the program does not run and does not create detailed currency restatement entries.
- 2. Fixed Asset Post Version** Use this processing option to specify the version of the Fixed Asset Post program (R12800) that you want the system to run to create fixed asset entries. If you leave this field blank, the Fixed Asset Post program (R12800) does not run and does not create fixed asset entries.
- 3. 52 Period Post Version** Use this processing option to specify the version of the 52 Period Accounting Post program (R098011) to use to update the Account Balances table (F0902) and the Account Balances - 52 Period Accounting table (F0902B). If you leave this processing option blank, the 52 Period Accounting Post program does not run and does not update the tables.

Edits

These processing options specify edit information.

- 1. Update Transaction** Use this processing option to update Account ID, Company, Fiscal Year, Period Number, Century, and Fiscal Quarter on unposted records in the Account Ledger table (F0911). You might need to update these fields if you have records in the Account Ledger table that were created by a custom program and may not contain the correct values in these fields.

The system uses the value in the G/L Account Number field of the unposted record in the Account Ledger table to update the Account ID and Company fields.

The system calculates the correct values for the Fiscal Year, Period Number, and Century fields using the value in the G/L date field of the unposted record in the Account Ledger table.

The system will update the Fiscal Quarter field on the unposted record in the Account Ledger table to blank.

Taxes

These processing options specify tax information.

1. Update Tax File

Use this processing option to specify whether and how to update the Taxes table (F0018) when you post transactions with tax information to the general ledger. Values are:

Blank: The system does not update the Taxes table.

1: The system updates the Taxes table for these tax explanation codes only: V, VT, V+, U, and UT.

2: The system updates the Taxes table for all tax amounts.

The system does not update the Taxes table for transactions with tax explanation code E (exempt).

3: The system updates the Taxes table for all tax explanation codes including E (exempt).

2. Update VAT Discounts

Use this processing option to specify whether to adjust the tax amount fields, and which fields to adjust, when discounts are taken. The system adjusts the tax amount fields only for transactions with tax explanation code V.

Note. These options in the tax rules must be turned on to use this processing option:

- Tax on Gross Including Discount
- Discount on Gross Including Tax

Values are:

Blank:

The system does not adjust tax amounts for discounts taken.

1: The system updates only the tax amount field (STAM).

2: The system updates the tax (STAM), taxable (ATXA), and extended price (AEXP) amount fields.

The system uses these algorithms to calculate the adjustment amounts to the tax, taxable, and gross (extended price) amount fields for discounts taken:

- Adjustment to the gross amount (extended price) = discount taken.
- Adjustment to the taxable amount = (taxable amount / gross amount) x discount taken.
- Adjustment to the tax amount = (tax amount / gross amount) x discount taken.

For example:

Tax Rate = 25%.

Discount Taken = 12.50 USD.

Gross Amount (Extended Price) = 1,250.00 USD.

Taxable Amount = 1,000.00 USD.

Tax Amount = 250.00 USD.

Based on the example, using the adjustment algorithms, the system calculates these adjustment amounts:

- Adjustment to the Gross Amount = 12.50.
- Adjustment to the Taxable Amount = 10.00.
- Adjustment to the Tax Amount = 2.50.

To calculate the adjustments, the system subtracts the adjusted amount from the original amount:

- Adjusted Gross Amount: $1,250.00 - 12.50 = 1,237.50$.
- Adjusted Taxable Amount: $1,000.00 - 10.00 = 990.00$.
- Adjusted Tax Amount: $250.00 - 2.50 = 247.50$.

3. Update VAT Receipts and W/O

Use this processing option to specify whether to adjust the tax fields, and which fields to adjust, when the receipt has a write-off. The system adjusts the tax amount fields only for transactions with tax explanation code V. Values are:

Blank: The system does not adjust tax amounts for write-offs.

1: The system updates only the tax amount field (STAM).

2: The system updates the tax (STAM), taxable (ATXA), and extended price (AEXP) amount fields.

The system uses these algorithms to calculate the adjustment amounts to the tax, taxable, and gross (extended price) amount fields for write-off amounts:

- Adjustment to the gross amount (extended price) = write-off amount.
- Adjustment to the taxable amount = $(\text{taxable amount} / \text{gross amount}) \times \text{write-off amount}$.
- Adjustment to the tax amount = $(\text{tax amount} / \text{gross amount}) \times \text{write-off amount}$.

For example:

Tax Rate = 25%

Write-off Amount = 12.50 USD

Gross Amount (Extended Price) = 1,250.00 USD

Taxable Amount = 1,000.00 USD

Tax Amount = 250.00 USD

Based on the example, using the adjustment algorithms, the system calculates these adjustment amounts:

- Adjustment to the Gross Amount = 12.50.

- Adjustment to the Taxable Amount = 10.00.
- Adjustment to the Tax Amount = 2.50.

To calculate the adjustments, the system subtracts the adjusted amount from the original amount:

- Adjusted Gross Amount: $1,250.00 - 12.50 = 1,237.50$.
- Adjusted Taxable Amount: $1,000.00 - 10.00 = 990.00$.
- Adjusted Tax Amount: $250.00 - 2.50 = 247.50$.

Process

These processing options specify process information.

- 1. Explode parent item time** Use this processing option to specify whether the system explodes the time entries for a parent asset down to the children of the parent asset. If you enter a 1 for this processing option, the General Ledger Post Report program (R09801) creates time entries for the parent asset's children. The system uses the unit of time from the parent asset entries and the rates from the child asset to calculate the appropriate entries. This processing option applies only to batch type T entries. Valid Values are:
- Blank: Do not explode the time entries for a parent asset down to the children of the parent asset.
- 1: Explode the time entries for a parent asset down to the children of the parent asset.

Cash Basis

These processing options specify cash basis information.

- 1. Units Ledger Type** Use this processing option to specify the units ledger type for the system to use for cash basis entries. You must enter a valid ledger type from the Ledger Type Master Setup program (P0025). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses a default ledger type of ZU.

APPENDIX A

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor Reports

This appendix provides an overview of time and labor reports and allows you to:

- View summary tables of all reports.
- View details for selected reports.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor Reports: A to Z

This table lists the time and labor reports, sorted alphanumerically by report ID.

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R186404 Overtime Rule Set Batch Review Report	Use this program to verify that the system performed the calculations as expected and charged any adjustments to the correct pay codes for each employee.	Produced automatically when processing overtime rule sets.
R186405 Overtime Rule Set Processing Report	Use this program to verify that the system processed the overtime rule without any processing errors.	Produced automatically when processing overtime rule sets.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor Reports: Selected Reports

Some reports include a more detailed description, as well as information about processing options. These reports are listed alphanumerically by report ID in this appendix.

R186404 - Overtime Rule Set Batch Review Report

Use the Overtime Rule Set Batch Review report (R186404) to verify that the system performed the calculations as expected and charged any adjustments to the correct pay codes for each employee. The report included detailed information about the overtime rules that the system processed for each employee, including the hourly rate that the system calculated for overtime and the gross pay amounts for any adjustments. The report also includes totals of these:

- Original hours worked
- Original gross pay

- New hours worked
- New gross pay

If the calculations are not correct, make any necessary corrections before you process a payroll cycle that includes these timecards.

R186405 - Overtime Rule Set Processing Report

Use the Overtime Rule Set Processing report (R186405) to verify that the system processed the overtime rule without any processing errors.

The Exceptions section of the report lists the employees for whom one of these conditions is true:

- An error prevents the system from creating the timecard.
- The system created the timecard, but an error or warning exists.

In addition to the exceptions, the report also includes totals of these:

- Employees processed
- Timecards created
- Timecards processed
- Timecards changed

APPENDIX B

Delivered Workflow for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor

This appendix discusses the delivered workflow for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor.

See Also

EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 PeopleBook: Workflow Tools

Delivered Workflow for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor

This section discusses the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor workflow.

Update Employee Auto Deposit Instructions

This section discusses the Update Employee Auto Deposit Instructions workflow.

Description

Workflow Description	The system sends a workflow message to a human resources or payroll approver when a self-service user changes their auto deposit instructions. The instructions remain at a status of P (pending) and are not updated until the approver changes the status to A (approved).
Workflow Trigger	A self-service user changes their auto-deposit instructions.
Workflow Action	The approver for the employee receives a message in the Work Center to approve the auto deposit instructions. When the approver selects the message in the Work Center, the system displays the instructions and the approver can approve or deny the request.

Workflow Objects

System	05
Workflow Object Name	UPDTEMPAUT
Object ID	N0500260
Event Description / Function Name	LaunchAutoDepositRequest
Sequence / Line Number	5

Add Bank Transit Number

This section discusses the Add Bank Transit Number workflow.

Description

Workflow Description	The system sends a workflow message to a human resources or payroll approver when a self-service user changes their auto deposit instructions to specify a bank transit number that is not listed in UDC 07/BC. The instructions remain at a status of P (pending) and the transit number is not updated until the approver changes the status to A (approved).
Workflow Trigger	A self-service user specifies a bank transit number that is not in UDC 07/BC.
Workflow Action	The approver for the employee receives a message in the Work Center to approve the bank transit number. When the approver selects the message in the Work Center, the system displays the instructions and the approver can approve or deny the request.

Workflow Objects

System	05
Workflow Object Name	ADDBANKTRA
Object IDs	N0500270, W055011I
Event Description / Function Names	LaunchAddBankTransitNumber, Button Clicked
Sequence / Line Numbers	2, 4

Verification of Employment Request

This section discusses the Verification of Employment Request workflow.

Description

Workflow Description	The system sends a workflow message to the employee listed in the processing options when an employee or manager enters a verification of employment request.
Workflow Trigger	An employee or manager enters a verification of employment request using a version of the Review Requests for Verification Of Employment program (P05003) for which the User Level processing option is set to 1 or 2.
Workflow Action	The approver receives a message in the Work Center to approve the requisition. When the approver specifies whether to create a mail merge letter and clicks the OK button, the workflow process continues and completes.

Workflow Objects

System	05
Workflow Object Name	VOEREQUEST
Object ID	W05003B
Event Description / Function Name	Add Record to DB - After
Sequence / Line Number	4

Glossary of PeopleSoft Terms

activity	A scheduling entity in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Form Design Aid that represents a designated amount of time on a calendar.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.
add mode	A condition of a form that enables users to input data.
Advanced Planning Agent (APAg)	A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of relational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.
application server	A server in a local area network that contains applications shared by network clients.
as if processing	A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction.
alternate currency	A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction. In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.
as of processing	A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date.
back-to-back process	A process in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Workflow Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.
batch processing	A process of transferring records from a third-party system to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than EnterpriseOne to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
batch server	A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.
batch-of-one immediate	A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks. See also direct connect and store-and-forward.
business function	A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through

	event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.
business function event rule	See named event rule (NER).
business view	A means for selecting specific columns from one or more PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server.
charts	Tables of information in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.
connector	Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors.
contra/clearing account	A general ledger account in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting.
Control Table Workbench	An application that, during the installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables.
control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
cost assignment	The process in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).
cross segment edit	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
currency restatement	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.
database server	A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.
Data Source Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the System-release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.

date pattern	A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting.
denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail information	Information that relates to individual lines in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward.
Do Not Translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.
dual pricing	The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.
edit code	A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information.
edit mode	A condition of a form that enables users to change data.
edit rule	A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems.
embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule.
Employee Work Center	A central location for sending and receiving all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages.
enterprise server	A server that contains the database and the logic for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World.
EnterpriseOne object	A reusable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects.
EnterpriseOne process	A software process that enables PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
Environment Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the System-release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.

event rule	A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
facility	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. A facility is sometimes referred to as a <i>business unit</i> .
fast path	A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file server	A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network user request files and make changes to these files.
final mode	The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.
FTP server	A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.
header information	Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.
interface table	See Z tables.
integration server	A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.
integrity test	A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interoperability model	A method for third-party systems to connect to or access PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
in-your-face-error	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.
IServer service	Developed by PeopleSoft, this internet server service resides on the web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
jargon	An alternative data dictionary item description that PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or People World displays based on the product code of the current object.
Java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	A PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.
JDECallObject	An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
jde.ini	A PeopleSoft file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.

jde.log	The main diagnostic log file of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
JDENET	PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package. This package is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
Location Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the System data source.
logic server	A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and World software runs.
MailMerge Workbench	An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment.
master business function (MBF)	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.
master table	See published table.
matching document	A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher.
media storage object	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging adapter	An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.
messaging server	A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.
named event rule (NER)	Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather than C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.
<i>nota fiscal</i>	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.
<i>nota fiscal factura</i>	In Brazil, a <i>nota fiscal</i> with invoice information. See also <i>nota fiscal</i> .

Object Configuration Manager (OCM)	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
Object Librarian	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.
Object Librarian merge	A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.
Open Data Access (ODA)	An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.
Output Stream Access (OSA)	An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.
package	EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snap shot of the central objects on the deployment server.
package build	A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build. Consider the following context: “Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions.” The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as “a package build.”
package location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.
Package Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the System-release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.
PeopleSoft Database	See JDEBASE Database Middleware.
planning family	A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.
preference profile	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.
print server	The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.
pristine environment	A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify.

processing option	A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.
production environment	A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
production-grade file server	A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.
program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.
project	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
promotion path	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path): 11>21>26>28>38>01 In this path, 11 equals new project pending review, 21 equals programming, 26 equals QA test/review, 28 equals QA test/review complete, 38 equals in production, 01 equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.
proxy server	A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.
published table	Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
publisher	The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
pull replication	One of the PeopleSoft methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the F98DRPCN table.
QBE	An abbreviation for query by example. In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.
real-time event	A service that uses system calls to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and to provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested notification when certain transactions occur.
refresh	A function used to modify PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.
replication server	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
quote order	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.

	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.
selection	Found on PeopleSoft menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
Server Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the System-release number data source. It also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
spot rate	An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.
Specification merge	A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification	A complete description of a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
Specification Table Merge Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
store-and-forward	The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.
subscriber table	Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
supplemental data	Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs. For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems.
table access management (TAM)	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-defined data. TAM stores information, such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
Table Conversion Workbench	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables.
table conversion	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables.
table event rules	Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
terminal server	A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.

three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
three-way voucher match	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.
transaction processing (TP) monitor	A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.
trigger	One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.
triggering event	A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.
two-way voucher match	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
User Overrides merge	Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
variance	In Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment. In EnterpriseOne Project Costing and EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (for example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance). Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.
Version List merge	The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release, as well as their processing options data.
visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
vocabulary override	An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or World form or report.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web application server	A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.
Windows terminal server	A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.

work day calendar	In EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.
workflow	The automation of a business process, in whole or in part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.
workgroup server	A server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.
XAPI events	A service that uses system calls to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.
XML CallObject	An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.
XML Dispatch	An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne for responses.
XML List	An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.
XML Service	An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system.
XML Transaction	An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.
XML Transaction Service (XTS)	Transforms an XML document that is not in the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.
Z event	A service that uses interface table functionality to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.
Z table	A working table where non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. Interface tables also can be used to retrieve PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data. Interface tables are also known as interface tables.
Z transaction	Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database.

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