
PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration 9.0 PeopleBook

December 2006

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About This PeopleBook Preface

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

This preface discusses:

- PeopleSoft Enterprise application prerequisites.
- 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 elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If an 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 Enterprise applications are defined in this preface.

PeopleSoft Enterprise 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 Enterprise applications.

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

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using PeopleSoft Enterprise menus, pages, 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 Enterprise applications most effectively.

Application Fundamentals

Each application PeopleBook provides implementation and processing information for your PeopleSoft Enterprise 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 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 Enterprise applications. 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.
- Download and order printed documentation.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

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

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

See Also

Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, http://www.oracle.com/support/support_peoplesoft.html

Downloading and Ordering Printed Documentation

In addition to the complete line of documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBook CD-ROM, Oracle makes PeopleSoft Enterprise documentation available to you via Oracle's website. You can:

- Download PDF files.
- Order printed, bound volumes.

Downloading PDF Files

You can download PDF versions of PeopleSoft Enterprise documentation online via the Oracle Technology Network. Oracle makes these PDF files available online for each major release shortly after the software is shipped.

See Oracle Technology Network, <http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/psftent.html>.

Ordering Printed, Bound Volumes

You can order printed, bound volumes of selected documentation via the Oracle Store.

See Oracle Store, http://oraclestore.oracle.com/OA_HTML/ibeCCtpSctDspRte.jsp?section=14021

Additional Resources

The following resources are located on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

Resource	Navigation
Application maintenance information	Updates + Fixes
Business process diagrams	Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps
Interactive Services Repository	Support, Documentation, Interactive Services Repository
Hardware and software requirements	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Hardware and Software Requirements
Installation guides	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Installation Guides and Notes
Integration information	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Pre-Built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications
Minimum technical requirements (MTRs)	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Supported Platforms
Documentation updates	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates
PeopleBooks support policy	Support, Support Policy
Prerelease notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release 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
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 Enterprise 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.
. . . (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 ().

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
[] (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 Enterprise 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 Oracle reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to your product line documentation manager at Oracle Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA 94065, U.S.A. Or email us at appsdoc@us.oracle.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

As of Date	The last date for which a report or process includes data.
Business Unit	An ID that represents a high-level organization of business information. You can use a business unit to define regional or departmental units within a larger organization.
Description	Enter up to 30 characters of text.
Effective Date	The date on which a table row becomes effective; the date that an action begins. For example, to close out a ledger on June 30, the effective date for the ledger closing would be July 1. This date also determines when you can view and change the information. Pages or panels and batch processes that use the information use the current row.

Once, Always, and Don't Run	Select Once to run the request the next time the batch process runs. After the batch process runs, the process frequency is automatically set to Don't Run. Select Always to run the request every time the batch process runs. Select Don't Run to ignore the request when the batch process runs.
Process Monitor	Click to access the Process List page, where you can view the status of submitted process requests.
Report Manager	Click to access the Report List page, where you can view report content, check the status of a report, and see content detail messages (which show you a description of the report and the distribution list).
Request ID	An ID that represents a set of selection criteria for a report or process.
Run	Click to access the Process Scheduler request page, where you can specify the location where a process or job runs and the process output format.
SetID	An ID that represents a set of control table information, or TableSets. TableSets enable you to share control table information and processing options among business units. The goal is to minimize redundant data and system maintenance tasks. When you assign a setID to a record group in a business unit, you indicate that all of the tables in the record group are shared between that business unit and any other business unit that also assigns that setID to that record group. For example, you can define a group of common job codes that are shared between several business units. Each business unit that shares the job codes is assigned the same setID for that record group.
Short Description	Enter up to 15 characters of text.
User ID	An ID that represents the person who generates a transaction.

PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration

Preface

This preface discusses:

- PeopleSoft products.
- PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS Application Fundamentals.
- PeopleBook structure.

PeopleSoft Products

This PeopleBook refers to the following PeopleSoft product: PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration.

PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS Application Fundamentals

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called *PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS 9.0 Application Fundamentals PeopleBook*. Each PeopleSoft product line has its own version of this documentation.

Note. One or more pages in PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration operate in deferred processing mode. Deferred processing is described in the preface in the *PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS 9.0 Application Fundamentals PeopleBook*.

See *PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS 9.0 Application Fundamentals PeopleBook*, “PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS Application Fundamentals Preface”.

PeopleBook Structure

PeopleSoft PeopleBooks follow a common structure. By understanding this structure, you can use this PeopleBook more efficiently.

The PeopleBooks structure conveys a task-based hierarchy of information. Each chapter describes a process that is required to set up or use the application. Chapter sections describe each task in the process. Subsections within a section describe a single step in the process task.

Some PeopleBooks may also be divided into parts. PeopleBook parts can group together similar implementation or business process chapters within an application or group together two or more applications that integrate into one overall business solution. When a book is divided into parts, each part is divided into chapters.

The following table provides the order and descriptions of chapters in a PeopleBook:

Chapters	Description
Preface	This is the chapter you're reading now. It explains: • How to use the Application Fundamentals book. • How PeopleBooks are structured.
Getting Started with...	This chapter discusses product implementation guidelines. It explains: • The business processes documented within the book. • Integrations between the application and other applications. • A high-level documentation to how our documentation maps to the overall implementation process; it doesn't offer step-by-step guidance on how to perform an actual implementation.
Navigation	(Optional) Some PeopleSoft applications provide custom navigation pages that contain groupings of folders that support a specific business process, task, or user role. When an application contains custom navigation pages, this chapter provides basic navigation information for these pages. Note. Not all applications have delivered custom navigation pages.
Understanding...	(Optional) This is an introductory chapter that broadly explains the application and the functionality within the application.
Setup and Implementation	This can be one or more chapters. These chapters contain documentation to assist you in setting up and implementing the application. For example, if functionality X is part of an application, this chapter would be devoted to explaining how to set up functionality X, not necessarily how to use functionality X. You would look to the corresponding business process chapter to learn how to use the functionality. Note. There may be times when a small amount of business process information is included in a setup chapter if the amount of business process documentation was insufficient to create a separate section in the book.

Chapters	Description
Business Process	This can be one or more chapters. These chapters contain documentation that addresses specific business processes with each chapter generally devoted to a specific functional area. For example, if functionality X is part of an application, this chapter would be devoted to explain how the functionality works, not necessarily how to set up functionality X. You would look to the corresponding setup and implementation chapter to learn how to set up the functionality. Note. There may be times when a small amount of setup and implementation information is included in a business process chapter if the amount of setup and implementation documentation was insufficient to create a separate chapter in the book.
Appendixes	(Optional) If the book requires it, one or more appendixes might be included in the book. Appendixes contain information considered supplemental to the primary documentation.
Delivered Workflow Appendix	(Optional) The delivered workflow appendix describes all of the workflows that are delivered for the application. Note. Not all applications have delivered workflows.
Reports Appendix	(Optional) This appendix contains an abbreviated list of all of the application's reports. The detailed documentation on the use of these reports is usually included in the related business process chapter.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with Benefits Administration

This chapter discusses:

- Benefits Administration overview.
- Benefits Administration integrations.
- Benefits Administration implementation.

Benefits Administration Overview

When you build on the Manage Base Benefits business process in PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources by adding PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration, you can:

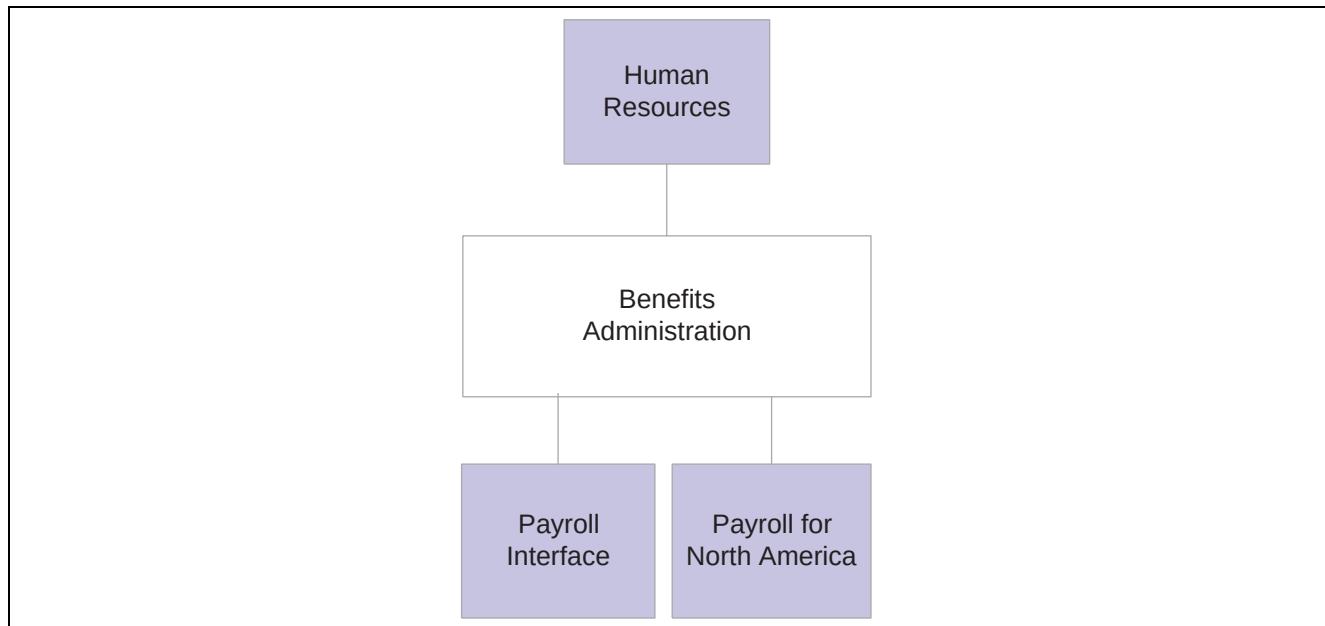
- Automate eligibility checking and respond to Human Resource events that might impact benefits enrollment, based on your eligibility and event rules.
- Administer multiple, simultaneous plan years, according to enrollment rules that you define.
- Calculate benefit costs and coverage amounts independent of PeopleSoft Enterprise Payroll for North America.
- Define and process a variety of flexible credits, both general and plan-based.
- For federal users, administer multiple, simultaneous open seasons for different benefit plan types.
- Establish the foundation for implementing self-service enrollment using PeopleSoft Enterprise eBenefits.
- Define flexible spending account (FSA) information for employees.
- Process healthcare and dependent care FSA claims.
- Track and view claim and payment data.
- Disburse monies.

Note. Benefits Administration is designed to be a supplement to the Manage Base Benefits business process. You will not be able to run the processes and procedures detailed in this book until you set up the Manage Base Benefits business process.

See *PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits*, “Getting Started with Manage Base Benefits,” Manage Base Benefits Overview.

Benefits Administration Integrations

Benefits Administration integrates with the following PeopleSoft applications:



PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration integration points

We discuss integration considerations in the implementation chapters in this PeopleBook.

Benefits Administration Implementation

PeopleSoft Setup Manager enables you to generate a list of setup tasks for your organization based on the features that you are implementing. The setup tasks include the components that you must set up, listed in the order in which you must enter data into the component tables, and links to the corresponding PeopleBook documentation.

See Also

Enterprise PeopleTools PeopleBook: PeopleSoft Setup Manager

CHAPTER 2

Understanding Benefits Administration

This chapter lists common elements and discusses:

- Benefit information automation.
- Benefits Administration business processes.

Common Elements Used in This Chapter

Benefit Program	A collection of benefit plans your company offers to a group of employees. For example, you might have one benefit program for hourly employees, another for salaried employees, and a third for executives.
Benefit Plan	Any benefit category, such as health, life, or savings. A benefit plan option is a specific benefit option within a plan type. For example, you might set up three benefit plan options for a plan type: one times salary, two times salary, and three times salary. Benefit plans are associated with benefit programs and can be linked to any number of benefit programs.
Event Maintenance	Process you use to enroll new employees and to track and react to employee benefit changes during the plan year, such as those resulting from a marriage or termination of employment.
Open Enrollment	Process you use to enroll or reenroll participants in appropriate benefit programs and plans during the annual enrollment window or, for federal users, during the open season periods for health benefits, life plans, and savings plans.

Benefit Information Automation

When you implement PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration, your first area of focus will be your benefit information. Using PeopleSoft terminology, benefit information includes programs, plan types, plans, rates, and calculation rules. All of this information is defined within the Manage Base Benefits business process in PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources.

Benefits Administration enables you to link eligibility and event processing rules to your benefit programs, plan types, and benefit plan options.

For benefit plan types, you can set up rates as age-graded, flat, percentage-of-salary, or service-related, depending on your requirements. Calculation rules include as-of dates for age, service, premium and coverage calculations, rounding rules, and minimum and maximum coverage amounts.

For benefit programs, these rules enable the system to automate benefits processing at the program level, meaning that the system can combine employee data with eligibility and event rules to determine whether to create, keep, or terminate employee benefit program assignments. With event maintenance, existing employees will have their benefit eligibility change in response to certain events that ordinarily require a revision of personal benefit information, such as divorce, a transfer in location, or a switch from part-time to full-time employment.

In addition to defining costs for benefit options (through the Manage Base Benefits business process), Benefits Administration enables you to attach your rates and calculation rules to flexible credits. These can include general program-level credits (granted when participating in a benefit program), general plan-level credits (granted when enrolling in any benefit option within the plan type), and option-level credits (granted when an employee elects a specific benefit option).

Use Benefits Administration tables to set up and run your automated benefit system—the event maintenance, open enrollment, and flexible benefits processes that take the hard labor out of benefits information management. After you define event rules, eligibility rules, and flexible credits, you can combine and recombine them with your current benefit information to produce the automated system that best fits the specific needs of your company.

You link eligibility and event processing rules to the benefit programs offered by your organization, thus automating your benefit system at the program level. The system can combine employee data with these rules to determine whether to create, keep, or terminate employee benefit program assignments. In this way, new hires and existing employees can be automatically enrolled, or their elections automatically solicited, both throughout the year and during periods of open enrollment (or for federal users, during benefits open season).

When the time comes to redefine your Benefits Administration system, you won't have to redefine your entire set of event rules, eligibility rules, and flexible credits. You modify the rules and credits in question with the same page that you used to create them.

It's possible that two plan types use the same set of event rules in one program and different event rules in another. After you define the two sets of event rules, link the appropriate set of event rules with each benefit program and plan type combination.

Multiple Currency Usage

When you work with multiple currencies for an employee, be aware that Benefits Administration doesn't support the multiple currency conversion required to perform premium calculations. For example, if you pay employees in Swiss CHF and enroll them in a benefit program that uses United States USD, Benefits Administration cannot perform a currency conversion to any base currency. If you don't use multiple currencies, you can easily process them using Benefits Administration.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS 9.0 Application Fundamentals PeopleBook, "Setting Up and Working with Currencies"

Benefit Administration Business Processes

This section discusses:

- Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance preparation.
- Flexible Spending Account (FSA) Administration.
- (CAN) Canadian Flexible Credit allocations.

Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance Preparation

Benefits Administration automates open enrollment and event maintenance processing. Benefits Administration for U.S. Federal Government automates open season and employee benefit changes with the Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance processes.

Eligibility Rules to Determine Benefit Program and Option Eligibility

To prepare for open enrollment and event maintenance, first define the eligibility rules that drive benefit determination. These eligibility rules can be based on job information (such as pay group or department) and geographic location (such as home or work address).

Because you define PeopleSoft table information using an effective date, you can easily define different eligibility rules for each plan year. Associate an effective date with each set of rules and the system will apply the correct rules according to the effective date.

Event Rules Setup to Determine What an Employee Can Choose

While eligibility rules determine what programs and plan options employees are eligible for, you also need event rules and coverage codes to determine what your employees can choose, based on the type of event that has triggered the change in eligibility. For example, when an employee divorces, that act does not enable them to change all of their benefits elections. That's an opportunity most employees should only receive during open enrollment or for federal users, open season. Instead, you will probably want to design the system to enable them to change only their health and life plan enrollments and update their dependent and beneficiary information.

Automated Benefits Program Design

Benefits Administration enables you to create benefit programs using the benefit plans and plan type options that you set up with the Manage Base Benefits business process. After the benefit program framework is defined, you can create eligibility rules, event rules, rates, calculation rules, and flexible credits. Benefits Administration also enables you to set up automated cross-plan validation checking, which you can use to set up prerequisites for plan enrollment.

System Preparation for Benefits Administration

Benefits Administration provides a variety of tools to help you prepare your system for automated benefit processing, from audits to pages that enable you to set up specialized schedules of employees for processing.

See Also

[Chapter 4, "Defining Eligibility Rules," page 11](#)

[Chapter 5, "Creating Event Rules," page 27](#)

[Chapter 7, "Building Automated Benefit Programs," page 67](#)

[Chapter 7, "Building Automated Benefit Programs," Setting Up Cross-Plan Validation, page 78](#)

Flexible Spending Account (FSA) Administration

Flexible Spending Account Administration is designed for companies located in the United States and Canada. Use FSA Administration to administer healthcare and dependent care FSA claims and to:

- Track pledges, process claims, disburse money, print checks, and account for funds according to the amounts employees pledge and the rules for healthcare and dependent care disbursements.
- Schedule claims processing based on your operational needs, and view the year-to-date status of employee FSAs.
- Use a minimum check option. Selecting this option automatically puts claims below the minimum into a pending file. When the total of pending claims reaches the minimum, the system processes a check for the employee.
- Process pending claims. For example, if an employee submits a claim for more than the amount in his or her FSA, you can pay the claim and hold the excess in a pending account.

See Also

Chapter 6, “Setting Up FSA Administration,” page 63

Chapter 8, “Administering Flexible Spending Accounts,” page 81

(CAN) Canadian Flexible Credit Allocations

Under Canadian rules, some common benefit plans have a premium cost tax status under which all employer-paid portions are nontaxable and all employee-paid portions are taxable. With Benefits Administration, you can set up benefit plans that automatically provide the best tax advantage to employees by allocating flexible credits to those benefits that would be taxable unless paid for by credits.

CHAPTER 3

Setting Up Flexible Credits

This chapter provides an overview of flexible credits and discusses how to:

- Define flexible credit earnings.
- Set up excess credit calculations.

Understanding Flexible Credits

Many organizations offer their employees credits that they can apply towards their benefits. PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration enables you to define three types of flexible credits:

- General credits that apply when an employee is enrolled in a benefit program.
- Plan-based credits that apply when an employee enrolls in a specific benefit plan type.
- Option-based credits that apply when an employee enrolls in a specific benefit option.

After you have defined the flexible credit earnings, use the Benefit Program table to link the credit to the benefit program, benefit plan type, or benefit option.

The Benefits Administration process sums all credits for an employee and passes the totals by earnings code to payroll. The total credits are treated as additional earnings for employees.

Defining Flexible Credit Earnings

This section discusses how to:

- Set up flexible credits.
- Set up credit amounts.

Prerequisites

This section discusses Benefits Administration activation.

To activate Benefits Administration:

1. Access the Installation Table - Products page by navigating to Set Up HRMS, Install, Installation Table.
2. Select the Benefits Administration check box.

The fields that you use to define flexible credits and automated enrollment processing will become available on the Benefit Program table. In addition, all new benefit programs that you create after Benefits Administration is selected will be identified with a program type of *Automated* on the Benefit Program page of the Benefit Program table.

3. Select the Product Specific tab.
4. Enter the start date for Benefits Administration to set the “look-back” window for your benefits processing.

The start date is used for event maintenance and serves several purposes:

Start Date for	Purpose
Event qualification	The system will flag only changes to job data, birthdate, service date, state, postal code, and union code if the job record that is being inserted, corrected, or deleted has an effective date greater than or equal to the Benefits Administration start date. The system will also not trigger event flags for passive events that occur before the start date.
Event maintenance scheduling	When scheduling event maintenance, Benefits Administration will review only event records with an effective date greater than or equal to the Benefits Administration start date. This review includes potentially flagging these event records for your review and determining the proper events to leave open for processing (BAS_PARTIC.EVENT_STATUS = 'O').
Pay calendar access	For event maintenance, while setting coverage and deduction begin dates, Benefits Administration will load pay calendar data starting with pay period end dates greater than or equal to the Benefits Administration start date.

Setting Up Flexible Credits

To set up flexible credits:

1. Establish the credit amount using the benefit rate table.
2. Set up the calculation rules for the credit.
3. Identify the earnings code that will define the credit in the earnings program.

Warning! If earnings codes for each plan type are not unique, flexible credits might not start and end correctly during open enrollment and event maintenance processing. For example, five medical benefit plans in a benefit program can use the same earnings code. However, dental, life, and general credits need their own earnings codes.

Note. (USF) Flexible credits are not generally used in the U.S. federal government.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Payroll for North America 9.0 PeopleBook, “Defining Earnings Codes and Earnings Programs”

Setting Up Credit Amounts

When defining a general credit using the benefit rate table, the Rate Per Unit field value must be *None*. Only the employee portion is picked up and reflected as the credit amount. Option based credits may have a rate per unit.

Note. If you have defined the credit amount based on age or salary percentage, you need to set up a calculation rule to define how the system determines age and benefit base salary amount.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Setting Up Base Benefits Core Tables,” Setting Up Calculation Rules

Setting Up Excess Credit Calculations

To set up excess credit calculations, use the Excess Credit Calculation (EXCESS_CRDT_CALC) component.

This section provides an overview of excess credit calculation setup and discusses how to enter excess credit calculations.

Understanding Excess Credit Calculation Setup

During the calculation of benefits costs and credits, Benefits Administration computes a value called *excess credits*. This is an important value, because an organization can choose to treat excess credits in a variety of ways. Excess credits can appear on the paycheck as net additional pay, they can simply be forfeited “use it or lose it,” or they can be “rolled over” to automatically increase certain voluntary contributions such as savings plans and flexible spending accounts. Normally, excess credits are calculated by:

Total of All Flexible Credits - Total of All Before Tax Costs

You can override the Total of All Before Tax Costs portion of the calculation with plan types and deduction codes of your choice. For U.S. based companies, normally you will not override this calculation. However, Canadian based companies may need to implement a more complex set of deductions.

Page Used to Set Up Excess Credit Calculations

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Excess Credit Tbl (excess credit table)	EXCESS_CRDT_CALC	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Flex Credit Management, Excess Credit Calculations, Excess Credit Tbl	Enter excess credit calculations.

Entering Excess Credit Calculations

Access the Excess Credit Tbl page.

The screenshot shows the 'Excess Credit Tbl' page. At the top, there's a tab labeled 'Excess Credit Tbl'. Below it, the main header is 'Excess Credit Calculation Table'. To the right of the header are navigation links: 'Find | View All', 'First', '1 of 1', and 'Last'. Below the header, there are three fields: 'Benefit Program: PSX', '*Effective Date: 01/01/1900', and 'Status: Active'. Below these fields is a table titled 'Plan Types / Deduction Classes to Include in Calculation'. The table has two columns: 'Plan Type' and 'Deduction Classification'. The first row shows 'Medical' under 'Plan Type' and 'After-Tax' under 'Deduction Classification'. Below the table, there are more navigation links: 'Customize | Find', 'First', '1 of 1', and 'Last'.

Excess Credit Tbl page

Enter the plan types and deduction classifications that you want the system to include when calculating the excess credit amount.

CHAPTER 4

Defining Eligibility Rules

This chapter provides overviews of eligibility rules and how changes in job data affect eligibility and discusses how to:

- Set up eligibility rules.
- Set up geographic location eligibility rules.

Understanding Eligibility Rules

You use eligibility rules to:

- Determine the benefit program for which each employee is eligible.
- Determine eligibility for each plan option within a benefit program.
- Set up the system so that a participant can be eligible for only one benefit program at a time.
- Define eligibility based on a wide range of personal and job information, as well as geographic location.

After you define the eligibility rule, attach it to your benefit program at the program or plan option level using the Benefit Program table.

Note. For federal users: For Thrift Savings Plans (TSPs), if you want to link an eligibility rule to a TSP option, create a separate eligibility rule to be used exclusively for TSPs.

Never attach the same eligibility rule and geographic eligibility table combination to the program level of more than one benefit program; otherwise, employees will be eligible for more than one benefit program.

In order for an employee to be deemed eligible for participation in a plan or program covered by an eligibility rule, the employee must meet all of the parameters set for that rule. When defining an eligibility rule, you define the criteria, as well as an indicator that tells the system whether meeting the criteria makes the employee *eligible* or *ineligible*.

If you want to define an eligibility rule for a program that is available to employees in the 48 contiguous states but not Hawaii or Alaska, you can select the state criteria to set up the parameter. The system looks at each employee's home address, and makes them eligible for the benefit program if they live in one of the 48 contiguous states. A faster way to define this same rule would be to say that if the employee lives in Hawaii or Alaska, they are ineligible for the benefit program.

PeopleSoft provides 27 different criteria fields (plus two federal-specific fields) that can be used to determine employee benefit eligibility. Nine of these criteria fields can be user-defined to meet the organization's needs. In addition to the Location field, the other 20 criteria fields are listed in this table:

Field Name	Field Name
Age	Officer Code
Benefit Status	Pay Group
Eligibility Config 1–9	Regular and Temporary
EmplID Override	Regulatory Region
Employee Class	Retirement Plan (Federal)
Employee Type	Salary Grade
FEHB Indicator (federal employee health benefits)	Service Months
FLSA Status (Fair Labor Standards Act)	Standard Hours
FTE (full-time equivalency)	State
Full/Part Time	Union Code
Medicare	

As you work with PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration, there will be times when eligibility rules are improperly configured. You can troubleshoot eligibility problems by using the Benefit Administration Eligibility Debugging tool, which shows you exactly where an individual employee fails and passes program and plan option eligibility checks during the Benefits Administration process.

See Also

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Understanding the Benefits Administration Process, page 121](#)

Understanding How Changes in Job Data Affect Eligibility

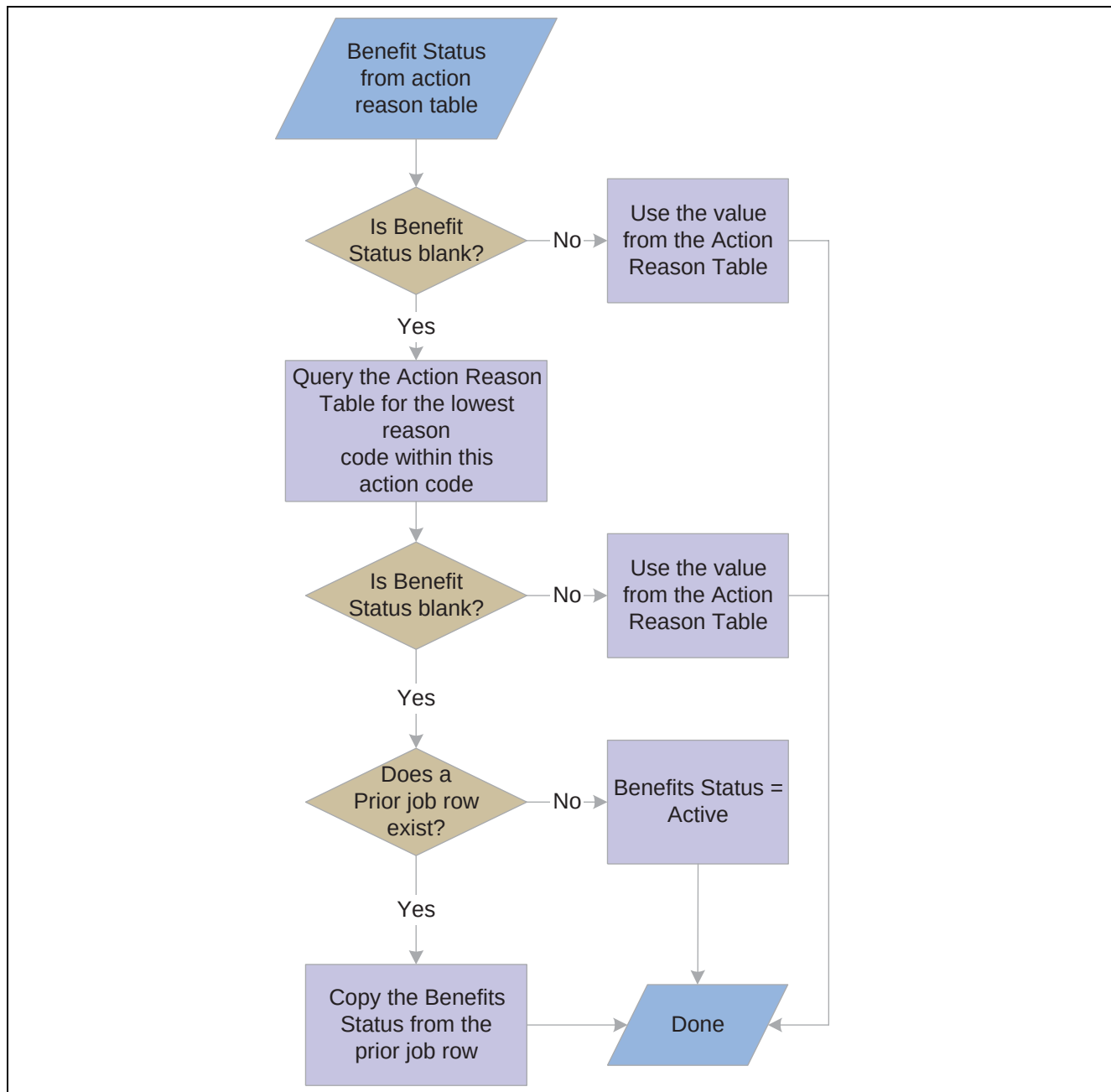
Actions occur that change an employee’s job status and can affect their benefits eligibility, such as taking Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) leave, being terminated, or changing from full-time to part-time employment.

When employee actions occur, two employee status values can be affected: Employee Status and Benefits Status. PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources and PeopleSoft Enterprise Payroll use Employee Status for a variety of functions. Benefits Status, on the other hand, is used only by Benefits Administration and does not conflict with HR and Payroll (North American) operations. This enables you to define employee status in benefits terms without being constrained by HR or Payroll (North American) requirements.

Use the Action Reason table to tell the system how to set Benefits Status through the Benefits Employee Status field. The Action Reason table gives you the freedom to determine which status values you need and which action changes will trigger a change to Benefits Status values. Once you've defined your Benefits Employee Status values, you can use Benefits Status on the Eligibility Rules table. You can also change the available Benefits Status values directly through the Translate table.

The system sets Benefits Employee Status by matching the action and action reason on the Job row to the action and action reason in the Action Reason table. If the Job row does not have an action reason, the system will match to the entry in the Action Reason table that has a matching action and the lowest action reason value within that action.

The following diagram illustrates the process that the system follows:



Process flow for Benefit Status

The system will carry Benefits Employee Status forward from the preceding Job row if the Benefits Employee Status field on the Action Reason table is blank or if there are no entries in the Action Reason table that match the action on the Job row. Thus, certain action values and action reason values, such as *Hire*, *Terminate*, and *Leave of Absence* can explicitly affect the Benefits Employee Status while others, such as *Transfer*, *Job Reclassification*, and *Demotion* might not.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Administer Workforce, "Setting Up the Administer Workforce Business Process," Defining Personnel Actions and Reasons

Setting Up Eligibility Rules

To set up eligibility rules, use the Base Eligibility Rules (BAS_ELIG_RULES_GBL) component.

This section discusses how to:

- Define Benefits Administration eligibility parameters.
- Use modified eligibility parameters.
- Change eligibility flags.

Pages Used to Set Up Eligibility Rules

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
BenAdmn Eligibility Parameters (benefits administration eligibility parameters)	BAS_ELIG_RULES1	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Eligibility and Event Rules, Eligibility Rules Table, BenAdmn Eligibility Parameters	Define Benefit Administration eligibility parameters.
BAS Eligibility Rules Table	RUNCTL_BAS703A	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Reports, Eligibility Rules, BAS Eligibility Rules Table	Use modified eligibility parameters. For each Eligibility Rule definition, print the minimum and maximum criteria (standard hours, service months, and age) and the “membership” criteria (such as employee class, full or part time, company and pay group, union code, state, and so on), along with the applicable grouping methods and evaluation rules.

Defining Benefits Administration Eligibility Parameters

Access the BenAdmn Eligibility Parameters page.

BenAdmn Eligibility Parameters

Eligibility Rules ID: B01

Eligibility Parameters Find | View All First 1 of 1 Last

*Effective Date: 01/01/2000 *Status: Inactive

*Description: Benefits Prog B01 - Full Time Short Description: B01 Prog

Eligibility Field	1-10 of 28	First	Last
Age	☒		
Benefits Status	☒		
Eligibility Config 1	☐		
Eligibility Config 2	☐		
Eligibility Config 3	☐		
Eligibility Config 4	☐		
Eligibility Config 5	☐		
Eligibility Config 6	☐		
Eligibility Config 7	☐		
Eligibility Config 8	☐		

Age

Age As Of

☒ Check Date

☐ This Year On Month:

☐ Last Year On Day:

Minimum Age:

Maximum Age:

BenAdmn Eligibility Parameters page

This page contains an Eligibility Field group box from which you can select specific eligibility fields to maintain. When you select a field from the Eligibility Field group box, another group box appears with a list of all eligibility fields available that can make up this eligibility rule. Click an eligibility field button to display the associated eligibility field group box and its criteria.

If the check box to the right of each field in the Eligibility Field group box is selected, it indicates the field is currently being used by the eligibility rule.

The fields in the next list are common to many of the group boxes that appear.

Group Method

This field appears if you have activated the Multiple Jobs feature. Select which jobs to include when the system evaluates the employee's benefit eligibility. Select from the following values:

All Flagged: Group all jobs for all benefit record numbers.

Flagged BR: (flagged benefits record) Group all jobs within the current benefit record number.

Primary: Only look at the primary job within the current benefit record number.

Consider Active Jobs Only

This field appears if you have activated the Multiple Jobs feature. If selected, the system will not look at a job that has a terminated employee status when evaluating the employee's benefit eligibility.

If the value is *Primary* in the Group Method field, this check box is automatically selected and cannot be changed.

Evaluation Method

This field appears if you have activated the Multiple Jobs feature. Define how the jobs selected from the grouping method will be evaluated against the eligibility field. Select from the following values:

One or More: At least one job must satisfy the rule.

All: All jobs must satisfy the rule.

Sum: The sum of the field values for all jobs in the group must satisfy the rule. This applies to numeric information such as standard hours or full-time equivalency (FTE).

Eligible or Ineligible

Tells the system how to interpret a match with the criteria. If the employee's data matches the criteria, the employee will be *eligible* or *ineligible* for benefits.

Age

Use this group box to indicate how the system will calculate the employee's age during eligibility processing.

Check Date

Select to indicate the system should use the date on which the benefits event occurred to determine the employee's age for benefit eligibility.

This Year On

Select to indicate the system should use a specific day and month from the current year to determine benefit eligibility.

Last Year On

Select to indicate the system should use a specific day and month from the last year to determine benefit eligibility.

Minimum Age and Maximum Age

Enter the minimum age requirements for participation.

The system determines eligibility based on inclusive age ranges. For example, if the participant is eligible until they reach age 65, enter age 64 in the Maximum Age field. That way, participants are eligible through age 64, until their 65th birthday.

The system always looks at the age eligibility field. If you don't want age to be a factor in determining eligibility, leave the default values in place.

Benefits Status

Benefits Employee Status

Select the benefit status that the employee must have in order to meet the eligibility rule. Add more than one status by inserting a row.

Eligibility Config 1 – 9

Eligibility Config Field (eligibility configuration field)

Use the Eligibility Config 1 through 9 pages to define an employee's benefit eligibility based on a modified factor. You can create nine separate factors to meet your organization's needs.

If you want to automatically maintain these fields, then you must develop PeopleCode for them using PeopleTools.

Empl ID Override

Empl ID (employee identification)

Select an employee who should pass the eligibility process regardless of whether he meets the eligibility rules. Enter more than one employee ID by adding a row.

Ben Rcd# (benefit record number)

Enter the benefit record number.

Employee Class

Use this group box to define an employee's benefit eligibility based on the employee's employee class. Add more than one classification by inserting a row.

Employee Type

Use this group box to define an employee's benefit eligibility based on whether the employee is salaried or hourly. You can add more than one by inserting a row.

FLSA (Fair Labor Standards Act) Status

Use this group box to define an employee's benefit eligibility based the employee's FLSA Status. Select the status from the list. You can add more than one by inserting a row.

FTE (Full-Time Equivalency)

Minimum FTE and Maximum FTE

Define an employee's benefit eligibility based on the employee's full time equivalency. Enter the minimum and the maximum amount the employee must meet to fulfill the requirement.

The system always looks at the FTE eligibility field. If you don't want full time equivalency to be a factor in determining eligibility, leave the default values in place.

Full/Part Time

Use this group box to determine an employee's benefit eligibility based on the employee's full time or part time status.

Location

Use this group box to define an employee's benefit eligibility based on the location of the employee's home or office. Enter more than one setID and location code by adding a row.

Medicare

Use this group box to define an employee's benefit eligibility based on the employee's medicare status. Enter more than one medicare code by adding a row.

Officer Code

Use this group box to define an employee's benefit eligibility based on the employee's position within the organization. Enter more than one officer code by adding a row.

Pay Group

Company

Select an organization on which to define an employee's benefit eligibility.

Pay Group

Select a pay group associated with the employee and on which to base benefit eligibility. Enter more than one code by adding a row.

Regular and Temporary

Use this group box to define an employee's benefit eligibility based on whether the employee is a regular or temporary employee.

Regulatory Region

Use this group box to define an employee's benefit eligibility based on the regulatory region associated with the employee. Enter more than one region by inserting a row.

Salary Grade

Use this group box to define benefit eligibility based on the employee's salary grade. Enter more than one salary grade by adding a row.

SetID	Enter a setID.
Sal Plan (salary plan)	Enter a salary plan.
Salary Grade	Enter a salary grade.

Service Months

Use this group box to define employee benefit eligibility based on the employee's months of service. Select how the system will calculate years of service during eligibility processing. The starting date is the employee's Service Date, as defined on the Job Data - Employment Information page.

Current Date	The date on which the benefits event occurred.
This Year On	A specific month and day that you enter in the current year.
Last Year On	A specific month and day that you enter in the previous year.
Minimum Service Months	Enter the minimum and maximum service months for participation. The system always looks at the Service Months eligibility field. If you don't want service to be a factor in determining eligibility, leave the default values in place.

Standard Hours

Minimum Standard Hours and Maximum Standard Hours	Use standard hours to determine an employee's benefit eligibility based on the standard hours the employee works. Enter the minimum and maximum standard hours the employee must meet in order to fulfill the requirement. The system always looks at the Standard Hours eligibility field. If you don't want hours to be a factor in determining eligibility, leave the default values in place.
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State

Based On	This field is used to determine benefit eligibility based on where the employee works or lives. Select from the following locations that you want evaluated: <i>Home:</i> The employee must live in the displayed postal codes or postal code ranges to be eligible. <i>Location:</i> The employee must work in the postal codes or postal code ranges to be eligible. <i>Both:</i> The employee must work and live in the displayed postal codes or postal code ranges to be eligible.
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Either: The employee must either work or live in the displayed postal codes or postal code ranges to be eligible.

Country and State

Select the country and state associated with an employee and on which to define benefit eligibility. You can enter more than one by inserting a row.

Union Code

Use this group box to define an employee's benefit eligibility based on the union to which the employee belongs. You can enter more than one code.

Using Modified Eligibility Parameters

You can add modified eligibility parameters for your company. PeopleSoft offers nine configurable fields for your use. These fields are delivered blank. Set them up by using PeopleTools and PeopleCode.

The following sections provide examples of ways to use the eligibility configuration fields.

Grandfathering In Coverage

A company signs a new contract with the union. Under the new agreement, existing employees can continue their benefits at the existing rates. New employees hired after the signing date will pay higher premiums.

Start by copying the existing benefit program to create a program for the new employees. Put the new, higher rates on the new program. Existing employees will stay in the old program, and new employees will be in the new program. You could use months of service for eligibility, but you would have to keep adjusting the eligibility rules every month.

To solve this problem, make Eligibility Config Field 1 the grandfather setting. Set it to *Y* for all existing employees. New hires have the value set to *N*. You can use the default on the record definition to make this work automatically.

You then set eligibility in the old benefit program to include only employees with *Y* in Eligibility Configuration Field 1. Set the new benefit program to include only employees with *N* in Eligibility Config Field 1. This enables you to segregate the populations and keep them separate going forward.

Handling Mergers

Company X buys Companies A, B, and C and merges the common departments. To make the merger easier on the newly merged employees, Company X enables them to retain their old benefits for the first three years.

Set up separate benefit programs that emulate the different companies' benefit offerings, and place the employees into the appropriate benefit programs. To differentiate between employees, make Eligibility Configuration Field 1 the company setting and set it to *A* for former Company A employees, *B* for former Company B employees, and *C* for former Company C employees. Also set Eligibility Configuration Field 1 to *X* (or some other value) for all existing Company X employees, and make the default *X* for all future employees. The final step is to change the program eligibility in order for employees to fall into the appropriate benefit programs.

Configuring Eligibility Based on Values of a Single Field

This type of example refers to situations where the eligibility configuration field emulates data that is not currently part of delivered eligibility.

A manufacturing company wants to use shift assignment in the determination of short-term disability (STD) eligibility. People on the company's third shift do plant maintenance work that is more hazardous than the assembly work performed by employees on the first and second shifts. The company wants to offer third-shift workers a plan with higher benefits.

Unfortunately, shift assignment is not part of the delivered eligibility process. You can solve this problem by setting Eligibility Configuration Field 1 equal to the Shift value. Keep the fields synchronized using Field Change PeopleCode. Anytime the Shift field value changes, the PeopleCode will move the new Shift value to Eligibility Configuration Field 1. Now the Shift value can participate in eligibility.

Configuring Eligibility Based on the Values of Multiple Fields

This type of example refers to situations where the eligibility configuration field emulates data that is not currently part of delivered eligibility.

A company determines long-term disability (LTD) eligibility using a combination of salary plan, grade, and shift assignment. The calculation is complex, because the values of salary plan and shift influence what grades will qualify for benefits. Even if you could get the fields into the eligibility process, you would then have to change the COBOL programs to evaluate the three fields together.

Instead, use PeopleCode to perform the evaluation. The PeopleCode that you design looks at the three fields and places a *Y* in Eligibility Configuration Field 1 if the employee should have LTD. It places *N* in Eligibility Configuration Field 1 if the employee should not have LTD. Set the eligibility table for LTD to only include employees with *Y* in Eligibility Configuration Field 1. Now you have a complex eligibility formula in an easily maintained place with no changes to the COBOL programs.

Using Existing Fields to Reduce the Number of Values

A convenience store chain bases dental eligibility on an employee's location, but they have hundreds of locations across the country.

You can use PeopleCode to parse the location code and place the two relevant characters into Eligibility Configuration Field 1. Then base dental eligibility using Eligibility Configuration Field 1, not Location. This reduces the number of entries in the eligibility table. It also simplifies maintenance of the tables since new locations will automatically fit right into the eligibility scheme.

Using Existing Eligibility Fields to Delay Job Data Changes

An organization uses both location and home postal code to determine medical eligibility. An employee transfers from one location to another in February, but does not want to move the family until summer, when school is out. During this time the employee wants to keep the old medical coverage. The organization permits this and will not change the employee's home address until the summer, but the organization cannot delay the change of Location, and changing the location makes the employee ineligible for the old coverage.

To solve this situation, perform these steps:

1. Add a new field to the Job table called Manual Location Override. Put it on the Job pages near the Location field.
2. Add Save Edit PeopleCode to the Location field. The PeopleCode copies the value of Location to Eligibility Configuration Field 1 when Manual Location Override is *N*. It leaves the value in Eligibility Configuration Field 1 alone when Manual Location Override is *Y*. Then set eligibility to use Eligibility Configuration Field 1 instead of Location.
3. Change the location code to the new location and select the Manual Location Override option. The PeopleCode leaves Eligibility Configuration Field 1 alone, and the employee can remain in the old coverage.

4. When the employee finally moves the family, the user inserts a new row and clears the Manual Location Override check box. The PeopleCode copies the location to Eligibility Configuration Field 1. This changes eligibility and the system solicits the employee for the medical plans at the new location.

If you leave a field blank, the system will assume that all possible categories are eligible for that field and will not allow *Ineligible* to be selected.

Changing Eligibility Flags

At the processing level, the Eligibility Rules table is made up of a set of tables, a primary table, and numerous secondary tables. The primary table is linked to the Eligibility Rules table. It consists of the eligibility rule effective date, status, and descriptions. The secondary tables are linked to the eligibility field scroll bars list on the Eligibility Rules Table page. There is a separate subordinate table for each listed eligibility field.

The primary table has a hidden internal flag for each of the secondary tables. The flag indicates to the system whether there is data in the secondary table. The processing system uses this flag to tell whether or not to read the secondary table, thereby improving performance.

If all you need to do is define an eligibility rule, select the Benefit Status, Full and Part Time, and Regular and Temporary parameters. The system selects the Benefits Status, Full and Part Time, and Regular and Temporary options and clears the rest. The system reads these flags and knows it only has to read three tables to get all the eligibility information for the BAS rule instead of checking 29 tables only to find data in three of them. The system properly maintains these flags when you use the supplied pages. Some customers, however, use modified programs and scripts to populate their eligibility rules. In cases like these the flags may be set incorrectly, resulting in slower performance or, even worse, inaccurate eligibility.

PeopleSoft supplies a script, BAEIGLD.DMS, that sets all the flags correctly. Run this script in Data Mover anytime that you update the eligibility rules outside of the delivered pages. You can run this script as often as you want.

Warning! If you plan to use modified programs and scripts to populate the tables linked from the Eligibility Rules table, you will need to run BAEIGLD.DMS to reset the eligibility processing flags on the primary eligibility table.

Setting Up Geographic Location Eligibility Rules

To set up geographic location eligibility rules, use the Geographic Location Table (GEOG_LOCN_TABLE) component.

This section provides an overview of geographic location eligibility rules and discusses how to enter geographic location rules.

Understanding Geographic Location Eligibility Rules

You can define eligibility for a benefit program or plan according to the postal code of the employee's home and work location. This table describes how the system uses postal ranges to determine employee eligibility:

If the employee	The employee will
Lives within the postal range and works within the postal range.	Pass
Lives within the postal range but works outside the postal range.	Pass
Lives outside the postal range but works within the postal range.	Pass
Lives outside the postal range and works outside the postal range.	Fail

Note. Users can specify the outcome of the evaluation for each of the above scenarios. That is, whether passing the criteria means the employee is eligible or ineligible.

Pages Used to Set Up Geographic Location Eligibility Rules

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Geographic Location Table	GEOG_LOCN_TABLE	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Eligibility and Event Rules, Geographic Location Elig Table, Geographic Location Table	Enter geographic location rules.
Geographic Loc Eligibility Tbl (geographic location eligibility table)	RUNCTL_BEN_LANG	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Reports, Geographic Location, Geographic Loc Eligibility Tbl	Print location IDs.

Entering Geographic Location Rules

Access the Geographic Location Table page.

Geographic Location Table

Location Table ID: KRST

Geographic Location Elig Table

Find | View All First 1 of 1 Last

*Effective Date: 01/01/1980

*Effective Status: Active

*Description: KRST

Short Description:

Based On: Either

*Eligible or Ineligible: Ineligible

Group Method: Primary

*Evaluation Method: 1 or More

Consider Active Jobs Only

Location Range

Customize | Find | View All | First 1 of 1 Last

*Beginning of Range	*End of Range		
40000	69999	+	-

Geographic Location Table page

Based On

Select the location that you want evaluated by this set of postal code ranges. Select from the following values:

Home: The employee must reside in the displayed postal codes or postal code ranges to pass.

Location: The employee must work in the displayed postal codes or postal code ranges to pass.

Both: The employee must both work and live in the displayed postal codes or postal code ranges to pass.

Either: The employee must either work or live in the displayed postal codes or postal code ranges to pass.

Eligible or Ineligible

This flag tells the system how to interpret a match with the criteria. If the employee's data matches (passes) the criteria, the system determines whether to make the employee eligible or ineligible for benefits.

Group Method

This field appears if you have activated the Multiple Jobs feature. This enables you to choose which jobs to include when the system evaluates the employee's benefit eligibility. Select from the following values:

All Flagged: Group all jobs for all benefit record numbers.

Flagged BR: Group all jobs within the current benefit record number.

Primary: Look at only the primary job within the current benefit record number.

Evaluation Method

This field appears if you have activated the Multiple Jobs feature. This field enables you to define how the jobs selected from the grouping method will be evaluated against the eligibility field. Select from the following values:

One or More: At least one job must satisfy the rule.

All: All jobs must satisfy the rule.

Sum: The sum of the field values for all jobs in the group must satisfy the rule. This applies to numeric information such as standard hours or FTE.

Consider Active Jobs Only

This field appears if you have activated the Multiple Jobs feature. If selected, the system will not look at a job that has a terminated employee status when evaluating the employee's benefit eligibility.

If the group method is *Primary*, this check box is automatically selected and cannot be changed.

Beginning of Range and End of Range

Use the Location Range group box to define specific postal codes to be evaluated. Enter the beginning and end of range.

To specify a specific postal code, enter the same postal code in both fields. To specify a range, change the last postal code number.

In the United States, you can mix five digit codes with nine digit codes.

CHAPTER 5

Creating Event Rules

This chapter provides overviews of event rules, evaluation of event rules, and discusses how to:

- Define Benefits Administration actions for event rules.
- Set up event classes.
- Define trigger events.
- Define event rules.
- Process events for COBRA administration.
- Define rules for Benefits Billing.
- (USF) Set up multiple, concurrent open seasons.

Understanding Event Rules

You use event rules to:

- Take into account the type of event and your employees' benefit election history to determine which benefit options employees can choose.
- Determine how the system compensates when employees neglect to make certain benefit elections.
- Determine effective dates for coverage and premiums.
- Manage enrollments into Benefits Billing.

Event rules are not the same as eligibility rules. Eligibility rules help determine which benefit program and benefit plan options an employee can have. They tell the system that because of changes to employee data, Employee X is no longer eligible for certain plan options, but is eligible for others.

Event rules determine which eligible options employee X can actually *choose*, based on the type of event that has occurred and when new coverage begins. The event rules also determine when the plans that employee X is now ineligible for will be terminated and which plan options employee X will be enrolled into if new enrollments are not specified.

Event rules are linked to a benefit program on the Benefit Program page. You can have a different event rule for each plan type in a benefit program.

To set up event rules:

1. Use the Action Reason table to link personal action and action reason combinations that affect benefits eligibility.
2. Use the Event Class table to assign the types or classes of events that you want the system to recognize, and to control how the system processes event classes.

3. Use the Event Rules table to define the specific behavior that the system takes for each event classification.

Understanding Evaluation of Event Rules

PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration processes all participant events by using the appropriate event rule or event classification rule for each covered plan type. Depending on the results of this evaluation, Benefits Administration either sets the participant event up for further processing or closes the event.

To evaluate events, the system runs through the following sequence for each plan type:

1. Benefits Administration uses the eligibility rules that you have defined to determine the participant's eligibility as of the effective date of the event.

For example, if a participant has moved from full-time to part-time status, he might be ineligible for current elections and would need to select from part-time plan options.

2. If the event causes the participant to lose eligibility for current elections, the event is prepared for further processing, regardless of how you defined your event rule.

At a minimum, the system terminates the participant's newly ineligible elections. If the participant selects a new election within the plan type, the prior election is replaced as of the new election coverage and deduction begin dates.

3. If the event rule has the Use History check box selected, the eligible options as of the event date are compared to the prior eligible options.

If the participant has gained eligibility to new options, Benefits Administration prepares the event for further processing and enables new enrollment elections.

If the event rule does not have the Use History check box selected, the Select Allowed field controls further processing of the event. For example, for a family status change, plan type 10 (Medical), Select Allowed could be set to change the coverage code only. The options prepared by the system are only those within the same benefit plan as the current enrollment.

Loss of eligibility to a current election takes priority over event rule selection for both Use History and Select Allowed. The system's selection for Use History takes priority over Select Allowed.

Recommended Event Rule Definitions for FSC and HIR Events

This table lists the recommended event rule definitions for family status change (FSC) and new hire (HIR) events:

Fields	FSC Event Class (commonly used for plan types 1x–3x, 6x)	HIR Event Class
Pre-Enter	Yes.	No.

Fields	FSC Event Class (commonly used for plan types 1x–3x, 6x)	HIR Event Class
Use History	No. Typically, the event should be controlled by the Select Allowed setting.	No. If your organization uses multiple-jobs processing, you would typically select the Use History check box for the HIR event, and set the default method to one of the Current/Else settings.
Elect Required	Depends on company policy.	Depends on company policy.
Provide Flex Credits Upon Default	Depends on company policy.	Depends on company policy.
Default Method	<i>Assign Cur Covrg Else Option</i> (assign current coverage else option) or <i>Assign Cur Covrg Else Low Option</i> (assign current coverage else low option) are typical selections.	<i>Default to Lowest Elig Option</i> (default to lowest eligible option) or <i>Default to Option and Coverage</i> are typical selections. If your organization processes employees with multiple jobs, use <i>Current Else Low</i> or <i>Current Else Option</i> .
Select Allowed	<i>Current Plan + Waive</i> is the typical selection for plan type 1x. For plan types 2x and 3x, use <i>All Plans</i> . For plan type 6x, use <i>Current Plan</i> .	All Plans.
If currently Enrolled, or not participating Max Number of Change Levels (maximum number of change levels)	Use the same setting that you use for the Open Enrollment (OE) event class. This maximum number varies by plan type; 99 appears by default.	Not applicable for new hires with no current elections. The value 99 appears by default. You can set levels for hire; the system restricts what employees can choose.
Levels of Change w/o Proof (levels of change without proof)	Use the same setting that you use for the OE event class. This value varies by plan type; 99 appears by default.	Not applicable for new hires with no current elections.
Proof Required at Plan Level	Use the same setting that you use for the OE event class. This value varies by plan type; 99 appears by default. Proof required at plan level is typically used for life and accidental death and dismemberment (AD/D) plans.	Use the same setting that you use for the OE event class.

Fields	FSC Event Class (commonly used for plan types 1x–3x, 6x)	HIR Event Class
Amt. Proof Required (amount proof required)	Used for life and AD/D plans. The limit is linked to coverage amounts. The same limit by plan type is used across all event classes.	Use the same setting that you use for the OE event class.
If currently Waived Max Number of Change Levels	Use the same setting that you use for the OE event class.	Not applicable for new hires with no current elections (including waive).
Proof Required at Plan Level	Use the same setting that you use for the OE event class.	Use the same setting that you use for the OE event class.
Amt. Proof Required	Use the same setting that you use for the OE event class.	Use the same setting that you use for the OE event class.
Coverage Begins <i>On the Event Date</i> <i>On Month Begin After Event Date</i> <i>On Pay Pd Begin After Event Date</i> (on pay period begin after event date)	Depends on company policy. For FSC events, <i>On the Event Date</i> is a common selection.	Depends on company policy.
Waiting Period... Days Waiting Period... Months	<i>On the Event Date</i> is a common selection.	Depends on company policy.
Coverage Ends <i>On the Event Date</i> <i>On Month Begin After Event Date</i> <i>On Pay Pd Begin After Event Date</i>	Depends on company policy.	Not applicable for new hires. <i>On Event Date</i> appears by default.
<i>Grace Period Days</i> <i>Grace Period Months</i>	Depends on company policy.	Not applicable for new hires. The value 0 (zero) appears by default.

Fields	FSC Event Class (commonly used for plan types 1x–3x, 6x)	HIR Event Class
Deduction + Flex Credits Begin <i>1st Full Pay Pd After Covg BgDt</i> (first full pay period after coverage begin date) <i>On Coverage Begin Date</i> <i>Pay Pd Containing Covg BgDt</i> (pay period containing coverage begin date) <i>Pay Pd Preceding Covg BgDt</i>	Depends on company policy.	Do not use <i>Pay Pd Containing Covg BgDt</i> for HIR events. This can result in enrollments where the benefits coverage begin date precedes the hire date. Use <i>On Coverage Begin Date</i> instead.
Deduction + Flex Credits End <i>On Coverage End Date</i> <i>First Full Pay Pd After Coverage Event Dt</i> <i>Pay Pd Containing Event Date</i>	Depends on company policy.	Depends on company policy.

Recommended Event Rule Definitions for MSC, OE, and SNP Events

This table lists the recommended event rule definitions for miscellaneous (MSC), OE, and snapshot (SNP) events:

Fields	MSC Event Class	OE Event Class	SNP Event Class
Pre-Enter	Yes. Common for MSC events. Saves data entry effort.	Yes. Common for OE events. Saves data entry effort.	No.
Use History	Yes. Common for MSC events.	No.	No.
Elect Required	Depends on company policy.	Depends on company policy.	No.
Provide Flex Credits Upon Default	Depends on company policy.	Depends on company policy.	Yes.

Fields	MSC Event Class	OE Event Class	SNP Event Class
Default Method	<i>Assign Cur Covrg Else Option</i> or <i>Assign Cur Covrg Else Low Option</i> are common selections.	<i>Assign Cur Covrg Else Option</i> or <i>Assign Cur Covrg Else Low Option</i> are common selections, except for plan types 6x and 9x, which use <i>Terminate Coverage</i> .	<i>Assign Cur Covrg Else Low Option</i> .
Select Allowed	None. Use History controls whether the enrollment is allowed for an event.	<i>All Plans</i> .	<i>All Plans</i> .
If currently Enrolled, or not participating Max Number of Change Levels	Use the same setting that you use for OE events. This maximum number varies by plan type; 99 appears by default.	This maximum varies by plan type; 99 appears by default.	This maximum number varies by plan type; 99 appears by default.
Levels of Change Without Proof	Use the same setting that you use for OE events. This value varies by plan type; 99 appears by default.	This value varies by plan type; 99 appears by default.	This value varies by plan type; 99 appears by default.
Proof Required at Plan Level	Use the same setting that you use for OE events. This value varies by plan type; 99 appears by default. Proof required at plan level is commonly used for life and AD/D plans.	This value varies by plan type; 99 appears by default. Proof required at plan level is commonly used for life and AD/D plans.	This value varies by plan type; 99 appears by default.
Amt. Proof Required	Used for life and AD/D plans. Limit is linked to coverage amounts. The same limit by plan type is commonly used across all event classes.	Used for life and AD/D plans. Limit is linked to coverage amounts. The same limit by plan type is commonly used across all event classes.	Used for life and AD/D plans. Limit is linked to coverage amounts. The same limit by plan type is commonly used across all event classes.
If currently Waived Max Number of Change Levels	Use the same setting that you use for OE events.	This maximum varies by plan type; 99 appears by default.	This maximum varies by plan type; 99 appears by default.

Fields	MSC Event Class	OE Event Class	SNP Event Class
Proof Required at Plan Level	Use the same setting that you use for OE events.	This value varies by plan type; 99 appears by default. Proof required at plan level is typically used for life and AD/D plans.	This value varies by plan type; 99 appears by default. Proof required at plan level is typically used for life and AD/D plans.
Amt. Proof Required	Use the same setting that you use for OE events.	Used for life and AD/D plans. Limit is linked to coverage amounts. The same limit by plan type is typically used across all event classes.	Used for life and AD/D plans. Limit is linked to coverage amounts. The same limit by plan type is typically used across all event classes.
Coverage Begins <i>On the Event Date</i> <i>On Month Begin After Event Date</i> <i>On Pay Pd Begin After Event Date</i>	Depends on company policy. For MSC events, <i>On the Event Date</i> is the common selection.	<i>On the Event Date</i> is the common selection for OE events. The event date for OE events is equal to the period begin date for the Open Enrollment definition.	<i>On the Event Date</i> is the common selection for SNP events. The event date for SNP events is equal to the period begin date for the Snapshot definition.
Waiting Period... Days Waiting Period... Months	<i>On the Event Date</i> is a common selection for FSC events.	<i>On the Event Date</i> is a common selection for OE events.	Zero days and months.
Coverage Ends <i>On the Event Date</i> <i>On Month Begin After Event Date</i> <i>On Pay Pd Begin After Event Date</i>	Depends on company policy.	Depends on company policy.	Depends on company policy.
<i>Grace Period Days</i> <i>Grace Period Months</i>	<i>On the Event Date</i> is a common selection for FSC events.	<i>On the Event Date</i> is a common selection for OE events.	<i>On the Event Date</i> is a common selection for SNP events.

Fields	MSC Event Class	OE Event Class	SNP Event Class
Deduction + Flex Credits Begin <i>1st Full Pay Pd After Covg BgDt</i> <i>On Coverage Begin Date</i> <i>Pay Pd Containing Covg BgDt</i> <i>Pay Pd Preceding Covg BgDt</i>	Depends on company policy.	Depends on company policy.	<i>1st Full Pay Pd After Covg BgDt.</i>
Deduction + Flex Credits End <i>On Coverage End Date</i> <i>First Full Pay Pd After Coverage Event Dt</i> <i>Pay Pd Containing Event Date</i>	Depends on company policy.	Depends on company policy.	<i>1st Full Pay Pd After Covg BgDt.</i>

Recommended Event Rule Definitions for TER Events

The Termination (TER) Event class assumes that the participant is not eligible for any benefit programs and that Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) enrollment is managed outside of Benefits Administration.

This table lists the recommended event rule definitions for TER events:

Fields	TER Event Class
Pre-Enter	No.
Use History	No.
Elect Required	No.
Provide Flex Credits Upon Default	No.
Default Method	<i>Terminate Coverage.</i>
Select Allowed	None.

Fields	TER Event Class
If currently Enrolled, or not participating Max Number of Change Levels	Not applicable; 99 appears by default.
Levels of Change w/o Proof	Not applicable; 99 appears by default.
Proof Required at Plan Level	Not applicable; 99 appears by default.
Amt. Proof Required	Not applicable; 99,999,999 appears by default.
If currently Waived Max Number of Change Levels	Not applicable; 99 appears by default.
Proof Required at Plan Level	Not applicable; 99 appears by default.
Amt. Proof Required	Not applicable; 99,999,999 appears by default.
Coverage Begins <i>On the Event Date</i> <i>On Month Begin After Event Date</i> <i>On Pay Pd Begin After Event Date</i>	Not applicable; <i>On the Event Date</i> appears by default.
Waiting Period... Days Waiting Period... Months	Not applicable; 0 (zero) appears by default.
Coverage Ends <i>On the Event Date</i> <i>On Month Begin After Event Date</i> <i>On Pay Pd Begin After Event Date</i>	Depends on company policy. Selection is typically based on benefit claims processing agreements with carriers and participants.
<i>Grace Period Days</i> <i>Grace Period Months</i>	Depends on company policy.

Fields	TER Event Class
Deduction + Flex Credits Begin <i>1st Full Pay Pd After Covg BgDt</i> <i>On Coverage Begin Date</i> <i>Pay Pd Containing Covg BgDt</i> <i>Pay Pd Preceding Covg BgDt</i>	Not applicable; <i>1st Full Pay Pd After Covg BgDt</i> appears by default.
Deduction + Flex Credits End <i>On Coverage End Date</i> <i>First Full Pay Pd After Coverage Event Dt</i> <i>Pay Pd Containing Event Date</i>	Depends on company policy.

Defining Benefits Administration Actions for Event Rules

Use the Action Reason Table page to link *personnel actions*—such as promotions, transfers, terminations, salary increases, and leaves of absence—with *action reasons* that explain why the action took place. Each defined action and reason combination enables the system to classify and track the events that cause changes to employees' employment and benefit coverage status.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Administer Workforce, “Setting Up the Administer Workforce Business Process,” Defining Personnel Actions and Reasons

Setting Up Event Classes

To set up the types or classes of events that you want the Benefits Administration system to recognize, and to control the handling of event classes, use the Event Class table (BAS_EVENT_CLASS_GBL) component.

This section discusses how to specify event classes.

Page Used to Specify Event Classes

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
BenAdmin Event Class Table (benefits administration event class table)	BAS_EVENT_CLASS	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Eligibility and Event Rules, Event Class Table, BenAdmin Event Class Table	Define the classes of events that the Benefits Administration system recognizes, and control how event classes are handled.

Defining Event Classes

Access the BenAdmin Event Class Table page.

BenAdmin Event Class Table

Event Class: FSC

Status: Active

***Description:** Family Status Change

Short Description: Fam Status

Event Class Use

☒ Specific Event Class
 ☐ Open Enrollment Event Class
 ☐ Default Event Class
 ☐ Snapshot Event Class

***Event Priority:** 300
 ☒ Manual Events Allowed
 ☒ Available through Self Service
 ***Suppress Forms:** Print Both
 Enrl Forms/Days to Print: 0

BenAdmin Event Class Table page

This table shows default values for the event classes delivered by PeopleSoft:

Event Class	Description	Event Class Use	Event Priority	Manual Events Allowed?
BIR	Birth	Specific Event Class	401	Y
DIV	Divorce	Specific Event Class	403	Y
FSC	Family status change	Specific Event Class	300	Y

Event Class	Description	Event Class Use	Event Priority	Manual Events Allowed?
<i>HIR</i>	<i>New hire</i>	Specific Event Class	<i>100</i>	N
<i>MAR</i>	<i>Marriage</i>	Specific Event Class	<i>402</i>	Y
<i>MSC</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	Default Event Class	<i>400</i>	Y
<i>OE</i>	<i>Open Enrollment</i>	Open Enrollment Event Class	<i>900</i>	N
<i>SNP</i>	<i>Snapshot</i>	Snapshot Event Class	<i>50</i>	N
<i>TER</i>	<i>Termination</i>	Specific Event Class	<i>200</i>	N

Specific Event Class

Select to designate an event class that is designed to match the Benefits Administration action entered on the Action/Reason page to call specific processing rules.

Open Enrollment Event Class

Select to indicate that open enrollment events are triggered for all employees associated with a particular open enrollment process.

Default Event Class

Select to indicate that the Benefits Administration action does not match any specific event class.

For example, an employee undergoes a Leave of Action/Military Leave (LOA/MIL) action and action reason, and the Benefit Administration action value for that combination is MIL. If you have not defined any additional event classifications beyond those delivered by PeopleSoft, the system processes the employee according to the event rules for the MSC class. It does not recognize MIL as a specific event class unless you define it that way.

Snapshot Event Class

Select to indicate that snapshot events are triggered for all employees associated with a particular snapshot process.

Event Priority

Enter the priority in which the system processes the event in situations when multiple events take place on the same date.

The system processes events associated with event classes with lower event priority values first.

Manual Events Allowed

Select if events associated with the event class can be inserted manually for an employee using the BenAdmin Activity page.

Suppress Forms

Specify the printing of enrollment forms or confirmation statements. You may, at times, create event classifications, which are meant for administrative use only. Event classifications should never be viewed by employees.

Available through Self Service

Select to enable employees to elect or change benefit information based on the eligibility determinations that result from event processing in the selected class. This is linked to the Enroll In Benefits feature for the PeopleSoft Enterprise eBenefits application.

For example, you might not want employees to be able to enter or update election information after they experience a TER event.

Enrl Forms/Days to Print
(enrollment forms and days to print)

Enter the number of days prior to an event that an enrollment form should print. This accommodates future-dated events by holding the form for a reasonable time period just before the event is processed.

Defining Trigger Events

To set up passive events, use the Passive Event Definition (BAS_PASSIVE_EVENT) component.

This section provides an overview of event triggers and discusses how to:

- Insert events into the Benefits Administration (BAS) Activity table.
- Define passive events.

Understanding Event Triggers

The system trigger events through employee data changes when:

- An administrator opens an employee data page, such as the Personal Data page, and enters a change to employee information.
- The employee enters a marital status or birth or adoption change through eBenefits.

To increase the efficiency of the Event Maintenance process, the system triggers "job" and "non-job" events from a variety of different tables. Job events are relevant to employment, such as hires, transfers, and terminations. Non-job events cause changes in your employees' personal or demographic information that affect benefits eligibility or elections.

This table describes the delivered non-job events triggers:

Non-Job Event	Cause	Processing Result
Date of birth change	Update to the non-effective-dated birthdate field on the Personal Data: Eligibility/Identity page.	Generates a workflow notice to the benefits administrator.
Postal code change	Update to the effective-dated Postal Code field of the home address on the Personal Data: Address History page. Also triggered if the effective date of the current home address is changed.	Generates a BAS_ACTIVITY trigger.

Non-Job Event	Cause	Processing Result
Service date change	Update to the non-effective-dated Service Date field on the Job Data: Employment Data page.	Generates a workflow notice to the benefits administrator.
State code change	Update to the effective-dated State field of the home address on the Personal Data: Address History page. Also triggered if the effective date of the current home address is changed.	Generates a BAS_ACTIVITY trigger.

Note. Changes to birth and service dates generate a workflow notice, because they occur to fields that are not effective-dated under a *correction* action, and as such must be handled carefully. The appropriate action, if applicable, may be to reprocess an existing event.

Event triggers based on the Job table include changes to these fields in the Job Data component:

- Action/Action Reason
- Benefits Status
- Benefits System Flag
- Benefit Record Number
- Business Unit/SetID
- Company
- Employee Class
- Employee Type
- Eligibility Config Field 1 - 9
- Employee Status
- FLSA Status
- FTE
- Full/Part-time Status
- Grade
- Location
- Medicare
- Officer Code
- Paygroup
- Regular/Temporary
- Regulatory Region
- Salary Administration Plan
- Standard Hours

- Union Code

Pages Used to Define Trigger Events

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
BenAdmin Activity (benefits administration activity)	BAS_ACTIVITY	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Events, Review Bas Activity, BenAdmin Activity	Add events into the BAS Activity table. You manually insert events to be processed according to event rules that map to the BAS action that you enter when you run the Benefits Administration process. You can also delete unwanted, but automatically triggered, events.
Passive Event Definition	BAS_PASSIVE_EVENT	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Eligibility and Event Rules, Passive Event Definition, Passive Event Definition	Define passive events that are not initiated by data entry.

Adding Events to the BAS Activity Table

Access the BenAdmin Activity page.

BenAdmin Activity										
BAS Activity										
*EmpID	Name	*Action Source	Ben Red#	Empl Red#	*Event Date	Event Effseq	*BAS Action	Suppress Forms	COBRA Action	
G1SMK01	Griffith Hopkins	JobChg	0	0	01/01/2004	0	HIR			-
HXCOR06	James Watson	JobChg	1	5	09/20/2006	0	ADL			-
Customize Find View All First 1-2 of 2 Last										

BenAdmin Activity page

You can insert into the BAS Activity table only event classes that have the Manual Event Allowed check box selected in the Event Class table.

As delivered, you can insert two event classes manually: Family Status Change and Miscellaneous Status Change. You can also review and delete any type of unprocessed event with this page.

Note. The BAS Activity table displays *unprocessed* events only. As soon as Benefits Administration successfully processes an event, the system deletes it from the BAS Activity table.

Action Source

Identifies whether the event is due to a change in job data, personal data, or multiple job flags, or is a passive event. Possible action sources are:

- *Manual*: Manual event.
- *PasBirthDt*: Passive event - birthdate.
- *PasSvcDt*: Passive event - service date.
- *JobChg*: Job data change.

- *MJChg*: Multiple job indicator change.
- *AddressChg*: Address (state and postal) change.

All Jobs

Select if the manual event should trigger benefits processing for all possible jobs and not just the specific job (employment record number) entered for the event. For example, a manually entered FSC could impact benefits for all jobs.

Note. This option is available if the Multiple Jobs feature is enabled.

Event Date

Displays the event date.

If a job, address, or multiple job change triggers the activity, the event date is the effective date of the change.

If a passive event triggers the activity, the event date is the date on which the limit represented by the event (a limit related to age or years of service, for example) was reached.

The date for a manually entered event appears by default when the activity record for the event was inserted into the table through the BenAdmin Activity page. You can change the event data if required.

Event Effseq (event effective sequence)

If there is more than one manual event for an employee for the same effective date, enter unique sequence numbers for each event.

BAS Action

Identifies the Benefits Administration action associated with this event as defined in the Action Reason table.

Events triggered by job, address, multiple job indicators, and passive events are assigned codes from the Action Reason table. Manual events are given a code that is selected by the user entering the manual event record.

COBRA Action

Identifies the COBRA action code associated with this event as defined in the Action Reason table (not entered for a manual event).

Defining Passive Events

Access the Passive Event Definition page.

Passive Event Definition

Passive Event ID: A65

Passive Event Definition

***Status:** Active

***Description:** Age 65

Short Description: Age 65

***Passive Event Type:** Birthdate

***Event Classification:** A65 Age 65 Passive event

COBRA Event Class:

Event Limit - Months: 780 **Event Limit - Days:** 0

Passive Event Definition page

Note. (USF) Passive event processing functionality is not applicable to most U.S. federal government agencies.

Passive Event Type	Select a passive event type. Delivered event types include employee birthdate and events based on an employee's service date.
Event Classification	Select an event classification. Of the delivered event classes, <i>OE</i> and <i>Snapshot</i> are not available.
Event Limit - Months and Event Limit - Days	Indicate how long after the birthday or service date the event will take place.

Example of Passive Event Definition

You might set up a passive event to determine which employees are eligible for certain benefits once they've worked for your organization for a year. To do this, you define a passive event with the service date event type and an event limit - months value of 12. The event classification for this example could be MSC, or it could be a new event classification created specifically to manage this passive event.

After you set up the passive event, the system calculates the difference between your employees' service dates and the process date, and it triggers the event for any employees with a difference of twelve months within the date range that you specify on the Benefits Administration process run control page. The system processes the passive event as an MSC event.

Note. Internally, when the Benefits Administration process runs, it processes passive events by inserting a BAS Activity record for each individual who meets the passive event criteria. From this point, the activity record is processed like any other event, which means that you can extend the passive event concept beyond that which is delivered. Do this by creating your own modified processes that insert the required BAS Activity rows.

Defining Event Rules

To define event rules, use the Benefits Administration Event Rules (BAS_EVENT_RULES) component.

This section provides an overview of event-rule definition and discusses how to:

- Define basic rules for event classes.
- Set evidence of insurability (EOI) and level rules.
- Define date rules.

Understanding Event-Rule Definition

The Event Rules table components define how events are managed for benefit programs and benefit plan types. You link an event rule ID to each benefit program and benefit plan type that your organization offers through the Benefit/Deduction Program table.

In general, you only link event rules to benefit programs to determine when the benefit program participation takes effect and when flexible credits begin and end.

You set up more complicated event rules at the plan type level to help the system determine how to process the various classes of events for each plan type that you offer.

Note. You set up event rules at the program level by setting up rules for Plan Type 01 (the program level).

Pages Used to Define Event Rules

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Event Rules	BAS_EVENT_RULES1	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Eligibility and Event Rules, Event Rules Table, Event Rules	Define basic event rules for event classes.
EOI and Level Rules	BAS_EVENT_RULES1A	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Eligibility and Event Rules, Event Rules Table, EOI and Level Rules	Set EOI and level rules for event classes.
Date Rules	BAS_EVENT_RULES2	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Eligibility and Event Rules, Event Rules Table, Date Rules	Define date rules.
BAS Event Rules Table	RUNCTL_BAS703B	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Reports, Event Rules, BAS Event Rules Table	Print event rule definitions.

Defining Basic Rules for Event Classes

Access the Event Rules page.

Event Rules | **EOI and Level Rules** | **Date Rules** | **Billing Rules**

Event Rules ID: B101

Event Rules Find | View All First 1 of 1 Last

*Effective Date: 01/01/1980 Status: Active

*Description: 1st of Mo following 3 Months Short Descr: 3 Months

Event Class Find | View All First 1 of 5 Last

Event Classification: FSC Family Status Change

☐ Ignore Plan ☒ Pre-enter ☐ Elect Required ☐ Ignore Overage Dependent ☐ Retain Covered Dependent

☐ Ignore Dep/Ben Edits ☐ Ignore Investment Edits ☒ Provide FlexCR Upon Default ☐ Use History

*Default Method: Default to Lowest Elig Option *Allowable FSA Pledge Changes: N/A

Self-Service Configuration

☒ Collect Dep/Ben ☒ Allow Dep/Ben Additions ☒ Collect Fund Allocations

Certification

Certificate ID

Electable Options

*Select Allowed: All Plans ☐ Coverage Code Control

Coverage Code Control Customize | Find | View All First 1 of 1 Last

*Covered Person Type	Same	More	Less	*If No Current Coverage
1	☐	☐	☐	Allowed

Event Rules page

Event Class

Use this group box to define rule information for an event class.

Event Classification

Select an event classification.

You can have more than one event classification for an event rule to cover all expected contingencies and usages.

Note. If the Event Classification field is left blank, that row becomes a “wildcard” and is used to manage any event processed by this rule for which no specific event classification behavior has been defined. This wildcard is difficult to troubleshoot because the system provides no indication as to when it was invoked, and thus can lead to unanticipated results. Use the wildcard feature cautiously.

Ignore Plan

Select to make changes to plan information without restrictions as to how often or when the changes are made. When selected, the plan types linked to this event rules ID and event classification combination are unaffected by

Benefits Administration processing. You can use this option to arrange for specific plan types to have automatic event processing only for major event classifications such as hires, terminations, and open enrollment, while leaving them unaffected by lesser event classifications.

When you select Ignore Plan, the system selects and locks Ignore Dep/Ben Edits and Ignore Investment Edits. The system also sets Select Allowed to *None*, and all participate and waive level values to 99.

Ignore Plan does not interfere with eligibility rule processing. It does not enable employees to stay in or enroll in plans for which they are no longer eligible.

If participant plan eligibility does not change, the system gives employees their current coverage. But if participant plan eligibility does change—that is, if employees lose eligibility for their current plan—you need to set a default method of *Assign Current Coverage Else Option*, *Assign Current Coverage Else Low Option*, or *Assign Current Coverage Else None*.

With Ignore Plan selected, the system ignores:

- Change level maximums and proof required for changing levels.
- Plan-specific edits (life insurance settings, individual FSA maximums, vacation limits, and so on).
- Edits on dependent or beneficiary information.
- Edits on investment elections.

The system continues to:

- Flag errors generated due to invalid setup, such as missing table entries or pay calendars.
- Require that the option code entered through data entry be a valid selection from the eligible plans on the program.
- Consider the coverage amount for all life and AD/D plans when evaluating coverage group maximums.
- Include the annual pledge on all FSA plans when evaluating total FSA maximums.

Select Ignore Plan when your automatic benefits processing responsibility has to share (or completely abdicate) responsibility for the processing of certain plan types with an outside or manual process. Don't use it only to suppress the entry of elections. A Select Allowed value of *None*, an appropriate default method setting, and the Use History rule are generally sufficient to control employee involvement in benefit elections.

Ignore Dep/Ben Edits
(ignore dependent or beneficiary edits)

Select to skip all checks for the presence of dependents or beneficiaries and bypass all edits on dependents or beneficiaries already present or entered with elections.

Pre-enter

Select to populate the Benefits Administration data entry pages with the participant's current elections for the plan type associated with the event rule. As a result, you can view current elections during data entry and change them as necessary.

Current elections include the option code of the enrolled benefit plan and the coverage code, as well as dependent, beneficiary, and 401(k) investment elections. The system only pre-enters current elections if the participant's current option is in the participant's current eligible list of options.

Note. You should avoid selecting Pre-enter for plan types 4x (Savings), 6x (FSA), and 9x (Vacation Buy/Sell) during open enrollment, because these plans types may legally require positive annual reenrollment.

Ignore Investment Edits	Select to skip all checks for the presence of investments on savings plans and bypass all edits on investment elections already present or entered with elections.
Elect Required (election required)	Select to note the absence of elections for this plan type as an error in the Benefits Administration Messages table.
Ignore Overage Dependent	Select to control when and how dependents are actually dropped from coverage. You can create a mid-year event that allows over-age dependents to remain covered until the open enrollment event, when they are dropped from the coverage.
Retain Covered Dependent	Select to provide employers the ability to move employees from one plan to another, while maintaining the current coverage code and dependent elections (default plan). In case of no matching coverage, the system assigns the default coverage and the existing dependent is not be retained. If the employee has lost eligibility for a current election and the election defaults, the system will determine the plan for the default option and attempt to default that employee into an option with the default plan and the employee's current coverage code.
Provide FlexCR Upon Default (provide flex credit upon default)	Select if you want participants that appear by default in a plan type to continue to receive credits that are tied to the default plan type. When this check box is cleared for plan types 1x through 3x (plan types 1x through 2x for federal users), participants who accept election defaults do not receive any credits (general plan type credits nor option based credits) for those plan types. For employees who elect to have excess credits applied to an FSA plan type and who are not enrolled in an FSA plan type and the Default Method field is set to <i>Default Option for Excess Credit</i>, the system creates an enrollment for the employee with a contribution amount equal to the excess credits.
Use History	Reviews the participant's benefit plan option eligibility history and the participant's current benefit plan option eligibility to determine if the employee can change an election. If the lists of eligible options are the same, the participant is not allowed to make plan option changes. This setting is used to "filter out" events that do not result in an opportunity for an employee to change elections. If, after processing, the participant is eligible for new options, Benefits Administration prepares the event for further processing and enables new enrollment elections. If the participant has lost eligibility for one or more current elections, he or she can make a new election.

Default Method

Indicates what happens when an employee does not select an election for a particular plan type. Values are:

- *Assign Cur Covrg Else Option* (assign current coverage else option): Select to assign and continue the participant's current coverage.

If participants do not have current coverage, or have lost eligibility to current coverage, they are assigned to the default for the specific plan type, as defined in the Benefit/Deduction Program table. The participant must be eligible for the current election for it to be used as the default.

- *Assign Cur Covrg Else None* (assign current coverage else none): If the employee loses eligibility for the current plan, another plan is not set up to replace the old one.
- *Assign Cur Covrg Else Low Opt* (assign current coverage else low option): Select to assign and continue the participant's current coverage.

If there is no current coverage, or if the participant has lost eligibility to current coverage, the system assigns the lowest-level option available, as defined in the Benefit/Deduction Program table. Not recommended for Savings, FSA, and Vacation Buy/Sell plan types.

- *Default to Lowest Elig Option* (default to lowest eligible option): Select to assign the lowest-level option for which the employee is eligible.

Not recommended for Savings, FSA, and Vacation Buy/Sell plan types.

- *Default to Option and Coverage*: Select to assign the option marked for default on the Benefit Program Definition page.

The participant must be eligible for the option for it to be used as the default. Not recommended for Savings, FSA, and Vacation Buy/Sell plan types.

- *Default Option for Exc Credit*: (default option for excess credit) Applicable only to FSA plan types.

If the employee has indicated that excess credits should be directed to an FSA enrollment, this rule assigns the option marked for default on the Benefit Program Definition page and sets the annual pledge to the amount of the excess credits. The participant must be eligible for the option for it to be used as the default, and excess credits must exist.

Note. During enrollment, the system does not create a zero-dollar annual pledge enrollment when excess credits do not exist, and any current FSA enrollment is terminated if not reelected by the employee.

- *Terminate Coverage*: Inserts a termination entry for the plan type covered by this event rule.

Commonly used for FSA and Vacation Buy/Sell plan types, as employees are usually required to reenroll in them each year or lose coverage.

Allowable FSA Pledge Changes (allowable flexible spending account pledge changes)

Select either *Increase* or *decrease* to indicate whether an employee may increase or decrease their FSA pledge based upon the Event Classification that is being processed. For example, if the event classification is Birth, employees can increase, but not decrease their FSA pledge. This field only applies to 6x plan types and should be set to N/A for all other plan types.

See [Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Entering Benefit Elections, page 178.](#)

Self-Service Configuration

Collect Dep/Ben	Select this check box when you want the system to collect information pertaining to dependents and benefits and display that information on the eBenefit Summary and the eBenefit Detail Information pages. This works in conjunction with the Ignore Dep/Ben flag on the Event Rules page.
Allow Dep/Ben Additions	Select to indicate than an employee can add new dependents through the eBenefits enrollment process.
Collect Fund Allocations	When this check box is selected, the system collects the information pertaining to savings plans and displays that information on the eBenefit Savings Summary and the Detail Information pages.

Certification

Certificate ID	Select from available certificates that will appear during self-service enrollment for this event class
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Electable Options

Use this group box to define benefit plans to which employees can make changes, and to set up coverage codes.

Select Allowed	Provides a means for you to indicate which plan or plans that an employee can select from among all eligible types of plans. Values are: • <i>All Plans</i>: Select to enable employees to select from any option within the list of eligible options for the event. • <i>Current Plan</i>: Select to indicate that employees can make changes to only the current plan. • <i>Current Plan + Waive</i>: Select to enable employees to only change coverage levels (eligible options), including electing <i>Waive</i> within their currently enrolled benefit plan. However, if the employee’s current election is a waive of the plan type, she can elect any eligible option within any benefit plan. For example, if an employee has single coverage and gets married and the new spouse has health coverage through her employer. They decide that covering both individuals under the spouse’s benefit plan is a better choice. In this case, the employee is allowed to waive his current coverage because the spouse is adding the employee to the spouse’s coverage. Suppose that the example employee is married, and at the last open enrollment she waived health coverage because she was covered under the spouse’s plan. Now suppose that the spouse terminates employment, thereby losing eligibility for the plan that covered both the spouse and the employee. In this situation (which is also considered an FSC event by most customers), the employee is allowed to enroll in any eligible option in the plan type. • <i>None</i>: Select to disallow employees from making any changes to their elected option (unless eligibility for their current option or plan has been lost, in which case the system automatically overrides this setting and allows <i>All Plans</i>.)
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Coverage Code Control

Select to enable employees to only change coverage levels (eligible options) within their currently enrolled benefit plan (applies only to the 1x series of plans). Coverage code control rules specify the criteria you use to select a valid coverage code for presentation to the employee for election. The rule specifies one set of criteria that is used when current coverage is in effect, and another set of criteria to be used when there is no current coverage.

If an employee loses eligibility for his current benefit plan, the system automatically overrides this setting and allows all options.

When you select the Covrg Code Control check box, the Coverage Code Control group box appears where you can define coverage types and indicators.

See *PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits*, “Setting Up Base Benefits Core Tables,” Setting Up Coverage Codes.

Coverage Code Control

Use this group box to define parameters for coverage codes that help control the gain and loss of eligibility and who can be added to or dropped from coverage. The codes you define are for the event class.

To increase the number of covered person types, the event must be an increase in the number of eligible dependents such as marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption. Coverage decrease is only allowed if there is a divorce, annulment, legal separation, death of spouse or dependent, or loss of dependent eligibility.

Note. In order for the system to enforce ERISA rules, you must define coverage codes at the Covered Person Type level, rather than by Total Persons Covered. The system will ignore ERISA rules if the coverage codes are defined by Total Person Covered.

Covered Person Type

Select a person category that determines how the person is to be processed by the system. In using covered person types, each relationship type that is eligible to enroll in Benefits must be mapped to a covered person type. A given relationship code can map to zero or one covered person type code, while a particular covered person type code can map to one or more relationship codes.

These values are defined in the Dependent Relationship table. This table makes it possible to be consistent across all types of covered persons, while allowing for new types of covered persons to be added in the future. The table is used as a child table of the Coverage Codes table.

- *Child*
- *Dom Partner* (domestic partner)
- *Employee*
- *NQ Dependent* (nonqualified dependent)
- *Oth Q Dependent* (other qualified dependent)
- *Spouse*

Same, More, and Less

The Same, More, and Less check boxes apply if the employee is already enrolled in a plan.

Select to keep the same number of covered persons in the plan. You can enroll more, less, or the same of a particular covered person type. An example of using the Same, More, and Less check boxes to define covered person type might be in the case of a divorce event class. In a divorce, it is possible to have

more, the same, or less children enrolled depending on the situation. So, you would select all three check boxes for the *Child* person type option.

Continuing with the divorce event class example, you would add a row, and select the *Spouse* person type in the Covered Person Type field and select the Less check box, since the spouse will no longer be covered. Finally, you would select the *Employee* person type and select the Same coverage. The coverage code control rule allows for all variations of a particular event class so it would be possible to allow more and less in the same event classification. In addition the same, more or less applies if the employee is already enrolled in a plan, the Coverage indicator on the right applies if the employee is newly enrolled in the plan.

Select Same to keep the same number of covered persons in the plan.

Select More to allow more covered persons to be added to the plan.

Select Less to allow fewer covered persons to be enrolled in the plan.

If No Current Coverage

Indicate the status of the covered person type enrollment if the employee is enrolling in the plan for the first time.

- *Allowed*: Select to indicate that enrollment for the covered person type is allowed.
- *Not Allowed*: Select to indicate that enrollment for the covered person type is not allowed.
- *Required*: Select to indicate that enrollment for the covered person type is required.

Self-Service Configuration

Use this group box to define rules for the information that appears on the eBenefits application pages. Values are:

Collect Dep/Ben (collect dependent or beneficiary coverage)

Select to display dependent or beneficiary grids and collect dependent or beneficiary elections. For 1x Health plans on the enrollment form, the system collects elections at the plan level. The system then derives the coverage code based on the dependents covered. When cleared, the system collects elections at the coverage code level for 1x plans on the enrollment form.

Allow Dep/Ben Additions (allow dependent or beneficiary additions)

Select to indicate than an employee can add new dependents through the eBenefits enrollment process.

Collect Fund Allocations

Select to display investments and collect fund allocations for savings plans.

Applying Defaults

The system applies defaults during the Benefits Administration process as it validates, loads, or finalizes participant elections. When you post a participant's election information for open enrollment and other events, you might not have elections for all plan types. Plan type defaults are used as substitutes for a participant's election when you finalize the event.

If you select *Finalize* for the participant, election defaults are validated and loaded for the plan types without elections and the plan types that are still in error.

Participants who have reached a process status of at least *Prepared* are finalized unless Benefits Administration encounters major errors in the final preparation. The finalizing of the process would be prevented, for example, if Benefits Administration encounters pay calendar issues while attempting to determine deduction end dates.

Making a Certificate Available for Enrollment

There are two pages where you can attach a certificate: Event Rules and Dependent Relationship.

- Use the Event Rules component (BAS_EVENT_RULES1) to apply rules for the plan type selected in the Benefit program table. Enter a Certificate ID that will be associated with plan type selected and event rule defined.

The participant enrolls him or herself into a benefit plan and if an administrator has decided that plan requires a certificate, the participant will be presented initially with a certificate to answer. If the participant “passes” the certification, they will be allowed to enroll in the benefit plan. If the participant “fails” the certification, they will not be allowed to enroll in that particular plan type.

- Use the Dep. Relationship component (DEPBEN_TYPE_TBL) to map a certification ID to a relationship.

The participant enrolls him or herself into a benefit plan and if an administrator has decided that plan requires a certificate, the participant will be presented initially with a certificate to answer. If the participant “passes” the certification, their dependent will be accepted. If the participant “fails” the certification, their dependent will be defined as a beneficiary.

See *PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits*, “Setting Up Base Benefits Core Tables,” Setting Up Benefit Certifications.

See *PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits*, “Setting Up Base Benefits Core Tables,” Setting Up Dependent Relationships.

See *PeopleSoft Enterprise eBenefits 9.0 PeopleBook*, “Setting Up eBenefits”.

See *PeopleSoft Enterprise eBenefits 9.0 PeopleBook*, “Reviewing Benefit Information”.

Setting Evidence of Insurability (EOI) and Level Rules

Access the EOI and Level Rules page.

Event Rules ID: B101

Event Rules Find | View All First 1 of 1 Last

*Effective Date: 01/01/1980 Status: Active

*Description: 1st of Mo following 3 Months Short Descr: 3 Months

Event Class Find | View All First 1 of 5 Last

Event Classification: FSC Family Status Change

If currently Enrolled, or not participating	If currently Waived
Max Number of Change Levels: 99	Max Number of Change Levels: 99
Levels of Change w/o Proof: 99	Proof Required at Plan Level: 99
Proof Required at Plan Level: 99	Amt. Proof Required: 99,999,999
Amt. Proof Required: 99,999,999	

EOI and Level Rules page

Use the Event Classification field to select the event class for which you want to define rules.

If currently Enrolled, or not participating

Use this group box to define rules that apply to an employee's participation in a benefit option following an event when the employee is currently participating in a plan or is new to a plan. These rules commonly apply to life, accidental death and dismemberment, and disability plan types, and are used to indicate the types of changes that employees can make.

Max Number of Change Levels (maximum number of change levels)

Indicates how many levels a participant can change or jump.

Levels of Change w/o Proof (levels of change without proof)

Indicates how many levels a participant can change without proof of good health or insurability.

Proof Required at Plan Level

Indicates the initial level at which proof of good health or insurability is required.

Amt. Proof Required (amount at which proof is required)

Enter the amount of coverage above which proof of good health or insurability is required.

If currently Waived

Use this group box to define rules that apply to an employee's participation in a benefit option following an event if the employee is currently opted out of the program.

Max Number of Change Levels (maximum number of change levels)

Indicates how many levels a participant can change.

Proof Required at Plan Level

Indicates the initial level at which proof of good health or insurability is required.

Amt. Proof Required (amount at which proof is required)

Enter the amount of coverage above which proof of good health or insurability is required.

Defining Date Rules

Access the Date Rules page.

The screenshot displays the 'Date Rules' configuration page. At the top, there are four tabs: 'Event Rules', 'EOI and Level Rules', 'Date Rules' (which is active), and 'Billing Rules'. Below the tabs, the 'Event Rules ID' is 'B101'. The 'Event Rules' section shows 'Effective Date' as '01/01/1980', 'Status' as 'Active', and 'Description' as '1st of Mo following 3 Months'. The 'Event Class' section shows 'Event Classification' as 'FSC'. The 'Coverage Begins' section has a dropdown menu set to 'On the Event Date', a 'Waiting Period...' section with 'Days' and 'Months' both set to '0', and a 'Use Exist?' checkbox. The 'Coverage Ends' section has a dropdown menu set to 'On the Event Date', 'Grace Period Days' set to '0', and 'Grace Period Months' set to '0'. The 'Deduction + Flex Credits Begin' section has a dropdown menu set to 'Pay Pd Containing Covg BegDt'. The 'Deduction + Flex Credits End' section has a dropdown menu set to '1st Full PayPd after Event Dt'.

Date Rules page

Use this page to set up date information for benefits.

Coverage Begins

Indicate when coverage begins following an event.

Values are:

- *Month-Begin After Event Dt* (month begin after event date): Coverage begins on the first day of the following month.

If the event date is equal to the first of the month, coverage still begins on the first day of the following month.

- *Month-Begin On/Aft Event Dt* (month begin on or after event date): If the event date equals the first of the month, coverage begins on the event date; otherwise, coverage begins on the first day of the following month.
- *On Pay Pd Begin after Event Dt* (on pay period begin after event date): Coverage begins on the first day of the pay period following the event date.

If the event date equals the first day of the pay period, coverage begins on the event date.

- *On the Event Date:* Coverage begins on the day of the event.

Waiting Period

To calculate the date that coverage begins when there is a waiting period, the system:

1. Begins with the event date.
2. Adds the number of months.
3. Adds the number of days.
4. Applies the Coverage Begins rule to the resulting date.

Use Exist?

Select to enable the system to search for any waiting periods on prior events. If selected, and a waiting period is found, the system honors the prior event's waiting period if the prior event's coverage begins date is later than the coverage begins date normally associated with the current event.

For example, new hires have a three-month period before their benefits become effective. Under this rule, an employee hired on November 1 has a health benefit election with a coverage begin date and deduction begin date of February 1.

Now, let's say that you've scheduled an open enrollment for January 1. During that time, the employee was processed for an open enrollment event. If the event rules for the open enrollment specify that the coverage begin date equals the event date, January 1, the employee would have a health benefit election posted with a coverage and deduction begin date that is earlier than the health benefit coverage and deduction begin date that the employee originally received when hired.

Selecting Use Exist? for the OE event rule would prevent this from happening as the system would preserve the waiting period from the employee's previous HIR event.

Days and Months

Enter the number of days and months the system should use as a waiting period to begin coverage.

Coverage Ends

Select when coverage ends. The coverage end date is used only when an existing election within a plan type is truly terminating and not simply being superseded by another election (benefit option). In this case, the system inserts a new election row with Coverage Election set to *Terminated*.

If you select either *On Month - End After Event Date* or *On Pay Pd - End After Event Date* rules, the coverage begin date of this new row is one day after the calculated coverage end date for the current election. This occurs because this is the first date for which coverage no longer exists.

Grace Period Days and Grace Period Months

To establish a grace period before coverage is terminated, enter the appropriate number of days or months that the system uses to calculate the resulting end date in a manner similar to Waiting Period.

Deduction + Flex Credits Begin

Use this group box to indicate when deductions and flexible benefit credits should be taken. Values are:

- *1st Full PayPd After Covg BgDt* (first full pay period after coverage begin date): Credits and deductions begin on the first day of the pay period following the coverage begin date, regardless of when the coverage begin day occurs within the pay period.
- *On CovgBegin Date* (on coverage begin date): Credits and deductions begin on the date that benefit coverage for the plan type begins.
- *Pay Pd Containing Covg BgDt* (pay period containing coverage begin date): Credits and deductions begin on the first day of the pay period containing the coverage begin date, regardless of when the coverage begin date occurs within the pay period.
- *Pay Pd Preceding Covg BgDt* (pay period preceding coverage begin date): Credits and deductions begin on the first day of the full pay period that precedes the coverage begin date.

Deduction + Flex Credits End

Use this group box to indicate when deductions and flexible benefit credits should be taken. Value are:

- *1st Full PayPd After Covg BgDt* (first full pay period after coverage begin date): Credits and deductions begin on the first day of the pay period following the coverage begin date, regardless of when the coverage begin day occurs within the pay period.
- *On CovgBegin Date* (on coverage begin date): Credits and deductions begin on the date that benefit coverage for the plan type begins.
- *Pay Pd Containing Covg BgDt* (pay period containing coverage begin date): Credits and deductions begin on the first day of the pay period containing the coverage begin date, regardless of when the coverage begin date occurs within the pay period.
- *Pay Pd Preceding Covg BgDt* (pay period preceding coverage begin date): Credits and deductions begin on the first day of the full pay period that precedes the coverage begin date.

Processing Events for COBRA Administration

Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) administration uses Benefits Administration processes to identify and process:

- Initial COBRA events, which provide *initial* COBRA coverage to qualified COBRA participants and their dependents.
- Secondary COBRA events, which *extend coverage* for COBRA participants and their dependents.

The initiation of a COBRA event differs according to your current implementation:

- If you are currently working only with the Manage Base Benefits business process, the COBRA event is initiated by online PeopleCode.
- With Benefits Administration, the COBRA event is initiated by Benefits Administration when a recognized COBRA action event is finalized.

The only exception to this rule is the Overage Dependent event, which is initiated by the COBRA process for both the Manage Base Benefits business process and Benefits Administration.

This table describes qualified COBRA events delivered by PeopleSoft, actions that trigger Benefits Administration to recognize these events as qualified COBRA events, and potential COBRA beneficiaries of the events:

Qualifying COBRA Event	User Action Trigger	Potential COBRA Beneficiaries
Loss of eligibility due to termination.	Employee status changes to terminated or suspended.	Employee and dependents.
Loss of eligibility due to reduction in hours.	Employee status remains active; Standard hours decrease.	Employee and dependents.
Loss of eligibility due to retirement.	Employee status changes to retired.	Employee and dependents.
Loss of eligibility due to military leave.	Leave of Absence/Military Leave action/action reason entered for employee.	Employee and dependents.
Death of employee.	Employee status changes to deceased or FSC/DEA entered as action/reason code in the Job table.	All dependents.
Divorce.	Change in marital status of employee to divorced; change in status of spouse to ex-spouse. Family Status Change/Divorce action/action reason entered for employee.	Spouse.
Marriage of dependent.	Marital status of dependent changes to married. Family Status Change/Married Dependents action/action reason entered for employee.	Individual dependent.
Dependent reaches coverage age limit (overage dependent).	Not identified by Benefits Administration. (Benefits Administration does not automate “passage of time” events for dependents.) You must run the COBRA process to identify overage dependents.	Individual dependent.
Employee becomes entitled to receive Medicare.	Medicare entitlement date is reached. Family Status Change/Medicare Entitlement action/action reason is entered.	All dependents.

See Also

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Understanding the Benefits Administration Process, page 121

Defining Rules for Benefits Billing

To define benefit billing parameters, use the Benefits Billing Parameters (BILLING_PARAMETERS) component.

This section provides an overview of event processing for Benefits Billing and removing participants from Benefits Billing and discusses how to set up Benefits Billing enrollments.

Understanding Event Processing for Benefits Billing

The application of event rules for Benefits Billing enrollment is overridden in certain situations:

- The system does not start billing if the employee is not enrolled in a plan or has waived coverage.
- The system does not insert a billing termination if the employee is not actively enrolled in billing.
- The system terminates active billing if the employee loses or waives coverage, regardless of the settings on this page.

If none of these situations applies, the system inserts a record into the Billing Enrollment table and sets the:

- EmplID field to the employee's ID.
- Employee Record Number field to the employee's employment record number.
- Plan Type field to the plan type to bill.
- COBRA Event ID field to zero.
- Billing Status field to *Active*.
- Billing Reason field to *Ben Admin*.

The system overlays existing billing enrollments if it encounters duplicate effective dates and inserts new active billing records, even if the employee is already being billed. The system carries forward a hold status from a previous billing enrollment.

Billing records are inserted during the close and finalization of the event. The system backs out billing records if Benefits Administration reprocesses an event to a point prior to the insertion of the billing enrollments. Billing records *are not* inserted for general deductions, benefit programs, leave plans, or vacation buy or sell plans (plan types 00, 01, 5x, and 9x).

The system inserts flat amount billing rows for savings, FSA, retirement, and pension plans (plan types 4x, 6x, 7x, and 8x). The way in which the system calculates deductions for these plans is not compatible with billing where there are no gross wages and no updating of payroll deduction balances. The system issues a message to update the billing enrollments.

Removing Participants from Benefits Billing

The system deactivates Billing Enrollment records if:

- The Effect on Billing field on the Billing Rules page is End Billing.

- The employee loses eligibility for the plan type.
- The employee waives or terminates coverage.

The system inserts a new enrollment row for the participant when the billing status is set to *Inactive* and the effective date is based on the date set for the Billing Ends field. If eligibility is lost or coverage waived, the system sets the billing end date to be the date coverage ends, unless there are specific instructions not to do so.

The system does not insert an inactive Benefits Billing enrollment record if the employee is already designated inactive for billing.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Setting Up Additional Manage Base Benefits Features,” Setting Up Benefits Billing

Pages Used to Define Rules for Benefits Billing

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Billing Rules	BAS_EVENT_RULES3	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Eligibility and Event Rules, Event Rules Table, Billing Rules	Define rules for Benefits Billing enrollments.
Billing Event RLs (billing event rules)	RUNCTL_BAS703B	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Reports, Event Rules Billing, Billing Event RLs	List the parameters in which billing enrollments are created or updated during the Benefits Administration process.

Setting Up Benefits Billing Enrollments

Access the Billing Rules page.

Event Rules		EOI and Level Rules		Date Rules		Billing Rules	
Event Rules ID:		B101					
Event Rules Find View All First 1 of 1 Last							
Effective Date:		01/01/1980		Status:		Active	
Description:		1st of Mo following 3 Months					
Event Class Find View All First 1 of 5 Last							
Event Classification:		FSC					
Effect on Billing ☐ Start Billing ☐ End Billing ☒ None				Rate Qualifier ☐ Percent Calculation 0 % of: ☒ Employee Rate Plus/Or ☐ Flat Amount of 0.00 ☐ Total Rate			
Billing Takes Effect ☒ On the Event Date ☐ 1st Full Bill Pd After Event Delay Billing Days: 0 Delay Billing Months: 0							

Billing Rules page

You can define a different set of Benefits Billing enrollment event rules for each event classification.

Rate Qualifier

Determines how to modify the deduction calculation for billing purposes.

If you enter both a percent calculation and a flat amount, the system adds them together to determine the total charge.

Billing Takes Effect

If you selected Start Billing or End Billing, select an option to indicate when the billing action takes effect.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Enrolling Participants”

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Managing Benefits Billing”

(USF) Setting Up Multiple, Concurrent Open Seasons

In the federal government, open seasons for various plan types are usually scheduled independently of each other, and their solicitation periods often overlap. In other words, a FEGLI (federal employees group life insurance code) open season may begin after a FEHB (federal employee health benefits) open season solicitation period has started.

In Benefits Administration for U.S. Federal Government, the ability to successfully run multiple, concurrent open enrollment processes depends upon two fields: Event Class and Event Rules ID.

To set up multiple, concurrent open seasons:

1. Define open enrollment event classes for each open season scheduled for your employees on the BenAdmin Event Class Table page.
2. Define open enrollment processes for each scheduled open season, and link to them the appropriate open season event classes.
Use the Open Enrollment Definitions page.
3. Define individual event rule IDs for each plan type available to your employees.
Use the Event Rules page.
4. To each event rule ID, associate the *entire set* of open enrollment event classes that you defined in step 1, by using the Date Rules page.
5. For each event rule ID, use Ignore Plan and Default Method functionality to disable Benefits Administration processing for all event classes linked to open seasons for plan types other than the one linked to the event rule ID.
For example, if an event rule ID is associated with the FEHB plan type, select Ignore Plan for all event classes *not* associated with FEHB open season events.
Use the proper default method to ensure that your employees are not automatically moved in and out of plans that are not part of the open season. The suggested default method is *Assign Current Coverage Else None*.
6. Once you've finished defining your event rule IDs, link them to their corresponding plan types by using the Benefit Program page.
Place FEHB event rule IDs with FEHB plan types, TSP (Thrift Savings Plans) event rule IDs with TSP plan types, and so on.
7. Run open enrollment processes as planned for your various open season events.
If you set up the system correctly, open enrollment for a FEGLI open season processes only plan types linked to the FEGLI event rule ID, open enrollment for a TSP open season processes only plan types linked to a TSP event rule ID, and so on. Your open enrollment processes can run concurrently as long as each process is associated with a different plan type or set of plan types.

CHAPTER 6

Setting Up FSA Administration

This chapter provides an overview of the setup procedure, prerequisites, and discusses how to set up the Flexible Spending Account Administration (FSA) component.

Understanding the Setup Procedure

You use the FSA Administration component to define a unique flexible spending benefit structure that integrates with the overall enterprise benefit program. After you set up the component, you can use it to administer healthcare and dependent care claims for the U.S. and Canada.

To set up the FSA Administration system, you must:

1. Use the Form Table page to define the forms for printing FSA checks.

If you use the same form for all FSA checks, then set up that check stock. It is then available to you each time you print checks. If you print FSA checks using more than one kind of check stock, define each one. If you add a new check stock later, make another entry in the Form table.

If your organization uses PeopleSoft Enterprise Payroll for North America, some forms may already be set up. Your payroll department uses this table to define the stock for paychecks.

2. Define business rules for each benefit program.

Process claims as necessary for each benefit program. For example, you might select two benefit programs for one claims processing cycle, and for another, you might select one program.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS 9.0 Application Fundamentals PeopleBook, “Setting Up and Installing PeopleSoft HRMS”

Setting Up FSA

To set up form IDs and business rules for benefit programs, use the Pay Form Table (PAY_FORM_TABLE), the FSA Run Table (FSA_RUN_TABLE_GBL), and the Benefit Program Definition (BEN_PROG_DEFN) components.

This section discusses how to:

- Set up form IDs.
- Add business rules for benefit programs.

Prerequisites

Before you can set up form IDs and business rules for FSA Administration, activate FSA Administration on the Installation table.

See *PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS 9.0 Application Fundamentals PeopleBook*, “Setting Up and Installing PeopleSoft HRMS”.

Pages Used to Set Up FSA

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Form Table	PAY_FORM_TABLE	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Base Benefits, FSA, Check Form Table	Set up form IDs for each type of FSA check stock that your organization uses.
FSA Run Process Table	FSA_RUN_TABLE	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Base Benefits, FSA, FSA Run Table	Define an FSA Run ID for each benefit program for which you administer FSA claims.
Benefit Program	BEN_PROG_DEFN1	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Base Benefits, Program Structure, Benefit Program Table	Add business rules for benefit programs.
Benefit Program - Plan Type and Option	BEN_PROG_DEFN2	Select the Plan Type and Options tab on the Benefit Program page.	Link plan types to the benefit program.
Benefit Program - Cost	BEN_PROG_DEFN3	Select the Cost tab on the Benefit Program page.	Link a benefit program and plan type to rate and calculation rules.

Setting Up Form IDs

Access the Form Table page.

Form Table

Form ID: B-FSCK

Form Details

***Description:** FSA Checks

Short Description: FSA Checks

Last Form Number Used: 56014

Form Table page

Form ID

If you use several check stocks for FSA Administration, set up a form ID for each one.

Last Form Number Used

The first time you print FSA checks using a form ID, enter the last form number that you used. After that, the system updates this field each time you

print checks using the form. You can update this field if the form numbers are out of sequence. This can happen, for example, if you delete a check.

Adding Business Rules for Benefit Programs

Access the Benefit Program page.

Benefit Program	Plan Type and Option	Cost
Benefit Program: B01 Effective Date: 01/01/2000 Status as of Effective Date: Active *Description: Benefits Full Time Program Program Type: Automated Short Description: Ben FT Currency Code: USD		
Dependent Limits Dependent Age Limit: 18 Student Age Limit: 22 ☒ Exclude Disabled from Age Lmt. ☒ Dep Ineligible if Married		
COBRA COBRA Surcharge %: COBRA Disabled Surcharge %: COBRA Contact ID:		
FMLA FMLA Plan ID: KUB Roll-Bkwd		
Benefits Administration Apply Excess Credits to: C Cash FSA Flexible Spending Acct Run ID: FSA Minimum Check Amount: \$0.00 FSA Maximum Annual Pledge: 7000.00		
Self-Service Configuration ☒ Show Credits on Enrollmnt Form ☐ Include Can Sales Tax on Form Cost Freq on Enrollment Form: Deduction Handbook URL ID:		

Benefit Program page

Flexible Spending Acct Run ID (flexible spending account run ID)

Each time you initiate claim payment processing, identify the run ID for that cycle. The system processes claim data for employees in the benefit programs with those run IDs.

FSA Minimum Check Amount (flexible spending account minimum check amount)

Enter the minimum amount of a check that you print for an employee in the benefit program.

FSA Maximum Annual Pledge (flexible spending account minimum annual pledge)

Enter the maximum amount that an employee in the benefit program is allowed to pledge. For a plan year, this is the total maximum that an employee can pledge for both healthcare and dependent care FSAs.

CHAPTER 7

Building Automated Benefit Programs

This chapter provides an overview of benefits programs and discusses how to:

- Build benefit programs with the Benefit Program table.
- Work with flexible credits.
- Set up cross-plan validation.

Understanding Benefit Programs

Use the Benefit Program table to bring together all of the information that relates to a benefit program and to set up your benefit programs for automatic enrollment processing.

First, build the foundation by setting up base benefit information:

1. Define benefit deductions using the Deduction Table - Setup page.
2. Identify benefit plans using the Benefit Plan Table page.
3. Identify benefit providers using the Provider and Vendor Table - Vendor Information page.
4. Define benefit coverage using the Coverage Codes - Coverage Code Tbl page.
5. Establish rate tables using the Establish Benefit Rate Tables.
6. Establish calculation rules using the Calculation Rules Table - Calculation Rules page.

Next, build your Automated Benefits program:

1. Define the benefit program using the Benefit Program Table pages.
2. Link your plan types and options.
3. Attach event and eligibility rules.
4. Define costs and credits.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Setting Up Base Benefits Core Tables,” Setting Up Deduction Codes

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Setting Up Benefit Plans”

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Setting Up Base Benefits Core Tables,” Setting Up Benefit Rates

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Setting Up Base Benefits Core Tables,” Setting Up Calculation Rules

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Setting Up Base Benefits Core Tables,” Setting Up Benefit Providers

Building Benefit Programs with the Benefit Program Table

To set up benefit programs for automation, use the Benefit Program Table (BEN_PROG_DEFN) component.

This section provides an overview of building benefit programs and discusses how to:

- Define benefit programs.
- Set up plan types and options.
- Calculate costs and credits.

Understanding Building Benefit Programs with the Benefit Program Table

Building benefit programs through Benefits Administration is the same process as with the base benefit process. When you create a benefit program through Benefits Administration, the program type will be *Automated* and a number of fields will be available for use that would otherwise (in the case of a *Manual* benefit program) be closed to the entry of data.

Important! If you’re planning to set up an automated benefit program that will be used for automatic benefits eligibility and enrollment processing, you must go to the Installation Table - Products page and select Benefits Administration before creating the program. You can’t create an automated benefits program until Benefits Administration is selected.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Building Base Benefit Programs”

Pages Used to Build the Benefit Program Table

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Benefit Program Table - Benefit Program	BEN_PROG_DEFN1	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Base Benefits, Program Structure, Benefit Program Table, Benefit Program	Define basic benefit program information.
Benefit Program Table - Plan Type and Option	BEN_PROG_DEFN2	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Base Benefits, Program Structure, Benefit Program Table, Plan Type and Option	Link plan types to the benefit program and add important information about plan types, including event and eligibility rules.
Benefit Program Table - Cost	BEN_PROG_DEFN3	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Base Benefits, Program Structure, Benefit Program Table, Cost	Link a benefit program and plan type to rate and calculation rules.
Benefit Program (Options) Table	RUNCTL_BAS_PGM	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Reports, Benefit Program/Plan/Options, Benefit Program (Options) Tbl	For a specified benefit program, print program-level information (effective date and status, program type, age criteria, COBRA, FMLA, and FSA parameters and self-service configuration) along with the plan- and option-level structure (event rules, eligibility rules, coverage levels and deduction codes).
Benefit Program (Cost) Table	RUNCTL_BAS_PGM	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Reports, Benefit Program Costs, Benefit Program (Cost) Table	For a specified benefit program, prints the program description along with the cost and credit structure for all of the offered options (deduction and earnings codes, rate information, and calculation rules).

Defining Benefit Programs

Access the Benefit Program Table - Benefit Program page.

Benefit Program	Plan Type and Option	Cost
Benefit Program: B01 Effective Date: 01/01/2000 *Description: Benefits Full Time Program Short Description: Ben FT		
Status as of Effective Date: Active		Program Type: Automated Currency Code: USD
Dependent Limits Dependent Age Limit: 18 Student Age Limit: 22 ☒ Exclude Disabled from Age Lmt. ☒ Dep Ineligible if Married		
COBRA COBRA Surcharge %: COBRA Disabled Surcharge %: COBRA Contact ID:		
FMLA FMLA Plan ID: KUB Roll-Bkwd		
Benefits Administration Apply Excess Credits to: C Cash		
FSA Flexible Spending Acct Run ID: FSA Maximum Annual Pledge: 7000.00		
Self-Service Configuration ☒ Show Credits on Enrollmnt Form ☐ Include Can Sales Tax on Form ☐ Show Employer Costs on Form ☐ Alert to Tax Impacts on Form Cost Freq on Enrollment Form: Deduction Handbook URL ID:		

Benefit Program Table - Benefit Program page

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Building Base Benefit Programs”

Setting Up Plan Types and Options

Access the Benefits Program Table - Plan Type and Option page.

Benefit Program | **Plan Type and Option** | Cost

Benefit Program: B01 **Effective Date:** 01/01/2000

Plan Type Find | View All First 1 of 18 Last

*Plan Type: 01 Benefit Program

DispPlnSeq: 02

Event Rules ID: B1X Benefits Health Plans

Waive Coverage: X Not Applicable

☐ HIPAA Plan
☐ COBRA Plan

Load Cross Plan Values

Self-Service Configuration

☒ Collect Dependent/Beneficiary ☒ Collect Fund Allocations ☒ Show if no choice

Handbook URL ID:

Option Customize | Find | View All First 1-2 of 2 Last

Eligibility | **Cross Plan**

Optn ID	*Optn Type	Benefit Plan	Covrg Code	Deductn Cd	Option Code	Default Option	Opt Level	Option Seq	Geog Locn	Elig ID
1	P					☐		1		B193
2	G			B01-03		☐		2		

Benefits Program Table - Plan Type and Option page

Use the Benefit Program Table - Plan Type and Option page to set up the basic plan types for your benefit program.

Use the Self Service Configuration group box with PeopleSoft eBenefits.

This table displays the field requirements for the Plan Type level of the Plan Type and Option page for the Benefit Program Row (Plan Type 01) and the Benefit Plan rows (Plan Types 1x-9x):

Field	Values	Values	Values
Plan Type	01	1-5x, 7-9x	6x
Display Sequence	Required, will default to Plan Type. Must be unique within the benefit program.	Required, will default to Plan Type. Must be unique within the benefit program.	Required, will default to Plan Type. Must be unique within the benefit program.
Event Rules ID	Required	Required	Required
Waive Coverage	Not available for selection	Allowed, but will default to N (not allowed).	Allowed, but will default to N (not allowed).

After you set up a plan type on the Plan Type and Option page, select the plan options that you want to associate with the plan type.

Associating Plan Options with Plan Types

Use the Benefit Program Table - Plan Type and Option page, and the Eligibility tab in the Option group box, to set up the options within a plan type.

When you create a new option row by clicking the Insert Row button, the system automatically assigns the option a unique option ID value. You cannot update this value.

The first value that you enter for a new option row is the option type. Select from one of the following valid values:

Values	Plan Type
<i>P</i> (program)	Required for automated benefit programs. It is allowed for the Benefit Program Row (plan type <i>01</i>) only, and only one is allowed per benefit program.
<i>G</i> (general credit)	Optional, allowed for most plan types except 4x-9x. Only one allowed per plan type.
<i>O</i> (option)	At least one is required per plan type except for the Benefit Program Row (plan type <i>01</i>), where it is not allowed.
<i>W</i> (waive)	Only one allowed per plan type. Follows the waive coverage rule setup at the plan type level.

Note. The manner in which you fill out the rest of a given option row depends on the plan type the row belongs to and the option type of that row.

Field Requirements for the Option Grid by Plan and Option Type

This table describes field requirements for the Option Grid by Plan and Option type:

Field	Values	Values	Values	Values
Option Type	<i>P</i> -Program	<i>G</i> -General Credit	<i>W</i> - Waive Controlled by waive coverage.	<i>O</i> -Option
Plan Type	01	01-3x	1x-9x	1x-9x
Benefit Plan	Not allowed	Required for plan types 2x-3x.	Required for plan types 2x-3x, when you want a credit for the waive election. Not allowed for other plan types.	Required

Field	Values	Values	Values	Values
Coverage Code	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Required for plan type 1x. Not allowed for other plan types.
Default Option Indicator	Not allowed	Not allowed	Allowed	Allowed for plan types 1x–3x, 5x, 7x, and 8x. For 2x, you cannot define options that require coverage to be specified at the employee level as default options. Only the Waive option is allowed as default for plan types 4x, 6x, and 9x. Options requiring proof are not allowed as defaults.
Deduction Code	Not allowed	Required	Required for plan types 1x–3x, if you want a credit for the waive election. Not allowed for other plan types.	Required
Option Sequence	Required	Required	Required	Required
Option Code	Not allowed	Not allowed	Required	Required
Option Level	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Required
Geographic Location Table ID	Allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Allowed
Eligibility Rules ID	Required	Not allowed	Not allowed	Required

Option Type Designations Allowed Per Plan Type

This table describes option type designations allowed per plan type:

Plan Type	Option Type Allowed
01 (Benefit Program)	<i>G, P</i>
1x - 3x	<i>G, W, O</i>
4x - 9x	<i>W, O</i>

Setting Up the Benefit Program Row (Plan Type 01)

Access the Benefit Program Table - Plan Type and Option page: Eligibility tab.

A Benefit Program Row is required for all automated Benefit Programs. The eligibility rules established for plan type 01 govern the entire benefit program.

Calculating Costs and Credits

Access the Benefit Program Table - Cost page.

Benefit Program Table - Cost page

Cost Type

Each option can have one price element defined, while options and general credits can have multiple credit elements defined. Select from the following values:

Price: The system calculates deductions for employees who select this option according to the deduction code that you identify for this benefit option.

Credit: The system calculates earnings for employees who select this option according to the earnings code that you identify for this benefit option. The system assigns the frequency of the additional pay based on the deduction code that you identify for this benefit option.

Note. You can also go to the Benefit Program row (plan type 01) and use the Cost page to define general flexible credits for the Benefit Program.

Rate Type

Enter to specify which table should be used to determine rates for the cost or credit entry.

Rate TblID (rate table ID)	Use to indicate the appropriate rate table, since multiple tables may exist. In the case of credits, only the <i>Employee Portion</i> will be picked up and reflected as the credit amount.
Earn Code	Tells the system how to calculate the flexible credit earnings for a participant. This option is not applicable for Price rows.
Calc Tbl ID (calculation rules table ID)	Indicates an applicable calculation rule, which references what dates and rules should be applied to determine age, service and compensation amounts for the purpose of rate calculation. They are also used to determine what point in time they should be used to determine the calculation of service for service step calculations.

Warning! The Earn Code for each benefit plan type within a benefit program must be unique. Otherwise, flexible credits might not start and end correctly during Benefits Administration processing.

Rate and Calculation Rules Requirements

This table describes rate and calculation rules requirements:

Plan Type Series	Rate Table Required?	Calculation Rules Required?	Comments
01	Yes	Yes	Earnings codes are also required for credits.
Ax	Yes	Yes	
1x	Yes		
2x	Yes	Yes	
3x	Yes	Yes	
4x	Not Allowed	Yes	The Calculation Rules support the service step calculation and provide a placeholder for possible future functionality.
5x – 9x	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Used

Note. In almost all cases, agencies in the U.S. Federal Government do not use general credits, and do not use the cost type of credit when designing benefit programs.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Building Base Benefit Programs”

Chapter 5, “Creating Event Rules,” page 27

Working with Flexible Credits

This section provides an overview of working with flexible credits and discusses how to use flexible credits to achieve your Benefits Administration goals.

Understanding Flexible Credits

You can define three kinds of credits for your employees:

- General credits that apply to all participants in a benefit program.
- General plan-based credits that apply to individual plan types.
- Option-based credits that employees receive because they have chosen a specific benefit plan option.

When you run the Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance processes, the system calculates the value of the credits using the earnings codes that are associated with them. It will sum all the credits by earnings type for each employee, regardless of whether the credits are general credits or option-based credits, and pass the total credits by earnings type to payroll. PeopleSoft Payroll treats these credits as additional earnings for an employee.

Note. Be aware that you must associate the earnings types you set up with the earnings program to which an employee belongs before they can be processed by your payroll system.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Payroll for North America 9.0 PeopleBook, “Defining Earnings Codes and Earnings Programs,” Establishing Earnings Programs

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Setting Up Base Benefits Core Tables,” Setting Up FEGLI Codes

Pages Used to Work with Flexible Credits

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Benefit Program Table - Plan Type and Option	BEN_PROG_DEFN2	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Base Benefits, Program Structure, Benefit Program Table, Plan Type and Option	Link plan types to the benefit program and to add important information about plan types.
Benefit Program Table - Cost	BEN_PROG_DEFN3	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Base Benefits, Program Structure, Benefit Program Table, Cost	Link a benefit program and plan type to rate and calculation rules.

Using Flexible Credits to Achieve Your Benefits Administration Goals

This section provides examples of how to:

1. Define credit for employees who enroll in a particular plan type.
2. Encourage employees to elect employee-only coverage.
3. Define credits for participants who waive coverage.
4. Define credit amounts based on employee health coverage.
5. Set up life or disability plan-based credits according to level of life coverage.
6. Set up life plan credits based on a flat dollar amount.

Example 1: Defining a Credit for All Employees Who Enroll in the Plan Type

Suppose you want to give all of your employees a general plan-type credit to help offset the cost of coverage, regardless of the benefit plan option within that plan type in which they elect to enroll. Start by adding a new rate schedule to specify the credit amount on the Benefit Rate Table, and enter a *G* row for the plan type credit.

1. Access the Benefit Rate Table page.
Add a new rate schedule for the credit amount.
2. Access the Benefit Program Table - Plan Type and Option page.
Enter a *G* row for the plan type credit.
3. Access the Benefit Program - Cost page and enter *Credit* as your cost type and reference the new rate schedule created for plan type general option.

Example 2: Encouraging Employees to Elect Employee-Only Coverage

Suppose that you want to encourage employees to elect employee-only coverage in a medical benefit option. One way to do this is to give your employees an option-based credit equal to the cost of coverage, effectively making the benefit plan employer-paid.

1. Access the Benefit Program Table - Cost page, insert a new row, and enter *Credit* as the cost type value.
2. You must also enter the same rate type and rate table ID that you used for the *Price* row. The system calculates the credit using the same rates and calculation rules it used for the *Price* row; therefore, the amount credited is equal to the amount deducted.

Example 3: Defining Credits for Participants Who Waive Coverage

Suppose that you want to give a credit to your employees who waive coverage in any health benefit plan.

1. Access the Benefit Rate Table.
Define the amount of the credit for waived coverage.
2. Access the Benefit Program Table - Cost page.
Insert a row for the waived coverage credit.
3. Enter *Credit* as the cost type value on the Benefit Program - Cost page. This is the flexible credit that employees will receive when taking the waive option.

Example 4: Defining Credit Amounts Based on Employee Health Coverage

Suppose that your company offers employee - only medical coverage at a cost of 50 USD per month and family coverage at a cost of 100 USD per month. You want to give all employees, regardless of whether they choose employee only or family coverage, a credit equal to the cost of employee only coverage.

Follow the process outlined in example 2. When you set up the option-level flexible credit for the family coverage, use the rate table designed for the employee-only benefit.

Example 5: Setting Up Life or Disability Plan-Based Credits According to Level of Life Coverage

Suppose you have three Life benefit plans: a basic life plan, a one times salary plan, and a two times salary plan. Define option-based credits that will provide the same credit as the one times salary option regardless of the coverage level the employee chooses.

Use the option type General Credit to set up flexible credits for Life and Disability plan types that provide the same credit no matter which coverage level an employee chooses.

1. Access the Benefit Program Table - Plan Type and Option page.
Set up an option type row with a *General* value. Give it the same deduction code as the other life plans.
2. Access the Benefit Program Table - Cost page.
Enter a *Credit* cost row for the general credit. Give it the same rate type and rate table ID as the one times salary life plan option.

Example 6: Setting Up Life Plan-Based Credits According to Flat-Dollar Amounts

Suppose that you want to define a plan-based credit equivalent to 50,000 USD of coverage regardless of the life coverage level that the employee selects.

1. Access the Benefit Plan table.
Define a special 50,000 USD Basic Life Benefit Plan.
2. Access the Life/Accidental page.
Complete the life plan definition of the 50,000 USD Life Benefit Plan.
3. Access the Benefit Program Table - Plans and Options page.
Create a General row for the 50,000 USD Life Benefit plan. Give it the same deduction code as the other benefit plan options.
4. Access the Benefit Program Table - Cost page.
Enter *Credit* as the cost type for the General credit. The *Credit* cost row should reference the appropriate rate schedule, earnings code, and set of calculation rules.

Setting Up Cross-Plan Validation

You use the Benefit Program Table to set up cross-plan validation. This section discusses how to:

- Set up cross-plan validation checks for plan types.
- Use the Load Cross Plan Values page.

Note. You cannot enter cross-plan validation rules for the Benefit Program (plan type 01).

Pages Used to Set Up Cross-Plan Validation Checks

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Benefit Program Table - Plan Type and Option	BEN_PROG_DEFN2	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Base Benefits, Program Structure, Benefit Program Table, Plan Type and Option Select the Cross Plan tab in the Option group box.	Link plan types to the benefit program and add important information about plan types.
Load Cross Plan Values	BEN_PROG_XLOAD	Click the Load Cross Plan Values link on the Plan Type and Option page.	Create codes that will automatically populate the Cross-Plan Type, Coverage Limit (Pct), and Check Dependents fields on the Benefit Program Table - Plan Type and Option page.

Setting Up Cross-Plan Validation Checks for Plan Types

Access the Benefit Program Table - Plan Type and Option page: Cross Plan tab.

Benefit Program: B01 Effective Date: 01/01/2000

Plan Type Find | View All First 1 of 18 Last

*Plan Type: 01 Benefit Program

DispInSeq: 02

Event Rules ID: B1X Benefits Health Plans ☐ HIPAA Plan

Waive Coverage: X Not Applicable ☐ COBRA Plan

[Load Cross Plan Values](#)

Self-Service Configuration

Option Customize | Find | View All First 1-2 of 2 Last

Eligibility **Cross Plan**

Optn ID	*Optn Type	Benefit Plan	Covrg Code	Deductn Cd	Option Code	Cross Plan Type	Cross Benefit Plan	Coverage Limit (Pct)	Check Dependents
1	P								☐
2	G			B01-03					☐

Benefit Program Table - Plan Type and Option page: Cross Plan tab

Cross Plan Type

Identifies the controlling plan that the employee or dependent must be enrolled in before they are eligible for enrollment in the option being defined. This field is required for all other cross-plan validations.

Cross Benefit Plan	The “controlling” benefit plan that is required for an employee to elect this option. If this field is blank, then any election in a benefit plan within the Cross Plan Type field meets the criteria for cross plan validation.
Coverage Limit Pct (coverage limit percentage)	Used primarily for life plan options to place a limit on the amount of the coverage the enrollee (employee or dependent) can receive. This field becomes available after you attach a cross-plan type to a benefit plan.
Note. During Benefits Administration validation processing, the system will check to ensure that the coverage elected or afforded under this benefit plan does not exceed the specified percentage of the coverage elected or afforded under the Cross Benefit Plan.	
Check Dependents	When selected, this option informs the system to check that potential dependents (for the specified benefit plan or option) are also enrolled as dependents for the specified Cross Benefit Plan. This only available to 1x plan types and becomes available after you associate a cross-plan type with a benefit plan.

Using the Load Cross Plan Values Page

Access the Load Cross Plan Values page.

This page is a data entry aid to enable you to replicate common cross-plan validation criteria to a large number of options, rather than individually specifying the criteria for each option row.

Cross Plan Type	Identifies the benefit plan that the employee or dependent must be enrolled in before they are eligible for enrollment in the specified benefit plan or option. This field is available to all plan types.
Cross Limit (Pct) (cross limit percent)	Places a limit on the amount of the coverage the dependent can receive. This is available to only 2x plan types.
Check Dependent	When selected, this tells the system to check that potential dependents for the specified benefit plan or option are also enrolled as dependents for the specified Cross Benefit Plan. This is only available to 1x plan types.
OK	Click to save the information and close the page. This option copies the criteria to each underlying option row.
Cancel	Click to close the page and not save any information.

Note. Use the Load Cross Plan Values page to clear the cross-plan validation values for a plan type. Access the Load Cross Plan Values page, select blank values for the fields that you want to clear from Cross-Plan Dependent Enrollment, and click OK. The system clears the fields that you selected.

CHAPTER 8

Administering Flexible Spending Accounts

This chapter provides an overview of Flexible Spending Account (FSA) Administration, lists common elements, and discusses how to:

- (USA) Enter health care claims.
- (CAN) Enter claims.
- Process FSA claim payments.
- View claim and payment details.
- Reverse checks and claims.
- Report and close FSAs.

Understanding FSA Administration

This section discusses:

- Payment processing.
- FSA Administration processes.

Payment Processing

Payment processing is based on the one or more benefit programs that you group together and the plan year that you identify. You can run payment cycles simultaneously. Scheduling frequent payment processing is to your advantage because employee year-to-date information remains current.

FSA Administration Processes

This table lists the FSA Administration processes:

Process	Usage	What the System Does
FSA Claims Processing (FSA001)	Process claim payments for the employees in the plan years and the benefit programs that you include.	Processes claims and updates claim and payment detail and year-to-date activity. After you enter claim data, claim status is Submitted.

Process	Usage	What the System Does
Account Closure (FSA002)	Close out previous year accounts, after you have processed all claims for the year—probably at the second quarter of the current year.	Updates all prior year accounts to Closed status and produces a report that accounts for prior year funds.
Check Print (FSA003)	Select a type of check to print.	Prints checks.
Check Register (FSA004)	Define check register information for printing.	Prints check register.
Quarterly Account Register (FSA005)	Define quarterly balance statement information for printing.	Prints quarterly balance statements.

Process	Usage	What the System Does
FSA Check Reversal (FSA006)	Reverse paid checks to claims.	If a claim is processed and the check is not printed, the process sets: • Check status to Void. • Claim status to Pended. If a claim is processed and the check is printed, the process: • Sets check status to Reversed. • Sets claim status to Pended. • Reduces the claim's Paid-to-Date field by the appropriate amount, and marks it so it will be picked up during the next Claims Processing run.
FSA Claim Reversal (FSA007)	Reverse an FSA claim and all checks that reimburse that claim.	If a claim is not processed, the process sets the claim to Void. If a claim is processed, but the check is not printed, the process: • Sets claim status to Reversed. • Sets check status to Void. If a claim is processed and the check is printed, the process: • Sets claim status to Reversed. • Sets check status to Reversed. • Clears the claim's Paid-To-Date field. • Subtracts the claim's submitted and approved amounts from the committed FSA balances. • Lists other claims that are affected by the reversal.

Common Elements Used in This Chapter

Calendar Year

Enter the year for which you want to process claims. You can process more than one run ID for different years in the same payment processing cycle. However, each combination of calendar year and run ID must be unique.

Form ID

Select the stock that you want to use for check printing in this payment cycle.

Participant

An individual employee who participates in an employer benefits plan. For example, if an employee contributes to an employer's tax deferred savings plan, he is considered a participant of that plan. All participants are considered employees, but from plan to plan all employees might not be participants.

(USA) Entering Healthcare Claims

This section provides an overview of claims processing and discusses how to enter healthcare claim data.

Understanding Claims Processing

FSA Administration starts with your receipt of employee claims. As employees submit claims, you use specific healthcare and dependent care pages to enter data. Continue entering data and making changes until you're ready to process payments.

When submitting a claim, the system can allow a 2 1/2 month grace period. This allows employees to submit claims for services that occurred 2 1/2 months after the end of the plan year. Whether this grace period is allowed is determined by the dates entered in the FSA Service From Date and Through fields on the FSA Admin Config page.

Employees can be enrolled in two FSA plans that have overlapping service dates. So if a claim is submitted that falls within the service dates of two plans, the system selects the older plan and checks whether there is an amount available for reimbursement.

- If there is no money available for reimbursement in the older plan, the claim is paid using the later plan.
- If there is money available for reimbursement in the older plan and the amount available can cover the entire claim, the claim is paid using the older plan.
- If there is money available for reimbursement and the amount available cannot cover the entire claim, the claim is paid using both plans.
- If the money available in both plans is less than the submitted claim, the claim is paid using the amount available in both plans and the remaining submitted amount is denied.

Before you process a payment, make changes to claim data on participant pages. You use the participant pages to locate claim and payment data, using a variety of search criteria.

Pages Used to Enter Healthcare Claims

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
FSA Claims Entry	FSA_CLAIM_ENTRY	Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Submit Claims, Create FSA Claims	Enter healthcare claim data for both active and terminated employees.
FSA Participant	FSA_CLAIM_PARTIC	Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Submit Claims, Modify FSA Claims	Make changes to claim data before you process a payment for a healthcare claim.

Entering Healthcare Claim Data

Access the FSA Claims Entry page.

FSA Claims Entry			
*EmpID:	KJ0020	Christelle Stevenson	Benefit Rcd Nbr: 0
*Plan Type:	60	Flex Spending Health - U.S.	
*Claim ID:	NEW	*Service From:	01/02/2006
Benefit Plan:	KUHFS	Coverage Begin:	01/01/2000
Account Status:	Active	Annual Pledge:	0.00
		*Service To:	01/03/2006
		Deduction Begin:	01/01/2000
		Amount Available:	0.00
Claim Details			
Action Date:	02/23/2006	*Service Type:	Medical
*Submitted Amount:	180	*Submitted Date:	02/23/2006
Denied Amount:		Denied Date:	
Approved Amount:	0.00	Reason Denied:	
Patient Code:	Employee	Name:	
		Service Provider:	
Comments:			
Save and Add Next			

FSA Claims Entry page

For terminated employees, you can enter claims through the end of the plan year and process claims up to the full annual pledge elected.

Claim Details

Claim ID

Displays the claim ID. The system can automatically assign the claim ID. When you enter a new claim, the Claim ID field is automatically set to *NEW*. If you do not change it, the system replaces it with the next available eight-digit claim ID when you save the data. After the system assigns the claim ID to the data entry record, it displays a message with the ID that it assigned. This enables you to record the ID on the employee's paperwork, if required.

Service From and Service To

Select the dates on which the eligible expenses occurred. If you enter service dates that are not within the same calendar year, a warning appears. A warning also appears if the service dates are not within the coverage begin and end dates. After you enter the service from date, the system displays the FSA benefit plan data for the employee, including the annual pledge. The data is based on the plan year.

Action Date

Displays the date on which the claim was entered.

Service Type

Select a service type for this claim from the list of available options.

Submitted Amount

Enter the amount submitted on this claim. The system verifies that this amount does not exceed the annual pledge amount. An employee can submit a healthcare claim amount that is more than the year-to-date contribution. If the submitted amount is more than the annual pledge amount, the system pays up to the annual pledge amount that is available and rejects the rest of the claim. If the submitted amount is more than the year-to-date contribution but less than the annual pledge amount, the system pays the claim. For example, if an

	employee pledges 1200 USD for the year and submits a claim for 600 USD after contributing only 100 USD, the system pays 600 USD.
Denied Amount	Enter the values to deny part of a claim or an entire claim. Use these values to indicate expenses that are not eligible for payment under the flexible spending account.
Denied Date	Enter the values to deny part of a claim or an entire claim. Use these values to indicate expenses that are not eligible for flexible spending accounts, based on the Section 125 rules.
Reason Denied	Enter the values to deny part of a claim or an entire claim. Use these values to indicate expenses that are not eligible for flexible spending accounts, based on the Section 125 rules. Select from the following values: • Already PD • Exceed Bal • No Cov Exp • Pended Clm
Approved Amount	Displays a calculated value, based on the data that you enter.
Patient Code	For healthcare claims only, the Patient Code, Name, and Service Provider fields are optional informational fields and are for your use only. If the claim is for an employee, enter the patient code <i>Employee</i>. Other possible values are <i>Dependent</i>, <i>Spouse</i>, and <i>[None]</i>. If the patient code value is <i>Dependent</i> or <i>Spouse</i>, enter the name of the related person in the Name field.

(CAN) Entering Claims

This section provides an overview of claims processing and discusses how to enter claim data.

Understanding Claims Processing

Canadian employers use the Canadian Health Care and Canadian Retirement Counseling Data Entry pages. Canadian pages operate much like the U.S. pages described in the preceding sections. There are additional Canadian data entry pages to allow for multiple line items per claim.

Pages Used to Enter Claims

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Claim Data Entry	HC_CANAD_DATA_ENTY	Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acc CAN, Submit Claims, Create Health Care Claim	Enter a new healthcare claim and provide details for each claim line item.
Modify Health Care Claims	HC_CANAD_PARTIC	Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acc CAN, Submit Claims, Modify Health Care Claim	Make changes to claim data before you process a payment for a healthcare claim.
Health Care Participant - Claim Details	HC_CANAD_PARTIC2	Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acc CAN, Submit Claims, Modify Health Care Claim	Change detailed information about a particular participant healthcare claim.
Retirement Counsel Claim Data Entry	RC_CANAD_DATA_ENTY	Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acc CAN, Submit Claim, Create Retirement Counsel Claim	Enter new retirement claims with a detailed level of information.
Retirement Participant - Claim/Comments	RC_CANAD_PARTIC	Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acc CAN, Submit Claim, Modify Retirement Counsel Claim	Review basic claim and comment information for a specific claim.
Retirement Participant - Claim Details	RC_CANAD_PARTIC2	Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acc CAN, Submit Claim, Modify Retirement Counsel Claim	Change detailed information about a particular participant retirement counseling claim.

Entering Claim Data

Access the Claim Data Entry page.

Claim Data Entry			
*Empl ID:	B-BARET301		Benefit Rcd Nbr: 0
Plan Type:	Health FSA	Deduction Begin:	Deduction End:
Benefit Plan:		Coverage Begin:	Coverage End:
Account Status:		Annual Pledge: 0.00	Amount Available: 0.00
Claim Summary			
*Claim ID:	NEW	*Service From: 11/20/2002	*Service To: 11/27/2002 Action Date: 02/23/2006
Submitted Amount:	0.00	Denied Amount:	0.00 Approved Amount: 0.00
Claim Details			
Line No.: 1	*Service From: 11/20/2002	*Service To: 11/27/2002	*Service Type: [Dropdown]
Total Amt Billed:	0.00	*Submitted Amount:	0.00
		Denied Amount:	0.00
		Approved Amount:	0.00
Patient Code:	Dependent	Name:	[Text Box]
Svc Provider:	[Text Box]		
Comments:	[Text Box]		
Save and Add Next			

(CAN) Claim Data Entry page

Service From and Service To

These dates represent the earliest and latest entries of the detail line items. When you finish entering these dates, access the Health Care Claims Entry page.

Total Amt Billed (total amount billed)

Enter an amount for each claim line item.

Patient Code

If the claim is for an employee, enter *Employee*. Other values are *Dependent*, *Spouse*, and *[None]*. If the relationship is *Dependent* or *Spouse*, enter the name of the related person.

Revenue Canada requires that Canadian Retirement Counseling claims be paid directly to the service provider, not the claimant. For this reason, the Canadian Retirement Counseling page requires the entry of a provider ID. This provider information appears on the check stubs for the claimant, along with employee claim information. Special care is required in situations that involve partial payments.

Processing FSA Claim Payments

This section provides an overview of payment cycle activities and discusses how to:

- Print checks.
- Print the check register.

Understanding Payment Cycle Activities

For each payment cycle, perform these activities:

1. Set up a run control ID for the payment processing cycle.
2. Initiate the FSA Claims Processing process.
3. To process claims payments, initiate FSA Claims Processing from the Process menu.

The system then does the following:

1. Based on the run control ID that you set up, processes all claim data with statuses of *Submitted*, *Pending*, or *Ready To Pay*.
2. During payment processing, verifies that claims approved year-to-date do not exceed the annual pledge amount for the healthcare account or the year-to-date contribution for the dependent care account.
3. Based on the minimum check amount that you define for employees in a benefit program, holds claims that are less than the minimum, changing the claim status to *Pending*.

The system processes the claim but does not print a check until the total of the pending minimum reaches the minimum check amount. You define the minimum check amount for participants in a benefit program on the Benefit/Deduction Program page.

4. When the total for pending claims reaches the minimum, during the next processing cycle the system processes a payment for the employee.
5. Holds dependent care claims that are more than the year-to-date contribution amount.

For example, if an employee submits a dependent care claim for more than the amount contributed to the dependent care FSA as of that date, the system pays the claim up to the amount in the FSA and holds the excess in a pending status.

6. After processing a claim, changes the claim status from *Submitted* to *Pending*, *Ready to Pay*, or *Fully Processed*.

Pages Used to Process FSA Claim Payments

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
FSA Claims Processing	RUNCTL_FSA_CLAIMS	• Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Process Claims, Specify Processing Parameters • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Process Claims, Specify Processing Parameters	Set up the information that controls a payment processing cycle. Claims for all employees in the benefit program who are associated with the run ID and a service from date in the calendar year must have a claim status of <i>Submitted</i> or <i>Pending</i> .
FSA Claim Payment Process	PRCSRUNCNTL	• Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Process Claims, Calculate Claim Payment • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Process Claims, Calculate Claim Payment	Process all claim data with statuses of <i>Submitted</i> , <i>Pending</i> , and <i>Ready To Pay</i> .
FSA Check Printing	RUNCTL_FSA003CN, RUNCTL_FORM_ID	• Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acc CAN, Process Claims, Print Cheques • Benefits, Admin Flexible Spending Acct US, Process Claims, Print Checks	Print FSA claim checks for records flagged in FSA001.
FSA Check Register	RUNCTL_FSA004CN, RUNCTL_FSA004	• Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Process Claims, Print Cheque Register • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Process Claims, Print Check Register	Print a list of the checks printed on the FSA Check Print Report.

See Also

Enterprise PeopleTools PeopleBook: PeopleSoft Process Scheduler

Printing Checks

Access the FSA Check Printing page.

To print checks, set up and run the Check Print process using the Reports menu. This process prints checks for all of the claims with statuses of *Pay this Run* and form IDs that are equal to the form ID defined on the FSA Check Printing page.

The Check Print process also updates the claim payment status from *Pay this Run* to *Paid*.

Printing the Check Register

Access the FSA Check Register page.

To print the FSA Check Register, initiate the Check Register process. There is one check register for each benefit plan year, sorted by the healthcare and dependent care claims.

See Also

Appendix B, “Benefits Administration Reports,” page 209

Viewing Claim and Payment Details

This section provides an overview of claim and payment details and discusses how to:

- (CAN) View FSA claim information.
- View payment details.
- View year-to-date employee data.

Understanding Claim and Payment Details

Claim detail refers to specific claims. Payment detail refers to specific payments an employee receives during a plan year. Year-to-date activity refers to total pledge, contribution, claim, and payment amounts.

Use the FSA Claim Review page to view claim detail for any claim. You locate a claim by entering one or more search criteria.

To request a search based on FSA claim status, enter one of these codes: *F* (fully processed), *J* (rejected), *P* (pending), *R* (ready to pay), *S* (submitted), or *X* (reversed).

Note. (CAN) Canadian users can review two levels of claim details. Both U.S. and Canadian users review claims at the first level of claim details, the FSA Claim Review page. Canadian users use the Health Care Participant - Claim Details page to review further details about healthcare and retirement counseling claims.

Pages Used to View Claim and Payment Details

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
FSA Claim Entry (CAN), FSA Claim Review (USA)	FSA_CLAIM_DETAILS	• Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Review Claim/Payment Info, FSA Claim Details Click the FSA Claim Entry tab. • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Review Claim/Payment Info, FSA Claim Details	View FSA claim entry information for Canada and the U.S. (on separate pages).
FSA Claim Detail	FSA_CLAIM_DET_CAN	• Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Review Claim/Payment Info, FSA Claim Details • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Review Claim/Payment Info, FSA Claim Details	View further FSA claim information for Canada and the U.S.
FSA Payment Details	FSA_PAYMENT_DETAIL	• Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Review Claim/Payment Info, FSA Payment Details • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Review Claim/Payment Info, FSA Payment Details	View payment detail, for Canada and the U.S., for any claim payment.
FSA Claims Review	FSA_CLAIM_DETAILS	Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Review Claim Payment Info, FSA Claim Details Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Review Claim Payment Info, FSA Claim Details	View claim detail information for employee.
FSA Year-to-Date Activity	FSA_YTD_ACTIVITY	• Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Review Claim/Payment Info, Year-to-Date Activity • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Review Claim/Payment Info, Year-to-Date Activity	View all year-to-date data, for Canada and the U.S., for an employee.

(CAN) Viewing FSA Claim Information

Access the FSA Claim Entry (CAN) page.

FSA Claim Entry		FSA Claim Detail			
Antonio Santos		Employee	ID: KU0010 Benefit Rcd Nbr: 0		
Enrollment Details					
Plan Type:	FSA Health	Deduction Begin:	01/01/2000 Deduction End:		
Benefit Plan:	KUHFSa	Coverage Begin:	01/01/2000 Coverage End:		
Account Status:	Active	Annual Pledge:	2,000.00 Amount Available: 470.00		
Claim Details					
Claim ID:	00010014	Service From:	02/18/2000 Service To: 02/18/2000		
Submitted Amount:	50.00	Approved Amount:	50.00 Status: Fully Processed		
Denied Amount:	0.00	Paid To Date:	50.00		
Approved Amount:	50.00	Pended:	0.00		
Claim Payments					
Customize Find View All First 1 of 1 Last					
Form ID	Check #	Check Dt	FSA Payment Status	FSA Check Amount	Claim Amount Paid
KUHFSa	1008	02/28/2000	Paid	350.00	50.00

FSA Claim Entry (CAN) page

Claim Details

This group box contains various claim amounts, such as amounts approved and denied.

Claim Payments

This group box provides payment information for this claim. Note that you might see more than one check for the same claim. This can happen in a situation where the system held part of a claim and then paid it after funds became available.

Status

When you enter claim data, the system sets the claim status to *Submitted*. When the system approves payment for a claim, it sets the status to *Ready to Pay*, *Pending*, or *Fully Processed*.

Viewing Payment Details

Access the FSA Payment Details page.

FSA Payment Details				
Antonio Santos		Employee	ID: KU0010	Benefit Rcd Nbr: 0
Check Details				
Find View All First 1 of 1 Last				
Form ID:	KUFSA	Check #:	1001	Check Dt: 02/01/2000
FSA ChkAmt:	500.00	Paymt Stat:	Paid	Year: 2000
Plan Type:	FSA Health	Benefit Plan:	KUHFSA	
Claims Paid by Check				
Customize Find View All First 1-2 of 2 Last				
Claim ID	FSA Claim Status	Claim Approved Amount	Paid To Date	Claim Amount Paid
00010001	Fully Processed	350.00	350.00	350.00
00010002	Fully Processed	150.00	150.00	150.00

FSA Payment Details page

Paymt Stat (payment status) The system displays one of these values:

- *Pay This Run*: Payment has been calculated and authorized, but a check has not yet been printed.
- *Reversed*: Payment was cancelled before a check was printed (although a check number was still allotted).
- *Paid*: A check has been printed.
- *Void*: A check was printed and subsequently voided.

Reviewing FSA Claims

Access the FSA Claim Review page.

FSA Claim Review					
Martina Griffiths		Employee	ID: KC0001	Benefit Rcd Nbr: 0	
Enrollment Details					
Plan Type:	Health FSA	Deduction Begin:	01/01/2000	Deduction End:	
Benefit Plan:	KCHFSA	Coverage Begin:	01/01/2000	Coverage End:	
Account Status:	Active	Annual Pledge:	2,400.00	Amount Available: 1,470.00	
Claim Details					
Claim ID:	00010035	Service From:	01/05/2000	Service To: 01/25/2000	
Submitted Amount:	350.00	Approved Amount:	350.00	Status: Fully Processed	
Denied Amount:	0.00	Paid To Date:	350.00	Split Claims ☐	
Approved Amount:	350.00	Pended:	0.00		
Claim Payments					
Customize Find View All First 1 of 1 Last					
Form ID	Check #	Check Dt	FSA Payment Status	FSA Check Amount	Claim Amount Paid
KCFSA	1006	05/31/2000	Paid	930.00	350.00

FSA Claim Review page

Deduction Begin and Deduction End

Displays the dates on which the first and last deduction can be taken from a participant's paycheck.

Coverage Begin and Coverage End

Displays the dates on which FSA coverage begins and ends.

Account Status

Displays the current status of the FSA account.

Amount Available

Displays the Annual Pledge Amount minus claims amounts that have been submitted or paid. This may be more than the contributions that the employee has made to date.

Split Claims

Select to *split* or divide a claim into two with payments paid out of both plans during Claims Processing.

Note. A claim may be split if it is eligible to be paid under two different plan years due to overlapping service dates and the submitted amount exceeds the amount available from the first plan year.

Viewing Year-To-Date Employee Data

Access the FSA Year-to-Date Activity page.

FSA Year-to-Date Activity					
Antonio Santos		Employee		ID: KU0010	Benefit Rcd Nbr: 0
FSA Plan Find View All First 1 of 2 Last					
Plan Type:		Flex Spending Health - U.S.			
Year-to-Date Details Find View All First 1 of 2 Last					
Coverage Begin Date:	01/01/2000	Effective Date:	01/01/2000		
Benefit Plan:	KUHFSA	Healthcare FSA	KU1		
Employee Status:	Active				
*FSA Account Status:	Active				
Submitted Amount YTD:	1530.00				
Approved Amount YTD:	1530.00	Annual Pledge:	2000.00	Total Contributions:	679.28
Paid Amount YTD:	1530.00	Approved Amount YTD:	1530.00	Paid Amount YTD:	1530.00
Approved But Unpaid:	0.00	Amount Available:	470.00	Account Balance:	-850.72

FSA Year-to-Date Activity page

FSA Account Status

Update the status of this account. The system maintains this status, but you can update it. You might do this, for example, if you decide to close an account before the end of the year (however, you would typically use the Manage Base Benefits business process to terminate an employee's FSA election).

Reversing Checks and Claims

This section provides an overview of reversals and discusses how to:

- Reverse erroneous payments.
- Enter claim reversal parameters.

Understanding Reversals

You may have FSA payment checks or claims that were entered erroneously. You handle these situations with processes that reverse offending checks and back out incorrectly entered claims, returning the associated FSA accounts to the state they were in before the checks, claims, or both were entered into the system.

Pages Used to Reverse Checks and Claims

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
FSA Check Reversal Process	RUNCTL_FSA006	• Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Correct Errors, Reverse Checks in Error • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Correct Errors, Reverse Checks in Error	Reverse FSA payment checks that were created in error.
FSA Claim Reversal Process	RUNCTL_FSA007	• Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Correct Errors, Cancel Claim/Reverse Check • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Correct Errors, Cancel Claim/Reverse Check	Enter the parameters for canceling a claim.

See Also

Enterprise PeopleTools PeopleBook: PeopleSoft Process Scheduler

Reversing Erroneous Payments

Access the FSA Check Reversal Process page.

FSA Check Reversal Process

Run Control ID: GNB
[Report Manager](#)
[Process Monitor](#)

Reverse Details

Form ID:
Check #:
Check Dt:

Issued to

EmplID:
Name:
Plan:
FSA Check Amount:

Claim Details

Claim ID	Service From	Service To	Submit Amt	Aprvd Amt	Paid To Dt	Amount Pd	Status

FSA Check Reversal Process page

To set up the FSA Check Reversal process run control ID, enter the Form ID, Check # (check number), Check Dt (check date) for the check that you want to reverse.

If there is claim payment information related to the check that you identify, the system automatically populates fields in the Issued to group box. You can use this information to verify that you specified the correct check.

Claim ID	Displays the claim paid by the specified check.
Service From and Service To	Displays the dates on which the eligible expenses occurred.
Submitted Amt (submitted amount)	Displays the amount submitted on this claim. The submitted amount can exceed the annual pledge, it just won't pay the whole amount.
Aprvd Amt	Displays the amount of the claim that was approved for payment. The system verified that the approved amount does not exceed the annual pledge amount.
Paid To Dt (paid to date)	Displays the amount paid to date for a claim. The FSA Check Reversal process reverses an FSA check by distributing the reimbursement amount back to each of the claims that were paid by the check. For each claim, the value in this field is reduced by the amount paid in the reversed check.
Amount Pd (amount paid)	Displays the amount paid for the claim.
Status	Displays the claim status. The claim's status is reset to <i>Pending</i> so that it will be picked up during the next FSA Processing run. The check's status is set to <i>Reversed</i> if it has not yet been printed or to <i>Void</i> if it has been printed.

The FSA account balance (as represented by the highest elected FSA Benefit record for the calendar year) is adjusted to reflect a reduced Paid To Dt field.

Entering Claim Reversal Parameters

Access the FSA Claim Reversal Process page.

FSA Claim Reversal Process

Run Control ID: GNB

[Report Manager](#)
[Process Monitor](#)

Run

Reverse this FSA Claim

EmplID:

Plan Type:

Claim Status:

Claim ID:

Svc From:

To:

For:

Claim Reversal Details

Check #	Check Dt	FSA ChkAmt	Status

Add'l Claims which will be affected

Claim ID	Service From	Service To	Submit Amt	Aprvd Amt	Check #	Amount Pd	Status

FSA Claim Reversal Process page

Use this page to identify the FSA claim that you want to reverse by entering the employee ID, plan type, and claim ID associated with the claim. The system populates the Claim Reversal Details group box when an existing claim is identified. It lists all checks that reimbursed portions of the claim specified. Each of those checks must be reversed before the specified claim as a whole is reversed. The Claim Reversal process performs this step.

The system populates the Add'l Claims which will be affected (additional claims which will be affected) group box when an existing claim is identified. It lists all FSA claims that are affected when the checks listed in the Claim Reversal Details group box are reversed. Additional claims are held and any reversed amounts are paid during the next run of the FSA process.

Svc From (service from) and **To**

Display dates that provide information to verify that the correct claim was specified.

Claim Status and **For**

Display additional information to verify that the correct claim was specified.

When you run the FSA Claim Reversal process, the system reverses the FSA claim, first by reversing every check that reimburses the claim and then by backing out the claim itself. The claim's Paid-To-Date field is cleared, the claim displays a status of *Reversed*, and the claim's submitted and approved amounts are subtracted from the committed FSA account balances.

Note. The committed FSA account balances are taken from the highest elected FSA benefit record for the calendar year.

Reporting and Closing FSAs

This section provides an overview of the reporting process and discusses how to close prior year FSAs.

Understanding the Reporting Process

To prepare quarterly employee statements, initiate the Quarterly Account Register process from the Reports menu. These statements provide employees with important information about their FSA accounts: the annual pledge, contributions, and claims paid.

Employees typically have a grace period after the end of the year to submit claims for the prior year. During the grace period, you can process claims for both the prior and current years. After you complete all prior year processing, you can close the prior year and produce a report of prior-year activity. The report serves as an audit trail.

To perform the closing process, select Account Closure from the Reports menu. This process changes the account status to *Closed* for every account with a coverage period in the year prior to the date when you initiate the close process.

Note. (CAN) On the Canadian version of the FSA Quarterly Statement page, you can elect to report only high-level claim information or full details (per line item).

See Also

[Appendix B, “Benefits Administration Reports,” page 209](#)

Pages Used to Report and Close FSAs

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
FSA Account Closure Process	RUNCTL_FSA002	- Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Create Account Reports, Close and Summarize Accounts - Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Create Account Reports, Close and Summarize Accounts	Close the prior year FSA accounts and produce the Account Closure Statement.
FSA Quarterly Statement	PRCSRUNCNTL	- Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Create Account Reports, Quarterly Account Statements - Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Create Account Reports, Quarterly Account Statements	Process quarterly account statements for employees.

See Also

Enterprise PeopleTools PeopleBook: PeopleSoft Process Scheduler

Closing Prior Year FSAs

Access the FSA Account Closure Process page.

FSA Account Closure Process

Run Control ID: 1

Language: English

[Report Manager](#) [Process Monitor](#) Run

☒ **Pre-Closure Report Only**

☐ **Close && Report FSA A/C for Yr:**

FSA Account Closure Process page

The Account Closure process produces a report of prior year claim activity, including detailed data such as employee pledge amounts, contributions, claims paid year-to-date, amounts forfeited, and excess payments. This process also closes the prior year's flexible spending accounts.

Pre-Closure report only (do not close FSA accounts)

Select if you do not want to close FSA accounts. If you run the Account Closure process with this option selected, the system generates a pre-closure report and leaves the FSA Account Status unchanged. This enables you to run the report at any time and get a preview of the company's overall FSA program status.

Close and Report all FSA accounts for Balance Year
(close and report FSA accounts for the year)

Select to close all prior-year accounts permanently.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, "Setting Up Benefit Plans," Setting Up FSA Plans

CHAPTER 9

(CAN) Handling Canadian Credit Allocations

This chapter provides an overview of Canadian credit allocations, an overview of payroll calculations for variable taxation benefit plan reviews, and discusses how to:

- Create deductions.
- Set up the Credit Allocation table.
- Review taxable benefits for tax alteration deduction codes.

Understanding Credit Allocations

Under Canadian rules, some common benefit plans have a premium cost tax status under which all employer-paid portions are nontaxable and all employee-paid portions are taxable. We refer to these types of benefit plans as variable taxation plans, because the tax status depends on who pays the premium.

With PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration, you can set up benefit plans that automatically provide the best tax advantage to employees by allocating flexible credits to those benefits that would be taxable unless paid for by credits. To set this up:

1. Define your employer-paid flexible credits for each plan type and link them to taxable earnings codes.
Use the Benefit Program table to define these flexible credits.
2. Define the premium deductions for each of your variable taxation benefit plans as before-tax deductions, used when there are sufficient flexible credits to pay for the benefit premium.
Use the Deduction table to define these premium deductions.
3. Create a set of taxable benefit deductions (the tax alteration deductions) that complement the variable taxation benefit plan deductions, used only when there aren't sufficient credits to pay for the benefit premium.
Every variable taxation benefit plan deduction (not taxed) should have a corresponding tax alteration general deduction (taxed).
Use the Deduction table to create a set of taxable benefit deductions.
4. Set up the tax alteration deductions as general deductions.
Use the General Deductions table to set up the tax alteration deduction codes as general deductions.
5. Add your tax alteration general deductions to the list of valid general deductions for each applicable company.
Use the Company General Deductions table to add these deductions.

6. Link your variable taxation benefit plan deduction codes to your tax alteration general deduction codes through the Credit Allocation table, to prepare them for Benefits Administration and Payroll for North America processing.

Payroll Calculations for Variable Taxation Benefit Plan Reviews

During the payroll calculation process, taxable benefit deduction amounts are calculated and applied to employees' paychecks. The system performs the following actions:

- Pays flexible credit earnings amounts.
- Calculates and applies benefit plan premiums.
- Determines if there are sufficient credits to cover the entire cost of variable taxation benefit premiums.
- If sufficient credits are not available, calculates taxable benefit deduction amounts to cover the portion of the benefit premium not paid for by credits.

You can view this information on the Paycheque Deduction page. To access the page, select Payroll for North America, Payroll Processing CAN, Produce Payroll, Review Paycheque.

Note. Some benefit deductions are subject to sales tax, such as Goods and Service Tax, Harmonized Sales Tax, and Provincial Sales Tax and can be defined on the Deduction table. If your benefit deduction is paid for by credits and also attracts sales tax, the sales tax amount for that deduction is included when calculating the amount of credits used.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Payroll for North America 9.0 PeopleBook, "Defining Deductions"

Creating Deductions

This section discusses how to:

- Set up deduction classifications.
- Define general deduction rules for tax alteration deductions.
- Link tax alteration deductions with company general deductions.

Pages Used to Create Deductions

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Deduction Table - Tax Class	DEDUCTION_TABLE2	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Payroll for North America, Deductions, Deduction Table, Tax Class	Set up deductions for the variable taxation benefit plans, and creating the tax alteration deduction codes.
General Deduction Table	GENL_DEDUCTION_TBL	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Payroll for North America, Deductions, General Deduction Table	Define general deduction rules for tax alteration deductions.
Company General Deductions	GDED_COM_TBL	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Payroll for North America, Deductions, Company General Deductions	Link tax alteration deductions with company general deductions.

Setting Up Deduction Classifications

Access the Deduction Table - Tax Class page.

For a variable taxation benefit plan deduction, select Before-Tax. For a tax alteration deduction, select Taxable Benefit.

You should be able to easily identify tax alteration deductions that you design for use with variable taxation benefit plans. You can create an individual deduction for each benefit plan or create a single deduction to be used for all plans.

For example, you might give a tax alteration deduction for a dental plan a deduction code of *DENTAX* to identify it as a taxable benefit for dental plan premiums, while you might name a tax alteration deduction code representing all benefit plans *BENTAX*.

Defining General Deduction Rules for Tax Alteration Deductions

Access the General Deduction Table page.

For each tax alteration deduction, you need to create a matching entry on the General Deduction table with a matching deduction code.

From the General Deduction table, you'll be prompted to enter the deduction code for the tax alteration deduction, as defined through the Deduction table.

In the Deduction Calculation Routine field, select *Default to Deduction Table*.

To indicate that the tax alteration deduction is a taxable benefit general deduction for use with the Credit Allocation table, select Ben Admin Taxable Ben (Canada) (benefits administration taxable benefit).

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Payroll for North America 9.0 PeopleBook, "Defining Deductions"

PeopleSoft Enterprise Payroll for North America 9.0 PeopleBook, "Defining Earnings Codes and Earnings Programs"

Linking Tax Alteration Deductions with Company General Deductions

Access the Company General Deductions page.

For each applicable company, add the tax alteration general deductions that you create to the overall list of general deductions.

Setting Up the Credit Allocation Table

To set up credit allocations, use the Credit Allocation Table (CDN_HIERARCHY) component.

This section provides an overview of the Credit Allocation table and discusses how to set up the Credit Allocation table.

Understanding the Credit Allocation Table

You use the Credit Allocation table to:

- Identify your variable taxation benefit plans.
- Associate variable taxation benefit plan deductions with their corresponding tax alteration deductions.
- Create a credit allocation hierarchy that the system will use to prioritize the allocation sequence of credits to your employees' benefit plans.

Page Used to Set Up the Credit Allocation Table

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Canadian Benefits Hierarchy	☐CAN_BA_HIER_TBL☐	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Flex Credit Management, Credit Allocation Table, Canadian Benefits Hierarchy	Set up Credit Allocation tables.

Setting Up Credit Allocation Tables

Access the Canadian Benefits Hierarchy page.

Canadian Benefits Hierarchy

Credit Allocation Table Find | View All First 1 of 1 Last

Benefit Program: CNB ***Effective Date:** 01/01/1996

Tax Application Hierarchy Customize | Find | View All First 1-5 of 5 Last

*Seq No.	*Plan Type	*Deduction Code		Tax Alteration Deduction Code		
1	Flex Spending Health	CFAHC	FSA Health Care Can		+	-
2	Retirement Counselir	CFSARC	FSA Retire Counsel Can		+	-
3	Dental	CDEN	Dental Premiums B/Tax	CTAXBN	+	-
4	Major Medical	CEHB	Extended Health Premiums B/Tax	CTAXBN	+	-
5	AD and D	CADD2	AD&D Premiums B/Tax	CTAXBN	+	-

Canadian Benefits Hierarchy page

Use this page to enter credit allocation hierarchy records and assign the priority sequence order of the allocation of flexible credits to benefit plans; link benefit plan deduction codes with their corresponding tax alteration deduction codes.

Seq No. (sequence number) The system's tax optimization feature will assess the credit usage of the deductions in the order they are listed here.

For example, credits are applied first to sequence number 1 (perhaps the variable taxation plan type Dental), second to sequence number 2 (perhaps the variable taxation plan type Medical/Dental), third to sequence number 3 (perhaps the variable taxation plan type AD/D), and so on. If there are insufficient credit earnings available during payroll processing to cover the entire premium costs of the Dental, Medical/Dental, or AD/D plan types, taxable benefit deduction amounts are automatically processed for the amounts of the shortages, using the applicable tax alteration deduction code.

Deduction Code Specify one of the before-tax variable taxation benefit plan deduction codes that you defined on the Deduction Table - Tax Class page.

Tax Alteration Deduction Code Specify a taxable benefit general deduction that you defined on the General Deduction Table page.

Reviewing Taxable Benefits for Tax Alteration Deduction Codes

This section provides an overview of taxable benefits for tax alteration deduction codes and discusses how to review taxable benefits for tax alteration deduction codes.

Understanding Taxable Benefits for Tax Alteration Deduction Codes

When the Benefits Administration Open Enrollment or Event Maintenance process finalizes an employee's elections, the system creates a taxable benefit General Deduction Data record for each individual tax alteration deduction code specified on the Credit Allocation table.

The Review General Deduction page is used to review taxable benefit deduction data. On the page there are no amounts specified on this record; it exists solely to facilitate payroll processing of taxable benefit deduction amounts to the paysheets if credit earnings do not cover the entire cost of variable taxation benefit plans.

Page Used to Review Taxable Benefits for Tax Alteration Deduction Codes

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
General Deduction Data	GENL_DED_DATA	North American Payroll, Employee Pay Data CAN, Deductions, Create General Deductions, General Deduction Data	Review the general deductions created by Benefits Administration for tax alteration management.

CHAPTER 10

Preparing for Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance

This chapter provides an overview of the Benefits Administration preparation process and discusses how to:

- Review your benefit program architecture.
- Build pay calendars.
- Run the base benefits audit.
- Identify Benefits Administration groups.
- Define open enrollment and snapshot IDs.
- Establish a processing schedule.

Understanding the Benefits Administration Preparation Process

The next table outlines the steps that you need to follow to prepare your system for open enrollment and event maintenance processing. Follow these steps only after you have designed your eligibility and event rules and created your benefit programs:

Step	Purpose	Go To
Double-check benefit program setup.	Look over the benefit programs. Ensure that your event rules and eligibility rules are configured.	Building Automated Benefit Programs Setting Up Eligibility Rules Creating Event Rules
Build pay calendars.	Build pay calendars for the new plan year.	Building Pay Calendars (if needed)
Run the base benefit audit.	Ensure that benefit information is accurate.	BEN733 Base Benefit Audit Report

Step	Purpose	Go To
Define PeopleSoft Benefits Administration group IDs.	Determine which groups of participants are processed by a particular open enrollment or event maintenance schedule.	Identifying Benefits Administration Groups
Define open enrollment IDs and Snapshot IDs (only used for open enrollment and snapshot processing).	Identify the benefit programs to be included in open enrollment or snapshot processing.	Defining Open Enrollment and Snapshot IDs (use if defining Open Enrollment process) Setting Up Snapshot ID (use if defining Snapshot process)
Create schedules for Benefits Administration processes.	Define schedules for your Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance processes and associate a group ID and a company with each one to define the groups of employees they will process. If you are defining an open enrollment or a snapshot process, associate an appropriate open enrollment or snapshot ID to the processing schedule.	Establishing a Processing Schedule

Reviewing Your Benefit Program Architecture

Check your system for setup errors now in order to save time troubleshooting later. Check the design of your benefit programs, along with the setup for all of the related benefit plans, event rules, and eligibility rules.

Note. Although this step is especially important when you are starting out with PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration, or when you've updated the architecture of your benefits system, it's a good idea to follow it whenever you are preparing to run a Benefits Administration process.

Building Pay Calendars

PeopleSoft Payroll uses a pay calendar to determine when employees are paid. If your organization has produced a payroll, you've already set up a table with pay calendar information for the current year.

Even if you do not use Payroll, Benefits Administration needs the pay calendar information to calculate flexible credits and benefit costs by participant pay frequency. It also uses the pay calendars to calculate coverage and deduction begin and end dates.

Before starting open enrollment, pay calendars must be set up for an entirely new plan year, and must include each pay group. If you decide to run Event Maintenance, set up pay calendars for the specific event processing period. As you near the end of the year, set up next year's calendar well in advance to avoid waiting periods or date rules that can cause coverage or deduction begin dates to be calculated in the future.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Payroll for North America 9.0 PeopleBook, “Defining Deductions,” Understanding Deductions

Running the Base Benefits Audit

Use this audit during implementation, before you enroll participants, and then periodically during the plan year at the appropriate time in order to catch any errors.

The next table describes the Manage Base Benefits business process audits and their corrective actions. Perform these audits regardless of whether you use the Manage Base Benefits business process or Benefits Administration to enroll participants.

Base Benefits Audit	Audit Functions	Corrective Actions
Benefit Tables	Identifies health plans on the Benefit and Deduction Program Table with rate per unit not set to <i>None</i> on the Benefit Rate Table.	Correct the information on the Benefit Rate Table.
Employee Data	Identifies employees with personal data but with no employment data.	Enter employee employment data.
Employee Data	Identifies employees with personal and employment data but with no job data.	Enter employee job data.
Employee Data	Identifies employees with birth dates less than or equal to 16 years from the current date.	Verify that employee is 16 years old or less or correct the error.
Employee Data	Identifies employees or dependent spouses who have the wrong marital status. This can include married employees that have no spouse on file, or employees that are marked as single, but a spouse was entered into the system as dependent data.	Correct the employee’s marital status or correct the dependent information (add or remove a spouse).
Enrollment Data	Identifies participants with a nonstandard dependent—not a spouse, son, daughter, father, or mother—enrolled in standard health benefits.	Verify that the person should be a dependent or correct the error.

Base Benefits Audit	Audit Functions	Corrective Actions
Enrollment Data	Identifies participants that work in the same company as their dependents, elect the same health coverage in the same plan type as their dependents, and cover the health benefits of their dependents. This audit assumes that Social Security numbers have already been entered on employee personal data and dependent data.	Verify that the enrollments are correct or correct the error.
Enrollment Data	Identifies participants with dependents enrolled in health benefits where the dependent is older than 25 (or older than 19 and not a student), not a spouse, and not handicapped. These people are not typically considered dependents.	Correct the dependent information.

Identifying Benefits Administration Groups

To set up Benefits Administration groups, use the Group Identification Table (BAS_GROUP) component.

This section provides an overview of Benefits Administration groups, and discusses how to:

- Assign participants to a benefits group.
- (USF) Assign participants to a benefits group.

Understanding Benefits Administration Groups

Use Benefits Administration groups to control which groups of participants are processed when you run a specific open enrollment or event maintenance schedule. With Benefits Administration groups, you can place your entire participant population into a single benefits group, or you can process specific groups of participants. You can associate only one Benefits Administration group with a scheduled Benefits Administration process. If you do not specify a Benefits Administration group when defining a schedule, all employees will be processed by that schedule.

Benefits Administration groups are not required for the operation of Benefits Administration processes, but they are helpful. They enable you to have more control over how you manage open enrollment and event maintenance for your workforce.

Note. Benefits Administration group and company codes work together to define the population of employees Benefits Administration group, a company, both, or neither with any schedule.

Pages Used to Identify Benefits Administration Groups

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
BenAdmin Group ID Table (benefits administration group ID table)	BAS_GROUP	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Processing Controls, Group Identification Table, BenAdmin Group ID Table	Define BAS (Benefits Administration) group IDs.
Benefit Program Participation	JOB_DATA_BENPRG	Workforce Administration, Job Information, Job Data Click the Benefits Program Participation link on the Job Data page.	Assign participants to a benefit group.
Benefits/FEHB Data	GVT_JOB1	Workforce Administration, Job Information, 1st Rqst Authorization USF, Benefits/FEHB Data	Assign employees to a benefits group during the PAR (Personnel Action Request) hire process.

Assigning Participants to a Benefits Group

Access the Benefit Program Participation page.

Benefit Program Participation

Antonio Santos EMP ID: KU0010 Empl Rcd #: 0

Benefit Record Number: 0

Benefit Status Find First 1 of 2 Last

Effective Date: 07/01/1998 Effective Sequence: 1 Go To Row

Action: Pay Rate Change Reason:

Current

*Benefits System: Benefits Administration Benefits Employee Status: Active

Annual Benefits Base Rate: USD

Benefits Administration Eligibility

BAS Group ID: KU1 Basic US BAS Group

Elig Fld 1: Elig Fld 2: Elig Fld 3:

Elig Fld 4: Elig Fld 5: Elig Fld 6:

Elig Fld 7: Elig Fld 8: Elig Fld 9:

Benefit Program Participation Find | View All First 1 of 2 Last

*Effective Date 01/01/1999 *Benefit Program KU1 GBI Master US Benefit Program Currency Code USD

[Job Data](#) [Employment Data](#) [Earnings Distribution](#) Benefits Program Participation

Benefit Program Participation page

To assign a participant to a benefits group, enter the appropriate ID in the BAS Group ID field. Later, when you want to process benefits for an employee within a specific BAS group, enter the BAS group ID in the open enrollment or event maintenance processing schedule and then run the Benefits Administration process for that schedule.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Administer Workforce, “Increasing the Workforce,” Specifying Benefit Program Enrollment

(USF) Assigning Participants to a Benefits Group

Access the Benefits/FEHB Data page.

This same page is present in many of the Federal PAR-related components. Pages in this component deal with the initial assignment of an employee to a BAS group ID, and with the maintenance of that assignment.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Administer Workforce, “Increasing the Workforce,” Entering Optional Employment-Related Data

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Administer Workforce, “(USF) Administering Personnel Action Requests,” Understanding the Administering PAR System

Defining Open Enrollment and Snapshot IDs

To set up open enrollment and snapshot IDs, use the Open Enrollment Definition (BAS_OE_DEFINITION) and Snapshot Definition (BAS_SNAP_DEFINITN) components.

This section provides an overview of open enrollment and snapshot IDs, and discusses how to:

- Use open enrollment definitions to set up parameters.
- (USF) Define multiple, concurrent open enrollment IDs.
- Set up a snapshot ID.
- Use a snapshot ID to run the Snapshot process.

Understanding Open Enrollment and Snapshot IDs

The system uses the OE (open enrollment) event rule to process employees through open enrollment and give them their reenrollment opportunities. The coordination of open enrollments by open enrollment IDs enables the Benefits Administration system to classify open enrollment as an event. You'll associate the open enrollment IDs you define with an open enrollment processing schedule; every employee associated with that processing schedule (through a group ID) will be processed according to the associated OE event rule, resulting in the opportunity to reenroll or change their benefit elections.

In event maintenance, employees will only undergo event rule processing for the unprocessed events that are associated with them. Employees that have no unprocessed events will not be affected by event maintenance.

When you first start out with Benefits Administration, you will want to set up a snapshot ID through the Snapshot Definition page. When you first begin using Benefits Administration for daily process, if you are not planning to run the Open Enrollment process as your first Benefits Administration process, then run the Snapshot process to set baseline eligibility information.

See Also

Chapter 10, “Preparing for Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance,” [Setting Up a Snapshot ID](#), page 116

Pages Used to Define Open Enrollment and Snapshot IDs

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Open Enrollment Definition	BAS_OE_DEFINITION	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Processing Controls, Open Enrollment Definition, Open Enrollment Definition	Set up the parameters of the open enrollment.
BenAdmin Snapshot Definition (benefits administration snapshot definition)	BAS_SNAP_DEFINITN	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Processing Controls, Snapshot Definition, BenAdmin Snapshot Definition	Set up the system up to run the Snapshot process.

Using Open Enrollment Definitions to Set Up Parameters

Access the Open Enrollment Definition page.

Open Enrollment Definition page

Period Begin Date Equals the first day that coverage becomes effective for this Open Enrollment or Snapshot process.

Period End Date Defines the end of the plan year and is for information purposes only.

Benefit Programs

Select benefit programs that will participate in this open enrollment event.

When establishing an open enrollment ID, it is not possible to specify plan types associated with a particular benefit program.

(USF) Defining Multiple, Concurrent Open Enrollment IDs

With Benefits Administration for the Federal Government, you define open enrollment for each scheduled open season benefits solicitation period offered to your employees. When open seasons for different benefit plan types overlap, set up the system to run their corresponding open enrollments concurrently with each other.

The coordination of open enrollments by open enrollment IDs is part of the structure that allows the system to classify open enrollment as an event. This simplifies the integration of open enrollment with event maintenance. As a result, open enrollments (reenrollments) for programs and plan types can be processed on a flexible schedule.

For example, suppose the TSP open season has a benefits solicitation period that extends past the point when elections become effective. When this occurs, the employee's election becomes effective with the next pay period and the employee is not retroenrolled back to the normal start date.

Setting Up Floating Event Dates for TSP Open Seasons

Define the floating event date that marks the start of the solicitation period for a TSP open season with the Open Season Begin Date and Open Season End Date fields, which should correspond to the actual begin and end dates of the open season for the open enrollment ID. The open season begin date is used mainly for documentation purposes and does not come into play during any system processing. The open season end date, on the other hand, is used as an upper boundary when determining the effective dates for coverage and deductions.

Note. The floating event date takes the place of the normal event date in the calculation of coverage begin dates for TSP open season events and when the system is getting the current elections from the Base Benefit tables. The system defines this event date either by the elect date in the Data Entry - Option Election page or the system date. See the following chart for more information.

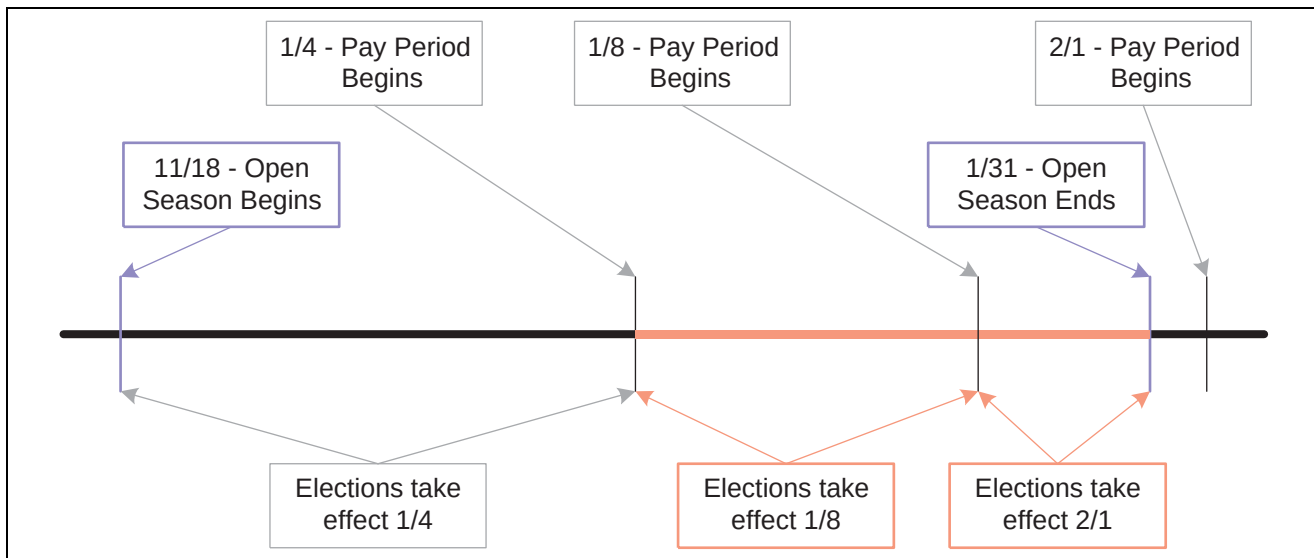
During open enrollment processing, the system calculates the floating event date according to the following rules:

Open Season Processing Setup	Floating Event Date Outcome
System date or elect date is less than the period begin date.	Floating event date is the period begin date.
System date or elect date is greater than the open season end date.	Floating event date is the open season end date.
System date or elect date is between the period begin start date and open season end date.	Floating event date is the first day of the next pay period.
You are in the final run of open enrollment (the Finalize and Apply Defaults check box on the Open Enrollment Run Control page is selected).	Floating event date is the open season end date.

The system uses the elect date on the Data Entry - Option Election page instead of the system date if the event is in *Elections Entered* or later status. The Elect Date field only appears on the Data Entry - Option Election page for open enrollment events. The Elect Date field is used to enter the date that employees return elections.

Floating Event Dates: An Example

For example, suppose that the first pay period of the new year starts January 4. The open season solicitation period runs from November 18 to January 31.



Floating event dates process

When open season begins, the system uses the period begin date, January 1, as the floating event date and provides current coverage as of January 1. This table shows the results of elections received between or by certain dates:

If Elections Are Received...	...the Event Date Is...	...and Coverage Starts...
Between November 18 and January 1	January 1 (the period begin date)	January 4
On January 4	The date elections are received (the system date)	January 4
Between January 5 and January 18	The date elections are received (the system date)	January 18, the second full pay period
Between January 19 and January 31	The date elections are received (the system date)	February 1, the third full pay period
After January 31	January 31 (the open season end date)	February 1, the start of the last full pay period

In this example, when the user finalizes open season, the system uses January 31 as the floating event date. Coverage starts for any remaining employees effective February 1.

Defining Multiple, Concurrent Open Enrollments

The Event Classification field on the Open Enrollment Definition Table is used to associate the open enrollment ID with an open enrollment event classification that has been defined specifically for a particular open season. Set up open enrollments for plan-specific open seasons that you can then run concurrently with each other if the need arises. Concurrent open enrollment periods have overlapping begin and end dates.

See Also

[Chapter 5, “Creating Event Rules,” page 27](#)

Setting Up a Snapshot ID

Use the snapshot ID to run the Snapshot process, which takes a snapshot of the current benefits eligibility of your employees. Do not run this process if you are planning to go live with the Open Enrollment process; however, it is essential if you plan to go live with the Event Maintenance process.

The snapshot definition ID is linked to the Snapshot event rule (or SNP event rule) in the same way that the open enrollment definition ID is linked to the open enrollment event rule. When you process an employee through the Snapshot process, the SNP event is triggered for that employee, just as OE events are automatically triggered for employees going through an open enrollment.

Using a Snapshot ID to Run the Snapshot Process

Access the BenAdmin Snapshot Definition page.

BenAdmin Snapshot Definition

Snap Defn ID: KC01

***Period Begin Date:** 01/01/1999

***Description:** Canadian Snapshot

Short Description: CAN Snap

☒ **Validate Current Elections** ☒ **Calculate Option Prices** ☐ **Allow Finalization**

Benefit Programs		Customize Find View All First 1 of 1 Last	
*Benefit Program	Description		
KC1	GBI Master CAN Benefit Program	+	-

BenAdmin Snapshot Definition page

Validate Current Elections Select during snapshot processing to find out whether employees are eligible for their current elected options.

Presumably, the employee elections were entered through the PeopleSoft HR Base Benefits application or were imported from another system. This validation determines whether these current elections are supported by the new eligibility rules that you create.

Calculate Option Prices	Select in order for the system to calculate the prices and credits for benefit plan options. This option enables you to validate your cost definitions and rate table setup against the premiums currently being charged to your participants. If this check box is not selected, the system will bypass price and credit calculation for all employees.
Allow Finalization	Select to make the Snapshot process behave exactly like open enrollment. Use the Data Entry component for last minute corrections and changes. When you finalize the snapshot, the system will update the Base Benefit tables appropriately. Note. If elections are already current in the HR Base Benefits application, and your eligibility rules are also current and correct, do not expect the Snapshot process to write any rows to the HR Base Benefits application table (because enrollments have not changed). If, however, updated elections are inserted into the HR Base Benefits application by the Snapshot process, be sure to research this occurrence to confirm the reason.
Benefit Program Description	Enter the benefit programs that will participate in the Snapshot process. In most cases, you will want to include all of your benefit programs.

Note. The Snapshot process will work fastest if Validate Current Elections, Calculate Option Prices, and Allow Finalize are not selected. Although, the Open Enrollment process will give you the same results as the Snapshot process, you might want to use the Snapshot process when going live with Benefits Administration to avoid changing open enrollment event rules. For a snapshot run, there is no need to set proof levels; instead, set the default as the current election. Because this might not always be the case with open enrollment, use the Snapshot process to keep your rules separate.

Establishing a Processing Schedule

To set up a processing schedule, use the Schedule Table (BAS_SCHEDULE) component.

This section provides an overview of processing schedules and discusses how to use the BenAdmin schedule to control your processing schedule.

Understanding Processing Schedules

All Benefits Administration processes are grouped and identified by schedules. This includes the Run Control process, enrollment statements, data entry, and confirmation statements.

You will need to define at least one schedule for open enrollment and another for event maintenance. Define only one schedule for open enrollment, although you might set up more open enrollment schedules to enhance system performance or to split up processing by location, regulatory region, or a similar differentiator.

Page Used to Establish a Processing Schedule

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
BenAdmin Schedule Table (benefits administration schedule table)	BAS_SCHEDULE	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Processing Controls, Schedule Table, BenAdmin Schedule Table	Control your processing schedule.

Using the BenAdmin Schedule to Control Your Processing Schedule

Access the BenAdmin Schedule Table page.

BenAdmin Schedule Table

Schedule ID: KC00

***Description:** Canadian Open Enrollment 2000
Short Description: CAN OE2000
***Ben Admin Type:** Open Enrollment

Company: GBI Global Business Institute 9999
BAS Group ID: KC1 Basic Canadian BAS Group

☐ No New Events
☒ Available through Self Service

Open Enrollment Only

Open Enrollment Definition ID: KC00 Canadian Open Enrollment 2000
Open Enrollment Status Flag: S Scheduled

Snapshot Only

Snapshot Definition ID:
Snapshot Status Flag: U Unprocessed

BenAdmin Schedule Table page

Ben Admin Type (Benefits Administration type) Select from the following valid values: *Open Enrollment*, *Event Maintenance*, or *Snapshot*.

Company Enter the name of the company. If this field is left blank, all companies will qualify.

BAS Group ID (Benefits Administration schedule group identification) Enter the BAS group ID. If this field is left blank, all benefits groups will qualify.

No New Elections Select if you don't want any new events assigned to the schedule. Existing events assigned to the schedule will continue to be processed.

For example, if you want event maintenance to begin assigning new events to a new schedule that has the same attributes as an existing schedule, you can

	create a new schedule and select this check box on the old schedule. New events will be assigned to the new schedule and you can continue to run the old schedule until all events are finalized.
Available through Self Service	Select if you will enable employees to enter elections for this Benefits Administration process through the PeopleSoft eBenefits application. If this check box is not selected, benefits administrators will have to update the employee elections resulting from this process through the Data Entry pages.
Open Enrollment Definition ID	Enter the open enrollment definition ID, if this is to be an open enrollment processing schedule.
Open Enrollment Status Flag	Displays the current processing status of the Open Enrollment process represented by the open enrollment definition ID.
Snapshot Definition ID	Enter the snapshot definition ID, if this is to be a Snapshot processing schedule.
Snapshot Status Flag	Displays the current processing status of the Snapshot process represented by the snapshot definition ID.

Note. If you are using the Benefits Administration for U.S. Federal Government application and this is for an open season period, the schedule ID should match the open enrollment definition ID for that open season period.

See Also

Chapter 10, “Preparing for Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance,” Defining Open Enrollment and Snapshot IDs, page 112

CHAPTER 11

Running the Benefits Administration Process

This chapter provides an overview of the Benefits Administration process, process flow, and process status, multiple event scheduling, and discusses how to:

- Set up the Benefits Administration run control process.
- Review Benefits Administration process results.
- Schedule events and assign benefits programs.
- Analyze disconnected events.
- Perform options processing.
- Investigate participant eligibility.
- Print enrollment statements.
- Enter participant benefit elections.
- Validate and load elections.
- Print confirmation statements.
- Reprocess events.

Understanding the Benefits Administration Process

This section discusses:

- The Benefits Administration process.
- Open enrollment.
- Event maintenance.
- The Snapshot process.

The Benefits Administration Process

You use the PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration process to perform:

- Open enrollment.
- Event maintenance.
- The Snapshot process.

Both open enrollment and event maintenance involve a similar cycle of procedures:

- Determination of participant benefits eligibility.

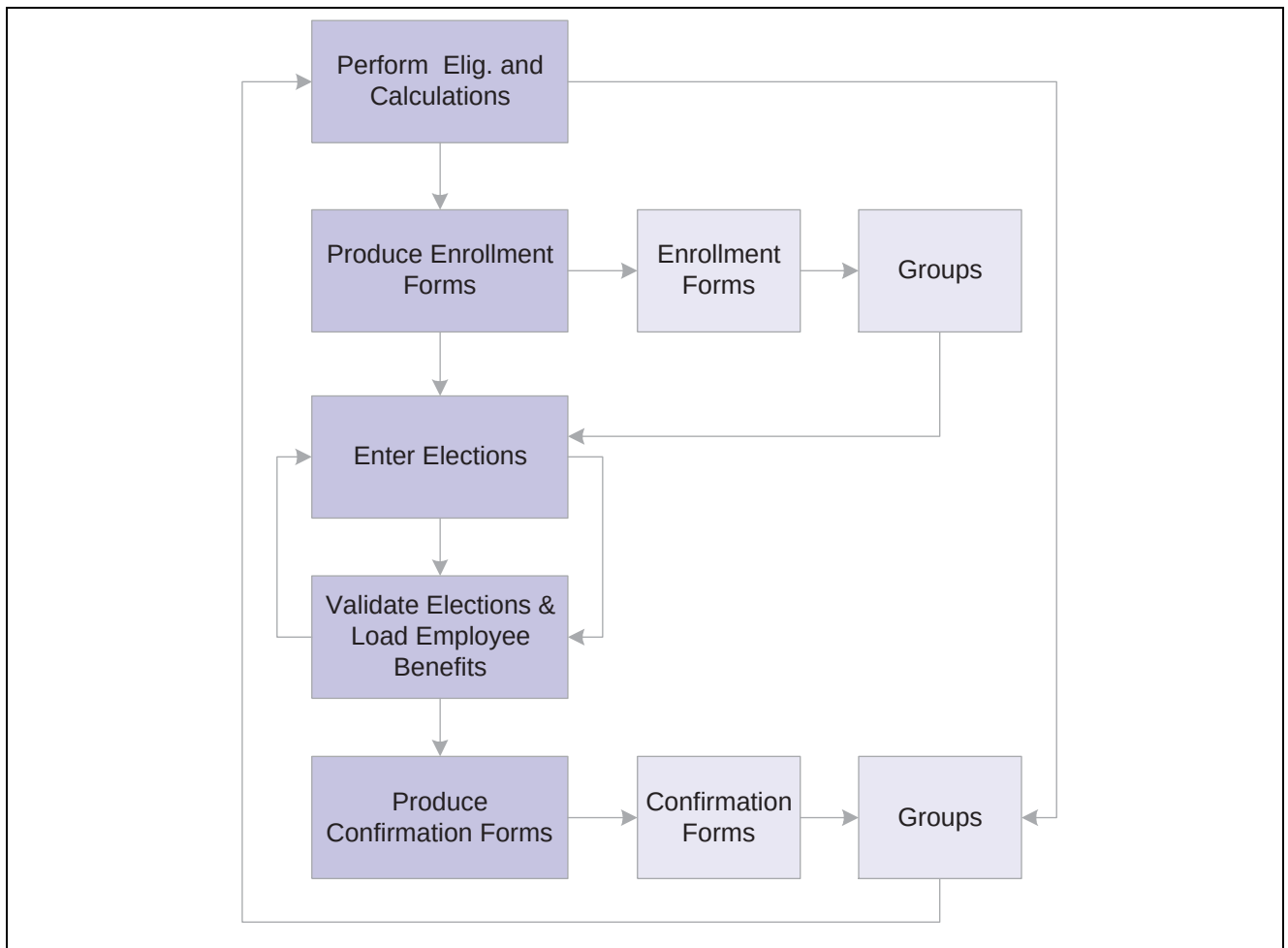
- Calculation of benefit costs and flexible credits.
- Creation and delivery of participant enrollment forms.
- Data entry of participant election choices.
- Validation of employee elections.
- Analysis of processing, enrollment, and election data.
- Loading of elections to the database.
- Creation and delivery of election confirmation forms.

Open Enrollment

You use open enrollment for periodic benefits reenrollment across your employee population.

Open enrollment begins by determining the benefit program each participant should be managed under, and the benefit options available to participants, including associated prices and flexible credits. It also identifies default enrollments for participants, such as new hires, who have no current elections, but who are eligible for a benefit program.

Elections are loaded as they are successfully validated. If there are problems or errors, individual participant elections can be rolled back, updated, and reloaded as necessary until the process is finalized. This graphic describes open enrollment processing:



Open enrollment

Event Maintenance

You use event maintenance to process changes during the plan year and the enrollment of new hires. You might perform event maintenance every day, twice a week, or three times a month—whatever is necessary to properly react to changes in employee eligibility, process new hires, and update payroll benefit deductions.

Event maintenance identifies participant events that have occurred since the last run of the process that may change the benefits eligibility of the participant associated with the event. These events can include:

- Family status events, such as divorce.
- Job-related information changes, such as changes to pay frequency.
- Passive events, such as the reaching of the age of retirement.
- The hiring and termination of employees.

After event maintenance identifies employees who are associated with these events, it determines their current benefits eligibility according to the event and eligibility rules you've defined (assigning them new programs or plans as appropriate) and calculates benefit prices and flexible credits for their eligible options.

From this point on, event maintenance follows the same track as open enrollment.

Event Maintenance and COBRA Administration

Benefits Administration initiates qualifying COBRA events during the Event Maintenance process when a recognized COBRA event is finalized. The only exception to this rule is the Overage Dependent event, which is initiated by the COBRA process for both the Manage Base Benefits business process and Benefits Administration clients.

When Benefits Administration initiates the COBRA event, it populates the COBRA Activity table with the employee ID, employment record number, COBRA event date, COBRA action code (as defined on the Action Reason table) and event ID related to the initiated event. From that point, the activity (event trigger) is further processed only by the COBRA Administration system, not by Benefits Administration.

See Also

Chapter 5, “Creating Event Rules,” page 27

The Snapshot Process

Before you begin using Benefits Administration, you should establish an initial snapshot of your employees' current benefits eligibility. You can use the Open Enrollment process for this purpose. But if your first process is Event Maintenance, you need to use the Snapshot process first to establish a basis for managing subsequent changes in eligibility.

Essentially, the snapshot:

- Compares employees' current data to the defined eligibility rules.
- Records the options participants are currently eligible for.
- Flags instances where employees are ineligible for their current enrollments.

The process completes in a single run of the Benefits Administration background process and does not calculate costs or change current benefit enrollment information. It assigns all employees a snapshot event that it closes with a finalized status at the end of processing.

Other Uses of the Snapshot

Because the Snapshot process looks at your entire workforce, you can also use the Snapshot process to:

- Test your eligibility rule setup, to find employees considered ineligible for their current benefits.
- Establish default coverages and credits, where employee input isn't necessary (because the Snapshot process can optionally update employee election data).
- Perform a final check of cost calculations by randomly selecting participants and coverages to track.
- Validate the loading of legacy benefits data by comparing current enrollments established by your old system against eligible options determined by Benefits Administration.

Provided extensions to the Snapshot process can help accomplish these tasks. You can specify the features that you want on the Snapshot Definition page. If you have limited time for your conversion activity, then you can use these features on a test database and go to the basic version when you make your actual conversion to Benefits Administration.

Understanding Benefits Administration Process Flow

Running Benefits Administration can be complex, because the events you process can follow a variety of different paths. Some employees will have a number of events that require processing, others will have events that don't change their benefits eligibility, and in the case of open enrollment, many employees won't be picked up for event processing at all. In addition, you'll run into situations where events process erroneously, which means that you'll need to reprocess them until you get the right result.

Remember that Benefits Administration processes *events*, not *participants*. At any given time, a participant may be associated with several unprocessed events that are of different event classes on different event dates. During a particular run of the Benefits Administration process, the system uses a set of rules to decide which event to process first and then processes that event from scheduling to finalization before continuing with the next one.

Ideally, you would run the Benefits Administration two to three times to complete the processing of a participant event:

1. During the first run, the system assigns participant events to a Benefits Administration processing schedule, and scheduled events are, in turn, assigned to a benefit program.
In addition, Benefits Administration determines benefit program eligibility, options, and defaults, and calculates credits and rates for the participant associated with the event.
2. During the second run, after you've generated enrollment statements for your participants and entered their election choices into the system through the data entry pages; the system validates and loads updated participant plan, dependent, and investment election information.
3. During the final run, Benefits Administration finalizes elections for participants who did not return their enrollment statements and for participants with errors in their records.

More realistically, errors will occur, resulting from incomplete rule setup, inconsistent HR data, or invalid election entry by the employee. After you review and correct the errors and run Benefits Administration again, the system moves the participants who had errors further along in the process.

Each time you run Benefits Administration, the participant events you process are assigned a process status designation, so you can determine status and correct errors.

See Also

[Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Process Status and Benefit Program Assignment, page 131](#)

[Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Scheduling Events and Assigning Benefit Programs, page 158](#)

[Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Reviewing Benefits Administration Process Results, page 147](#)

Process Flow Details

The next tables describe the general flow of the Benefits Administration process which is divided into three parts.

Before Running Benefits Administration

This table lists the steps you should take before running Benefits Administration:

Step	Description	Details	Pages or Processes Used
1	Build your benefits administration benefit programs.	Create benefit plan options, calculations rules, rate tables, event rules, eligibility, and flexible credits. Link these building blocks to your benefit program.	See <i>PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits</i> , “Building Base Benefit Programs”.
2	Prepare System for Benefits Administration processing.	Create pay calendars, audit benefit data, create BAS group IDs, and create process schedules. For Open Enrollment (OE) or Snapshot, create OE IDs or Snapshot (SNP) IDs.	See Chapter 10, “Preparing for Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance.” page 107.
3	For EM only, review, add, or delete unprocessed events.	Use the BAS Activity table to review the list of unprocessed events. Add and delete events as necessary.	BAS Activity.
4	Set up the Benefits Administration run control.		Benefits Administration Run Control.

Scheduling, Assigning Benefit Programs, Preparing Options, and Entering Elections

This table lists the steps for scheduling, assigning benefit programs, preparing options, and entering elections:

Step	Description	Details	Pages or Processes Used	Process Status Result
5	Assign participants to a processing schedule and prepare options.	Run the Benefits Administration process to assign participants to the processing schedule, determine eligibility, calculate prices and credits, and identify option defaults and terminations. If the process completes without errors, go to step 7. If the process results in errors, continue with step 6.	Benefits Administration Process Run Control component. Use the Participant Lists run control panel to schedule specific participants for processing.	If scheduling is successful: <i>AS</i> (Assigned) or <i>AN</i> (Assigned None). If scheduling is not successful : <i>AE</i> (Assigned Error). If option preparation is successful : <i>PR</i> (Prepared), <i>FA</i> (Finalized Program None), or <i>FP</i> (Finalized Prepared None). No additional processing will occur for participants with an FA or FP Process Status. If option preparation is unsuccessful : <i>PE</i> (Prepared Error).

Step	Description	Details	Pages or Processes Used	Process Status Result
6	Review the results and correct errors from first run of the Benefits Administration process.	Review processing results and correct errors. During the next run of the process the system will reevaluate participants and attempt to move them through the process. Use the Processing Controls Update to review and reprocess event processing results for individual participants. Use the Eligibility Debugging panel to correct eligibility errors.	Processing Messages, Schedule Summary, Employee Event Summary, Processing Controls Update, Eligibility Debugging, Employee Process Status (BAS027), Eligible Participants (BAS001), Ineligible Participants (BAS010).	
7	Create and deliver enrollment forms.		Enrollment Statements (BAS004).	When you create an enrollment form for a participant, their process status is updated to <i>NT</i> (Notified).
8	Enter employee elections.	Use the Data Entry pages or eBenefits.	Use the Data Entry pages or eBenefits.	When you enter elections for a participant, their process status is updated to <i>ET</i> (Elections Entered).

Validating, Loading, and Finalizing Elections

This table lists the steps for validating, loading, and finalizing elections:

Step	Description	Details	Pages or Processes Used	Process Status Result
9	Validate and load employee elections.	Run the Benefits Administration process again to validate participant elections and load them into the system. If the process completes without errors, go to step 12. If the process results in errors, review and correct them in step 10 and reprocess participants until you have eliminated as many errors as possible. If you're running Open Enrollment, go to step 11 when you're ready to finalize Benefits Administration processing.	Benefits Administration Process Run control.	When you successfully load elections for a participant, the participant's process status is updated to <i>FE</i> (Finalized - Enrolled). If there are errors in the validation and load process, the participant's process status will be <i>EE</i> (Election Error).

Step	Description	Details	Pages or Processes Used	Process Status Result
10	Review validation processing results and correct errors.	Print reports that list participants who did not return elections, participant election errors, and dependent election errors. Use summary panels and reports to review processing results and correct errors. The system will reevaluate participant elections and attempt to validate them. Use the Processing Controls Update to review and reprocess event processing results for individual participants.	Employee Process Status (BAS027), Missing Elections (BAS006), Invalid Benefit Elections (BAS003), Dependent /Beneficiary Elections (BAS007), Processing Messages, Schedule Summary, Employee Event Summary, Processing Controls Update.	
11	For Open Enrollment Only: Finalize employee elections.	Complete processing by running Benefits Administration process to finalize elections for participants whose elections were in error or who failed to turn in election forms. The system will assign these participants the benefits election defaults that were assigned to them during option processing.	On the Open Enrollment panel, select Finalize/Apply Defaults to finalize elections for all participants.	When you run the Benefits Administration process with Finalize/Apply Defaults turned on, the system will update the process status of all the participants scheduled for that process to <i>FE</i> (Finalized - Enrolled).
12	Create and deliver confirmation letters to participants.		(BAS005) Confirmation Statements.	

Understanding Benefits Administration Process Status

This section discusses:

- Process status and schedule assignment.
- Process status and benefit program assignment.
- Process status and option preparation.
- Process status and entering, validating, and loading elections.
- Process status and reprocessing finalized events.

Process Status and Schedule Assignment

During schedule assignment, Benefits Administration:

- Locates the employees who can be included in the process.
- Determines if they have any unprocessed events.
- Assigns unprocessed events to the processing schedule.
- Determines which assigned events should be open for processing.

The Benefits Administration process can only actively process one event per participant at a time, but it can have several events scheduled for later processing. To manage the schedule, Benefits Administration uses an event status of *Open*, *Closed*, or *Void*. Events must have *Open* status to be processed.

If you are running Open Enrollment or Snapshot, the system opens an OE or SNP event for all employees with the correct company and/or BAS group affiliation. If you run Event Maintenance, the system creates events for changes to employee job, labor code, and address information. It also creates events for employees who have fulfilled the trigger conditions for a passive event, and it takes note of unprocessed events that were manually inserted through the BenAdmin Activity page.

Events are dynamically opened and closed for processing based on event date and event priority (and by manual event status overrides).

See Also

Chapter 10, “Preparing for Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance,” Establishing a Processing Schedule, page 117

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Scheduling Events and Assigning Benefit Programs, page 158

Process Status and Benefit Program Assignment

The system uses event and eligibility rules to assign the participants associated with an open event to a benefit program.

Participant events can be assigned to a single program, multiple programs, or no program at all. The following table details process status designations:

Process Status	Description	Next Processing Steps
AE - Program Eligibility Assigned Error	Participant event is assigned to multiple programs.	The system cannot process the participant event through the next stage (option preparation) until you correct the errors. You'll most likely need to make corrections to participant personal, employment, and job information or to program eligibility information. Each time you run Benefits Administration, the system reevaluates AE events.
AN - Program Eligibility Assigned None	Participant event is not assigned to a benefit program.	During the option election phase of the process, the system determines if the AN participant associated with the event has current elections that require termination due to loss of program eligibility. If not, the event is assigned to FA (Finalized - Assigned None) status and processing ends. If the participant does have elections, the system updates process status to PR (prepared). Before the system can terminate this event, you have to acknowledge it on the data entry pages. The Find Terminations workflow process locates participant events at PR status that require termination.
AS - Program Eligibility Assigned	Participant event is assigned to a benefit program.	The event continues on to a process status of FP (Finalized - Prepared None), PE (Prepare Error), or PR, depending on the associated participant's eligibility for benefit options.

Note. You should not see the AN process status when the system completes the first run of the Benefits Administration process. The system only uses this status value during the Schedule and Program Assignment stage of the process. In option preparation, the next stage of the first run of Benefits Administration, the system moves events with an AN process status on to subsequent process status values like FA or PR.

In addition, if you see a set of events at the AS process status after Event Maintenance processing, employees are being processed who have more than one event assigned to them. In event maintenance, the system can assign and schedule all unprocessed events to a status of AS. However, because Benefits Administration can only process one event per participant at a time through option preparation and election validation, it must close those events and leave them behind at AS status until the open events are processed.

See Also

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Reviewing Processing Results for Participant Events, page 152

Process Status and Option Preparation

During option preparation, the system uses eligibility and event rules to determine:

- Plan eligibility.
- Plan pricing.
- Available options.
- Default options.
- Proof of coverage limits for life and AD/D plans.
- Coverage terminations (as appropriate).

Any processing errors during this phase are typically caused by problems with:

- Eligibility rules.
- Event rules.
- The benefit program involved.
- The participant’s HR information.

When an error occurs, you need to:

1. Evaluate the error.
2. Correct it.
3. Reprocess the event.

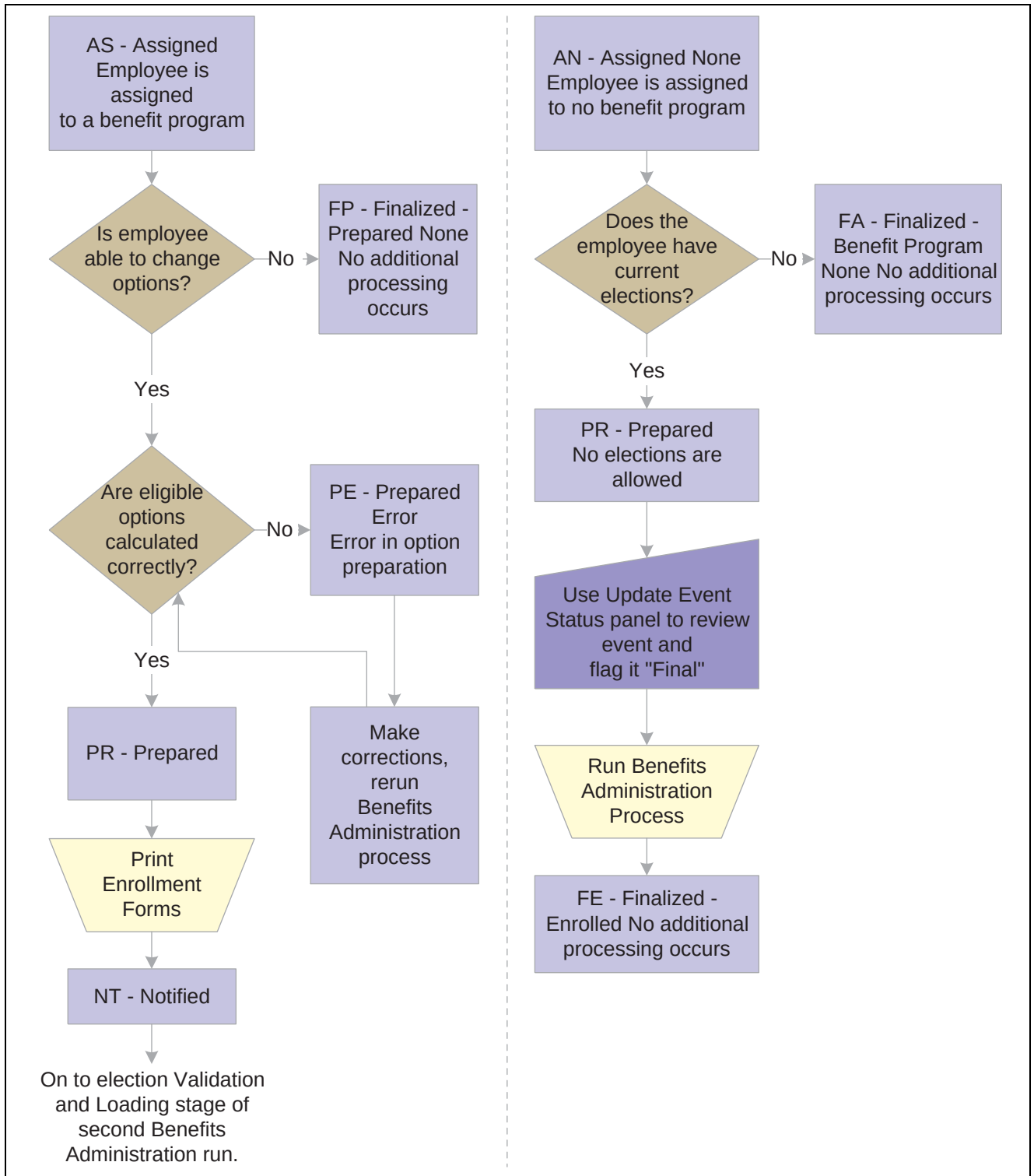
This table describes option preparation status values:

Process Status	Description	Next Processing Steps
FA - Finalized - Benefit Program None	Participant event has no program assignment and no current elections. Used for events assigned an AN process status during the Scheduling and Program Assignment and whose associated participants do not have current benefit elections.	There is no further processing for this event. The online page description for this process status (on the Schedule Summary page, for example) is Program None.
FP - Finalized - Prepared None	System has assigned the participant event to a benefit program, but the associated participant is not allowed to elect any new options.	No further processing occurs for this participant event. The online page description for this process status (on the Schedule Summary page, for example) is Prepare None.

Process Status	Description	Next Processing Steps
PE - Prepare Error	The system has encountered an error. Events are given a PE process status during option eligibility determination or calculation of credits.	To correct, you should make corrections to the personal, employment, job and information of the associated participant or to plan and option eligibility information. Each time you run Benefits Administration, the system reevaluates PE events.
PR - Prepared	The system has calculated eligible options, credits, rates, and proof requirements for the participant associated with the event, and current elections have been identified for proof, eligibility level, and default processing. AN events that have current elections can also be brought to a status of PR.	For PE or AS events, processing stops. Enrollment forms should be created for and delivered to the participant associated with the event to bring the event to a process status of NT (notified). For AN events, processing also stops. Review the event (a pending termination of benefits), confirm it by marking it for finalization, and then run the second phase of Benefits Administration. The event is brought to a process status of ET (Entered. The system brings the event to a process status of FE (Finalized - Enrolled) and automatically inserts termination rows for each of the associated participant's current elections.
NT - Notified	Election enrollment form has been distributed to the participant associated with the event. The system updates the event's process status to NT when you generate election forms for that participant through report BAS004. Participants can only advance to NT if their previous process status was PR.	Participants need to complete their election forms and return them to the HR/Benefits department. When you enter the elections into the system with the data entry pages, the system will advance the events to an ET (entered) process status.

Note. If you run an Open Enrollment process with Finalize selected, NT and PR events are brought to FE status, and the system follows event rules to determine if current elections or defaults should be loaded into the associated participant's records.

The following two flowcharts illustrate how the system assigns process status values during option preparation. The flowchart on the left shows the process status flow for AS events, while the flowchart on the right shows the process status flow for AN events:



Process status flow for option preparation

Process Status and Entering, Validating, and Loading Elections

In the second phase of Benefits Administration, you enter participant elections into the system through the data entry pages and then run Benefits Administration to validate those elections and load them into the benefits tables and to PeopleSoft Payroll for North America.

This table describes status values you might encounter:

Process Status	Description	Next Processing Steps
ET - Entered	A benefits administrator (or the employee through PeopleSoft eBenefits) has entered the participant's new elections into the system, and they are ready for validation by the Benefits Administration process. Participant events with a process status of ET can have a prior process status of PR, NT, or RE (Reentered).	If there are no errors with the elections, the elections are posted to the appropriate benefit and payroll tables, and the system updates the process status to FE. If there are errors, the status becomes EE. If you run the Benefits Administration process with Finalize selected, EE participant events are brought to FE status, and the system goes through the normal validation and load procedure for all elections. If any of the employee's choices are invalid, event rules are consulted to determine whether current elections or defaults should be loaded.

Process Status	Description	Next Processing Steps
EE - Election Error	The system encountered an error in processing the elections for the participant associated with the event. No elections are posted to the Manage Base Benefits business process tables. Errors are posted to the Message table and are identified by participant and event. The previous process status was either ET or EE.	No further processing occurs for this participant event. You need to correct the errors by reentering employee elections and run the Benefits Administration process again. Alternatively, you can "force finalize" this participant event to finalize it with errors. The system loads the default values for the associated participant's erroneous benefit option elections. If a dependent/beneficiary or investment choice is in error, the system loads the employee's option choice but does not load the dependent/beneficiary or investment choice. You can generate confirmation statements for participants whose events have an EE process status; the form indicates the plan information in error along with the valid plan choices.
FE - Finalized - Enrolled	Benefits Administration processing is complete for the participant event. All elections have been validated and loaded to the appropriate Manage Base Benefits business process and Payroll for North America tables. Events reach this status either from a process status of ET, EE, or PR, or if you "force finalize" a participant. If the participant came from a process status of PR due to a loss of all eligibility, the system inserts a termination row for each of the participant's current elections.	You need to generate and deliver a confirmation form to the participant associated with the event. To change a participant's elections after they've been finalized (for example, if a participant wants to correct information on the confirmation statement), you can reprocess them by giving the associated event a process status of RE (reentered) in the Event Status Update page and rerunning the Benefits Administration process.

See Also

Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Process Status and Reprocessing Finalized Events, page 138

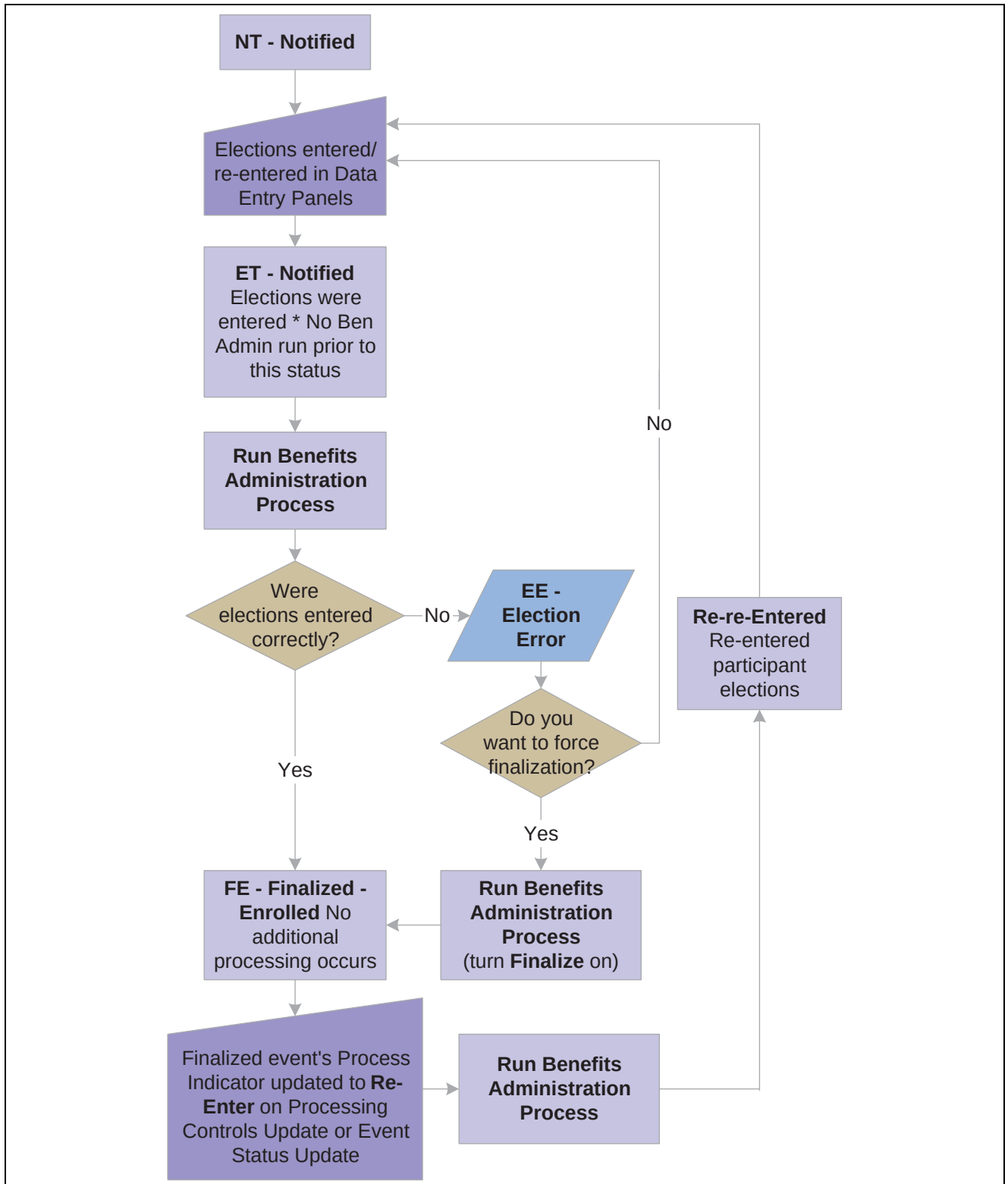
Process Status and Reprocessing Finalized Events

You can reprocess events at almost every stage of the Benefits Administration process, from scheduling to election entry. In many cases, event reprocessing does not involve process status values other than those described previously, but when you're planning to reenter participant benefit option elections, the system uses the special RE (reentered) process status as an interim status before rolling the event back to the ET value.

The following table describes the RE process status value:

Process Status	Description	Next Processing Steps
RE - Re-Entered	Enables elections associated with processing for the participant event to be reentered after the participant event has been brought to a process status of FE. Events are updated to RE status through the Event Status Update page.	After you update the elections in the data entry pages, the system updates the process status from RE to ET.

The following flowchart illustrates the process status flow for ET events and follows it through to the final process status of FE. It also shows how the system uses the RE process status:



Process status flow for election entry, validation, loading, and reentry

See Also

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Process Status and Reprocessing Finalized Events, page 138

Multiple Event Scheduling

This section provides an overview of multiple event scheduling and discusses event status and retroactive events.

Understanding Multiple Event Scheduling

Benefits Administration can only process one event at a time for an individual participant. The system always tries to process events in a logical sequence; usually this means that the system tries to process events in the order that they occur. The management of multiple events for a participant is referred to as event coordination. Typical scenarios include:

- Open enrollment participant event is in process and a family status change occurs for the associated participant.
- A new hire event is in process and the new hire moves to a new address (change in postal code).
- An event is retroactively entered into the system, affecting eligibility for current or future dated closed events.

If multiple events occur on the same date, the system uses the event priority for that event class to determine processing order. The event with the lowest priority number is processed first.

Multiple events on the same date in the same event class are merged into one event. For example, an employee transfers to a new job and a new union on the same day. Both events are assigned to the MSC event class. The system creates one row for these two activities in the BAS_PARTIC table (which holds participant event records that are in process) and thereafter processes them as one event. The system indicates the merge by setting the Multi Activity Indicator field on that row to *Yes*. The action source for the activity is set to the first event read from the BAS Activity table. The order that the system reads events from BAS Activity table differs depending on the database engine you're using.

Event Status and Retroactive Events

While a participant event is in process, the system continues to recognize new events as they are triggered. If a new event has an earlier date than the event being processed, the system temporarily closes the event in process and opens the new event for processing. The first participant event's Event Status value changes from *Open* to *Closed*. When the new event finalizes and changes to a closed status, the system reopens the interrupted event and continues its processing.

The following table describes event status values:

Current Event Status	Description
Open	Processed by the system on the next run of the Benefits Administration process. Only one event can be open for an employee ID/benefit record number combination. Event Status can be updated to Closed naturally by the system or manually on the Event Status Update page.

Current Event Status	Description
Closed	Not currently processed by the system Closed events can be updated to Open, either by the system or manually, if no other events for the employee ID/benefit record number combination are Open.
Void	Has been backed out of the system and all eligibility processing related to it has been reversed. In effect, it is as if the event never occurred. To change event status to Void, use the Controls page or Event Status Update page. Events with an event status of Void can be updated to Open or Closed through event reprocessing.

When a participant event is processed ahead of other events with earlier event dates or lower Event Priority values, the system marks that event with an Out of Sequence flag. This flag appears on the Schedule Summary, Control, and Participant pages. The Out of Sequence flag indicates that the eligibility information for this event may have changed (may be impacted by these earlier, pending events), and therefore the event might need to be reprocessed.

An exception to the event coordination flow occurs when a new event interrupts (precedes) an in-process event, potentially impacting that event's assignment, eligibility, or rate recalculations. Rather than allow the system to reopen the stopped event and continue processing, you may need to use the Event Status page to queue the event for reprocessing such that its assignment, eligibility determinations, or rate calculations are refreshed with the most current data.

See Also

Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Reprocessing Events, page 187

Setting Up the Benefits Administration Run Control Process

This section discusses how to:

- Specify a process to run.
- Add participants to a schedule.
- Set up Open Enrollment and Snapshot routines.
- Process passive events.

Note. To access the run control pages, you need to create a run control code or use an existing one. The COBOL program that runs the Benefits Administration process, PSPBARUN, will delete this run control only after the process is successfully completed.

Pages Used to Set Up the Benefits Administration Run Control

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Schedule and Chkpt Restart (schedule and checkpoint restart)	BAS_RUNCTL1	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Events, Run Automated Events Processing, Schedule and Chkpt Restart	Specify a process to run by identifying the Open Enrollment, Event Maintenance, or Snapshot schedule for which you're planning to run the Benefits Administration process.
Participant Lists	BAS_RUNCTL2	Select the Participants List tab.	Add participants to a schedule you're processing, or process a specific set of employees.
OE/Snapshot	BAS_RUNCTL3	Select the OE/Snapshot tab.	Set up open enrollment or Snapshot routines. Capture new participants for a specific Open Enrollment or Snapshot schedule already in progress. Finalize and apply defaults for participants in the schedule who have been processed with errors.
Passive Event Processing	BAS_RUNCTL4	Select the Passive Events Processing tab.	Process passive events for Event Maintenance schedules. Identify the passive events that have occurred in a defined period of time and create an entry of the events in the BAS_ACTIVITY table.

Specifying a Process to Run

Access the Schedule and Chkpt Restart page.

Schedule and Chkpt Restart		Participant Lists	QE/Snapshot	Passive Event Processing
Run Control ID: 1		Report Manager Process Monitor		Run
Process Date:	11/15/2002			
*Schedule ID:	BEM101	Canadian Employees EM		
*EM Process Mode:	Schedule and Process Events			
BAS Type:	E	Event Maintenance		
Company:				
BAS Group ID:	B02	Canadian Employees		
Restart/Debug Information		Restart Position		
Chk Point Interval in Minutes:	0	Benefit Program:	Passive Event ID:	
BAS Processing Phase:	R Ready	Event Date:		
☐ Record Eligibility Results		EmplID:	Ben Rcd#:	0
		Event ID:	Clear	

Schedule and Chkpt Restart page

Schedule ID

Select the schedule to run. When selected, the page displays the BAS type (Open Enrollment, Event Maintenance, or Snapshot). The BAS type of the schedule determines which features you can access on other run control pages. Also displays the company and BAS group ID defined on the Schedule table.

EM Process Mode

If you selected an Event Maintenance schedule, select the EM Process Mode:

- *Schedule and Process Events*: All BAS Activity entries are retrieved and events are created and assigned to all appropriate schedules. Then, any events belonging to the current schedule are processed further during this run.
- *Schedule New Events Only*: All BAS Activity entries are retrieved and events are created and assigned to all appropriate schedules, but they are not processed further during this run.
- *Process Existing Events Only*: Only existing events belonging to the current schedule are processed.

Chk Point Interval in Minutes (check point interval in minutes)

Indicate a number of minutes between commits; 60 is a reasonable number. If a job terminates abnormally, values for the last record processed appear in Restart Position.

Record Eligibility Results

Use to troubleshoot benefits processing errors related to eligibility.

When selected, the system checks eligibility for all benefit programs and for all options within the benefit programs for which the participant is eligible. It records the results of these checks on the Eligibility Debugging page. In normal processing, the system stops checking eligibility the first time a participant fails an eligibility check.

Note. You should only run processes with Record Eligibility Results selected for small processing populations, because the act of checking and recording all types of eligibility can result in long process run times.

Clear

If a job terminates abnormally, values for the last record processed appear in Restart Position and the run control is “locked” (all fields are disabled, because the parameters should not be changed when the process is restarted). During implementation, you may encounter many instances of aborted runs as you test your table setup. You may decide not to complete an interrupted schedule—the Clear button will “unlock” the schedule and its run control. This feature would not normally be used in a production environment.

The EM Process Mode allows for more efficient processing of very large participant populations. The Scheduling process is very fast, but it does not allow for multiple concurrent batch runs because of its updating of the BAS Activity table. The assignment, option preparation, validation, and finalization activities are slower and more intensive, but do allow for concurrent processing. Thus maximum throughput can be achieved by performing an initial “Schedule Only” run followed by several simultaneous “Process Existing” runs using multiple Schedule IDs.

See Also

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Reprocessing Events, page 187

Adding Participants to a Schedule

Access the Participant Lists page.

Schedule and Chkpt Restart	Participant Lists	QE/Snapshot	Passive Event Processing
Run Control ID: 1		Report Manager Process Monitor	Run
☒ Process From Participant List EM Process Mode: Schedule and Process Events			
Schedule Only Employee(s)			
*EmpID	Name		
B-BARET100	Default,Tocurrent1	+	-
Process Only Participant(s)			
*EmpID	Name	Ben Rcd#	Event ID
		0	0
		+	-

Participant Lists page

Additional fields appear on this page when you select the Process From Participant List check box.

- Process From Participant List** Select to use the remaining features on this page.
- Schedule Only Employee(s)** Indicate which specific employees should have new events added to an Open Enrollment or Event Maintenance schedule.
- Process Only Participant(s)** Use to process a list of specific participants with existing events (rather than processing all participants within the schedule), sorted by benefit record number (for employees with multiple jobs) and event ID.
- You may need to go to the Event Status Update page and indicate the phase to process for this employee (update the Process Indicator field).

Setting Up Open Enrollment or Snapshot Routines

Access the OE/Snapshot page.

OE/Snapshot page

Use this page to resets the entire population in your Open Enrollment or Snapshot schedule to the selected action.

- None** This is the default action.
- Schedule** Select if you've made changes to scheduling criteria or mass changes to Job data which could affect schedule assignment, and need to run through the Open Enrollment process again, beginning with that step. All existing participant records for the schedule will be deleted.
- Assign Benefit Pgm** (assign benefit program) Select if you've made changes to eligibility rules for benefit program assignment and need to run through the Open Enrollment process again, beginning with that step.
- Prepare Options** Select if you've made changes to eligibility rules, event rules, or rate schedules that affect how the system determines eligible options, defaults, and the costs associated with each option. Any elections posted are deleted. All data entry for affected participants is also deleted. Closed and voided participant events are excluded.

Elect Options

Select if you've made changes to the validation rules stored on the Event Rules table. All participants are set back to a process status of PR, but any completed data entry on them is preserved. Any elections posted are deleted.

Schedule New Participants

Select if you missed a large group of participants in your initial run of Open Enrollment—participants who did not get scheduled and therefore do not have records on the participant file for this schedule. Rather than use the Participant Lists page to add the employee IDs one at a time, this check box forces the system to reevaluate all employees against the schedule parameters. If the participant fits that selection, and if the participant does not have a record on the participant file for this schedule, the system creates the record.

Note. The Schedule New Participants option should not be used for the initial Open Enrollment run.

Finalize/Apply Defaults

Select when you are ready to complete Open Enrollment processing. The system performs the same validations against participant election information but also assigns defaults for participants who still have errors or who have not returned their election forms. This closes open enrollment for data entry. To reopen it, you need to reprocess selected participants.

Note. The Finalize/Apply Defaults option is not typically used for the initial Open Enrollment run.

See Also

Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Pages Used to Reprocess Events, page 188

Processing Passive Events

Access the Passive Event Processing page.

Passive Event Processing page

Passive events are not initiated by data entry, but are the result of the passing of a predefined period of time. For example, you might have an eligibility rule setup that enables employees to enroll in a benefit after 10 years of service.

Once you set up the parameters here, the system looks at every employee's job data (regardless of schedule) to determine if a passive event has occurred. If a passive event is found, an entry is made to the BAS Activity table. If the employee has multiple jobs, an entry is made into the BAS Activity table for each job that meets the eligibility criteria.

To control mistakes with scheduling passive events multiple times and creating redundant data, history records are created that record passive event processing. When scheduling passive events on the run control, the history is referenced and warning messages are displayed if there is overlap with a prior passive event process. You can ignore the warning and schedule the repeat passive event request; however, the Benefits Administration process only triggers passive events for those employees who were not picked up previously.

Trigger Passive Events Only

Select to trigger the passive event types indicated in the Passive Events To Process group box for the specified date range. The system triggers all passive events currently in your database for that period, but does not process any events. You can then review the triggered events in the BenAdmin Activity page and delete any erroneously triggered events.

Process

Select after you have run passive event processing using Trigger Passive Events Only and have reviewed the triggered passive events in the BenAdmin Activity page. The system triggers and processes the passive events that belong to the schedule you selected on the Schedule and Checkpoint Restart page.

From Date and To Date

Indicate the time frame during which you want to have the system look for passive events.

The system warns you if you create a time frame for a particular passive event ID that overlaps a previously recorded time frame for the same event ID.

See Also

Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Reviewing Passive Event Processing History, page 157

Reviewing Benefits Administration Process Results

This section discusses how to:

- Review error messages.
- Review process results for schedules.
- Enter search criteria to review process results for participant events.
- Review processing results for participant events.
- Review event information for participants.
- Review plan type details for participant events.
- Review cost and credit information for plan types.
- Review passive event processing history.
- View a participant's benefits summary.

Pages Used to Review Benefits Administration Process Results

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
BenAdmin Process Messages (benefits administration process messages)	BAS_MESSAGES	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Review Processing Results, Processing Messages, BenAdmin Process Messages	Review errors that occurred during the last batch of BenAdmin processing.
BenAdmin Schedule Summary (benefits administration schedule summary)	BAS_PARTIC_SUM	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Review Processing Results, Schedule Summary, BenAdmin Schedule Summary	Review employee counts for all available status values.
BenAdmin Processing Controls (benefits administration processing controls)	BAS_PARTIC_PRC1	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Events, Update Processing Controls, BenAdmin Processing Controls	Review processing status of specific participant event records.
Participant	BAS_PARTIC_INQ1	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Review Processing Results, Employee Event Detail, Participant	Review status, processing, and eligibility information for a selected participant and event.
Plan Type	BAS_PARTIC_INQ2	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Review Processing Results, Employee Event Detail, Plan Type	Review plan type details for a selected participant and event, including dependent and investments information when applicable (through page links).
Option and Cost	BAS_PARTIC_INQ4	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Review Processing Results, Employee Event Detail, Option and Cost	Review costs and credits for a participant and plan type.
BenAdmin Passive Event History (benefits administration passive event history)	PASSIVE_EVENT_HIST	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Review Processing Results, Passive Event History, BenAdmin Passive Event History	Review passive event history for a specified process date.

Reviewing Error Messages

Access the BenAdmin Process Messages page.

Note. You can also run the following reports to review Benefits Administration processing errors: Invalid Benefit Elections, Missing Elections, and Ineligible Participant (for Open Enrollment schedules only).

The event ID for Open Enrollment processes is always 0, because the system opens one Open Enrollment event for all participants in the Open Enrollment schedule during the initial run of the OE process.

A message often requires additional information or help in identifying the specific plan type or benefit option involved. Additional data is displayed in the generic Message Data area and is described in the message text.

Categories of Errors

When you run the Benefits Administration process, you might expect the following categories of errors:

Error Category	Description	To Correct
Program Assignment	Participant events are assigned to multiple benefit programs. Occurs during the first phase of Benefits Administration processing.	Review eligibility rules and benefit program setups for errors. The system reviews the participant's program assignment during the next Benefits Administration run.
Option Preparation (occurs during first phase)	A participant is eligible for a benefit program, but there is an error in the determination of option eligibility, credit, or deduction calculations. Typical errors result from deduction calculations—for example, omitting the age from an age-graded rate table. Occurs during the first phase of Benefits Administration processing.	Adjust the participant's personal, employment, and job information or program eligibility and deduction information.
Election Validation	The system cannot validate participant benefit option elections, dependent and beneficiary assignments, or investment allocations. Occurs during the second phase of Benefits Administration processing.	Return to the data entry pages and ensure that correct election information has been entered into the system.

Reviewing Process Results for Schedules

Access the BenAdmin Schedule Summary page.

BenAdmin Schedule Summary									
Schedule ID:		KUEM		US Event Maintenance		Participant Count:		13	
Process Status Totals			Event Status Totals			Finalize Totals			
Assn Error:	0	0.00%	Open:	8	61.54%	Finalize:	0	0.00%	
Assn None:	0	0.00%	Closed:	5	38.46%				
Assigned:	1	7.69%	Voided:	0	0.00%	Elig Changed Totals			
Prep Error:	0	0.00%				Address:	0	0.00%	
Prepared:	8	61.54%				Job:	0	0.00%	
Notified:	0	0.00%	Process Indicator Totals			MultiJob:	0	0.00%	
Re-Enter:	0	0.00%	Normal:	13	100.00%	Out of Sequence Totals			
Entered:	0	0.00%	Assign:	0	0.00%	Seq:	0	0.00%	
Elect Err:	0	0.00%	Prepare:	0	0.00%	Disconnected Event Totals			
Enrolled:	2	15.38%	Re-Enter:	0	0.00%	Disc:	0	0.00%	
Pgm None:	1	7.69%	Elect:	0	0.00%				
Prep None:	1	7.69%	Void:	0	0.00%				

BenAdmin Schedule Summary page

Note. The Schedule table shows the state of the schedule population at the current moment, so if you have participant events marked for finalization but have not run the process, they will show up in Finalize Totals. Once you run the process for that schedule, all events marked for finalization will be finalized and will not appear in Finalize Totals.

This page shows a cumulative total over the entire history of the Schedule. You may occasionally "retire" an Event Maintenance schedule (mark it to allow *No New Events*), and create a new schedule for new statistics.

Process Status Totals

Only one event can be open for any one participant and benefit record number combination at a time. However, these totals represent the sum of all events, open or closed.

Event Status Totals

Voided events are not considered for any further processing.

Process Indicator Totals

View the participant event totals that currently have been requested to go through reprocessing.

When the system actually reprocesses events, the system removes them from these lists of totals as appropriate.

Finalize Totals

Displays the number of participant events that are currently marked to be finalized or to have defaults applied to them, but which have not yet been run through the Benefits Administration process.

You can flag individual events to be finalized and to have option defaults applied to them by selecting the Final check box for those events in the Controls page of the Processing Controls Update component.

Elig Changed Totals (eligibility changed totals)

View the number of participant events that may need to be reprocessed.

The system flags these events when the HR data used for processing event eligibility is changed, a new row affecting eligibility is inserted, or the row used for eligibility is deleted.

There are three categories of eligibility changes: address (state or postal code), job information, or multiple jobs (changes to primary job flags).

Out of Sequence Event Totals

View the number of events that have been processed out of sequence by the system for the selected schedule.

An out of sequence event might need to be reprocessed because an earlier, opened event might have changed the defaults, eligibility, or event rule processing results for the later, closed event.

Disconnect Event Totals

View the number of disconnected events detected by the system during processing for the selected schedule.

Events can become disconnected when one or more of the HR records (PERSON, PERS_DATA_EFFDT, EMPLOYMENT, JOB) needed for eligibility processing for the event have been deleted.

See Also

Chapter 10, “Preparing for Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance,” Defining Open Enrollment and Snapshot IDs, page 112

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Reprocessing Events, page 187

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Reviewing Processing Results for Participant Events, page 152

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Understanding Benefits Administration Process Status, page 131

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Manually Updating Event Status, page 163

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Analyzing Disconnected Events, page 164

Entering Search Criteria to Review Process Results for Participant Events

Access the BenAdmin Processing Controls page.

BenAdmin Processing Controls			
Required Search Fields			
Schedule ID:	KUEM	Q	US Event Maintenance
EmplID:	B-BARET100	Q	Default,Tocurrent1
Optional Search Fields			
Benefit Program:	B03	Q	BAS Eligibility 3
Event Classification:	A52	Q	Age 52 Passive event
Event Status:	O	Q	Open for Processing
Process Status:	AE	Q	Program Elig Assign Error
Process Indicator:	A	Q	Assign Benefit Program
☐ Finalize/Apply Defaults ☒ Event Out of Sequence ☐ Event Disconnected			

BenAdmin Processing Controls page

Enter your search criteria for the set of participant event records that you want to review or update. When you initiate a search, the system displays the results page to review the process status information of the participant event records that match your search criteria.

Note. You might use the Schedule Summary page to get an idea of the overall processing status of your schedule before using the Processing Controls Update pages.

Schedule ID and EmplID

You must use one or the other as selection criteria, to focus your search on either a participant or a schedule.

Note. Selecting a particular employee ID locates all event records for that employee with a process status value assigned to them: only one event will be open, but there might be multiple closed or void events.

Finalize/Apply Defaults

Locates events that have been flagged to be finalized or have option defaults applied.

You flag events this way with the Final check box on the Processing Controls Update - Controls page.

Reviewing Processing Results for Participant Events

Access the BenAdmin Processing Controls page.

BenAdmin Processing Controls			
Required Search Fields			
Schedule ID:	KUEM	Q	US Event Maintenance
EmplID:	B-BARET100	Q	Default,Tocurrent1
Optional Search Fields			
Benefit Program:	B03	Q	BAS Eligibility 3
Event Classification:	A52	Q	Age 52 Passive event
Event Status:	O	Q	Open for Processing
Process Status:	AE	Q	Program Elig Assign Error
Process Indicator:	A	Q	Assign Benefit Program
☐ Finalize/Apply Defaults ☒ Event Out of Sequence ☐ Event Disconnected			

BenAdmin Processing Controls page

This page displays the results from the criteria in the search fields.

Process Indicator

Tells the system the event status to which you want to reprocess the specific participant event on the next Benefits Administration run.

Addr Elig Chg (address eligibility change), **Mult Job Chg** (multiple job change), and **Job Elig Chg** (job eligibility change)

Indicates that event eligibility changes, insertions, or deletions, have occurred and the participant event may need to be reprocessed. If you determine that the event does not need reprocessing, you can clear these check boxes to indicate this fact, although these flags are only informational.

Disconnected

Indicates an event has been disconnected and can no longer be processed. Disconnected events are events that have lost rows in one of the core HR tables: PERSON, PERS_DATA_EFFDT, EMPLOYMENT, or JOB.

Final/Dft (final/default)

Indicates that you want to finalize and/or apply default benefit option elections to a specific participant event on the next run of the Benefits Administration process for the schedule to which that the participant event is assigned.

See Also

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Analyzing Disconnected Events, page 164](#)

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Manually Updating Event Status, page 163](#)

[Chapter 10, “Preparing for Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance,” Defining Open Enrollment and Snapshot IDs, page 112](#)

[Chapter 12, “Processing Event Maintenance On Demand,” Reviewing and Updating Event Status, page 204](#)

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Reviewing Event Information for Participants

Access the Participant page.

Participant		Plan Type		Option and Cost		
Sched ID:	KU00	US Open Enrollment 2000				
EmplID:	KU0003	Parsons, Jean				
				Benefit Rcd#:	0	
Event Information						
ID:	0	Empl Rcd#:	0	Date:	01/01/2000	
Status:	Closed to Processing			Effseq:	0	
Class:	OE	Open Enrollment			Priority:	900
Source:	Open Enrollment			☐ Multi-Activity Indicator		
Eligibility Information						
Empl Rcd#:	0	COBRA Action:				
Addr Effdt:	03/12/1988					
Job Effdt:	03/12/1988	Effseq:	0			
Processing Information						
Benefit Program:	KU1 GBI US Fulltime Benefit Pgm			☐ Address Eligibility Changed		
Process Status:	Finalized - Enrolled			☐ MultiJob Indicator Changed		
Status Date:	06/23/2000			☐ Job Eligibility Changed		
Process Indicator:	Normal Processing			☐ Event Out of Sequence		
Election Source:	None Entered			☐ Event Disconnected		
Excess Credit:	Cash			☒ Available through Self Service		
Option Notify:	11/01/1999	Election Rcvd:	11/22/1999			
Confirm Notify:	12/15/1999	Confirm Rcvd:				
Finalize/Apply Defaults	☐		Suppress Forms:			
			Enrl/Print Days:	0		
Eligibility Source						
Empl Rcd#	Effdt	Effseq	Pri Job	Incl Elig	Incl Ded	Eligibility Source
	03/12/1988					ADDRESSES
0	03/12/1988	0	☒	☒	☒	JOB

Participant page

Source	Displays the event trigger: a changed employee address, or job information; a passive event; or the insertion of a manual event.
Event Priority	Indicates the order of processing for events with different classes that occur for the same benefit record number on the same event date.
Multi-Activity Indicator	Multiple activity records from the BAS Activity table had the same benefit record number, event date, and event class, and were merged into a single participant event.
COBRA Action	If the event is associated with an action that may make the employee eligible for COBRA coverage, the system will display that action code.
Empl Rcd# (employment record number), Job Effdt (job effective date), and Effseq (effective sequence)	The keys of the primary job at the time of the event. See the Eligibility Source grid.
Addr Effdt (address effective date)	The effective date of the address (state or postal code) used for eligibility. See Eligibility Source grid.
Election Source	How the system received the employee's elections.

Option Notify, Confirmation Notify, Election Rcvd, and Confirm Rcvd

The dates that you sent the employee his or her notification and confirmation letters, and the dates those letters were received.

Available through Self Service

If selected, the participant can enter elections for the option processing results of this event through PeopleSoft eBenefits application.

Eligibility Source

Shows the source of eligibility data that was used when the event was last processed. The first line is always the effective date of the ADDRESSES table that contributed address data to the eligibility processing.

The remaining rows show each job that may have contributed eligibility information and the Pri Job (primary job), Incl Elig (include for eligibility), Incl Ded (include for deductions) flags, used primarily in multiple job processing.

See Also

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Manually Updating Event Status, page 163](#)

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Analyzing Disconnected Events, page 164](#)

[Chapter 5, “Creating Event Rules,” page 27](#)

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Managing Multiple Jobs”

Reviewing Plan Type Details for Participant Events

Access the Plan Type page.

Participant		Plan Type		Option and Cost	
Sched ID:	KU00	EmplID:	KU0003	Ben Rcd#:	0
		Event ID:	0		
Plan Types				Find View All First ◀ 4 of 26 ▶ Last	
Plan Seq:	11	Plan Type:	11 Dental		
Option Code:	W	Benefit Plan:			
Curr Election:	Yes	☒ Elections Allowed	Coverage Code:		
Enroll Action:	None	☐ BAS Error	Coverage Begin:	01/01/2000	
Ignore Plan:	No	☐ Proof Received	Deduction Begin:	01/01/2000	
Coverage Elect:	Elect		Coverage Elect:		
			Addl Pay Eff:	01/01/2000	
Billing					
Billing Action: N None					

Plan Type page

Curr Election (current election)

You have the following options:

- *Yes*: The employee had coverage in this plan type as of the event date.
- *No*: The employee did not have coverage in this plan type as of the event date.

- *Only*: The employee had coverage in this plan type as of the event date, but is no longer eligible as a result of the event. Coverage is displayed here *only* because it will be terminated.
- *Future*: The employee has a future-dated election in this plan type that the system will terminate.

Enroll Action and Coverage Elect

Until the event is finalized, these fields have default values of *None* and *Elect*. After finalization, Enroll Action can be either:

- *None*: No action occurred for this plan.
- *Enroll*: Coverage Elect is set to *Waive* or *Elect*.
- *Term*: Coverage Elect is set to *Terminate*.

A participant receives an enroll action of *None* if the election for the given plan type matches the participant's current election. This way, if the participant stays in the same benefit plan for 20 years, there will be only one enrollment record rather than 20. Participants also receive an enroll action of *None* if there is an error with the election, or no current election, when the participant is finalized.

Ignore Plan

Reflects the setting on the Event Rules Table 1 page.

BAS Error

The system has encountered an error during eligibility, event rule, or election processing for this plan type.

Deduction Begin

The effective date of the coverage.

Billing

If the Enroll Action has triggered Benefits Billing, then billing parameters will display in this group box.

Note. Certain plan types (Life, Savings, Flexible Spending Accounts, Pension, and Vacation Buy/Sell) have additional plan-specific election information that appear above the Billing group box. This includes life coverage amount, savings contribution amount and rollover options, pension contribution amount, and vacation hours. A page link may also appear for displaying Dependent, Beneficiary, or Investment information.

See Also

Chapter 5, "Creating Event Rules," page 27

Reviewing Cost and Credit Information for Plan Types

Access the Option and Cost page.

Participant Plan Type **Option and Cost**

Sched ID: BE1 EmpID: BEU0001 Ben Rcd#: 0 Event ID: 1

Plan Types Find | View All First 1 of 19 Last

Plan Seq: 01 Plan Type: 01 Benefit Program

Options Find | View All First 1 of 1 Last

Option Seq: 2 ID: 20 Type: General Credit

Ded Class: Before-Tax ☐ Potential Tax Impact

Pay Periods: ☒ First ☐ Second ☐ Third ☐ Fourth ☐ Fifth

Option Cost

Cost ID	Cost Type	Earn Code	Annual A-Tax	Annual B-Tax	Annual ER	Deduct A-Tax	Deduct B-Tax	Deduct ER
16	Credit	B05	Gen Cred		1200.00	1200.00		100.00

Option and Cost page

Default Election

When selected, indicates the option will be assigned as a default to participants who fail to make their elections. It does not mean that this option has already been assigned to this participant as a default option.

Proof Required

When selected, means the participant must pass proof rules to legitimately enroll in the plan. These proof rules are stored in the event rules you have defined for your Benefits Administration system.

History Only

Identifies options that the employee is eligible for but are not the result of the current event, and so cannot be chosen.

For example, when a participant undergoes an FSC (family status change) event, such as a marriage, the event rules only enable the participant to choose between options that are available as a direct result of the change in coverage status.

Potential Tax Impact

Select to indicate whether a calculated deduction includes a possible tax effect, such as imputed income from group term life or dependent life.

Annual A-Tax, Annual B-Tax, Annual ER

These fields display the tax-class detail for an Option's annual cost as calculated by Benefits Administration. The *employer* cost represents the sum of any N-Tax and T-Tax cost components.

Deduct A-Tax, Deduct B-Tax, Deduct ER

These fields display the tax-class detail for an Option's per-pay-period cost as calculated by Benefits Administration. The *employer* cost represents the sum of any N-Tax and T-Tax cost components.

See Also

[Chapter 5, "Creating Event Rules," page 27](#)

Reviewing Passive Event Processing History

Access the BenAdmin Passive Event History page.

BenAdmin Passive Event History page

Search Enter any combination of search criteria and then click this button to retrieve results that display in a grid below.

From Date and To Date The system searched this period for passive events during the run of the Benefits Administration process.

See Also

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Processing Passive Events, page 146](#)

Viewing a Participant’s Benefits Summary

Access the Benefits Summary page.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Reviewing Enrollments and Benefit Calculations,” Viewing Current Benefits Summary Data

Scheduling Events and Assigning Benefit Programs

Open enrollment and event maintenance differ most in scheduling events and assigning benefits programs.

This section discusses how to:

- Schedule events and assign programs for open enrollment.
- Schedule events and assign programs for event maintenance.
- Manage unprocessed activities for event maintenance.
- Manually update event status.

Page Used to Schedule Events and Assign Benefit Programs

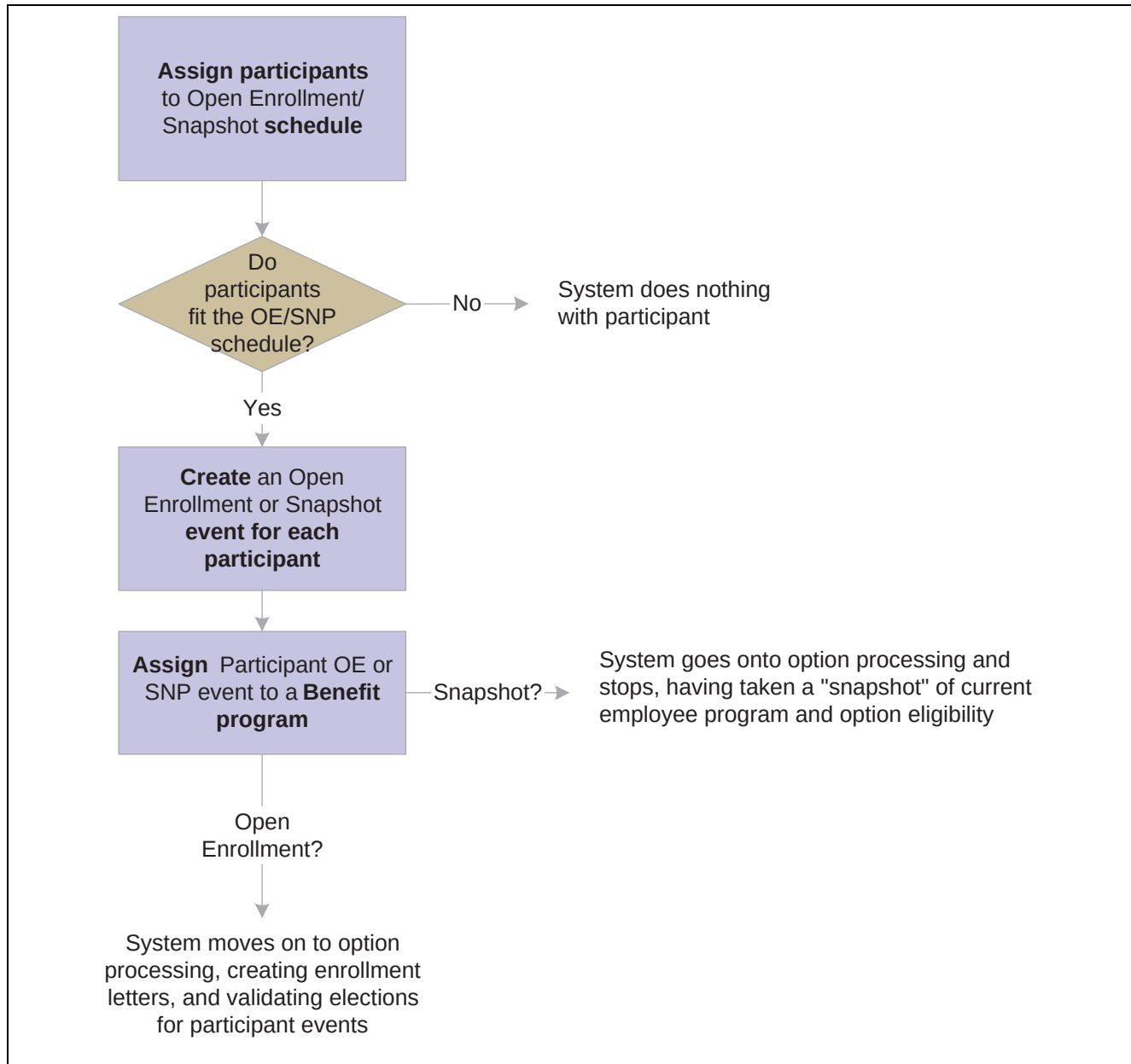
Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
BenAdmin Event Status Update (benefits administration event status update)	BAS_PARTIC_STS	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollments, Events, Update Event Status, BenAdmin Event Status Update	Identify event status information for events that are updated or reprocessed.

Scheduling Events and Assigning Programs for Open Enrollment

For each participant, the open enrollment event:

- Assigns the participant to the Open Enrollment schedule and creates an event (BAS_PARTIC).
- Reevaluates current benefit program eligibility and assigns participant to an appropriate program.

The following flowchart illustrates the process steps for this phase of open enrollment:



Process Steps for Open Enrollment

See Also

Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Managing Unprocessed Activities for Event Maintenance, page 163

Scheduling Events and Assigning Programs for Event Maintenance

Event maintenance begins by selecting event triggers, including:

- Changes to employee address, employment, and job information.
- Passive events.

The system creates rows for each event trigger in the BAS Activity table. Each event trigger in the table represents an unprocessed activity that has the potential to be processed into a participant event row on BAS_PARTIC.

Note. When you use the BenAdmin Activity page to enter a manual event, you are really entering a row into the BAS Activity table.

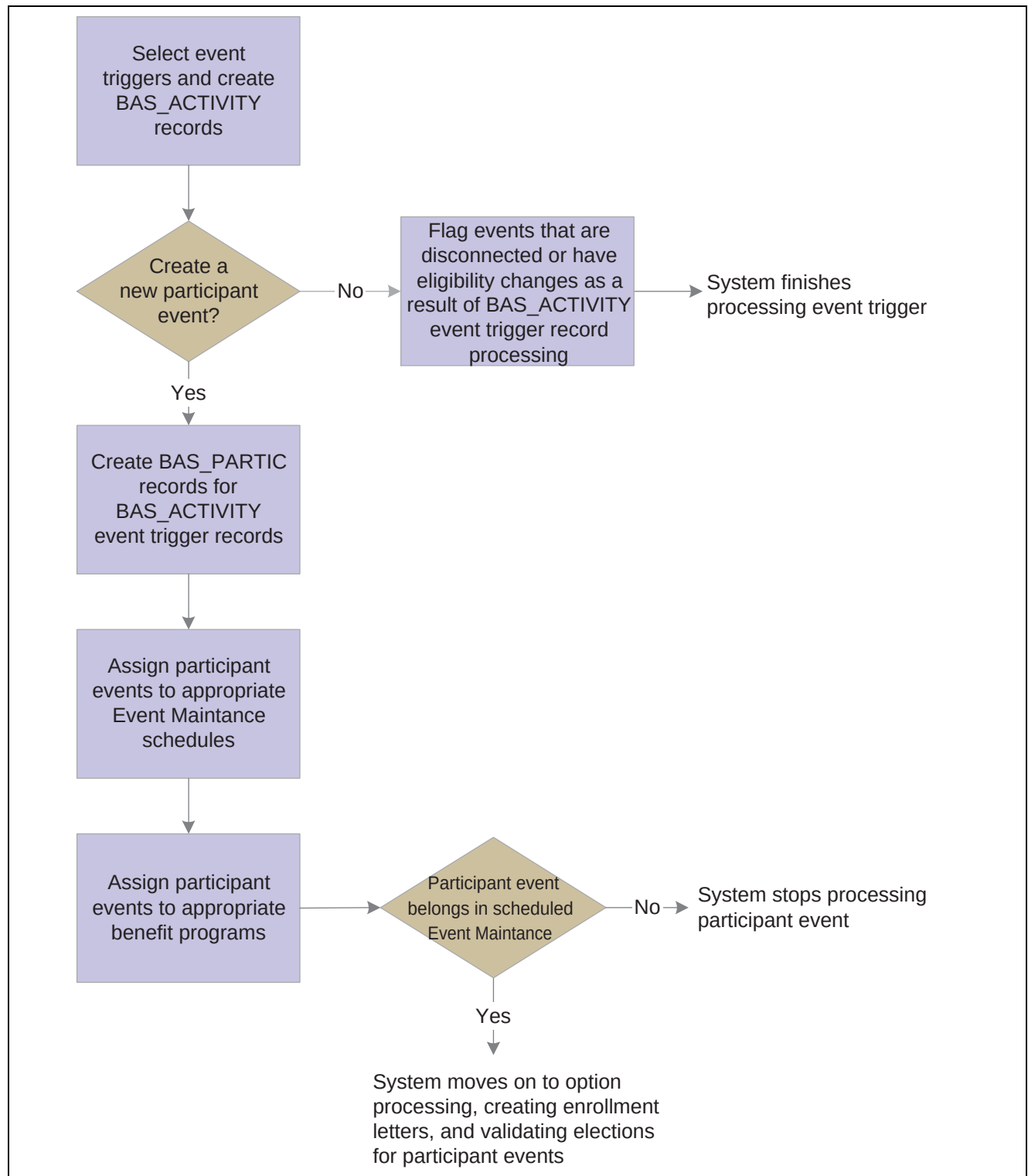
The system evaluates each unprocessed activity and determines possible courses of action:

- Create a new participant event for the activity in BAS_PARTIC.
- If the creation of the new participant event affects the eligibility processing for an existing event, flag that event to indicate that it may need reprocessing.
- If the trigger information for the event has been deleted or changed, create a new participant event and flag it as being disconnected.

The event is assigned to the processing schedule that is most appropriate for the participant associated with the event. The system then determines the event's benefit program eligibility, whether or not it's been assigned to the specific schedule for which you're processing Event Maintenance.

Note. At this stage of event maintenance, the system might assign participant events to schedules other than the one you're processing. This way, when you run Event Maintenance for another schedule, you'll already have a set of participant events that have been assigned to benefit programs and are ready to go on to option processing.

The following flowchart illustrates the scheduling and assignment process for event maintenance:



Event maintenance scheduling and program assignment flowchart

See Also

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Analyzing Disconnected Events, page 164](#)

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Managing Unprocessed Activities for Event Maintenance, page 163](#)

Managing Unprocessed Activities for Event Maintenance

Before you run Benefits Administration for an Event Maintenance process, use the BenAdmin Activity page to:

- Review the unprocessed activities that are currently triggered for your employees.
- Insert manual events for Event Maintenance processing.
- Delete unprocessed activities.

After you’ve begun processing your participants, you can continue to use the BenAdmin Activity page to insert manual events.

You can delete any activity trigger record on the BenAdmin Activity page, but only after careful consideration. Events are often triggered that have no effect on benefits; the system is designed to handle these sorts of events, so it’s better to leave them in the system. One example is an annual raise that has no effect on benefits but that affects a great number of employees.

Note. When an activity is processed without error during the Benefits Administration processing cycle, the system deletes it from the BAS Activity table, which means it no longer shows up on the BenAdmin Activity page.

See Also

[Chapter 5, “Creating Event Rules,” Adding Events to the BAS Activity Table, page 41](#)

Manually Updating Event Status

Access the BenAdmin Event Status Update page.

The Event Status Update page displays all of the participant event records currently associated with a specific participant and benefit record number combination.

To open another event for processing, change the event status of the currently open event to *Closed*. Then change the event status of the event you would like to process to *Open*.

Note. The system flags the event that was in process as out of sequence, which means that the event may require reprocessing later.

You cannot manually change an event status to *Void*. You can only change an event’s event status to *Void* when you reprocess the event.

See Also

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Reprocessing Events, page 187](#)

Analyzing Disconnected Events

This section provides an overview of event disconnection and discusses how to:

- Investigate and void disconnected events.
- Reconnect open enrollment or Snapshot events.

Understanding Event Disconnection

When the system flags a participant event as being disconnected, it means that information that the system uses to track and/or process the event was deleted at some point after the event was triggered. Once an event is disconnected, it can no longer be processed by the system, except to be voided. There are two ways a participant event can become disconnected:

- The changed HR record that previously triggered the event is deleted.
- One or more HR records needed for eligibility processing no longer exist.

The disconnection needs to be analyzed to determine any impact on benefit processing of the participant associated with the event. If an event is disconnected after it is finalized, you may want to void the event through reprocessing.

Disconnection Due to Loss of Event Trigger

When the system processes event triggers on the BAS Activity table, it looks at the source of the triggered activity. If the triggered activity results from the change of address, employment, or job information, the system needs to determine what type of change occurred: an information insert, a data change, or a deletion of information.

- When you update employee state, postal code, or job information by inserting new records for that information into the system, the system creates a new participant event in BAS_PARTIC.
- If the trigger was a correction of those same types of information, the system sets an eligibility change flag for any existing participant event that was dependent on that information, indicating that reprocessing for the flagged event may be necessary.
- If the trigger was a deletion of participant state, postal code, or job information, the system disconnects the participant events associated with that information.

Note. When you correct the effective date of a particular address or job information record, the system simultaneously creates a new participant event and disconnects any participant events that were initially triggered by that address or job record.

Disconnection Due to Loss of Eligibility Information

When the system prepares options or validates elections for participant events, it must access the current HR records that provide the event's eligibility parameters. If eligibility data has been deleted or no longer exists as of the event date (because the effective date of the eligibility data was changed), the system can no longer process the event. It must assume that the event was originally triggered in error or has been superseded. Benefits Administration disconnects these events, preventing them from being processed further by the system.

See Also

[Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Managing Unprocessed Activities for Event Maintenance, page 163](#)

Investigating and Voiding Disconnected Events

Under most circumstances, you should verify that a disconnected event did not occur due to a data entry error in the HR data associated with the event.

You also want to review the impact of the event's disconnection as well as the impact of the correction of the event disconnection. For example, if the disconnection takes place because HR data was inadvertently deleted, the correction of that mistake will most likely cause the system to create new BAS_ACTIVITY records and possibly a new participant event.

If a participant event is disconnected after it has been finalized (also because eligibility information related to the event was lost), you may have to void the disconnected event to back out any election information it entered.

To void a disconnected event:

1. Access the finalized, disconnected event on the Controls page of the Processing Controls Update component or the Event Status Update page.
2. Select a Process Indicator value of *Void*.
3. Reprocess the event.

When you do this, the system backs out elections associated with the event, sets the event status to *Void*, and sets the event's process status to *RE*.

See Also

Chapter 12, "Processing Event Maintenance On Demand," Reprocessing Participant Events, page 200

Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Process Status and Reprocessing Finalized Events, page 138

Reconnecting Open Enrollment or Snapshot Events

Disconnected open enrollment or Snapshot events can be reconnected with the Schedule New Participants feature, which enables the automatic scheduling of participants who were added to the system after open enrollment or Snapshot processing for a selected schedule has begun.

The following example sequence illustrates how a disconnected open enrollment participant event can be reconnected:

1. During scheduling and assignment for an Open Enrollment schedule, the system processes Open enrollment events for three participants with the following employee IDs: 8001, 8002, and 8003.
2. The system disconnects the open enrollment event for employee 8003 because job eligibility information associated with the event has been lost.
Employees 8001 and 8002 are scheduled, assigned, and have their options prepared.
3. While employees 8001 and 8002 are reviewing their enrollment forms and making their new elections, you fix the event trigger information for participant 8003, resulting in a reinsertion of a record for 8003 in the job row.

At the same time, a new employee, with an employee ID of 8012, is hired.

4. When you next run the Benefits Administration process for this Open Enrollment schedule with Schedule New Participants selected, the system picks up the new employee, 8012, and assigns an open enrollment event.

The system also picks up the reinserted record for participant 8003, resulting in a reconnection of the disconnected open enrollment event for that employee.

See Also

Chapter 10, “Preparing for Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance,” Defining Open Enrollment and Snapshot IDs, page 112

Performing Options Processing

During the option processing phase of the Benefits Administration process, the system evaluates participant events for eligibility and applies event rules to determine the appropriate benefit plan options that are available to the participant as of the event’s event date. The system determines the following things for the participant:

- Plan eligibility and available options.
- Option pricing and credits.
- Coverage and deduction dates (or terminations, if appropriate).
- Default options.
- Evidence-of-Insurability requirements, and coverage limits for Life and AD/D plans.

The results of the participant event evaluation are entirely dependent on the event and eligibility rules you set up for the event classifications, benefit plan types, and benefit plan options involved.

If there are processing errors, it generally means that there is a problem with the design of the eligibility rules or event rules involved. It could also mean that there is a problem with the HR information of the participant associated with the event. You will need to evaluate the error in order to determine what (if anything) needs to be fixed. After you correct errors that result from program, rate, or rule design issues, you will need to reprocess the events.

One of the most common classes of errors is an unexpected eligibility status. This is discussed in the following section.

When an event reaches a process status of *PR* (prepared), you may want to create enrollment statements for the participant.

Note. Option processing is the same regardless of whether the event is linked to an Event Maintenance or an Open Enrollment schedule.

Event Maintenance Only: Prepared Participant Events that Qualify for Termination

During Event Maintenance processing, participant events that qualify for termination of all coverages will receive a process status of *PR* rather than being terminated automatically by the system. Full termination is a rather drastic event, and because it can occur inadvertently through a data change that causes an unexpected loss of eligibility to a benefit program, the system takes the conservative approach of stopping in *PR* status to give the administrator a chance to review the event. You must complete these termination events manually by flagging them to be force-finalized.

PeopleSoft provides a workflow process called Find Terminations that searches for and delivers a list of participant events with a *PR* process status that qualify their associated participants for termination.

See Also

Chapter 4, “Defining Eligibility Rules,” page 11

Chapter 5, “Creating Event Rules,” page 27

Investigating Participant Eligibility

This section provides an overview of eligibility processing and discusses how to:

- Review eligibility checks.
- Review job eligibility evaluations.
- Process flagged participants.

Understanding Participant Eligibility Processing

When you run the Benefits Administration process with the Record Eligibility Results check box selected on the Schedule and Checkpoint Restart page of the Benefits Administration Run Control component, the system performs an eligibility check for all employees who have not yet had their options prepared. The results of that eligibility check are displayed on the Eligibility Debugging page. You can use this information to correct errors in your eligibility rule or benefit program setup.

The system only records benefits eligibility appropriate to the process status of the event. For example, if the event is at a status of *AS* or later, the system does not record program eligibility checks, because program eligibility is determined before events are assigned. And if the event is at a process status of *PR* or later, the system does not record option eligibility for that event because its options have already been prepared.

The system follows these procedures when it makes eligibility checks and records their results:

- The system starts by checking eligibility for eligibility rules associated with benefit programs.
If a benefit program fails the eligibility check, the system records that eligibility check but then moves on to the next benefit program in the sequence.
- After all benefit program eligibility has been processed, and if eligibility for only one program has been met, the system begins testing all the option-level eligibility rules associated with that benefit program.

See Also

[Chapter 4, “Defining Eligibility Rules,” page 11](#)

[Chapter 7, “Building Automated Benefit Programs,” page 67](#)

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Setting Up the Benefits Administration Run Control Process, page 141](#)

Pages Used to Investigate Participant Eligibility Processing Issues

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
BenAdmin Eligibility Debugging (benefits administration eligibility debugging)	BAS_ELIG_DEBUG	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Review Eligibility Results, BenAdmin Eligibility Debugging	Review the results of program eligibility processing for specific employees.

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Job Eligibility Evaluation	BAS_ELIG_JOB_VAL	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Review Eligibility Results, BenAdmin Eligibility Debugging Click a link in the Eligibility Fields group box to access the Job Eligibility Evaluation page.	Review details for a specific field on an eligibility check.
BAS Employee Processing Status	RUNCTL_BAS027	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Employee Process Status Rpt, BAS Employee Processing Status	Lists all participants in a particular process status or set of status levels.
BenAdmin Flagged Participants (benefits administration flagged participants)	RUNCTL_BAS008	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Report on Flagged Items, BenAdmin Flagged Participants	Lists events that have had job, address, or union eligibility information changed, events that have been processed out of sequence, and events that have been disconnected during processing.
BenAdmin Eligible Participants (benefits administration eligible participants)	RUNCTL_BAS001	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Eligible Participants Rpt, BenAdmin Eligible Participants	Lists, by schedule and benefit program, employees that are eligible to participate in company benefit programs with details on plan and option eligibility.
BAS Ineligible Participants	RUNCTL_BAS_SCHED	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Ineligible Participants Rpt, BAS Ineligible Participants	Lists all participants ineligible for any benefit program (events processed to AN status) and their eligibility parameters, such as birthdate and status.
Preparation/Election Errors	RUNCTL_BAS_SCHED	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Invalid Elections Report, Preparation/Election Errors	Lists, by schedule and event, participants and their dependents, showing any errors such as coverage over the maximum or under the minimum, invalid choices, failure to meet eligibility requirements, and so on.
BenAdmin Missing Elections (benefits administration missing elections)	RUNCTL_BAS_SCHED	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Missing Elections Report, BenAdmin Missing Elections	Lists and provides location information for participants who did not return enrollment statements.

See Also

Appendix B, “Benefits Administration Reports,” page 209

Reviewing Eligibility Checks

Access the BenAdmin Eligibility Debugging page.

BenAdmin Eligibility Debugging

EmplID: KU0010

Santos, Antonio

Ben Rcd#: 0

Eligibility Rule

Find | View All

First 1 of 12 Last

Rule ID: K01C

Program-Level Eligibility (CN)

Option Type: Program

Benefit Program: KC1

Type: Eligibility Rule

Rule Effective Date: 01/01/2000

Sched ID: KUEM

Event ID: 1

Process Date: 07/27/2000

Rule Result: Ineligible

Eligibility Fields

Field Compared	Field Result		Active Only	Group Method	Evaluation Method		
Age	Eligible					+	-
Service Months	Eligible		☐	Primary	1 or More	+	-
Standard Hours	Eligible		☐	Primary	1 or More	+	-
FTE	Eligible		☒	AllFlagged	Sum	+	-
Pay Group	Ineligible		☐	Primary	1 or More	+	-
Benefits Status	Eligible		☐	AllFlagged	1 or More	+	-

BenAdmin Eligibility Debugging page

Type

Indicates a standard eligibility rule or a geographic rule.

Rule Result

This tells you the participant's overall eligibility for the benefit program or option according to the eligibility rule being reported. It is the logical result of all of the individual field tests.

Eligibility Fields

This group box displays each eligibility field tied to the eligibility rule and whether the participant failed or passed the eligibility check for that particular field.

Field Compared

Click a field name to display the corresponding Job Eligibility Evaluation page. This page presents the evaluation results for each job that contributes to eligibility, along with details of the eligibility rule being applied.

Field Result

This tells you whether the employee passed or failed the criteria set for this eligibility field.

You may notice *Location Postal Code* displayed next to the result, if the eligibility field is State, Postal, or Geographic Location. This means the criteria for the eligibility field was set up to match either the employee's home or work address.

Active Only

Indicates that the eligibility check was made on only the employee's active jobs.

Group Method	If multiple jobs are active, displays the grouping method set up for the eligibility field.
Evaluation Method	If multiple jobs are active, displays the evaluation method set up for the eligibility rule.

Reviewing Job Eligibility Evaluations

Access the Job Eligibility Evaluation page.

Job Eligibility Evaluation

Santos, Antonio
ID: KU0010
Ben Rcd#: 0

Rule ID: K01C Program-Level Eligibility (CN)
Field Compared: Age
Field Result: Eligible

If Criteria Met: Eligible

Employee Values						
Ben Rcd#	Empl Rcd#	Empl Status	Pri Job	Incl Elig	Field Value	Job Result
0	0		☐	☐	27	Eligible

Eligibility Rule				
Age As Of	Month	Day	Min Age	Max Age
Check Dt			0	99

Job Eligibility Evaluation page

Pri Job (primary job)	If multiple jobs are active, this indicates whether this employee job record for the listed benefit record is the primary job.
Incl Elig (include eligibility)	If multiple jobs are active, this indicates whether the Include for Eligibility flag is on or off for the listed employee job record.
Field Value	The system displays the value that the participant possesses in that field that is being compared against the eligibility rule.
Job Result	Possible values include: <i>Eligible:</i> The job passed the eligibility check. <i>Ineligible:</i> The job did not pass the eligibility check. <i>Not evaluated:</i> The job did not contribute any data to the eligibility check. This could be because the group method was set to Primary and this was not the primary job for the benefit record, or the Include for Eligibility setting was not set for this job, or job status was set to Active Jobs Only and the job status was inactive.
Maximum Service Months and Maximum Service Months	Display the parameters set up for the eligibility field on the Eligibility Rules table.

Processing Flagged Participants

Access the BenAdmin Flagged Participants page.

BenAdmin Flagged Participants

Run Control ID: GN4
[Report Manager](#)
[Process Monitor](#)

Language:

Schedule ID: (Leave blank for all schedules)

From Date:
Thru Date:

Include Summary ☐

Report Participants Flagged for

☐ Address Eligibility Changed
☐ Event Disconnected

☐ MultiJob Indicator Changed
☐ Event Out of Sequence

☒ Job Eligibility Changed

BenAdmin Flagged Participants page

Schedule ID	To print flagged events from all schedules, leave this field blank.
Include Summary	Select to include summary information on all flagged participant events.
Reports Participants Flagged for	Select all of the criteria in this group box to use when reporting on selecting participants.

Printing Enrollment Statements

This section provides an overview of enrollment statements and discusses how to:

- Run enrollment statements.
- Create print IDs for enrollment statement reprinting.

Understanding Enrollment Statements

Enrollment statements are an optional communication to the employee regarding their election options in response to open enrollment or other personal or employment-related events. If your company has gone completely “paperless” by means of self-service enrollment you may choose to not generate paper forms. Enrollment forms can be created for each open event that has had options processed to at least a *PR* status.

Enrollment statements provide participants with a report of their:

- Current elections.
- Eligible options.
- Prices and credits associated with eligible options.
- Current dependent, beneficiary, and savings investment information.

You can modify the forms as necessary to meet the unique requirements of your company.

Note. To retain ease of data entry when you get your enrollment statement forms back from participants, order the options displayed on the statements the same way you'll enter them into the data entry pages. That is, make use of the display sequence entered for each plan and option when building your benefit programs.

The system prints new enrollment statements for participant events that have:

- A process indicator value of *Normal*.
- An event status of *Open*.
- A process status of *PR*, *ET*, or *EE*.
- A blank Option Notification Date field.

After the system prints an enrollment statement for a participant/participant event combination, the system updates the participant event's process status to *NT* (notified) and the option notification date to the date the statement was printed.

See Also

Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Entering Participant Benefit Elections, page 174

Pages Used to Print Enrollment Statements

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
BenAdmin Enrollment Form (benefits administration enrollment form)	RUNCTL_BAS004	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Participant Enrollment, Print Enrollment Statements, BenAdmin Enrollment Form	Enter the parameters for printing enrollment statements.
BenAdmin Statement Reprinting (benefits administration statement reprinting)	BAS_PRINT	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Participant Enrollment, Reprint Selected Statements, BenAdmin Statement Reprinting	Set up print IDs for reprinting statements.
Benefit Mailing Labels (4-up)	RUNCTL_BAS002	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Participant Enrollment, Print Mailing Labels, Benefit Mailing Labels (4-up)	Print a set of 4-across mailing labels for employees participating in benefit programs. Benefit mailing labels compile lists from the BAS Participant tables created during open enrollment or event maintenance processing.

See Also

Appendix B, "Benefits Administration Reports," page 209

Running Enrollment Statements

Access the Ben Admin Enrollment Form page.

BenAdmin Enrollment Form page

The Benefits Administration Enrollment Form prints a generic enrollment statement for each eligible benefit program participant in the BAS Participation table. This enrollment statement includes the name and address of each participant, which options the participant is eligible for, and the associated price tags and credits (if applicable) for the options.

Schedule ID and EmplID
(employee ID)

To print statements for all eligible participants in your system, leave both fields blank.

To print out statements for eligible participants that belong to a specific schedule, enter a schedule ID.

To print enrollment statements for an individual (and eligible) participant, enter the participant's employee ID. Keep in mind that some participants may have events in more than one schedule. An employee can only be in one schedule at a time, but may have been in different schedules in the past.

Cost Frequency

You have the following options:

Select Deduction Frequency to print, for each available option, the cost of the benefit per pay period.

Select Annual Frequency to print the annual cost of the benefit option.

The system calculates the annual frequency by multiplying the option's deduction frequency by the number of pay periods the employee experiences in a year.

Reprint Options

To reprint reports, select Reprint Report and enter the print ID. You create print IDs on the BenAdmin Statement Reprinting page.

When the system finishes reprinting a set of enrollment or confirmation statements, it deletes the associated print ID.

Note. When enrollment statements are reprinted, the participants' option notification date is updated to the reprint date.

Creating Print IDs for Enrollment Statement Reprinting

Access the BenAdmin Statement Reprinting page.

BenAdmin Statement Reprinting page

The system only reprints enrollment and confirmation statements for participant events with a Process Indicator value of *Normal* and a process status value of *PR*, *NT*, *RE*, *ET*, *EE*, or *FE*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Schedule ID | Required. The system uses the schedule ID to narrow down the set of eligible participant/participant event combinations for which statements can be reprinted. |
| Event ID | <p>Each employee ID must be associated with an event ID of 1 or higher for an Event Maintenance schedule.</p> <p>An event ID of 0 is only acceptable for an Open Enrollment schedule I.</p> <p>If the participant is associated with multiple event IDs, you can enter records for each.</p> |
| Ben Rcd # (benefit record number) | <p>If the participant has multiple jobs with different sets of benefit elections, you can enter the benefit record number.</p> <p>It is acceptable to have a benefit record number of 0.</p> |

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Managing Multiple Jobs”

Entering Participant Benefit Elections

This section provides an overview of elections data entry and describes how to:

- Select schedule or participant mode.
- Enter benefit elections.
- Enroll dependents and assign beneficiaries.
- Enter dependent or beneficiary data.

Understanding Participant Benefit Elections Data Entry

You use the data entry pages to enter benefit elections that your participants make after reviewing their available options. Once you enter this election information into the system, you can have the system validate the elections without leaving the data entry component.

Note. The data entry validation process only checks to ensure that data has been entered into correctly. It does not validate employee elections for participant events using eligibility and event rules. You have to run the Benefits Administration process to validate benefit information updates and finalize participant events.

Data entry needs can differ depending on the type of Benefits Administration schedule that you're processing and the volume of participants for whom you're entering benefits election data. To provide for these different needs, there are two different data entry modes. You can enter election data by schedule or by participant.

Entering data by schedule is designed for open enrollment. This mode has been designed so that benefits clerks with a minimal amount of training in the Benefits Administration process can use it to quickly enter batches of employee elections in the order that they receive them. Validation is performed only on demand, with the rationale that the entry clerk would not be authorized (or trained) to correct employee errors.

Entering data by participant is typical for event maintenance. This mode might best be used by experienced benefits administrators who are processing events on an employee-by-employee basis. Each employee's data is validated before opening a new page for the next participant, with the rationale that a trained administrator would immediately correct errors.

Note. In both components, there are no functional edits applied during data entry, in order to maximize the ability to perform rapid entry. Functional edits are made only when validation is performed—during Save or on demand. All data entry errors are presented as warnings so the pages can always be saved without loss of data.

Pages Used to Enter Participant Benefit Elections

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Event/Participant Selection	BAS_ELECT_EVENT	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Participant Enrollment, Perform Election Entry, Event/Participant Selection	Select schedule or participant mode. If a participant has multiple jobs, select the events in order to enter a participant's benefit elections.
Option Election	BAS_ELECT_ENROLL2	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Participant Enrollment, Perform Election Entry, Option Election	Enter benefit elections.
Dependents/Beneficiaries	BAS_ELECT_DEPBENEF	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Participant Enrollment, Perform Election Entry, Dependents/Beneficiaries	Enroll dependents and assign beneficiaries.
Supplemental Enrollment	BAS_ELECT_DEPBENWK	Click Enroll Dependents or Assign Beneficiaries on the Dependents/Beneficiaries page.	Enter dependent or beneficiary data.
Dependent/Beneficiary Election	RUNCTL_BAS_SCHED	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Participant Enrollment, Dep/Beneficiary Election Rpt, Dependent/Beneficiary Election	Lists all dependents with current or new elections.

Selecting Schedule or Participant Mode

Access the Event/Participant Selection page.

Event / Participant Selection | **Option Election** | **Dependents / Beneficiaries**

[Select by Schedule](#)

Select By Participant

Schedule ID: US Event Maintenance

EmpID: Santos, Antonio

Ben Rcd#:

Event ID:

***Excess Credit Rollover To:**

Available Events 1 of 1

	Ben Rcd#	Event ID	Event Date	Event Classification	Benefit Program	Process Status	Process Indicator
Selected	0	1	05/01/2000	FSC Fam Status	KU1 GBI US FT	PR Prepared	N Normal Prc

Event/Participation Selection page

Select by Schedule

Click this link to switch between Select By Participant mode and Select by Schedule mode.

Ben Rcd# (benefit record number)

Used by the participant mode only.

Event ID

Used by the participant mode only.

Search

Click to locate event information for this participant.

Defer Dep/Benef Enrollment (defer dependent/beneficiary enrollment)

Select to defer dependent and beneficiary enrollment until after the entry of employee elections is complete. This hides the Dependent/Beneficiary grid for each plan on the Option Election page to streamline data entry. Dependent and beneficiary enrollment would be performed from the Dependents/Beneficiaries page instead.

Defer Savings Investments

Select to defer savings investment enrollment until after the entry of employee elections is complete. This hides the Investment Allocation grid for each savings plan on the Option Election page to streamline data entry. Investment allocation would be performed from the Dependents/Beneficiaries page instead.

Hide Unused Items/Links

Select to streamline data entry by not displaying certain fields and navigation links if they are not applicable to a plan or option. This reduces the need to tab over unused fields, but it may break the data entry "rhythm" by varying the number of fields per plan.

Validate When Saved

When selected, data entry is validated automatically when you save the record. When cleared, data entry is only validated on demand, when you click the Validate Elections button.

Excess Credit Rollover To

Overrides the default destination of excess benefit credits for the participant.

Validate Elections

Validates all plans and options for correct and sufficient entry. These are the same validations automatically performed when the page is saved, if that

feature is selected. All discrepancies are presented as warnings only, so the employee's elections can always be successfully saved for later correction.

Available Events

This group box displays the event associated with the selected schedule ID and employee ID after it's accessed by the system. For multiple jobs, more than one event might be found. Select the event on which you want to perform data entry.

Entering Benefit Elections

Access the Option Election page.

Option Election page

Option Code

Select or update the benefit plan option currently assigned to the participant.

Special Requirements

Click to view the option's special requirements:

- *Elect Required* (election required): When selected, this indicates that an election is required for this plan type, based on the results of event rule processing.
- *Proof Received*: If this check box is available for selection, you can select it to indicate to the system that any required proof of insurability has been received from the employee. Until proof is received the system will not grant the employee's selected option.
- *Cross-Plan Required*: If the program rules for this option have cross-plan requirements the system will summarize them here:

- *XType* (cross plan type): Employee must also make an election in this controlling plan type.
- *XPlan* (cross benefit plan): Employee must also make an election of this controlling benefit plan.
- *Limit*: Coverage may not exceed the indicated percentage of the employee's coverage under the XType plan.
- *DpndChk* (dependent check): Indicates whether dependents must also be covered under the XType plan.

Enroll All

Click to enroll all available dependents or beneficiaries in a particular plan type.

The system looks at the list of dependents and beneficiaries currently associated with the participant and validates enrollment eligibility against two things:

- Whether the dependent is eligible for the plan type based on the eligibility criteria as of the Coverage Begin date.
- Whether the dependent should be present in the grid based on the coverage code rules.

The system inserts the new dependent and beneficiary rows for each plan type and overwrites all dependent/beneficiary records currently assigned to the benefit plan type in question.

Plan-Specific Election Fields

In addition to the standard data entry fields described above, each plan type may have its own special fields required to complete the election of an option. Plan-specific detail information displays for *Health* (1x), *Life* (2x), *Savings* (4x), *FSA* (6x), *Pension* (8x), and *Vacation* (9x) plan types. These detail fields may display for all plans within a category for consistency; your benefit plan definitions will control whether entry is allowed or required, and these rules will be enforced during final validation.

Health Plans

When entering information for health plans (plan type 1x), you may need to enter the Health Provider ID associated with the participant's medical plan and indicate whether the participant has previously seen the identified provider.

Life and ADD Plans

Life and Accidental Death plans that are defined as having their coverage amount specified by the employee as part of their election may require additional entry. You specify the coverage amount as either a multiple of salary or a flat amount (or both), depending on the benefit plan definition. You also indicate what Benefit Base (salary source) to use in the coverage calculation.

Savings Plans

When entering benefits election information for savings plans (plan type 4x), you may be able to determine before and after tax matching information and specify savings rollover information for the savings plan, if the plan was set up to allow for the adjustment of these values at the employee level.

Each Flat Amount and % of earnings combination of fields is available if there is an applicable limit entered on the corresponding fields in the Savings Plan table for before-tax and after-tax contribution percentages.

You can also allocate investments as long as the participant has not selected a waive option for this plan type. The Allocate Savings Investments grid will be displayed if applicable.

You can also specify how employee contributions should rollover when plan or regulatory limits are reached. The link to this Specify Rollover page will only be available if the plan has been defined as one that enables rollover options to be specified at the employee level in the Savings Plan table.

FSA Plans

Flexible spending account plans (plan type 6x) require enrollment entry of an annual pledge amount. An additional Employee Contribution field may or may not be required. This Employee Contribution field appears and behaves differently depending on whether or not you implement Payroll for North America.

The field is labeled Employee Contribution Override if you utilize Payroll for North America or Employee Contribution, if you do not.

When you optionally enter a value in Employee Contribution Override, the system uses that to calculate the employee's FSA contribution, rather than dynamically calculating the paycheck deduction from the Annual Pledge value. When Payroll for North America is not being used, then the Employee Contribution field is required, because the system will not have sufficient information to dynamically calculate the paycheck deduction from the Annual Pledge.

Use the FSA Contribution Worksheet to determine the exact amount of money the participant will need to contribute per month and pay period in order to reach a desired annual pledge goal.

The available fields differ depending on whether or not your organization currently implements Payroll for North America or if the event in process is an OE (open enrollment) or HIR (hire) event.

- If you do implement Payroll for North America or you are processing an OE or HIR event, the Annual Pledge, Pay Period Amount, and Employee Contribution Amount fields are open for entry. The Contributions Year-to-Date are known to be either zero or can be derived from the employee's paycheck balances.
- If you do not use Payroll for North America, and you are not processing an OE or HIR event, the Contributions Year-To-Date field is also open for entry. In this situation the system cannot reliably know the Contributions Year-To-Date so that value must be supplied to complete the equation.

In either situation, you can open all fields for change by selecting the Open Protected Fields for Change check box. Because the system normally calculates the values in the protected fields dynamically, you should use this option carefully.

Note. The Employee Contribution Amount field represents the amount the employee is contributing in terms of the FSA plan's frequency as set up on the FSA Benefit table, not in terms of the employee's own paycheck deduction frequency.

Pension Plans

You can only enter values for the Voluntary Percent (voluntary contribution percentage) and Voluntary Amount (voluntary contribution amount) fields if the plan option has been defined on the Pension Plan table as one that enables voluntary contributions.

The Pension Base (base salary for pension calculations) field is always available. Use this field to calculate the pension using a salary other than the employee pay rate.

Vacation Plans

When you're entering benefits election information for participant Vacation Buy or Sell plans (Plan Type 9x), you must enter the vacation buy and sell hours. The value you enter in the Vacation Hours field represents the number of hours an employee buys or sells for the plan year.

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Setting Up Benefit Plans”

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Enrolling Participants”

Enrolling Dependents and Assigning Beneficiaries

Access the Dependents/Beneficiaries page.

Event / Participant Selection		Option Election		Dependents / Beneficiaries	
Sched ID:	KUEM	EmplID:	KU0010	Santos, Antonio	
		Ben Rcd#:	0	Event ID:	1
Event Data: 05/01/2000 Family Status Change			Excess Credit Rollover To: Cash		
Dependent/Beneficiaries Currently on Record					
Name	Relationship to Employee	Dependent Beneficiary Type	Birthdate		
Santos, Megan	Spouse	Both	10/12/1965		
Santos, Marguerite	Daughter	Both	03/18/1992		
Santos, Sean	Son	Both	09/17/1998		
Santos, Carissa	Mother	Beneficiary	02/23/1924		
Santos, Samuel	Son	Both	05/01/2000		
Change/Add Dependent Data					
Elections Requiring Supplemental Information					
11	Dental	Enroll Dependents			
14	Vision	Enroll Dependents			
20	Life	Assign Beneficiaries			
21	Supplemental Life	Assign Beneficiaries			
22	AD/D	Assign Beneficiaries			
24	Dependent AD/D	Enroll Dependents			
25	Dependent Life	Enroll Dependents			
27	Supplemental AD/D	Assign Beneficiaries			

Dependents/Beneficiaries page

Dependent/Beneficiaries Currently on Record

This group box summarizes, for review only, all of the dependents and beneficiaries currently associated with the participant.

Change/Add Dependent Data

Click the Change/Add Dependent Data link to open the DEPEND_BENEF component. The participant's current dependents can be edited, or new individuals added.

Note. When adding new dependents because of a life event such as birth or marriage, the effective date for the new dependents should be the same as the Benefits Administration event date.

Elections Requiring Supplemental Information

Displays links to all plan types requiring additional dependent, beneficiary, or savings investment information to complete the employee's election choices. This information can also be entered from the Option Election page, but is repeated here to provide an alternate method of data entry.

Enroll Dependents

Click to open the Supplemental Enrollment page. This link appears for:

- Health plan types (plan type 1x).
- Dependent AD/D plans (plan type 24).
- Dependent life plans (plan type 25).

Assign Beneficiaries

Click to open the Supplemental Assignment page. This link appears for:

- All other life and AD/D plan types (plan type 2x).
- Savings and pension plan types (plan types 4x and 8x).

Allocate Investments

Click to open the Supplemental Allocation page. This link appears for Savings plans (plan types 4x).

See Also

PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources 9.0 PeopleBook: Manage Base Benefits, “Entering Dependent and Beneficiary Information”

Entering Dependent or Beneficiary Data

Access the Supplemental Enrollment page.

Supplemental Enrollment for Plan: 11

Enroll All 

Dependents/Beneficiaries					
*ID	Name	Relationship to Employee	Health Provider ID	Previously Seen	
01	 Santos, Megan	Spouse		☐	
02	 Santos, Marguerite	Daughter		☐	
03	 Santos, Sean	Son		☐	
 ...					

Supplemental Enrollment page

The information displayed on this page depends on the plan type being accessed. This page presents essentially the same field layout as found on the Option Election page for enrolling dependents, assigning beneficiaries, and allocating savings investments.

Validating and Loading Elections

This section provides an overview of the validation and loading and discusses how to:

- Force-finalize events.
- Find prepared participants who qualify for termination.
- Find employees with late enrollment forms.
- Post elections to Base Benefit tables.

Understanding Validation and Loading

When the Benefits Administration process validates and loads elections associated with participant events, it reevaluates the events in much the same way it did during the option preparation phase. The difference is that the participants have had a chance to update their benefit election information and their choices have been entered into the system.

The system evaluates the updated benefits information using the same set of eligibility rules and event rules that it used to determine options. It also recalculates benefit election defaults where appropriate. This is important because it is possible that these defaults may have changed if events are processed out of sequence, or if changes are made to Base Benefit tables in the interim between runs of the Benefits Administration process. In this case, the recalculated defaults may not match the defaults shown on enrollment forms or inquiry pages.

During finalization, the system also assigns excess credits to plans in which the participant is enrolled. If the participant event processes correctly, it loads the new option elections and related information to the Base Benefits tables that store benefits information for the associated participant. It creates rows for new, changed or terminated benefit option enrollments, but only if the new enrollment is different from the existing enrollment. (That is, simply reelecting an existing coverage will not generally cause a new row to be inserted into Base Benefit tables if all election-related data is the same).

Processing errors during validation and loading might be caused by:

- Problems with the new election information that was entered into the system during data entry.
- HR information linked to the participant event.
- The design of the related eligibility rules, the event rules, or benefit program associated with the event.

You need to evaluate the error to determine if anything needs to be fixed. If only the employee's election data needs to be corrected, then an event in *EE* status will be picked up for further processing during the next run of the schedule. However, if you need to correct the employee's HR data (which could affect his benefits eligibility), or if you need to correct the underlying benefits rules or setup, then the event must be specifically reprocessed back to the first phase of benefits processing (scheduling, event assignment, or option preparation).

Note. Event Maintenance and Open Enrollment schedules are processed the same way during validation and loading.

See Also

[Chapter 5, "Creating Event Rules," page 27](#)

[Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Reviewing Benefits Administration Process Results, page 147](#)

[Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Entering Participant Benefit Elections, page 174](#)

Force-Finalizing Participant Events

When you tell the system to finalize a participant event, it brings that event to an *FE* process status, even if it has been processed with errors. If the event is at a process status of *ET* or *EE* (election error), the system loads the participant's valid elections to the Manage Base Benefits business process tables. If the event is at any other process status, the system applies the appropriate default elections and loads them into the Base Benefit tables. The system also applies and loads default elections to replace elections that have been made in error.

You can force-finalize individual participants with the Final check box on either the Event Status Update page or the Controls page of the Processing Controls Update component. On the next run of the Benefits Administration process, the system automatically force-finalizes all participants with the Final check box selected.

If you're processing an Open Enrollment schedule, you can force-finalize all of the participants within that schedule. You'll arrange this when you set up the run control for the Benefits Administration process.

Open Enrollment schedules can be force-finalized because this method fits in with the nature of the Open Enrollment process, which has a finite set of start and end points. At the end of the enrollment period, you would force-finalize any employees who hadn't yet made their elections. Presumably, the open enrollment event rules you create would enforce your business policies regarding failures to make positive elections (or reelections) in certain critical or regulated plan types.

Event Maintenance schedules, on the other hand, are processed on an ongoing basis. Each employee in a typical Event Maintenance schedule can be associated with a variety of different events and triggered actions at a given point in time. As you process certain events for the participant, more events are triggered for later Event Maintenance processing. There is no end to the Event Maintenance procedure, so it doesn't make sense to enable the forced finalization of an entire Event Maintenance schedule.

See Also

Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Reviewing Processing Results for Participant Events, page 152

Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Reprocessing for Individual Participants, page 188

Chapter 10, "Preparing for Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance," Defining Open Enrollment and Snapshot IDs, page 112

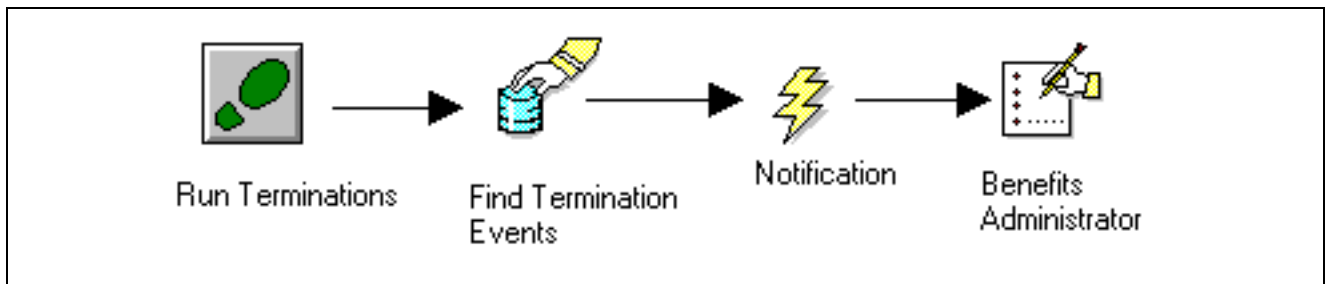
Finding Prepared Participants Who Qualify for Termination

When the Event Maintenance process is run, participants can be identified as qualifying for termination when their participant events reach a process status of PR. The benefits administrator must terminate these employees manually by force-finalizing them.

The Find Terminations Workflow process locates participant events at a process status of PR that qualify for termination after Event Maintenance processing but who have not yet been manually terminated. It then makes a list of these participant events and sends it to the benefits administrator.

Set this workflow in action through the Process Scheduler by selecting Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollments, Events, Find Terminations to Finalize.

This chart illustrates the Find Terminations Workflow process:



Find Terminations process

See Also

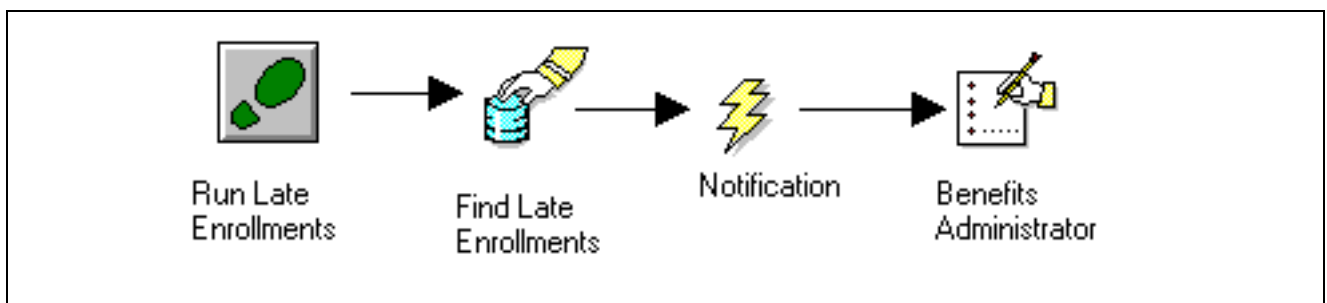
Enterprise PeopleTools PeopleBook: Workflow Technology

Finding Employees with Late Enrollment Forms

When event maintenance is run, a set of notification letters and election forms are sent out to new employees and to employees whose coverage has changed due to a specific event. The Find Late Enrollments workflow retrieves a list of the employees who have not returned their benefits enrollment forms. Find Late Enrollments will bring you to the Event Status Update page where you can select the Final check box to assign default coverage for these employees.

Set this workflow in action through the Process Scheduler by selecting Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollments, Events, Find Non—Respondents.

This chart illustrates the Find Late Enrollments Workflow process:



Find Late Enrollments process

See Also

Enterprise PeopleTools PeopleBook: Workflow Technology

Posting Elections to Base Benefit Tables

As elections are prepared for posting to the Base Benefit tables, Benefits Administration determines the proper coverage begin dates and deduction begin dates based on event rules defined by plan type. Future-dated elections are inserted into Base Benefit tables as the participant elections are validated or finalized.

Payroll processes such as Payroll for North America's Pay Calculation select elections based on effective date, using future-dated elections only as they become effective for the current pay period. If the election for a given plan type is equal to the current election, no entry is posted. If a participant is no longer eligible for a given plan type, that participant's current elections are terminated by inserting a row into the Base Benefit table for the plan type.

Inserting termination rows into the Base Benefit tables (rather than making a current row inactive) facilitates rolling back or reprocessing elections that have been posted to the Base Benefit tables. Individual elections—or groups of participant elections—can be reversed out of the Base Benefit tables by identifying those participants for reprocessing.

Note. If you were to look at the physical record structures underlying the Base Benefits election tables, you might notice that it still contains the fields Coverage End Date and Deduction End Date. This is for historical reasons only, and their use is discontinued, having been replaced by the approach of inserting superseding Termination, Waive, or Election rows. You should not create any processes which update these End Date fields or any fields that rely on them.

Printing Confirmation Statements

This section provides an overview of confirmation statements and discusses how to run confirmation statements.

Understanding Confirmation Statements

You typically create a confirmation statement when an event reaches *FE* status. Confirmation statements provide participants with a report of their current elections, dependent and beneficiary information, and investment information after event maintenance or open enrollment processing has completed.

You can modify the forms as necessary to meet the unique requirements of your company. The confirmation statement printing process is similar to the enrollment form printing process.

Note. You can also print confirmation statements for events with *EE* status. Confirmation statements are only printed for events with a Process Indicator value of *Normal*. Unless you are reprinting forms, statements are only printed for participant events where the Confirmation Notify Date is either blank (no form has been previously printed) or is less than the last processing date (the event has been reprocessed since the form was printed).

Page Used to Print Confirmation Statements

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Benefit Confirmation Statement	RUNCTL_BAS005	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Participant Enrollment, Print Confirmation Statement, Benefit Confirmation Statement	Run confirmation statements and enter parameters for the confirmation statement printing process.

Running Confirmation Statements

Access the Benefit Confirmation Statement page.

Benefit Confirmation Statement	
Run Control ID: GN2	Report Manager Process Monitor Run
Language: English	☒ Specified ☐ Recipient's
Schedule ID: KUEM	(Leave blank for all schedules)
Print Single Event EmpID: Ben Rcd#: 0 Event ID: 0 Process Status to Include ☐ Election Error ☐ Finalized - Enrolled Reprint Options Reprint Report ☐ Print ID:	

Benefits Confirmation Statement page

The options on this page are almost identical to those on the BenAdmin Enrollment Form page.

To create print IDs, you use the BenAdmin Statement Reprinting page, exactly as you do for enrollment forms.

Reprocessing Events

This section provides an overview of reprocessing events and discusses how to:

- Reprocess for individual participants.
- Reprocess events for selected groups.
- Reprocess open enrollment schedules.

Understanding Event Reprocessing

Reprocessing can be necessary in a number of instances. For example, you may want to reprocess an event when it is processed out of order or when eligibility information related to the event has been changed. You might also need to reprocess finalized events in cases where employees find errors in their confirmation statements.

You can reprocess events to any previous stage of the Benefits Administration cycle. You can reprocess entire open enrollment schedules as well as individual events.

Analyze the situation carefully before you reprocess: in some cases, reprocessing can have an adverse effect on employee data, especially when you reprocess large numbers of employees without analyzing the situation beforehand.

Reprocessing Flow

When you reprocess a participant event, the system backs the event out to the stage you indicate on the Controls page of the Process Status Update component, the Event Status Update page, or the Open Enrollment/Snapshot run control page. So if you have an ET event (and you reprocess it to an AS status, the system backs out all of the election information you entered for the event and disregards all of the prepared options.

Then the system moves the event through the process again. If an event is reprocessed back to *AS* process status, the system then attempts to process the event all the way to the *PR* process status, where it will await the printing of enrollment forms and data entry of employee elections. Option eligibility, costs, credits, defaults, and preentry values are rechecked.

RE Status

Events that have already been finalized and loaded can be reprocessed to *RE* status, which acts as a stand-in for the *NT* process status. After you reenter data for the participant event, the system will attempt to validate and load the elections to get the event back to the *FE* status.

See Also

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Process Status and Reprocessing Finalized Events, page 138

Pages Used to Reprocess Events

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
BenAdmin Event Status Update (benefits administration event status update)	BAS_PARTIC_STS	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollments, Events, Update Event Status, BenAdmin Event Status Update	Reprocess individual participant events.
BenAdmin Processing Controls (benefits administration processing controls)	BAS_PARTIC_PRC2	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Events, Update Processing Controls, BenAdmin Processing Controls	Update event status, queue reprocessing, and finalize events.

Reprocessing for Individual Participants

Access the BenAdmin Event Status Update page.

BenAdmin Event Status Update										
EmplID: KC0002		Dunbar,Kirby		Ben Rcd#: 0						
Event Status Update										
Sched ID	Event ID	Pgm	Process Status	Eligibility Change	Disc	Out of Seq	*Process Indicator			
Event Date	Event Class	Priority	Action Source	Addr / MultiJob / Job	Suppress Forms	Indicator	*Event Status	Final		
KC00	0	KC1	Enrolled	☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	Normal Prc	☐		
01/01/2000	Opn Enroll	900	Open Enrollment				Closed			
KC99	0	KC1	Enrolled	☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐	Normal Prc	☐		
01/01/1999	Opn Enroll	900	Open Enrollment				Closed			

BenAdmin Event Status Update page

You see all events currently in BAS_PARTIC for the participant and benefit record number combination you select in descending date order, so the current events are at the top. The event currently in process has an event status of *Open*.

Note. Only one event can have an event status of *Open*. You cannot change another event to *Open* status until the current event is closed.

Eligibility Change, Addr/MultiJob/Job (address/multiple job/job), and **Out of Sequence**

These check boxes indicate that changes have occurred since the event was scheduled; the event may have been impacted and may need to be reprocessed.

If you determine that the event does not need reprocessing, clear these check boxes.

Note. These check boxes remain selected until you clear them. After you reprocess the event or otherwise correct the problem that caused the system to select the flag, you should return to this page to clear the check boxes.

Disc (disconnected event)

If selected, indicates the event is disconnected and can no longer be processed, with the exception of finalized and disconnected events, which can be reprocessed to a Void status.

Final

When selected, the system attempts to finalize and apply defaults for the participant event on the next run of the Benefits Administration process.

Process Indicator

You use the Process Indicator options to indicate how you want the event to be reprocessed on the next run of the Benefits Administration process. The following table describes Process Indicator values.

Process Indicator	Processing
Assign Pgm (assign benefit program)	Event status must be <i>Open</i>. Elections for participant events are rolled back (deleted) from the Base Benefit enrollment tables. Election choices are not retained in BAS_PARTIC tables for the participant events. Schedule assignment is not reviewed. Program eligibility is checked and option eligibility, cost credits, defaults and preentry are recalculated. The system attempts to reprocess participants to a <i>PR</i> status.
Elect Optn (elect options)	Event status must be <i>Open</i>. The system does roll back elections from Base Benefit enrollment tables. Schedule assignment, program assignment and option eligibility are not reviewed. The system revalidates elections for this event and loads them, if there are no errors, back into the Base Benefit enrollment tables, resetting the final process status to <i>FE</i>. If errors occur the process status will be <i>EE</i>.
Normal Prc (normal processing)	Standard processing for Benefits Administration. Nothing is reprocessed.
Prep Optn (prepare options)	Event status must be <i>Open</i>. Elections for participant events are rolled back (deleted) from the Base Benefit enrollment tables. Election choices are not retained in BAS_PARTIC table for the participant events. Schedule assignment and program assignment are not reviewed. The system recalculates option eligibility, cost credits, defaults, and preentry information. The system attempts to reprocess participants to a <i>PR</i> status.

Process Indicator	Processing
Re-Enter	Use to correct election errors for finalized events with enrollment information that has been loaded to benefit tables. Event status must be <i>Open</i>. The system rolls back elections back from Base Benefit enrollment tables. It retains elections in the BAS_PARTIC table. The system leaves the event at a process status of RE. Schedule assignment, program assignment and option are not reviewed. When you post election changes to the data entry pages, the system updates the process status to <i>ET</i>.
Void	If the event is in a process status of Enrolled, elections are rolled back from Base Benefit enrollment tables. The system retains prior election choices for this event in the BAS_PARTIC table. The system leaves the event at a process status of <i>RE</i>. The system does not review schedule assignment, program assignment, and option eligibility. The system updates the event status to Void and removes the event from further processing.

See Also

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Scheduling Events and Assigning Benefit Programs, page 158](#)

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Analyzing Disconnected Events, page 164](#)

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Manually Updating Event Status, page 163](#)

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Investigating and Voiding Disconnected Events, page 165](#)

Reprocessing Events for Selected Groups

Access the BenAdmin Processing Controls (results) page.

The fields on this page are similar to the BenAdmin Event Status page, described in the previous section, except you can set reprocessing indicators for multiple participants.

See Also

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Scheduling Events and Assigning Benefit Programs, page 158](#)

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Analyzing Disconnected Events, page 164](#)

[Chapter 10, “Preparing for Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance,” Defining Open Enrollment and Snapshot IDs, page 112](#)

[Chapter 12, “Processing Event Maintenance On Demand,” Reprocessing Participant Events, page 200](#)

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Validating and Loading Elections, page 183](#)

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Reprocessing Open Enrollment Schedules

You can use the Open Enrollment/Snapshot page of the Run Control component to reprocess every participant in an open enrollment schedule. Select a reprocessing value in the Reprocess group box and run the Benefits Administration process again.

The following table summarizes the processing performed by the system in response to your reprocess request. Only participant events on this schedule will be included. In general, the system excludes participant events with an event status of *Closed* or *Void* from Open Enrollment run control reprocessing.

Reprocess Indicator Value	Processing
None	Standard processing for Benefits Administration.
Schedule (reassign schedules)	This restarts Benefits Administration processing. You might do this when you work through test runs during implementation, for example. No participant events on the selected Benefits Administration schedule can be in a process status of <i>NT</i>, <i>EE</i>, <i>ET</i>, <i>RE</i>, or <i>FE</i>. The system checks this at the start of the run and terminates processing if this condition is not met. The system ignores the participant events’ process indicator status and event status—all events, open and closed, are included. The system deletes all participant event data for this schedule and then recalculates it through option preparation. This includes reevaluating the employee population for inclusion in the schedule, and subsequent program assignment, and the determination of eligible options and defaults. The system attempts to process participant events to a <i>PR</i> process status.

Reprocess Indicator Value	Processing
Assign Benefit Program	The system rolls back (deletes) elections for participant events from the Base Benefit enrollment tables. The system does not retain participant event election information in the BAS_PARTIC table. The system does not review schedule assignment. The system rechecks program eligibility and recalculates option eligibility, cost credits, defaults, and preentry information. The system attempts to process participant events to a <i>PR</i> process status.
Prepare Options	The system rolls back (deletes) elections for participant events from the Base Benefit enrollment tables. The system does not retain participant event election information in the BAS_PARTIC table. Schedule assignment and program eligibility and assignment are not reviewed. Option eligibility, cost credits, defaults, and preentry are recalculated. The system attempts to process participant events to a <i>PR</i> process status.
Elect Options	The system rolls back elections from Base Benefit enrollment tables. The system retains participant event election information in the BAS_PARTIC table. The system does not review or reprocess schedule assignment, program assignment, or option eligibility. It revalidates elections for this event and loads them, if there are no errors, back into the Base Benefit enrollment tables, resetting the final process status to <i>FE</i>.

See Also

Chapter 10, “Preparing for Open Enrollment and Event Maintenance,” Defining Open Enrollment and Snapshot IDs, page 112

CHAPTER 12

Processing Event Maintenance On Demand

This chapter provides an overview of on-demand event maintenance processing and discusses how to:

- Begin the On-Demand Event Maintenance process.
- Move events through the process.
- Reprocess participant events.
- Set up and manage on-demand event maintenance.

Understanding On-Demand Event Maintenance Processing

The administration of an event maintenance or open enrollment schedule can extend from several days to several weeks, depending upon the number of employees involved. This can involve time correcting processing errors, delivering enrollment forms, entering employee elections as the forms are returned, validating elections, and sending out confirmation notices.

With on-demand event maintenance, you can run an individual participant through the entire Benefits Administration process—from participant event scheduling to enrollment confirmation—with a single page.

Using on-demand event maintenance, you can:

- Process participant events quickly, without setting up run controls.
- Correct processing errors as they occur.
- Link to Benefits Administration pages to review processing information and enter option elections.

On-Demand Event Scenarios

You might use on-demand event maintenance for an employee who has been promoted and is transferring offices in a few days. In one day, you could:

- Produce a benefits package.
- Enter elections.
- Produce a confirmation statement.

You can also integrate the On-Demand Event Maintenance page into the standard Benefits Administration processing cycle. For example, a new hire is typically scheduled as a participant event during a regularly scheduled Event Maintenance batch process. However, what if the new employee needs to submit an enrollment form right away to make a doctor's appointment and show proof of medical insurance? You can use the On-Demand Event Maintenance page to produce the enrollment statement on demand. The employee makes elections that same day using the company's interactive voice response system or self-service website with eBenefits, and the system finalizes the elections and prints a confirmation statement during the next run of the Benefits Administration process for the normal event maintenance schedule.

See Also

Chapter 12, “Processing Event Maintenance On Demand,” Moving Events Through the Process, page 198

Beginning the On-Demand Event Maintenance Process

This section discusses how to:

- Start the On-Demand Event Maintenance process.
- Select an activity to process.

Pages Used to Begin the On-Demand Maintenance Process

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
On-Demand Event Maintenance	BAS_ON_DEM_EM	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Events, On-Demand-Event Maintenance, On-Demand Event Maintenance	Process a single participant through all stages of the Benefits Administration process.
BAS Activity	BAS_ACTY_EMPL	Click the Show Activities button on the On-Demand Event Maintenance page.	Review the list of activities waiting to be processed for a particular employee ID/benefit record number combination and select one to be processed.

Starting the On-Demand Event Maintenance Process

Access the On-Demand Event Maintenance page.

On-Demand Event Maintenance			
James Watson		Person ID: HXCOR06	Ben Rcd#: 1
Activity Date: 09/20/2006	Source: Job Data Change	Empl Rcd#: 5	
Schedule/Prepare Activity	Pending Activities: 1	Show Activities	Action: ADL
Event ID: 0	Event Date:	Status:	Class: Event Status Update
Prepare Options			Event Status:
Enrollment Statement	Run Date:	Frequency	
		☒ Deduction ☐ Annual	
Election Entry	Entered 0 of 0	Show Plans	
Validate/Finalize	Errors 0	Show Errors	☐ Finalize/Apply Defaults
Confirmation Statement	Run Date:		
Reprocess	Process Indicator: N	Normal Processing	

On-Demand Event Maintenance page

Empl Rcd# (employee record number)

Used for employees with multiple jobs.

Employees with multiple jobs can have different sets of benefits elections. The system keeps track of the different sets of elections by assigning benefit record numbers for each benefits package.

Activity Date and Show Activities

This is the date on which the trigger activity for the Benefits Administration event occurred.

If the system finds only one activity for the employee, the system automatically displays the date. If there is more than one activity, click the Show Activities button to select an activity to process.

Source

The type of action that triggered the activity record: a change to the employee address, multiple job flags, or job data; manually adding an event through the BenAdmin Activity page; or a passive event.

Schedule/Prepare Activity

Click to run the Schedule/Prepare Activity process.

Pending Activities

Displays the number of activities waiting to be processed into participant events for this employee ID/benefit record number combination.

As activity triggers are processed into participant events, they are deleted from the BenAdmin Activity page. If there are no activities waiting to be processed, the Pending Activity field is blank and the Show Activities button is not available.

Action

The type of job action associated with the action trigger.

For example, if the triggering action is a hire of an employee, the action is HIR. When the system processes the activity into a participant event, it uses the action to determine which event classification governs the event.

The remaining features, discussed in the following sections, are unavailable until the activity is scheduled.

Selecting an Activity to Process

Access the BAS Activity (Benefits Administration Activity) page.

James Watson
Person ID: HXCOR06
Ben Rcd#: 1

BAS Activity							Customize	Find	First	1 of 1	Last
Sel ACTY	Empl Rcd#	Action Source	Event Date	Event Effseq	BAS Action	COBRA Action					
☒	5	JobChg	09/20/2006	0	ADL						

OK
Cancel

Show Activities – BAS Activity page

Sel ACTY (select activity) Select to process the activity.

When you select an activity record, information from that record populates the Activity Date, Source, Empl Rcd#, Pending Activity, and Action fields on the On-Demand Event Maintenance page.

Event Effseq (event effective sequence)

If there is more than one event for this employee that occurred on the same day, indicates the order in which it occurred.

COBRA Action

This indicates whether this is a COBRA qualifying activity.

Moving Events Through the Process

This section discusses how to:

- Schedule and assign activities.
- Prepare options.
- Print enrollment statements for on-demand event maintenance.
- Enter elections.
- Validate and finalize elections.
- Generate confirmation statements.

Scheduling and Assigning Activities

To schedule the activity record as a participant event and assign the event to a benefit program, click the Schedule/Prepare Activity button on the On-Demand Event Maintenance page.

The Schedule/Prepare Activity button is active only if there is an activity waiting to be processed.

If the activity record is processed successfully, it is:

- Scheduled as a participant event.
- Deleted from the list of activities waiting to be processed.

- Added to the BAS Participant table.
- Assigned to a specific benefit program where event classifications are determined.
- Prepared (option eligibility and costs are calculated).

Note. In certain cases, the system will process the event to FP status, in which case the event will be closed and processing will stop. This can happen, for example, when event processing rules have Use History selected and there is no change in eligible options.

The system always assumes that you intend the selected activity on the On-Demand Event Maintenance page to be the event currently in process. So if you're working with a participant who currently has an event midway through the Benefits Administration process cycle and a pending activity record selected for on-demand maintenance, the system closes the current event by changing its event status to *Closed*, converts the activity trigger into a new participant event, and gives that event an event status of *Open*.

See Also

Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Scheduling Events and Assigning Benefit Programs, page 158

Preparing Options

Typically, after the event has been scheduled and assigned, options and costs are automatically prepared (so long as no errors were encountered during scheduling and program assignment). However, if errors are encountered and need further resolution, click the Prepare Options button to continue automated processing and to prepare benefit options and election defaults.

Due to an error during the scheduling and assignment, the Prepare Options button is only available when the event's process status is *AS*, *AE*, or *PE*.

See Also

Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Process Status and Option Preparation, page 133

Printing Enrollment Statements for On-Demand Event Maintenance

After options have been prepared, click Enrollment Statements to generate an enrollment statement for the participant. The Enrollment Statements button is only available when the process status is *PR* or *NT*.

The Run Date field displays the date that an enrollment statement was last run for the participant event currently in process.

In the Frequency group box, you can indicate how to display benefit option cost information on the enrollment statement. Use Deduction Frequency to print the cost of the benefit per pay period for each available option. Use Annual Frequency to print the annual cost of the benefit option.

Note. If you're using eBenefits, this step may be optional (because the employee has access to enrollment choices directly from the self-service website).

Entering Elections

After options have been prepared and you've received the participant's election choices, click the Election Entry button to access the Benefits Administration data entry pages. The button is only available when the process status is *PR*, *NT*, *EE*, *RE*, or *ET*.

On the On-Demand Event Maintenance page, the Entered ... Of ... field tells you how many plan election choices have been entered for the participant versus the total number of plan election choices the participant can make. When an election has been entered, you can also click Show Plans to review changes.

See Also

Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Entering Participant Benefit Elections, page 174

Validating and Finalizing Elections

After entering elections, click the Validate/Finalize button to validate and load the information to benefit tables. The button is available if the process status of the event is *ET*, *EE*, or *RE*.

Note. If a participant's elections have not been updated and event rules dictate the participant cannot keep some or all current elections, the system determines default elections for the participant and enrolls them.

Select the Finalize/Enroll Defaults check box to force-finalize a participant's elections and enroll the participant in default elections, or both, even if the current elections are in error. Events with a process status of *PR* and *NT* can be force-finalized, as well as events at *ET*, *EE*, or *RE*.

See Also

Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Validating and Loading Elections, page 183

Generating Confirmation Statements

After validating and finalizing the participant's elections, click the Confirmation Statement button to generate a confirmation statement. The Confirmation Statement button is available when the process status is *FE* or *EE*.

The Run Date field displays the date that a confirmation statement was last printed for the participant event in process.

See Also

Chapter 12, "Processing Event Maintenance On Demand," Setting Print Options, page 203

Reprocessing Participant Events

If an event requires reprocessing, click the Reprocess button on the On-Demand Event Maintenance page to reprocess the event to a previous stage of the Benefits Administration process. The Reprocess button is not available for events with *AS* status.

As with the normal Benefits Administration process, use the Event Status Update page to identify events that may need reprocessing. To open the Event Status Update page from the On-Demand Maintenance page, click the Event Status button.

Note. If you need to reprocess an event that has been closed, open Event Status Update, close the currently open event, and open the event that you want to reprocess. When you return to the On-Demand Event Maintenance page, the system displays the event you reopened for processing.

Use the Process Indicator menu to indicate the level to which you want the system to reprocess the event. The following table describes Process Indicator values:

Process Indicator	Processing
<i>A</i> (assign benefit program)	Event status must be <i>Open</i>. Schedule assignment is not reviewed or changed. Elections for participant events are rolled back (deleted) from the Base Benefit enrollment tables. Elections are not retained in the BAS_PARTIC table. Program eligibility is determined again. Option eligibility, cost credits, defaults, and preentry are recalculated. The system attempts to reprocess participants to <i>PR</i> status.
<i>E</i> (elect options)	Event status must be <i>Open</i>. Schedule assignment, program assignment, and option eligibility is not reviewed or changed. The system rolls back elections from Base Benefit enrollment tables. Elections are retained in the BAS_PARTIC table. It revalidates elections for this event and loads them, if there are no errors, back into the Base Benefit enrollment tables, resetting the final process status to <i>FE</i>.
<i>N</i> (normal processing)	Standard processing for Benefits Administration.
<i>P</i> (prepare options)	Event status must be <i>Open</i>. Schedule assignment and program assignment are not reviewed or changed. Elections for participant events are rolled back (deleted) from the Base Benefit enrollment tables. Elections are not retained in the BAS_PARTIC table. The system recalculates option eligibility, cost credits, defaults, and preentry information. The system attempts to reprocess participants to <i>PR</i> status.

Process Indicator	Processing
<i>R</i> (reenter)	Use to correct election errors for finalized events, when enrollment information has been loaded to benefit tables. Event status must be <i>Open</i>. Schedule assignment, program assignment, and option eligibility is not reviewed or changed. The system rolls back elections back from Base Benefit enrollment tables. It retains elections for this event in the BAS_PARTIC table. The system leaves the event at a process status of RE. When you post election changes to the data entry component, the system updates the process status to <i>ET</i>.
<i>V</i> (void)	The system updates the event status to <i>Void</i> and removes the event from processing. The system does not review schedule assignment, program assignment, and option eligibility. If the event is in a process status of <i>FE-Enrolled</i>, elections are rolled back from Base Benefit enrollment tables. The system retains prior elections for this event in the BAS_PARTIC table. The system leaves the event at a process status of <i>RE</i>.

See Also

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Analyzing Disconnected Events, page 164](#)

[Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Reprocessing Events, page 187](#)

Setting Up and Managing On-Demand Event Maintenance

To set up online printing, use the Online Printing (BAS_ODEM_PRINT_PG) component.

This section discusses how to:

- Set print options.
- Review changed elections.
- Review and update event status.
- Review error messages.

Pages Used to Set Up and Manage On-Demand Event Maintenance

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
BenAdmin Online Form Printing (benefits administration online form printing)	BAS_ODEM_PRINT	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Processing Controls, Online Printing, BenAdmin Online Form Printing	Set the print destination for on-demand enrollment and confirmation forms.
Participants Enrolled	BAS_PARTIC_EMPLINQ	Click the Show Plans button on the On-Demand Event Maintenance page.	Review the plan types for which elections were entered or changed and the plan types that the participant is eligible to change but for which no changes have been entered.
BenAdmin Event Status Update (benefits administration event status update)	BAS_PARTIC_STS	Click the Event Status Update button on the On-Demand Event Maintenance page.	Review the plan types for which elections were entered or changed and the plan types that the participant is eligible to change but for which no changes have been entered.
On Demand EM - Error Messages	BAS_MESS_EMPL	Click the Show Errors button on the On-Demand Event Maintenance page.	Review on-demand event maintenance error messages.

Setting Print Options

Access the BenAdmin Online Form Printing page.

BenAdmin Online Form Printing

User ID: PS

Run Location

Server Name: PSNT  NT Server Agent

Output Destination

Output Destination Type: File

Output Destination Format: HP Format (*.lis)

Output Destination: C:\TEMP

BenAdmin Online Form Printing page

You set up print options only once for each user ID. Use the fields in the Output Destination group box to determine the output destination of the enrollment and confirmation forms you print with the On Demand Event Maintenance facility. If you want to print the report on a printer, select *Printer*. If you want the system to generate the form as a text file, select *File*. In *File/Printer*, either give the path to the directory in which you want the system to save the file (if you've selected *File*), or the printer to which you want the system to send the form (if you've selected *Printer*).

Note. Reports are always run from the client.

Reviewing Changed Elections

Access the Participants Enrolled page.

Election Made	A Y value indicates election has been entered or changed.
Option Cd (option code)	The benefit option code can also indicate the participant has waived a certain option.

Note. The Participants Enrolled page displays only the plan types for which the participant is currently eligible to choose or change benefit option elections. It might not display all of the plan types in which the participant is currently enrolled.

Reviewing and Updating Event Status

Just like in the normal Benefits Administration process, you can use the Event Status Update page to open and close events and reprocess events. You can also use the Event Status Update page to review the participant events currently associated with the participant and benefit record number combination with which you are working. To open the Event Status Update page from the On-Demand Event Maintenance page, click the Event Status button.

See Also

[Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Manually Updating Event Status, page 163](#)

[Chapter 11, "Running the Benefits Administration Process," Reprocessing Events, page 187](#)

Reviewing Error Messages

Access the On Demand EM - Error Messages page.

The error messages generated by the last processing action you initiated appear in the Messages area. Each time you run the Benefits Administration process, the system deletes the error messages generated by the previous run. If errors from a previous run are not corrected, they are generated again with the new run of the process.

APPENDIX A

Benefits Administration Delivered Workflows

This appendix discusses delivered workflows for PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration.

See Also

Enterprise PeopleTools PeopleBook: Workflow Technology

Enterprise PeopleTools PeopleBook: Using PeopleSoft Applications

Delivered Workflows for PeopleSoft Benefits Administration

This section discusses Benefits Administration workflows. The workflows are listed alphabetically by workflow name.

Dependent

This section discusses the dependent workflow.

Description

Event Description	Dependent enrollments.
Action Description	The system notifies the benefits administrator of dependent enrollments.
Notification Method	Worklist.

Workflow Objects

Event	W3EB_DEP_WF
Workflow Action	Automatic
Role	Benefits administrator
Notification Form	Worklist
Business Process	Benefits WF Dependents Notification CI
Business Activity	Find dependent enrollments.
Business Event	Notification

Late Enrollment

This section discusses the Late Enrollment workflow.

Description

Event Description	Late enrollments.
Action Description	The system notifies the benefits administrator of late enrollments.
Notification Method	Worklist

Workflow Objects

Event	BN_WF_NOTIFY
Workflow Action	Automatic
Role	Benefits administrator
Notification Form	Worklist
Business Process	Benefits WF Notification CI
Business Activity	Find late enrollments.
Business Event	Notification

Leave Request

This section discusses the Leave Request workflow.

Description

Event Description	When you enter leave requests, a worklist item is routed to the benefits administrator for review and approval.
Action Description	The system notifies the benefits administrator of leave requests.
Notification Method	Worklist

Workflow Objects

Event	FMLA_LEAVE_ADMIN
Workflow Action	Automatic
Role	Benefits administrator
Notification Form	Worklist
Business Process	Enter Leave Requests
Business Activity	Find terminations.
Business Event	Notification

Termination

This section discusses the Termination workflow.

Description

Event Description	When you terminate an employee, the system generates worklists and emails, routing them to different function administrators to notify them of the termination.
Action Description	The system notifies the benefits administrator of terminations.
Notification Method	Worklist

Workflow Objects

Event	BN_WF_NOTIFY
Workflow Action	Automatic
Role	Benefits administrator
Notification Form	Worklist
Business Process	Benefits WF Notification CI
Business Activity	Find terminations.
Business Event	Notification

APPENDIX B

Benefits Administration Reports

This appendix provides an overview of PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits Administration reports and enables you to:

- View summary tables of all reports.
- View report details and source records.

Note. For samples of these reports, see the PDF files published on CD-ROM with your documentation.

Benefits Administration Reports: A to Z

This table lists the Benefits Administration reports, sorted alphanumerical by report ID. The reports listed are all Structured Query Reports (SQRs). If you need more information about a report, refer to the report details at the end of this appendix.

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation	Run Control Page
BAS001 Eligible Participants	Lists, by schedule and benefit program, employees that are eligible to participate in company benefit programs with details on plan and option eligibility.	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Eligible Participants Rpt, BenAdmin Eligible Participants	RUNCTL_BAS001
BAS002 Benefit Program Mailing Labels	Prints a set of 4-across mailing labels for employees participating in benefit programs. Compiles the list from the BAS Participant tables created during open enrollment or event maintenance processing.	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Participant Enrollment, Print Mailing Labels, Benefit Mailing Labels (4-up)	RUNCTL_BAS002
BAS003 Invalid Benefit Elections	Lists, by schedule and event, participants and their dependents, showing any errors such as coverage over the maximum or under the minimum, invalid choices, failure to meet eligibility requirements, and so on.	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Invalid Elections Report, Preparation/Election Errors	RUNCTL_BAS_SCHED

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation	Run Control Page
BAS004 Enrollment Statements	Prints a generic enrollment statement for each eligible benefit program participant in the BAS Participation table. Includes the name and address of each participant, with options the participant is eligible for and the associated price tags and credits (if applicable) for the options.	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Participant Enrollment, Print Enrollment Statements, BenAdmin Enrollment Form	RUNCTL_BAS004
BAS005 Confirmation Statements	Prints a generic confirmation statement for each valid benefit program participant. Includes coverage and per pay period costs.	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Participant Enrollment, Print Confirmation Statement, Benefit Confirmation Statement.	RUNCTL_BAS005
BAS006 Missing Elections	Lists and provides location information for participants who did not return enrollment statements.	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Missing Elections Report, BenAdmin Missing Elections	RUNCTL_BAS_SCHED
BAS007 Dependent/Beneficiary Election	Lists all dependents with current or new elections.	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Participant Enrollment, Dep/Beneficiary Election Rpt, Dependent/Beneficiary Election	RUNCTL_BAS_SCHED
BAS008 Flagged Participants	Lists events that have had job, address, or union eligibility information changed, events that have been processed out of sequence, and events that have been disconnected during processing.	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Report on Flagged Items, BenAdmin Flagged Participants	RUNCTL_BAS008
BAS010 Ineligible Participants	Lists all participants ineligible for any benefit program (events processed to AN status) and their eligibility parameters, such as birthdate and status.	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Ineligible Participants Rpt, BAS Ineligible Participants	RUNCTL_BAS_SCHED
BAS027 Employee Process Status	Lists all participants in a particular process status or set of status levels.	Benefits, Manage Automated Enrollment, Investigate Exceptions, Employee Process Status Rpt, BAS Employee Processing Status	RUNCTL_BAS027
BAS701 Geographic Locations	Prints location IDs, effective dates, and from and to ranges for the U.S. and Canadian postal code ranges that you've defined to determine benefit eligibility.	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Reports, Geographic Locations, Geographic Loc Eligibility Tbl	RUNCTL_BEN_LANG

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation	Run Control Page
BAS702A Benefit Program /Plan/Options	For a specified benefit program, prints program-level information (effective date and status, program type, age criteria, COBRA, FMLA, and FSA parameters and self-service configuration) along with the plan- and option-level structure (event rules, eligibility rules, coverage levels and deduction codes).	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Reports, Benefit Program/Plan/Options, Benefit Program (Options) Tbl	RUNCTL_BAS_PGM
BAS702B Benefit Program Costs	For a specified benefit program, prints the program description along with the cost and credit structure for all of the offered options (deduction and earnings codes, rate information and calculation rules).	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Reports, Benefit Program Costs, Benefit Program (Costs) Table	RUNCTL_BAS_PGM
BAS703A Eligibility Rules	For each plan type in a benefit program, prints the rules for minimum standard hours, maximum standard hours, minimum service, maximum service, minimum age, maximum age, service and age as of information, employee class, employee status, employee type, full/part, reg/temp, officer code, union code, company, location, state and eligibility configuration. For each eligibility rule definition, prints the minimum/maximum criteria (standard hours, service months and age) and the “membership” criteria (such as employee class, full or part time, company and paygroup, union code, state, and so on) along with the applicable grouping methods and evaluation rules.	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Reports, Eligibility Rules, BAS Eligibility Rules Table	RUNCTL_BAS703A

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation	Run Control Page
BAS703B Event Rules	Prints event rules for benefit plan types. For an event rule definition, prints each event class with its basic change restrictions (type of changes allowed and option-level movement), date rules (coverage and deduction dates with waiting periods), and other event controls (defaulting, editing and exceptions).	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Reports, Event Rules, BAS Event Rules Table	RUNCTL_BAS703B
BAS703C Event Rules-Billing	Lists the parameters in which billing enrollments are created or updated during the Benefits Administration process. Displays the event rules, event class, billing action, billing action date, and the rate qualifier.	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Reports, Event Rules-Billing, Billing Event Rls	RUNCTL_BAS703B
BAS714 Benefits Administration Scheduling	Lists the criteria that make up a schedule. Use to review schedules that have been entered into the system and to ensure that there are no employee overlaps.	Set Up HRMS, Product Related, Automated Benefits, Reports, Schedules, BAS Scheduling Tables	RUNCTL_BAS_SCHED
FSA001 FSA Claim Payment Process (flexible spending account claim payment process)	Process all claim data with the following statuses: <i>Submitted</i> , <i>Pending</i> , and <i>Ready To Pay</i> .	• Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Process Claims, Calculate Claim Payment • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Process Claims, Calculate Claim Payment	PRCSRUNCNTL
FSA002 Flexible Spending Account Closure	Initiate an SQR that updates the account status to <i>Closed</i> for FSA participants who had an active FSA at the end of the calendar year.	• Benefits, Admin Flexible Spending Acct US, Create Account Reports, Close and Summarize Accounts • Benefits, Admin Flexible Spending Acct CAN, Create Account Reports, Close and Summarize Accounts	RUNCTL_FSA002(CN)

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation	Run Control Page
FSA003 Flexible Spending Account Check Print	Print FSA claim checks for records flagged in FSA001. Run this process for each type of check stock that you use. Set up FSA Claims Processing Run Ctl page, and then run Processing Claim Payments.	• Benefits, Admin Flexible Spending Acct US, Process Claims, Print Checks • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acc CAN, Process Claims, Print Cheques	RUNCTL_FORM_ID
FSA004 Flexible Spending Account Check Register	Print a list of checks printed by the FSA Check Print Report. Set up FSA Claims Processing Run Ctl page, and then run Processing Claim Payments.	• Benefits, Admin Flexible Spending Acct US, Process Claims, Print Check Register • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Process Claims, Print Cheque Register	RUNCTL_FSA004(CN)
FSA005 Flexible Spending Account Quarterly Statement	Create and print quarterly statements for FSA participants who had activity in one of their spending accounts during the current quarter.	• Benefits, Admin Flexible Spending Acct CAN, Create Account Reports, Quarterly Account Statements • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Create Account Reports, Quarterly Account Statement	PRCSRUNCNTL
FSA006 FSA Check Reversal Process (flexible spending account check reversal process)	Reverse FSA payment checks that were created in error.	• Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Correct Errors, Reverse Checks in Error • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Correct Errors, Reverse Checks in Error	RUNCTL_FSA006
FSA007 FSA Claim Reversal Process (flexible spending account claim reversal process)	Enter the parameters for the check reversal process.	• Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct CAN, Correct Errors, Cancel Claim/Reverse Check • Benefits, Admin Flex Spending Acct US, Correct Errors, Cancel Claim/Reverse Check	RUNCTL_FSA007

Benefits Administration Selected Reports

This section provides detailed information on individual reports, including important fields and source records. The reports are listed alphabetically by report ID.

BAS002 - Benefit Program Mailing Labels (4-Up)

Note. Be sure to load the correct label stock in your printer before initiating this report.

See Also

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” page 121

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Investigating Participant Eligibility, page 167

BAS003 - BenAdmin Preparation and Election Errors

Note. You can use this report as an audit trail for fixing errors by having staff check off each error as they make a correction.

See Also

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” page 121

Chapter 11, “Running the Benefits Administration Process,” Investigating Participant Eligibility, page 167

FSA002 - Flexible Spending Account Closure

The Flexible Spending Account Closure report provides an audit trail of the account information for a plan year. You can use it to review annual pledge amounts, contributions, claims paid, forfeited amounts, and excess payment amounts for employees and to view program and plan totals for these categories.

This information enables you to see how various FSA benefit plans are used. Over time, you might learn which plans are most appreciated by employees and how you might structure FSAs to meet employees' needs.

Glossary of PeopleSoft Enterprise Terms

absence entitlement	This element defines rules for granting paid time off for valid absences, such as sick time, vacation, and maternity leave. An absence entitlement element defines the entitlement amount, frequency, and entitlement period.
absence take	This element defines the conditions that must be met before a payee is entitled to take paid time off.
academic career	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, all course work that a student undertakes at an academic institution and that is grouped in a single student record. For example, a university that has an undergraduate school, a graduate school, and various professional schools might define several academic careers—an undergraduate career, a graduate career, and separate careers for each professional school (law school, medical school, dental school, and so on).
academic institution	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, an entity (such as a university or college) that is independent of other similar entities and that has its own set of rules and business processes.
academic organization	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, an entity that is part of the administrative structure within an academic institution. At the lowest level, an academic organization might be an academic department. At the highest level, an academic organization can represent a division.
academic plan	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, an area of study—such as a major, minor, or specialization—that exists within an academic program or academic career.
academic program	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the entity to which a student applies and is admitted and from which the student graduates.
accounting class	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management, the accounting class defines how a resource is treated for generally accepted accounting practices. The Inventory class indicates whether a resource becomes part of a balance sheet account, such as inventory or fixed assets, while the Non-inventory class indicates that the resource is treated as an expense of the period during which it occurs.
accounting date	The accounting date indicates when a transaction is recognized, as opposed to the date the transaction actually occurred. The accounting date and transaction date can be the same. The accounting date determines the period in the general ledger to which the transaction is to be posted. You can only select an accounting date that falls within an open period in the ledger to which you are posting. The accounting date for an item is normally the invoice date.
accounting split	The accounting split method indicates how expenses are allocated or divided among one or more sets of accounting ChartFields.
accumulator	You use an accumulator to store cumulative values of defined items as they are processed. You can accumulate a single value over time or multiple values over time. For example, an accumulator could consist of all voluntary deductions, or all company deductions, enabling you to accumulate amounts. It allows total flexibility for time periods and values accumulated.
action reason	The reason an employee's job or employment information is updated. The action reason is entered in two parts: a personnel action, such as a promotion, termination, or change from one pay group to another—and a reason for that action. Action reasons are used by PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources, PeopleSoft Enterprise Benefits

	Administration, PeopleSoft Enterprise Stock Administration, and the COBRA Administration feature of the Base Benefits business process.
action template	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Receivables, outlines a set of escalating actions that the system or user performs based on the period of time that a customer or item has been in an action plan for a specific condition.
activity	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management, an instance of a catalog item (sometimes called a class) that is available for enrollment. The activity defines such things as the costs that are associated with the offering, enrollment limits and deadlines, and waitlisting capacities. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Performance Management, the work of an organization and the aggregation of actions that are used for activity-based costing. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Project Costing, the unit of work that provides a further breakdown of projects—usually into specific tasks. In PeopleSoft Workflow, a specific transaction that you might need to perform in a business process. Because it consists of the steps that are used to perform a transaction, it is also known as a step map.
address usage	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a grouping of address types defining the order in which the address types are used. For example, you might define an address usage code to process addresses in the following order: billing address, dormitory address, home address, and then work address.
adjustment calendar	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the adjustment calendar controls how a particular charge is adjusted on a student's account when the student drops classes or withdraws from a term. The charge adjustment is based on how much time has elapsed from a predetermined date, and it is determined as a percentage of the original charge amount.
administrative function	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a particular functional area that processes checklists, communication, and comments. The administrative function identifies which variable data is added to a person's checklist or communication record when a specific checklist code, communication category, or comment is assigned to the student. This key data enables you to trace that checklist, communication, or comment back to a specific processing event in a functional area.
admit type	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a designation used to distinguish first-year applications from transfer applications.
agreement	In PeopleSoft Enterprise eSettlements, provides a way to group and specify processing options, such as payment terms, pay from a bank, and notifications by a buyer and supplier location combination.
allocation rule	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, an expression within compensation plans that enables the system to assign transactions to nodes and participants. During transaction allocation, the allocation engine traverses the compensation structure from the current node to the root node, checking each node for plans that contain allocation rules.
alternate account	A feature in PeopleSoft Enterprise General Ledger that enables you to create a statutory chart of accounts and enter statutory account transactions at the detail transaction level, as required for recording and reporting by some national governments.
analysis database	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, database tables that store large amounts of student information that may not appear in standard report formats. The analysis database tables contain keys for all objects in a report that an application program can use to reference other student-record objects that are not contained in the printed report. For instance, the analysis database contains data on courses that are considered

	for satisfying a requirement but that are rejected. It also contains information on courses captured by global limits. An analysis database is used in PeopleSoft Enterprise Academic Advisement.
Application Messaging	PeopleSoft Application Messaging enables applications within the PeopleSoft Enterprise product family to communicate synchronously or asynchronously with other PeopleSoft Enterprise and third-party applications. An application message defines the records and fields to be published or subscribed to.
AR specialist	Abbreviation for <i>receivables specialist</i> . In PeopleSoft Enterprise Receivables, an individual in who tracks and resolves deductions and disputed items.
arbitration plan	The arbiter when multiple price rules match the transaction. This plan determines the order in which the price rules are applied to the transaction base price.
assessment rule	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Receivables, a user-defined rule that the system uses to evaluate the condition of a customer's account or of individual items to determine whether to generate a follow-up action.
asset class	An asset group used for reporting purposes. It can be used in conjunction with the asset category to refine asset classification.
attribute/value pair	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Directory Interface, relates the data that makes up an entry in the directory information tree.
auction event	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, a sourcing event where bidders actively compete against one another to achieve the best price or score.
audience	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a segment of the database that relates to an initiative, or a membership organization that is based on constituent attributes rather than a dues-paying structure. Examples of audiences include the Class of '65 and Undergraduate Arts & Sciences.
authentication server	A server that is set up to verify users of the system.
base time period	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Business Planning, the lowest level time period in a calendar.
benchmark job	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Workforce Analytics Solution, a benchmark job is a job code for which there is corresponding salary survey data from published, third-party sources.
bid response	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, the response by a bidder to an event.
billing career	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the one career under which other careers are grouped for billing purposes if a student is active simultaneously in multiple careers.
bio bit or bio brief	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a report that summarizes information stored in the system about a particular constituent. You can generate standard or specialized reports.
book	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Asset Management, used for storing financial and tax information, such as costs, depreciation attributes, and retirement information on assets.
branch	A tree node that rolls up to nodes above it in the hierarchy, as defined in PeopleSoft Tree Manager.
budgetary account only	An account used by the system only and not by users; this type of account does not accept transactions. You can only budget with this account. Formerly called "system-maintained account."

budget check	In commitment control, the processing of source transactions against control budget ledgers, to see if they pass, fail, or pass with a warning.
budget control	In commitment control, budget control ensures that commitments and expenditures don't exceed budgets. It enables you to track transactions against corresponding budgets and terminate a document's cycle if the defined budget conditions are not met. For example, you can prevent a purchase order from being dispatched to a vendor if there are insufficient funds in the related budget to support it.
budget period	The interval of time (such as 12 months or 4 quarters) into which a period is divided for budgetary and reporting purposes. The ChartField allows maximum flexibility to define operational accounting time periods without restriction to only one calendar.
business activity	The name of a subset of a detailed business process. This might be a specific transaction, task, or action that you perform in a business process.
business event	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Receivables, defines the processing characteristics for the Receivable Update process for a draft activity. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Sales Incentive Management, an original business transaction or activity that may justify the creation of a PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management event (a sale, for example).
business process	A standard set of 17 business processes are defined and maintained by the PeopleSoft Enterprise product families and are supported by the Business Process Engineering group. An example of a business process is Order Fulfillment, which is a business process that manages sales orders and contracts, inventory, billing, and so forth. See also <i>detailed business process</i>.
business unit constraints	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, these constraints apply to a selected Strategic Sourcing business unit. Spend is tracked across all of the events within the selected Strategic Sourcing business unit.
business task	The name of the specific function depicted in one of the business processes.
business unit	A corporation or a subset of a corporation that is independent with regard to one or more operational or accounting functions.
buyer	In PeopleSoft Enterprise eSettlements, an organization (or business unit, as opposed to an individual) that transacts with suppliers (vendors) within the system. A buyer creates payments for purchases that are made in the system.
buy event	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, for event creators, the purchase of goods or services, most typically associated with a request for quote, proposal, or reverse auction. For bidders, the sale of goods or services.
campus	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, an entity that is usually associated with a distinct physical administrative unit, that belongs to a single academic institution, that uses a unique course catalog, and that produces a common transcript for students within the same academic career.
cash drawer	A repository for monies and payments taken locally.
catalog item	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management, a specific topic that a learner can study and have tracked. For example, "Introduction to Microsoft Word." A catalog item contains general information about the topic and includes a course code, description, categorization, keywords, and delivery methods. A catalog item can have one or more learning activities.
catalog map	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Catalog Management, translates values from the catalog source data to the format of the company's catalog.

catalog partner	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Catalog Management, shares responsibility with the enterprise catalog manager for maintaining catalog content.
categorization	Associates partner offerings with catalog offerings and groups them into enterprise catalog categories.
category	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a broad grouping to which specific comments or communications (contexts) are assigned. Category codes are also linked to 3C access groups so that you can assign data-entry or view-only privileges across functions.
channel	In PeopleSoft MultiChannel Framework, email, chat, voice (computer telephone integration [CTI]), or a generic event.
ChartField	A field that stores a chart of accounts, resources, and so on, depending on the PeopleSoft Enterprise application. ChartField values represent individual account numbers, department codes, and so forth.
ChartField balancing	You can require specific ChartFields to match up (balance) on the debit and the credit side of a transaction.
ChartField combination edit	The process of editing journal lines for valid ChartField combinations based on user-defined rules.
ChartKey	One or more fields that uniquely identify each row in a table. Some tables contain only one field as the key, while others require a combination.
checkbook	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Promotions Management, enables you to view financial data (such as planned, incurred, and actual amounts) that is related to funds and trade promotions.
checklist code	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a code that represents a list of planned or completed action items that can be assigned to a staff member, volunteer, or unit. Checklists enable you to view all action assignments on one page.
claimback	In the wholesale distribution industry, a contract between supplier and distributor, in which monies are paid to the distributor on the sale of specified products or product groups to targeted customers or customer groups.
class	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a specific offering of a course component within an academic term. See also <i>course</i> .
Class ChartField	A ChartField value that identifies a unique appropriation budget key when you combine it with a fund, department ID, and program code, as well as a budget period. Formerly called <i>sub-classification</i> .
clearance	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the period of time during which a constituent in PeopleSoft Enterprise Contributor Relations is approved for involvement in an initiative or an action. Clearances are used to prevent development officers from making multiple requests to a constituent during the same time period.
clone	In PeopleCode, to make a unique copy. In contrast, to <i>copy</i> may mean making a new reference to an object, so if the underlying object is changed, both the copy and the original change.
cohort	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the highest level of the three-level classification structure that you define for enrollment management. You can define a cohort level, link it to other levels, and set enrollment target numbers for it. See also <i>population</i> and <i>division</i> .

collection	To make a set of documents available for searching in Verity, you must first create at least one collection. A collection is set of directories and files that allow search application users to use the Verity search engine to quickly find and display source documents that match search criteria. A collection is a set of statistics and pointers to the source documents, stored in a proprietary format on a file server. Because a collection can only store information for a single location, PeopleTools maintains a set of collections (one per language code) for each search index object.
collection rule	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Receivables, a user-defined rule that defines actions to take for a customer based on both the amount and the number of days past due for outstanding balances.
comm key	See <i>communication key</i> .
communication key	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a single code for entering a combination of communication category, communication context, communication method, communication direction, and standard letter code. Communication keys (also called <i>comm keys</i> or <i>speed keys</i>) can be created for background processes as well as for specific users.
compensation object	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, a node within a compensation structure. Compensation objects are the building blocks that make up a compensation structure's hierarchical representation.
compensation structure	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, a hierarchical relationship of compensation objects that represents the compensation-related relationship between the objects.
component interface	A component interface is a set of application programming interfaces (APIs) that you can use to access and modify PeopleSoft Enterprise database information using a program instead of the PeopleSoft client.
condition	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Receivables, occurs when there is a change of status for a customer's account, such as reaching a credit limit or exceeding a user-defined balance due.
configuration parameter catalog	Used to configure an external system with PeopleSoft Enterprise. For example, a configuration parameter catalog might set up configuration and communication parameters for an external server.
configuration plan	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, configuration plans hold allocation information for common variables (not incentive rules) and are attached to a node without a participant. Configuration plans are not processed by transactions.
constituents	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, friends, alumni, organizations, foundations, or other entities affiliated with the institution, and about which the institution maintains information. The constituent types delivered with PeopleSoft Enterprise Contributor Relations Solutions are based on those defined by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE).
constraint	A business policy or rule that affects how a sourcing event is awarded. There are three types of constraints: business, global, and event.
content reference	Content references are pointers to content registered in the portal registry. These are typically either URLs or iScripts. Content references fall into three categories: target content, templates, and template pagelets.
context	In PeopleCode, determines which buffer fields can be contextually referenced and which is the current row of data on each scroll level when a PeopleCode program is running. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a specific instance of a comment or communication. One or more contexts are assigned to a category, which you link to

	3C access groups so that you can assign data-entry or view-only privileges across functions.
	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, a mechanism that is used to determine the scope of a processing run. PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management uses three types of context: plan, period, and run-level.
control table	Stores information that controls the processing of an application. This type of processing might be consistent throughout an organization, or it might be used only by portions of the organization for more limited sharing of data.
cost plus contract line	A rate-based contract line associated with a fee component of Award, Fixed, Incentive, or Other. Rate-based contract lines associated with a fee type of None are not considered cost-plus contract lines.
cost plus pricing	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Pricer, a pricing method that begins with cost of goods as the basis.
cost profile	A combination of a receipt cost method, a cost flow, and a deplete cost method. A profile is associated with a cost book and determines how items in that book are valued, as well as how the material movement of the item is valued for the book.
cost row	A cost transaction and amount for a set of ChartFields.
counter sale	A face-to-face customer transaction where the customer typically selects items from the storefront or picks up products that they ordered ahead of time. Customers pay for the goods at the counter and take the goods with them instead of having the goods shipped from a warehouse.
course	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a course that is offered by a school and that is typically described in a course catalog. A course has a standard syllabus and credit level; however, these may be modified at the class level. Courses can contain multiple components such as lecture, discussion, and lab. See also <i>class</i> .
course share set	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a tag that defines a set of requirement groups that can share courses. Course share sets are used in PeopleSoft Enterprise Academic Advisement.
current learning	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management, a self-service repository for all of a learner's in-progress learning activities and programs.
data acquisition	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, the process during which raw business transactions are acquired from external source systems and fed into the operational data store (ODS).
data cube	In PeopleSoft Analytic Calculation Engine, a data cube is a container for one kind of data (such as Sales data) and works with in tandem with one or more dimensions. Dimensions and data cubes in PeopleSoft Analytic Calculation Engine are unrelated to dimensions and online analytical processing (OLAP) cubes in PeopleSoft Cube Manager.
data elements	Data elements, at their simplest level, define a subset of data and the rules by which to group them. For Workforce Analytics, data elements are rules that tell the system what measures to retrieve about your workforce groups.
dataset	A data grouping that enables role-based filtering and distribution of data. You can limit the range and quantity of data that is displayed for a user by associating dataset rules with user roles. The result of dataset rules is a set of data that is appropriate for the user's roles.

delivery method	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management, identifies the primary type of delivery method in which a particular learning activity is offered. Also provides default values for the learning activity, such as cost and language. This is primarily used to help learners search the catalog for the type of delivery from which they learn best. Because PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management is a blended learning system, it does not enforce the delivery method. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Supply Chain Management, identifies the method by which goods are shipped to their destinations (such as truck, air, and rail). The delivery method is specified when creating shipment schedules.
delivery method type	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management, identifies how learning activities can be delivered—for example, through online learning, classroom instruction, seminars, books, and so forth—in an organization. The type determines whether the delivery method includes scheduled components.
detailed business process	A subset of the business process. For example, the detailed business process named Determine Cash Position is a subset of the business process called Cash Management.
dimension	In PeopleSoft Analytic Calculation Engine, a dimension contains a list of one kind of data that can span various contexts, and it is a basic component of an analytic model. Within the analytic model, a dimension is attached to one or more data cubes. In PeopleSoft Cube Manager, a dimension is the most basic component of an OLAP cube and specifies the PeopleSoft metadata to be used to create the dimension's rollup structure. Dimensions and data cubes in PeopleSoft Analytic Calculation Engine are unrelated to dimensions and OLAP cubes in PeopleSoft Cube Manager.
direct receipt	Items shipped from a warehouse or vendor to another warehouse.
direct ship	Items shipped from the vendor or warehouse directly to the customer (formerly referred to as <i>drop ship</i>).
directory information tree	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Directory Interface, the representation of a directory's hierarchical structure.
division	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the lowest level of the three-level classification structure that you define in PeopleSoft Enterprise Recruiting and Admissions for enrollment management. You can define a division level, link it to other levels, and set enrollment target numbers for it. See also <i>population</i> and <i>cohort</i>.
document sequencing	A flexible method that sequentially numbers the financial transactions (for example, bills, purchase orders, invoices, and payments) in the system for statutory reporting and for tracking commercial transaction activity.
dynamic detail tree	A tree that takes its detail values—dynamic details—directly from a table in the database, rather than from a range of values that are entered by the user.
edit table	A table in the database that has its own record definition, such as the Department table. As fields are entered into a PeopleSoft Enterprise application, they can be validated against an edit table to ensure data integrity throughout the system.
effective date	A method of dating information in PeopleSoft Enterprise applications. You can predate information to add historical data to your system, or postdate information in order to enter it before it actually goes into effect. By using effective dates, you don't delete values; you enter a new value with a current effective date.
EIM ledger	Abbreviation for <i>Enterprise Incentive Management ledger</i> . In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, an object to handle incremental result gathering within the scope of a participant. The ledger captures a result set with all of the appropriate traces to the data origin and to the processing steps of which it is a result.

elimination set	In PeopleSoft Enterprise General Ledger, a related group of intercompany accounts that is processed during consolidations.
entry event	In PeopleSoft Enterprise General Ledger, Receivables, Payables, Purchasing, and Billing, a business process that generates multiple debits and credits resulting from single transactions to produce standard, supplemental accounting entries.
equitization	In PeopleSoft Enterprise General Ledger, a business process that enables parent companies to calculate the net income of subsidiaries on a monthly basis and adjust that amount to increase the investment amount and equity income amount before performing consolidations.
equity item limit	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the amounts of funds set by the institution to be awarded with discretionary or gift funds. The limit could be reduced by amounts equal to such things as expected family contribution (EFC) or parent contribution. Students are packaged by Equity Item Type Groups and Related Equity Item Types. This limit can be used to assure that similar student populations are packaged equally.
event	A predefined point either in the Component Processor flow or in the program flow. As each point is encountered, the event activates each component, triggering any PeopleCode program that is associated with that component and that event. Examples of events are FieldChange, SavePreChange, and RowDelete. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources, also refers to an incident that affects benefits eligibility.
event constraints	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, these constraints are associated with a specific sourcing event. Spend is tracked within the selected event.
event propagation process	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Sales Incentive Management, a process that determines, through logic, the propagation of an original PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management event and creates a derivative (duplicate) of the original event to be processed by other objects. PeopleSoft Enterprise Enterprise Sales Incentive Management uses this mechanism to implement splits, roll-ups, and so on. Event propagation determines who receives the credit.
exception	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Receivables, an item that either is a deduction or is in dispute.
exclusive pricing	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Order Management, a type of arbitration plan that is associated with a price rule. Exclusive pricing is used to price sales order transactions.
fact	In PeopleSoft Enterprise applications, facts are numeric data values from fields from a source database as well as an analytic application. A fact can be anything you want to measure your business by, for example, revenue, actual, budget data, or sales numbers. A fact is stored on a fact table.
financial aid term	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a combination of a period of time that the school determines as an instructional accounting period and an academic career. It is created and defined during the setup process. Only terms eligible for financial aid are set up for each financial aid career.
financial sanctions	For U.S. based companies and their foreign subsidiaries, a federal regulation from the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) requires that vendors be validated against a Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) list prior to payment. For PeopleSoft Payables, eSettlements, Cash Management, and Order to Cash, you can validate your vendors against any financial sanctions list (for example, the SDN list, a European Union list, and so on).
forecast item	A logical entity with a unique set of descriptive demand and forecast data that is used as the basis to forecast demand. You create forecast items for a wide range of uses, but they ultimately represent things that you buy, sell, or use in your organization and for which you require a predictable usage.

fund	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Promotions Management, a budget that can be used to fund promotional activity. There are four funding methods: top down, fixed accrual, rolling accrual, and zero-based accrual.
gap	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, an artificial figure that sets aside an amount of unmet financial aid need that is not funded with Title IV funds. A gap can be used to prevent fully funding any student to conserve funds, or it can be used to preserve unmet financial aid need so that institutional funds can be awarded.
generic process type	In PeopleSoft Process Scheduler, process types are identified by a generic process type. For example, the generic process type SQR includes all SQR process types, such as SQR process and SQR report.
gift table	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a table or so-called <i>donor pyramid</i> describing the number and size of gifts that you expect will be needed to successfully complete the campaign in PeopleSoft Enterprise Contributor Relations. The gift table enables you to estimate the number of donors and prospects that you need at each gift level to reach the campaign goal.
GDS	Abbreviation for <i>Global Distribution System</i> . Broad-based term to describe all computer reservation systems for making travel plans.
GL business unit	Abbreviation for <i>general ledger business unit</i> . A unit in an organization that is an independent entity for accounting purposes. It maintains its own set of accounting books. See also <i>business unit</i> .
GL entry template	Abbreviation for <i>general ledger entry template</i> . In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a template that defines how a particular item is sent to the general ledger. An item-type maps to the general ledger, and the GL entry template can involve multiple general ledger accounts. The entry to the general ledger is further controlled by high-level flags that control the summarization and the type of accounting—that is, accrual or cash.
GL Interface process	Abbreviation for <i>General Ledger Interface process</i> . In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a process that is used to send transactions from PeopleSoft Enterprise Student Financials to the general ledger. Item types are mapped to specific general ledger accounts, enabling transactions to move to the general ledger when the GL Interface process is run.
global constraints	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, these constraints apply across multiple Strategic Sourcing business units. Spend is tracked across all of the events from the multiple Strategic Sourcing business units.
group	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Billing and Receivables, a posting entity that comprises one or more transactions (items, deposits, payments, transfers, matches, or write-offs). In PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources Management and Supply Chain Management, any set of records that are associated under a single name or variable to run calculations in PeopleSoft business processes. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Time and Labor, for example, employees are placed in groups for time reporting purposes.
ideal response	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, a question that requires the response to match the ideal value for the bid to be considered eligible for award. If the response does not match the ideal value, you can still submit the bid, but it will be disqualified and ineligible for award.
incentive object	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, the incentive-related objects that define and support the PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management calculation process and results, such as plan templates, plans, results data, and user interaction objects.

incentive rule	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Sales Incentive Management, the commands that act on transactions and turn them into compensation. A rule is one part in the process of turning a transaction into compensation.
incur	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Promotions Management, to become liable for a promotional payment. In other words, you owe that amount to a customer for promotional activities.
initiative	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the basis from which all advancement plans are executed. It is an organized effort targeting a specific constituency, and it can occur over a specified period of time with specific purposes and goals. An initiative can be a campaign, an event, an organized volunteer effort, a membership drive, or any other type of effort defined by the institution. Initiatives can be multipart, and they can be related to other initiatives. This enables you to track individual parts of an initiative, as well as entire initiatives.
inquiry access	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a type of security access that permits the user only to view data. See also <i>update access</i> .
institution	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, an entity (such as a university or college) that is independent of other similar entities and that has its own set of rules and business processes.
integration	A relationship between two compatible integration points that enables communication to take place between systems. Integrations enable PeopleSoft Enterprise applications to work seamlessly with other PeopleSoft Enterprise applications or with third-party systems or software.
integration point	An interface that a system uses to communicate with another PeopleSoft Enterprise application or an external application.
integration set	A logical grouping of integrations that applications use for the same business purpose. For example, the integration set <code>ADVANCED_SHIPPING_ORDER</code> contains all of the integrations that notify a customer that an order has shipped.
item	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Inventory, a tangible commodity that is stored in a business unit (shipped from a warehouse). In PeopleSoft Enterprise Demand Planning, Inventory Policy Planning, and Supply Planning, a noninventory item that is designated as being used for planning purposes only. It can represent a family or group of inventory items. It can have a planning bill of material (BOM) or planning routing, and it can exist as a component on a planning BOM. A planning item cannot be specified on a production or engineering BOM or routing, and it cannot be used as a component in a production. The quantity on hand will never be maintained. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Receivables, an individual receivable. An item can be an invoice, a credit memo, a debit memo, a write-off, or an adjustment.
item shuffle	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a process that enables you to change a payment allocation without having to reverse the payment.
itinerary	In PeopleSoft Expenses, a collection of travel reservations. Itineraries can have reservations that are selected and reserved with the travel vendor. These itineraries are not yet paid for and can be referred to as <i>pending reservations</i> . Reservations that have been paid for are referred to as <i>confirmed reservations</i> .
joint communication	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, one letter that is addressed jointly to two people. For example, a letter might be addressed to both Mr. Sudhir Awat and Ms. Samantha Mortelli. A relationship must be established between the two individuals in the database, and at least one of the individuals must have an ID in the database.

keyword	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a term that you link to particular elements within PeopleSoft Enterprise Student Financials, Financial Aid, and Contributor Relations. You can use keywords as search criteria that enable you to locate specific records in a search dialog box.
KPI	An abbreviation for <i>key performance indicator</i> . A high-level measurement of how well an organization is doing in achieving critical success factors. This defines the data value or calculation upon which an assessment is determined.
KVI	Abbreviation for <i>Known Value Item</i> . Term used for products or groups of products where the selling price cannot be reduced or increased.
landlord	In PeopleSoft Real Estate Management, an entity that owns real estate and leases the real estate to tenants.
LDIF file	Abbreviation for <i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) Data Interchange Format file</i> . Contains discrepancies between PeopleSoft Enterprise data and directory data.
learner group	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management, a group of learners who are linked to the same learning environment. Members of the learner group can share the same attributes, such as the same department or job code. Learner groups are used to control access to and enrollment in learning activities and programs. They are also used to perform group enrollments and mass enrollments in the back office.
learning components	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management, the foundational building blocks of learning activities. PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management supports six basic types of learning components: web-based, session, webcast, test, survey, and assignment. One or more of these learning component types compose a single learning activity.
learning environment	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management, identifies a set of categories and catalog items that can be made available to learner groups. Also defines the default values that are assigned to the learning activities and programs that are created within a particular learning environment. Learning environments provide a way to partition the catalog so that learners see only those items that are relevant to them.
learning history	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management, a self-service repository for all of a learner's completed learning activities and programs.
lease	In PeopleSoft Real Estate Management, a legally binding agreement between a landlord and a tenant, where the tenant rents all or part of a physical property from the landlord.
lease abstract	In PeopleSoft Real Estate Management, a summarized version of the complete lease contract with only the important terms. The lease abstract usually fits on one page and does not include legal terminology.
ledger mapping	You use ledger mapping to relate expense data from general ledger accounts to resource objects. Multiple ledger line items can be mapped to one or more resource IDs. You can also use ledger mapping to map dollar amounts (referred to as <i>rates</i>) to business units. You can map the amounts in two different ways: an actual amount that represents actual costs of the accounting period, or a budgeted amount that can be used to calculate the capacity rates as well as budgeted model results. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Warehouse, you can map general ledger accounts to the EW Ledger table.
library section	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, a section that is defined in a plan (or template) and that is available for other plans to share. Changes to a library section are reflected in all plans that use it.
line	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, an individual item or service upon which there can be a bid.

linked section	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, a section that is defined in a plan template but appears in a plan. Changes to linked sections propagate to plans using that section.
linked variable	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, a variable that is defined and maintained in a plan template and that also appears in a plan. Changes to linked variables propagate to plans using that variable.
LMS	Abbreviation for <i>learning management system</i> . In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, LMS is a PeopleSoft Enterprise Student Records feature that provides a common set of interoperability standards that enable the sharing of instructional content and data between learning and administrative environments.
load	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Inventory, identifies a group of goods that are shipped together. Load management is a feature of PeopleSoft Enterprise Inventory that is used to track the weight, the volume, and the destination of a shipment.
local functionality	In PeopleSoft Enterprise HRMS, the set of information that is available for a specific country. You can access this information when you click the appropriate country flag in the global window, or when you access it by a local country menu.
location	Locations enable you to indicate the different types of addresses—for a company, for example, one address to receive bills, another for shipping, a third for postal deliveries, and a separate street address. Each address has a different location number. The primary location—indicated by a <i>1</i> —is the address you use most often and may be different from the main address.
logistical task	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Services Procurement, an administrative task that is related to hiring a service provider. Logistical tasks are linked to the service type on the work order so that different types of services can have different logistical tasks. Logistical tasks include both preapproval tasks (such as assigning a new badge or ordering a new laptop) and postapproval tasks (such as scheduling orientation or setting up the service provider email). The logistical tasks can be mandatory or optional. Mandatory preapproval tasks must be completed before the work order is approved. Mandatory postapproval tasks, on the other hand, must be completed before a work order is released to a service provider.
market template	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, additional functionality that is specific to a given market or industry and is built on top of a product category.
mass change	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, mass change is a SQL generator that can be used to create specialized functionality. Using mass change, you can set up a series of Insert, Update, or Delete SQL statements to perform business functions that are specific to the institution. See also <i>3C engine</i> .
match group	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Receivables, a group of receivables items and matching offset items. The system creates match groups by using user-defined matching criteria for selected field values.
MCF server	Abbreviation for <i>PeopleSoft MultiChannel Framework server</i> . Comprises the universal queue server and the MCF log server. Both processes are started when <i>MCF Servers</i> is selected in an application server domain configuration.
merchandising activity	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Promotions Management, a specific discount type that is associated with a trade promotion (such as off-invoice, billback or rebate, or lump-sum payment) that defines the performance that is required to receive the discount. In the industry, you may know this as an offer, a discount, a merchandising event, an event, or a tactic.

meta-SQL	Meta-SQL constructs expand into platform-specific SQL substrings. They are used in functions that pass SQL strings, such as in SQL objects, the SQLExec function, and PeopleSoft Application Engine programs.
metastring	Metastrings are special expressions included in SQL string literals. The metastrings, prefixed with a percent (%) symbol, are included directly in the string literals. They expand at run time into an appropriate substring for the current database platform.
multibook	In PeopleSoft Enterprise General Ledger, multiple ledgers having multiple-base currencies that are defined for a business unit, with the option to post a single transaction to all base currencies (all ledgers) or to only one of those base currencies (ledgers).
multicurrency	The ability to process transactions in a currency other than the business unit's base currency.
national allowance	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Promotions Management, a promotion at the corporate level that is funded by nondiscretionary dollars. In the industry, you may know this as a national promotion, a corporate promotion, or a corporate discount.
NDP	Abbreviation for <i>Non-Discountable Products</i> . Term used for products or groups of products where the selling price cannot be decreased.
need	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the difference between the cost of attendance (COA) and the expected family contribution (EFC). It is the gap between the cost of attending the school and the student's resources. The financial aid package is based on the amount of financial need. The process of determining a student's need is called <i>need analysis</i> .
node-oriented tree	A tree that is based on a detail structure, but the detail values are not used.
Optimization Engine	A PeopleTools component that Strategic Sourcing leverages to evaluate bids and determine an ideal award allocation. The award recommendation is based on maximizing the value while adhering to purchasing and company objectives and constraints.
pagelet	Each block of content on the home page is called a pagelet. These pagelets display summary information within a small rectangular area on the page. The pagelet provide users with a snapshot of their most relevant PeopleSoft Enterprise and non-PeopleSoft Enterprise content.
participant	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, participants are recipients of the incentive compensation calculation process.
participant object	Each participant object may be related to one or more compensation objects. See also <i>compensation object</i> .
partner	A company that supplies products or services that are resold or purchased by the enterprise.
pay cycle	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Payables, a set of rules that define the criteria by which it should select scheduled payments for payment creation.
payment shuffle	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a process allowing payments that have been previously posted to a student's account to be automatically reapplied when a higher priority payment is posted or the payment allocation definition is changed.
pending item	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Receivables, an individual receivable (such as an invoice, a credit memo, or a write-off) that has been entered in or created by the system, but hasn't been posted.

PeopleCode	PeopleCode is a proprietary language, executed by the PeopleSoft Enterprise component processor. PeopleCode generates results based on existing data or user actions. By using various tools provided with PeopleTools, external services are available to all PeopleSoft Enterprise applications wherever PeopleCode can be executed.
PeopleCode event	See <i>event</i> .
PeopleSoft Pure Internet Architecture	The fundamental architecture on which PeopleSoft 8 applications are constructed, consisting of a relational database management system (RDBMS), an application server, a web server, and a browser.
performance measurement	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, a variable used to store data (similar to an aggregator, but without a predefined formula) within the scope of an incentive plan. Performance measures are associated with a plan calendar, territory, and participant. Performance measurements are used for quota calculation and reporting.
period context	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, because a participant typically uses the same compensation plan for multiple periods, the period context associates a plan context with a specific calendar period and fiscal year. The period context references the associated plan context, thus forming a chain. Each plan context has a corresponding set of period contexts.
person of interest	A person about whom the organization maintains information but who is not part of the workforce.
personal portfolio	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the user-accessible menu item that contains an individual's name, address, telephone number, and other personal information.
phase	A level 1 task, meaning that if a task had subtasks, the level 1 task would be considered the phase.
pickup quantity	The product quantity that the customer is taking with them from the counter sales environment.
plan	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Sales Incentive Management, a collection of allocation rules, variables, steps, sections, and incentive rules that instruct the PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management engine in how to process transactions.
plan context	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, correlates a participant with the compensation plan and node to which the participant is assigned, enabling the PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management system to find anything that is associated with the node and that is required to perform compensation processing. Each participant, node, and plan combination represents a unique plan context—if three participants are on a compensation structure, each has a different plan context. Configuration plans are identified by plan contexts and are associated with the participants that refer to them.
plan template	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, the base from which a plan is created. A plan template contains common sections and variables that are inherited by all plans that are created from the template. A template may contain steps and sections that are not visible in the plan definition.
planned learning	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management, a self-service repository for all of a learner's planned learning activities and programs.
planning instance	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Supply Planning, a set of data (business units, items, supplies, and demands) constituting the inputs and outputs of a supply plan.
population	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the middle level of the three-level classification structure that you define in PeopleSoft Enterprise Recruiting and

	Admissions for enrollment management. You can define a population level, link it to other levels, and set enrollment target numbers for it. See also <i>division</i> and <i>cohort</i> .
portal registry	In PeopleSoft Enterprise applications, the portal registry is a tree-like structure in which content references are organized, classified, and registered. It is a central repository that defines both the structure and content of a portal through a hierarchical, tree-like structure of folders useful for organizing and securing content references.
predecessor task	A task that you must complete before you start another task.
price breaks	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, a price discount or surcharge that a bidder may apply based on the quantity awarded.
price components	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, the various components, such as material costs, labor costs, shipping costs, and so on that make up the overall bid price.
price list	Enables you to select products and conditions for which the price list applies to a transaction. During a transaction, the system either determines the product price based on the predefined search hierarchy for the transaction or uses the product's lowest price on any associated, active price lists. This price is used as the basis for any further discounts and surcharges.
price rule	The conditions that must be met for adjustments to be applied to the base price. Multiple rules can apply when conditions of each rule are met.
price rule conditions	Conditions that select the price-by fields, the values for the price-by fields, and the operator that determines how the price-by fields relate to the transaction.
price rule key	The fields that are available to define price rule conditions (which are used to match a transaction) on the price rule.
primacy number	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a number that the system uses to prioritize financial aid applications when students are enrolled in multiple academic careers and academic programs at the same time. The Consolidate Academic Statistics process uses the primacy number indicated for both the career and program at the institutional level to determine a student's primary career and program. The system also uses the number to determine the primary student attribute value that is used when you extract data to report on cohorts. The lowest number takes precedence.
primary name type	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the name type that is used to link the name stored at the highest level within the system to the lower-level set of names that an individual provides.
process category	In PeopleSoft Process Scheduler, processes that are grouped for server load balancing and prioritization.
process group	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Financials, a group of application processes (performed in a defined order) that users can initiate in real time, directly from a transaction entry page.
process definition	Process definitions define each run request.
process instance	A unique number that identifies each process request. This value is automatically incremented and assigned to each requested process when the process is submitted to run.
process job	You can link process definitions into a job request and process each request serially or in parallel. You can also initiate subsequent processes based on the return code from each prior request.

process request	A single run request, such as a Structured Query Report (SQR), a COBOL or Application Engine program, or a Crystal report that you run through PeopleSoft Process Scheduler.
process run control	A PeopleTools variable used to retain PeopleSoft Process Scheduler values needed at runtime for all requests that reference a run control ID. Do not confuse these with application run controls, which may be defined with the same run control ID, but only contain information specific to a given application process request.
product	A PeopleSoft Enterprise or third-party product. PeopleSoft organizes its software products into product families and product lines. Interactive Services Repository contains information about every release of every product that PeopleSoft sells, as well as products from certified third-party companies. These products appear with the product name and release number.
product adds	The pricing functionality where buying product A gets product B for free or at a price (formerly referred to as <i>giveaways</i>).
product bidding	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, the placing of a bid on behalf of the bidder, up or down to the bidder's specified amount, so that the bidder can be the leading bidder.
product category	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, indicates an application in the PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management suite of products. Each transaction in the PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management system is associated with a product category.
product family	A group of products that are related by common functionality. The family names that can be searched using Interactive Service Repository are Oracle's PeopleSoft Enterprise, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, PeopleSoft World, and third-party, certified partners.
product line	The name of a PeopleSoft Enterprise product line or the company name of a third-party certified partner. Integration Services Repository enables you to search for integration points by product line.
programs	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management, a high-level grouping that guides the learner along a specific learning path through sections of catalog items. PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Systems provides two types of programs—curricula and certifications.
progress log	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Services Procurement, tracks deliverable-based projects. This is similar to the time sheet in function and process. The service provider contact uses the progress log to record and submit progress on deliverables. The progress can be logged by the activity that is performed, by the percentage of work that is completed, or by the completion of milestone activities that are defined for the project.
project transaction	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Project Costing, an individual transaction line that represents a cost, time, budget, or other transaction row.
promotion	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Promotions Management, a trade promotion, which is typically funded from trade dollars and used by consumer products manufacturers to increase sales volume.
prospects	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, students who are interested in applying to the institution. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Contributor Relations, individuals and organizations that are most likely to make substantial financial commitments or other types of commitments to the institution.
proxy bidding	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, the placing of a bid on behalf of the bidder, up or down to the bidder's specified amount, so that the bidder can be the leading bidder.

publishing	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, a stage in processing that makes incentive-related results available to participants.
rating components	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, variables used with the Equation Editor to retrieve specified populations.
record group	A set of logically and functionally related control tables and views. Record groups help enable TableSet sharing, which eliminates redundant data entry. Record groups ensure that TableSet sharing is applied consistently across all related tables and views.
record input VAT flag	Abbreviation for <i>record input value-added tax flag</i> . Within PeopleSoft Enterprise Purchasing, Payables, and General Ledger, this flag indicates that you are recording input VAT on the transaction. This flag, in conjunction with the record output VAT flag, is used to determine the accounting entries created for a transaction and to determine how a transaction is reported on the VAT return. For all cases within Purchasing and Payables where VAT information is tracked on a transaction, this flag is set to Yes. This flag is not used in PeopleSoft Enterprise Order Management, Billing, or Receivables, where it is assumed that you are always recording only output VAT, or in PeopleSoft Enterprise Expenses, where it is assumed that you are always recording only input VAT.
record output VAT flag	Abbreviation for <i>record output value-added tax flag</i> . See <i>record input VAT flag</i> .
recname	The name of a record that is used to determine the associated field to match a value or set of values.
recognition	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the recognition type indicates whether the PeopleSoft Enterprise Contributor Relations donor is the primary donor of a commitment or shares the credit for a donation. Primary donors receive hard credit that must total 100 percent. Donors that share the credit are given soft credit. Institutions can also define other share recognition-type values such as memo credit or vehicle credit.
reference data	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Sales Incentive Management, system objects that represent the sales organization, such as territories, participants, products, customers, and channels.
reference object	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, this dimension-type object further defines the business. Reference objects can have their own hierarchy (for example, product tree, customer tree, industry tree, and geography tree).
reference transaction	In commitment control, a reference transaction is a source transaction that is referenced by a higher-level (and usually later) source transaction, in order to automatically reverse all or part of the referenced transaction's budget-checked amount. This avoids duplicate postings during the sequential entry of the transaction at different commitment levels. For example, the amount of an encumbrance transaction (such as a purchase order) will, when checked and recorded against a budget, cause the system to concurrently reference and relieve all or part of the amount of a corresponding pre-encumbrance transaction, such as a purchase requisition.
regional sourcing	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Purchasing, provides the infrastructure to maintain, display, and select an appropriate vendor and vendor pricing structure that is based on a regional sourcing model where the multiple ship to locations are grouped. Sourcing may occur at a level higher than the ship to location.
relationship object	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, these objects further define a compensation structure to resolve transactions by establishing associations between compensation objects and business objects.
remote data source data	Data that is extracted from a separate database and migrated into the local database.

REN server	Abbreviation for <i>real-time event notification server</i> in PeopleSoft MultiChannel Framework.
requester	In PeopleSoft Enterprise eSettlements, an individual who requests goods or services and whose ID appears on the various procurement pages that reference purchase orders.
reservations	In PeopleSoft Expenses, travel reservations that have been placed with the travel vendor.
reversal indicator	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, an indicator that denotes when a particular payment has been reversed, usually because of insufficient funds.
RFI event	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, a request for information.
RFx event	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, a request for proposal or request for a quote event when bidders submit their overall best bids and during which bidders do not actively compete against one another.
role	Describes how people fit into PeopleSoft Workflow. A role is a class of users who perform the same type of work, such as clerks or managers. Your business rules typically specify what user role needs to do an activity.
role user	A PeopleSoft Workflow user. A person's role user ID serves much the same purpose as a user ID does in other parts of the system. PeopleSoft Workflow uses role user IDs to determine how to route worklist items to users (through an email address, for example) and to track the roles that users play in the workflow. Role users do not need PeopleSoft user IDs.
roll up	In a tree, to roll up is to total sums based on the information hierarchy.
run control	A run control is a type of online page that is used to begin a process, such as the batch processing of a payroll run. Run control pages generally start a program that manipulates data.
run control ID	A unique ID to associate each user with his or her own run control table entries.
run-level context	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, associates a particular run (and batch ID) with a period context and plan context. Every plan context that participates in a run has a separate run-level context. Because a run cannot span periods, only one run-level context is associated with each plan context.
saved bid	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, a bid that has been created but not submitted. Only submitted bids are eligible for award.
score	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, the numerical sum of answers (percentages) to bid factors on an event. Scores appear only to bidders on auction events.
SCP SCBM XML message	Abbreviation for <i>Supply Chain Planning Supply Chain Business Modeler Extensible Markup Language message</i> . Supply Chain Business Modeler uses XML as the format for all data that it imports and exports.
search query	You use this set of objects to pass a query string and operators to the search engine. The search index returns a set of matching results with keys to the source documents.
search/match	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions and PeopleSoft Enterprise Human Resources Management Solutions, a feature that enables you to search for and identify duplicate records in the database.
seasonal address	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, an address that recurs for the same length of time at the same time of year each year until adjusted or deleted.

section	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, a collection of incentive rules that operate on transactions of a specific type. Sections enable plans to be segmented to process logical events in different sections.
security event	In commitment control, security events trigger security authorization checking, such as budget entries, transfers, and adjustments; exception overrides and notifications; and inquiries.
sell event	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, for event creators, the sale of goods or services most typically associated with forward auctions. For bidders, the purchase of goods or services.
serial genealogy	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Manufacturing, the ability to track the composition of a specific, serial-controlled item.
serial in production	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Manufacturing, enables the tracing of serial information for manufactured items. This is maintained in the Item Master record.
service impact	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the resulting action triggered by a service indicator. For example, a service indicator that reflects nonpayment of account balances by a student might result in a service impact that prohibits registration for classes.
service indicator	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, indicates services that may be either withheld or provided to an individual. Negative service indicators indicate holds that prevent the individual from receiving specified services, such as check-cashing privileges or registration for classes. Positive service indicators designate special services that are provided to the individual, such as front-of-line service or special services for disabled students.
session	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, time elements that subdivide a term into multiple time periods during which classes are offered. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Contributor Relations, a session is the means of validating gift, pledge, membership, or adjustment data entry. It controls access to the data entered by a specific user ID. Sessions are balanced, queued, and then posted to the institution's financial system. Sessions must be posted to enter a matching gift or pledge payment, to make an adjustment, or to process giving clubs or acknowledgements. In PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management, a single meeting day of an activity (that is, the period of time between start and finish times within a day). The session stores the specific date, location, meeting time, and instructor. Sessions are used for scheduled training.
session template	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management, enables you to set up common activity characteristics that may be reused while scheduling a PeopleSoft Enterprise Learning Management activity—characteristics such as days of the week, start and end times, facility and room assignments, instructors, and equipment. A session pattern template can be attached to an activity that is being scheduled. Attaching a template to an activity causes all of the default template information to populate the activity session pattern.
setup relationship	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, a relationship object type that associates a configuration plan with any structure node.
share driver expression	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Business Planning, a named planning method similar to a driver expression, but which you can set up globally for shared use within a single planning application or to be shared between multiple planning applications through PeopleSoft Enterprise Warehouse.
short-term customer	A customer not in the system who is entered during sales order entry using a template.

single signon	With single signon, users can, after being authenticated by a PeopleSoft Enterprise application server, access a second PeopleSoft Enterprise application server without entering a user ID or password.
source key process	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a process that relates a particular transaction to the source of the charge or financial aid. On selected pages, you can drill down into particular charges.
source transaction	In commitment control, any transaction generated in a PeopleSoft Enterprise or third-party application that is integrated with commitment control and which can be checked against commitment control budgets. For example, a pre-encumbrance, encumbrance, expenditure, recognized revenue, or collected revenue transaction.
sourcing objective	For constraints, the option to designate whether a business rule is required (mandatory) or is only recommended (target).
speed key	See <i>communication key</i> .
SpeedChart	A user-defined shorthand key that designates several ChartKeys to be used for voucher entry. Percentages can optionally be related to each ChartKey in a SpeedChart definition.
SpeedType	A code representing a combination of ChartField values. SpeedTypes simplify the entry of ChartFields commonly used together.
staging	A method of consolidating selected partner offerings with the offerings from the enterprise's other partners.
standard letter code	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a standard letter code used to identify each letter template available for use in mail merge functions. Every letter generated in the system must have a standard letter code identification.
statutory account	Account required by a regulatory authority for recording and reporting financial results. In PeopleSoft Enterprise, this is equivalent to the Alternate Account (ALTACCT) ChartField.
step	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Sales Incentive Management, a collection of sections in a plan. Each step corresponds to a step in the job run.
storage level	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Inventory, identifies the level of a material storage location. Material storage locations are made up of a business unit, a storage area, and a storage level. You can set up to four storage levels.
subcustomer qualifier	A value that groups customers into a division for which you can generate detailed history, aging, events, and profiles.
Summary ChartField	You use summary ChartFields to create summary ledgers that roll up detail amounts based on specific detail values or on selected tree nodes. When detail values are summarized using tree nodes, summary ChartFields must be used in the summary ledger data record to accommodate the maximum length of a node name (20 characters).
summary ledger	An accounting feature used primarily in allocations, inquiries, and PS/nVision reporting to store combined account balances from detail ledgers. Summary ledgers increase speed and efficiency of reporting by eliminating the need to summarize detail ledger balances each time a report is requested. Instead, detail balances are summarized in a background process according to user-specified criteria and stored on summary ledgers. The summary ledgers are then accessed directly for reporting.
summary time period	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Business Planning, any time period (other than a base time period) that is an aggregate of other time periods, including other summary time periods and base time periods, such as quarter and year total.

summary tree	A tree used to roll up accounts for each type of report in summary ledgers. Summary trees enable you to define trees on trees. In a summary tree, the detail values are really nodes on a detail tree or another summary tree (known as the <i>basis</i> tree). A summary tree structure specifies the details on which the summary trees are to be built.
syndicate	To distribute a production version of the enterprise catalog to partners.
system function	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Receivables, an activity that defines how the system generates accounting entries for the general ledger.
system source	The system source identifies the source of a transaction row in the database. For example, a transaction that originates in PeopleSoft Enterprise Expenses contains a system source code of BEX (Expenses Batch). When PeopleSoft Enterprise Project Costing prices the source transaction row for billing, the system creates a new row with a system source code of PRP (Project Costing pricing), which represents the system source of the new row. System source codes can identify sources that are internal or external to the PeopleSoft Enterprise system. For example, processes that import data from Microsoft Project into PeopleSoft Enterprise applications create transaction rows with a source code of MSP (Microsoft Project).
TableSet	A means of sharing similar sets of values in control tables, where the actual data values are different but the structure of the tables is the same.
TableSet sharing	Shared data that is stored in many tables that are based on the same TableSets. Tables that use TableSet sharing contain the SETID field as an additional key or unique identifier.
target currency	The value of the entry currency or currencies converted to a single currency for budget viewing and inquiry purposes.
task	A deliverable item on the detailed sourcing plan.
tax authority	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a user-defined element that combines a description and percentage of a tax with an account type, an item type, and a service impact.
template	A template is HTML code associated with a web page. It defines the layout of the page and also where to get HTML for each part of the page. In PeopleSoft Enterprise, you use templates to build a page by combining HTML from a number of sources. For a PeopleSoft Enterprise portal, all templates must be registered in the portal registry, and each content reference must be assigned a template.
tenant	In PeopleSoft Real Estate Management, an entity that leases real estate from a landlord.
territory	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Sales Incentive Management, hierarchical relationships of business objects, including regions, products, customers, industries, and participants.
third party	A company or vendor that has extensive PeopleSoft Enterprise product knowledge and whose products and integrations have been certified and are compatible with PeopleSoft Enterprise applications.
tiered pricing	Enables different portions of a schedule to be priced differently from one another.
time span	A relative period, such as year-to-date or current period, that various PeopleSoft General Ledger functions and reports can use when a rolling time frame, rather than a specific date, is required.
total cost	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, the estimated dollar cost (sum of real price dollars and potential “soft” or non-price dollars) of a particular award approach.

travel group	In PeopleSoft Expenses, the organization's travel rules and policies that are associated with specific business units, departments, or employees. You must define at least one travel group when setting up the PeopleSoft Expenses travel feature. You must define and associate at least one travel group with a travel vendor.
travel partner	In PeopleSoft Expenses, the travel vendor with which the organization has a contractual relationship.
3C engine	Abbreviation for <i>Communications, Checklists, and Comments engine</i> . In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, the 3C engine enables you to automate business processes that involve additions, deletions, and updates to communications, checklists, and comments. You define events and triggers to engage the engine, which runs the mass change and processes the 3C records (for individuals or organizations) immediately and automatically from within business processes.
3C group	Abbreviation for <i>Communications, Checklists, and Comments group</i> . In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a method of assigning or restricting access privileges. A 3C group enables you to group specific communication categories, checklist codes, and comment categories. You can then assign the group inquiry-only access or update access, as appropriate.
trace usage	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Manufacturing, enables the control of which components will be traced during the manufacturing process. Serial- and lot-controlled components can be traced. This is maintained in the Item Master record.
transaction allocation	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, the process of identifying the owner of a transaction. When a raw transaction from a batch is allocated to a plan context, the transaction is duplicated in the PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management transaction tables.
transaction state	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, a value assigned by an incentive rule to a transaction. Transaction states enable sections to process only transactions that are at a specific stage in system processing. After being successfully processed, transactions may be promoted to the next transaction state and "picked up" by a different section for further processing.
Translate table	A system edit table that stores codes and translate values for the miscellaneous fields in the database that do not warrant individual edit tables of their own.
tree	The graphical hierarchy in PeopleSoft Enterprise systems that displays the relationship between all accounting units (for example, corporate divisions, projects, reporting groups, account numbers) and determines roll-up hierarchies.
tuition lock	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a feature in the Tuition Calculation process that enables you to specify a point in a term after which students are charged a minimum (or <i>locked</i>) fee amount. Students are charged the locked fee amount even if they later drop classes and take less than the normal load level for that tuition charge.
unclaimed transaction	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Incentive Management, a transaction that is not claimed by a node or participant after the allocation process has completed, usually due to missing or incomplete data. Unclaimed transactions may be manually assigned to the appropriate node or participant by a compensation administrator.
universal navigation header	Every PeopleSoft Enterprise portal includes the universal navigation header, intended to appear at the top of every page as long as the user is signed on to the portal. In addition to providing access to the standard navigation buttons (like Home, Favorites, and signoff) the universal navigation header can also display a welcome message for each user.
update access	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Campus Solutions, a type of security access that permits the user to edit and update data.

See also *inquiry access*.

user interaction object	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Sales Incentive Management, used to define the reporting components and reports that a participant can access in his or her context. All PeopleSoft Enterprise Sales Incentive Management user interface objects and reports are registered as user interaction objects. User interaction objects can be linked to a compensation structure node through a compensation relationship object (individually or as groups).
variable	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Sales Incentive Management, the intermediate results of calculations. Variables hold the calculation results and are then inputs to other calculations. Variables can be plan variables that persist beyond the run of an engine or local variables that exist only during the processing of a section.
VAT exception	Abbreviation for <i>value-added tax exception</i> . A temporary or permanent exemption from paying VAT that is granted to an organization. This term refers to both VAT exoneration and VAT suspension.
VAT exempt	Abbreviation for <i>value-added tax exempt</i> . Describes goods and services that are not subject to VAT. Organizations that supply exempt goods or services are unable to recover the related input VAT. This is also referred to as exempt without recovery.
VAT exoneration	Abbreviation for <i>value-added tax exoneration</i> . An organization that has been granted a permanent exemption from paying VAT due to the nature of that organization.
VAT suspension	Abbreviation for <i>value-added tax suspension</i> . An organization that has been granted a temporary exemption from paying VAT.
warehouse	A PeopleSoft Enterprise data warehouse that consists of predefined ETL maps, data warehouse tools, and DataMart definitions.
weight or weighting	In PeopleSoft Strategic Sourcing, how important the line or question is to the overall event. Weighting is used to score and analyze bids. For RFx and RFI events, weightings may or may not appear to bidders.
work order	In PeopleSoft Enterprise Services Procurement, enables an enterprise to create resource-based and deliverable-based transactions that specify the basic terms and conditions for hiring a specific service provider. When a service provider is hired, the service provider logs time or progress against the work order.
worker	A person who is part of the workforce; an employee or a contingent worker.
workset	A group of people and organizations that are linked together as a set. You can use worksets to simultaneously retrieve the data for a group of people and organizations and work with the information on a single page.
worksheet	A way of presenting data through a PeopleSoft Enterprise Business Analysis Modeler interface that enables users to do in-depth analysis using pivoting tables, charts, notes, and history information.
worklist	The automated to-do list that PeopleSoft Workflow creates. From the worklist, you can directly access the pages you need to perform the next action, and then return to the worklist for another item.
XML link	The XML Linking language enables you to insert elements into XML documents to create a links between resources.
XML schema	An XML definition that standardizes the representation of application messages, component interfaces, or business interlinks.
XPI	Abbreviation for <i>eXtended Process Integrator</i> . PeopleSoft XPI is the integration infrastructure that enables both real-time and batch communication with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

yield by operation

In PeopleSoft Enterprise Manufacturing, the ability to plan the loss of a manufactured item on an operation-by-operation basis.

zero-rated VAT

Abbreviation for *zero-rated value-added tax*. A VAT transaction with a VAT code that has a tax percent of zero. Used to track taxable VAT activity where no actual VAT amount is charged. Organizations that supply zero-rated goods and services can still recover the related input VAT. This is also referred to as exempt with recovery.

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