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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments 9.0 Implementation Guide

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About This Documentation Preface

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne implementation guides provide you with the information that you need to implement and use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications from Oracle.

This preface discusses:

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application prerequisites.

• Application fundamentals.

• Documentation updates and downloading documentation.

• Additional resources.

• Typographical conventions and visual cues.

• Comments and suggestions.

• Common fields in implementation guides.

Note. Implementation guides 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 fields for the section, chapter, implementation guide, or product line. Fields that are common to all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications are defined in this preface.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

To benefit fully from the information that is covered in these books, you should have a basic understanding of how to use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, forms, or windows. You should also be comfortable using the World Wide Web and the Microsoft Windows or Windows NT graphical user interface.

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

Application Fundamentals

Each application implementation guide provides implementation and processing information for your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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 implementation guide. Most product lines have a version of the application fundamentals implementation guide. The preface of each implementation guide identifies the application fundamentals implementation guides that are associated with that implementation guide.

The application fundamentals implementation guide consists of important topics that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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 implementation guides. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Downloading Documentation

This section discusses how to:

• Obtain documentation updates.

• Download 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 Implementation Guides Library. You'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full line of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation that is delivered on your implementation guides 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 Documentation

In addition to the complete line of documentation that is delivered on your implementation guide CD-ROM, Oracle makes JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation available to you via Oracle's website. You can download PDF versions of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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

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

Resource	Navigation
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
Implementation guides 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 implementation guides:

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.
Italics	Indicates field values, emphasis, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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 *O*.
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 (|).
[ ] (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

Implementation guides contain the following visual cues.

Notes

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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

Implementation guides 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 implementation guides:

• 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 implementation guides:

• 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 implementation guides 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 Fields Used in Implementation Guides

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

As If Currency Code Enter the three-character code to specify the currency that you want to use to view transaction amounts. This code enables you to view the transaction amounts as if they were entered in the specified currency rather than the foreign or domestic currency that was used when the transaction was originally entered.

Batch Number Displays a number that identifies a group of transactions to be processed by the system. On entry forms, you can assign the batch number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program (P0002).

Batch Date Enter the date in which a batch is created. If you leave this field blank, the system supplies the system date as the batch date.

Batch Status Displays a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 98/IC that indicates the posting status of a batch. Values are:

Blank: Batch is unposted and pending approval.

A: The batch is approved for posting, has no errors and is in balance, but has not yet been posted.

D: The batch posted successfully.

E: The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post.

	P: The system is in the process of posting the batch. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status changes to *E.*
	U: The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it, or the batch appears to be in use because a power failure occurred while the batch was open.
Branch/Plant	Enter a code that identifies a separate entity as a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. In some systems, this is called a business unit.
Business Unit	Enter the alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. In some systems, this is called a branch/plant.
Category Code	Enter the code that represents a specific category code. Category codes are user-defined codes that you customize to handle the tracking and reporting requirements of your organization.
Company	Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.
Currency Code	Enter the three-character code that represents the currency of the transaction. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides currency codes that are recognized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The system stores currency codes in the F0013 table.
Document Company	Enter the company number associated with the document. This number, used in conjunction with the document number, document type, and general ledger date, uniquely identifies an original document.
	If you assign next numbers by company and fiscal year, the system uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company.
	If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to display the document that you want.
Document Number	Displays a number that identifies the original document, which can be a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program.
Document Type	Enter the two-character UDC, from UDC table 00/DT, that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction, such as a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reserves these prefixes for the document types indicated:
	P: Accounts payable documents.
	R: Accounts receivable documents.
	T: Time and pay documents.
	I: Inventory documents.
	O: Purchase order documents.
	S: Sales order documents.

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

- The date on which a change of address becomes effective.

- The date on which a lease becomes effective.

- The date on which a price becomes effective.

- The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective.

- The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.

Fiscal Period and **Fiscal Year**	Enter a number that identifies the general ledger period and year. For many programs, you can leave these fields blank to use the current fiscal period and year defined in the Company Names & Number program (P0010).
G/L Date (general ledger date)	Enter the date that identifies the financial period to which a transaction will be posted. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number and year, as well as to perform date validations.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Preface

This preface discusses:

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application fundamentals.

• Common fields used in this implementation guide.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Products

This implementation guide refers to these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products from Oracle:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management.

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing.

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable.

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement.

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals

Additional essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide.*

Customers must conform to the supported platforms for the release as detailed in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne minimum technical requirements. In addition, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may integrate, interface, or work in conjunction with other Oracle products. Refer to the cross-reference material in the Program Documentation at http://oracle.com/contracts/index.html for Program prerequisites and version cross-reference documents to assure compatibility of various Oracle products.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals," JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals Implementation

Common Fields Used in This Implementation Guide

Block Code	Enter the unique identifier or name of the grower block.
Contract ID	Enter a numerical value that uniquely identifies the contract. If you leave this field blank, Next Numbers generates an ID when you save the contract header.
Contract Code	Enter an alphanumeric value to uniquely identify the contract. The contract code can be up to 12 characters.
Contract Name	Enter an alphanumeric value to uniquely identify the contract. The contract name can be up to 30 characters.
Contract Status	Enter a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 43C/CS to specify the status of the contract. Examples are *AT* for active and *DR* for draft.
Geographic ID	Enter a code from UDC table 40G/GI that corresponds to a geographic area, such as *EUR* (Europe) or *USA* (United States).
Harvest Name	Enter an alphanumeric value to uniquely identify the harvest. The harvest name can be up to 40 characters.
Harvest Period	Enter the period for a harvest, such as *Q1* or *2007*.
Renew Type	Enter a code from UDC table 43C/RT to specify whether the life of the contract can be extended. These values are hard-coded: *RN:* Renewable. The contract end date can be extended, but not past the renewable end date. *NR:* Non-Renewable. The contract end date should not be extended; however, the system does not prevent you from extending the date. *RL:* Roll. The contract end date should be equal to the current harvest period plus the renew term; however, the system does not validate this.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments

This chapter discusses:

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments overview.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments business processes.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments integrations.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments implementation.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Overview

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments system from Oracle is used by agribusiness companies to create and maintain contracts with growers, monitor the compliance of terms and conditions of the contract, and pay growers for their products in accordance with the contract terms. Grower contracts include details such as contract terms and renewal extensions, payment terms, contract clauses, action dates for reminders of required signatures, responses, reviews, and amendments that explain changes that were made to the contract.

Throughout the harvest cycle, you can review information online and in report format that shows payments that are due, payments that are coming due, and payments that have been issued thus far for a given contract or grower.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments system provides a flexible payment schedule that enables you to pay multiple payees with multiple payment dates throughout the harvest cycle. Payment terms and due date rules for payees can be set up for advance payments, interim payments, and final payments.

When you review the harvest receipts, you can waive penalties or bonuses or add adjustments to the final price. During the final settlement, final vouchers are generated and payments are issued to pay the remaining amount that is owed to payees, as well as amounts that are owed for assessments and deductions.

After the remaining amount that is owed on a contract is zero and you have created final payments, you can submit a final settlement statement to the grower. Because the final settlement statement provides a "snapshot" in time, it can also be submitted with advance and interim payments as an interim statement.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Business Processes

This process flow illustrates the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments business processes:
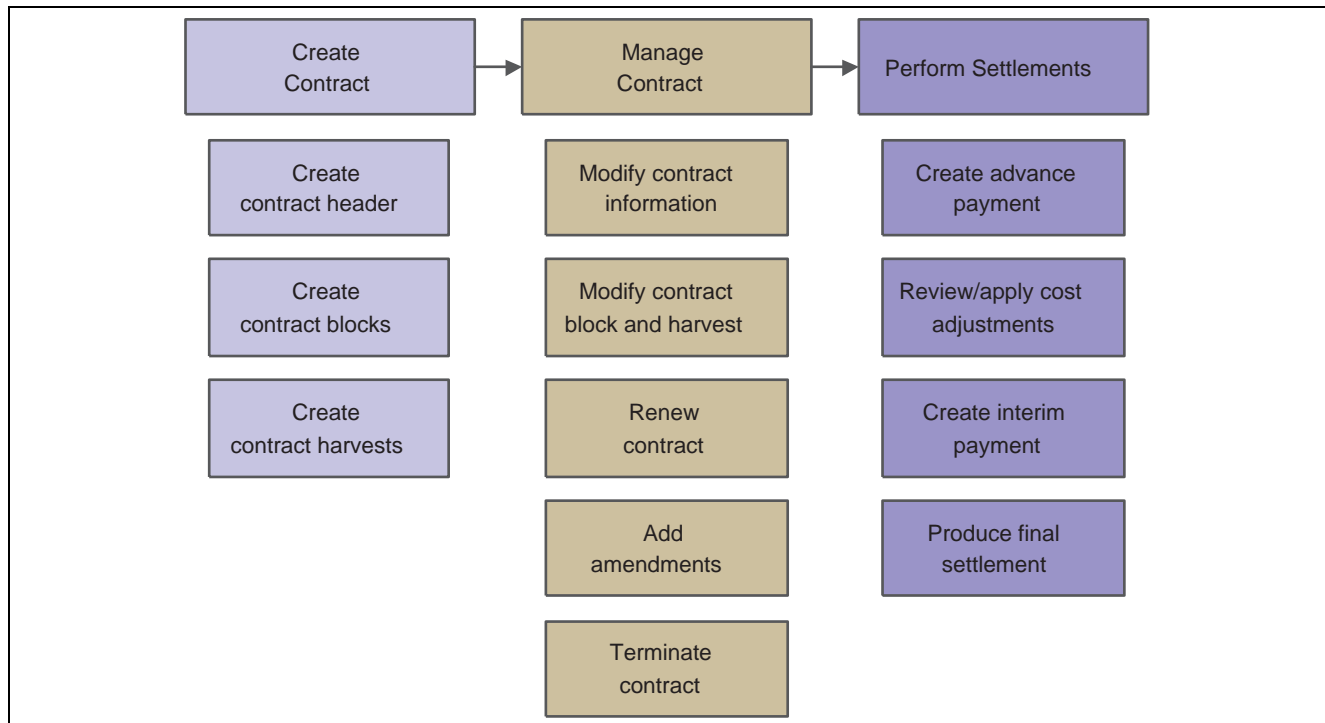
Grower Pricing and Payments business processes

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments system works with other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems to ensure that all information is fully integrated. We discuss integration considerations in the implementation chapters in this implementation guide. Supplemental information about third-party application integrations is located on the Oracle |PeopleSoft Customer Connection website.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Integrations

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments integrates with these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems:
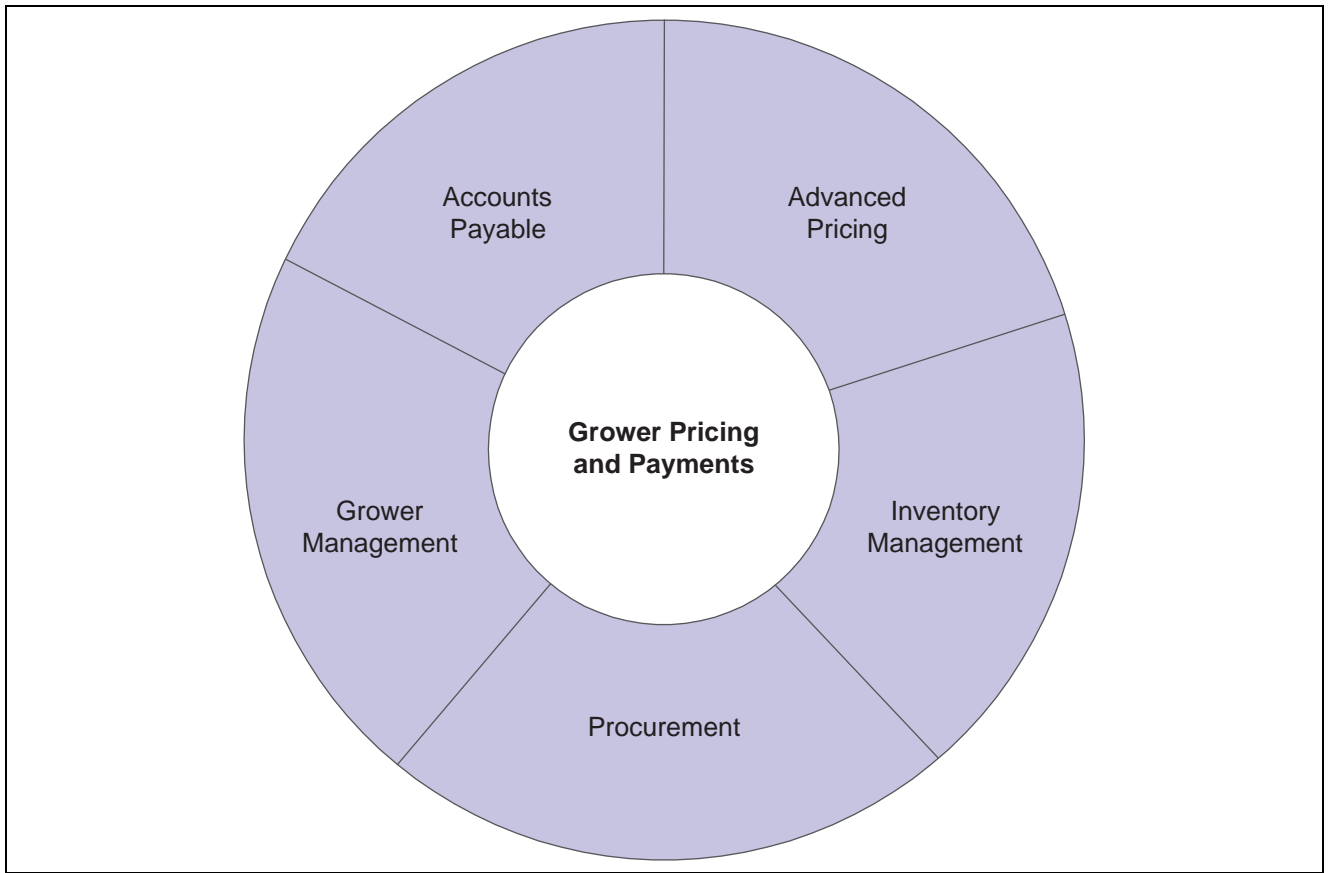
Grower Pricing and Payments integration

Advanced Pricing

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing system from Oracle is used to create pricing adjustment schedules. When you review harvest receipts, you review and adjust the pricing schedule based on the quality test results for the receipts.

Inventory Management

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management system from Oracle stores current item information along with item costs. The harvest records use item records to retrieve item descriptions and costs.

Procurement

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system from Oracle is used to create purchase orders when you close weigh tags in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system. The purchase orders are closed out in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments system during the final settlement process.

Grower Management

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system from Oracle is used to track crops from cultivation to harvest.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management enables you to set up and maintain farms, blocks, and harvest records. A farm consists of one or more blocks that grow the crop harvest that is then supplied to the processing entity. Adding farms in the system is optional. The system uses some of the attributes that are assigned to a farm as defaults for a block that is associated with the farm. Farms are often defined by their physical geographical boundaries.

Accounts Payable

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system from Oracle is used to set up payment terms and due date rules, as well as generate vouchers and payments.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments system. In the planning phase of your implementation, take advantage of all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in *About This Documentation* with information about where to find the most current version of each.

When determining which electronic software updates (ESUs) to install for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments, use the EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant. EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant, a Java-based tool, reduces the time that is required to search and download ESUs by 75 percent or more and enables you to install multiple ESUs at one time. See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Software Update Guide.*

Global Implementation Steps

This table lists the suggested implementation steps for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payment system:

Step	Reference
1. Set up branch/plant constants.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the Inventory Management System," Defining Branch/Plant Constants
2. Set up item master and item branch.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Item Information," Entering Item Master Information
3. Set up grower harvest patterns.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Configuring the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management System," Setting Up Harvest Period Patterns
4. Set up price adjustment schedule and pricing matrix.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Working with Schedules and Adjustments" and *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Working with Pricing," Working with the Price Matrix

Implementation Steps for Grower Pricing and Payments

This table lists the suggested application-specific implementation steps for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments:

Step	Reference
1. Set up UDCs for Grower Pricing and Payments.	Chapter 2, "Setting Up Grower Pricing and Payments," Setting Up UDCs for Grower Pricing and Payments, page 7
2. Set up due date rules.	Chapter 2, "Setting Up Grower Pricing and Payments," Setting Up a Due Date Rule for Contracts, page 11
3. Set up payment terms for installments.	Chapter 2, "Setting Up Grower Pricing and Payments," Setting Up a Payment Term for Installments, page 13
4. Set up assessments and donations.	Chapter 2, "Setting Up Grower Pricing and Payments," Setting Up Standard Assessments and Donations, page 14
5. Set up clauses.	Chapter 2, "Setting Up Grower Pricing and Payments," Setting Up Clauses, page 17

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CHAPTER 2

Setting Up Grower Pricing and Payments

This chapter lists a prerequisite and discusses how to:

- Set up user-defined codes (UDCs) for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments.
- Set up contract payment rules.
- Set up standard assessments and donations.
- Set up clauses.

Prerequisite

Set up next numbers for system 43C (Contracts).

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Next Numbers," Setting Up Next Numbers by System.

Setting Up UDCs for Grower Pricing and Payments

The following table lists the UDCs for system 43C that are used by programs in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments system. The table lists predefined codes that are shipped with the software. You can change or delete a predefined code if it is not hard-coded, or you can add a code to suit your business needs. This table specifies whether the UDCs are hard-coded:

User-Defined Code	Description	Examples
43C/AD	An action or task that needs to be performed.	This value is not hard-coded: RN: Renew Reminder
43C/AT	Types of adjustments that are added or deducted from a contract.	These values are not hard-coded: • ASM: Assessment • DON: Donation

User-Defined Code	Description	Examples
43C/BO	An amount that is based on the estimated quantity or the actual quantity received.	These values are hard-coded: • CE: Current Estimate • RE: Receipts • TD: Total Receipts to Date • TR: Total Receipts
43C/CS	The status of a contract.	These values are not hard-coded: • AT: Active • DR: Draft • EX: Expired • TR: Terminated
43C/CT	A group of similar types of contracts.	These values are not hard-coded: • LT: Long-term. • OY: One-year.
43C/GN	The price that an assessment or donation is based on.	These values are not hard-coded: • BP: Base (gross) Price. • NP: Net Price.
43C/PT	The type of price that is associated with a contract.	These values are not hard-coded: • DP: District Price • SP: Set Price
43C/RT	The life of a contract and whether it can be extended.	These values are hard-coded: RN: Renewable NT: Non-renewable RL: Roll
43C/RU	Renew expressed in a measure of time.	These values are not hard-coded: • WK: Weeks • MO: Months • YR: Years

Special Handling Code Field

The following UDC tables have program logic built into the Special Handling Code field:

UDC Table	Special Handling Code Description
43C/RT	The value in the Special Handling Code field of UDC table 43C/RT identifies the renew type. The value *1* identifies a renewable contract, *2* identifies a roll contract, and any value other than *1* or *2* identifies a nonrenewable contract.
43C/CS	The value in the Special Handling Code field of UDC table 43C/CS identifies the status. The value *A* identifies active, *X* identifies terminated or expired, and any value other than *A* or *X* identifies a draft status.

Setting Up Contract Payment Rules

This section provides overviews of contract payment rules and (AUS) contract payment rules for Australia and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Due Date Rules (P00146).

- Set up a due date rule for contracts.

- Set up a payment term for installments.

- (AUS) Set up a payment term for installments.

Understanding Contract Payment Rules

When a harvest is completed, growers are paid for their products based on the terms of the contract. Each contract includes payment schedules with the payment terms that affect the final amount paid to contract payees or a contracting entity.

To simplify and easily maintain the different types of payment terms for contracts, you set up due date rules. With due date rules, you can set up multiple types of payment terms for advance, interim, and final payments. You can issue advance payments before you receive any product, as well as after you receive a percentage of the product and before you issue interim payments. Oftentimes, you will set up interim payments, for example, to pay a percentage of receipts at the end of each fiscal period. You set up due date rules using the Due Date Rules program (P00146) and assign the rules to payment terms.

To issue multiple payments to a payee at different times throughout the harvest cycle, you must set up advanced payment terms for installments and assign the payment term to each payee schedule record on the grower contract. If you issue one lump sum payment only to a payee, set up and assign a regular payment term instead.

The due date rules and advanced payment terms provide flexibility so that you can, for example:

- Pay a fixed amount on a specific date.

- Pay 45 days after a specific date.

- Pay 20 percent of the contract after 30 percent of the product is received.

- Pay 50 percent of the contract 45 days from when the product was received and the balance by a specific date.

- Pay a certain percent multiple times.

  For example, pay 25 percent of the total for each payment and spread the payments over four installments.

- Pay 33 percent of the estimate harvest at the end of the first month that the product was received and the remaining amount (67 percent) on a specific date.

You set up due date rules for payment terms using the Due Date Rules Revision program (P00146). You specify whether the payment for a due date rule is based on the quantity received or an estimated quantity. Due date rules are stored in the Due Date Rules table (F00142).

If a grower is eligible for advance payment, the due date rule can further specify that payment is based on, for example:

• A percent of the estimated harvest yield that must be received.

  For example, a payee is eligible for an advance payment of 25 percent of the contract after total receipts reach 10 percent of the estimated harvest.

• A flat or fixed amount and a specific date.

  For example, a payee is eligible for an advance payment of 25,000 USD on June 12, 2007.

After you set up due date rules, you set up advanced payment terms codes for installments using the Advanced Payment Terms program (P00145). Installment records are stored in the Installment Payment Terms table (F00144).

(AUS) Understanding Contract Payment Rules for Australia

In Australia, companies are required to pay growers in three equal payments. To accommodate this requirement, Australian companies use the same programs and functionality in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments system that other companies use. The programs and functionality are described throughout this book.

In Australia, you must set up advanced payment terms with installments so that you can pay your growers in these three installments:

1. Thirty-three percent of the actual receipts.

2. Thirty-three percent of the actual receipts to date.

   The payment amount to date must equal 66 percent. If the payment amounts for the first installment equal less than 33 percent, you must adjust the payment amounts for the second installment accordingly. So, if the payments for the first installment equaled 31 percent of the receipts, you must increase your payment amounts for the second installment by 2 percent, so that total payments equal 66 of the total receipts to date.

3. Thirty-four percent of the actual receipts for a period.

   The payment amount must equal 100% of the total harvest receipts.

Forms Used to Set Up Contract Payment Rules

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Due Date Rules	W00146A	Payment Terms Revisions (G00141), Due Date Rules Revisions	Review a list of existing due date rules.
Due Date Rules Revision	W00146B	On Work with Due Date Rules, click Add.	Set up a due date rule.
Work with Advanced Payment Terms	W00145A	Payment Terms Revisions (G00141), Advanced Payment Terms	Review a list of existing payment terms.
Advanced Payment Term Revision	W00145B	On Work with Advanced Payment Terms, click Add.	Set up advanced payment term codes.
Installment Revision	W00145D	On Advanced Payment Term Revision, select Installments from the Form menu.	Set up an installment payment term.

Setting Processing Options for Due Date Rules Revisions (P00146)

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

Display

1. Grower Contract Payment Attributes   Specify whether the system displays the due date rule fields for grower contract payments on the Due Date Rules Revision form. Values are:

Blank: Do not display.

1: Display.

Setting Up a Due Date Rule for Contracts

Access the Due Date Rules Revision form.

Due Date Rules Revision form

Many of the fields on the Due Date Rules Revision form are described in another task.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Payment Terms," Setting Up Due Date Rules.

The fields that are specifically used for contract payments are described in this task. You must set a processing option for the following fields to appear on the Due Date Rules Revision form:

Advance Payment	Select this check box if the payee on the contract is eligible for advance payments. This check box works in combination with the Based On field. The amount of an advance payment is based on the due date rule that is assigned to a payee, distribution percent on the payment schedule, and the current harvest estimate or actual receipts received. *Warning!* If you change this check box after you have issued payments for a contract with this due date rule, the system issues a warning message that quantity-based calculations may have been calculated using the previous values. Ensure that you intend to change this check box. The system does not automatically recalculate values and amounts for payments that have been issued.
Distribution Date	Enter the specific date that the payee should be paid. If you enter a date in this field, the date overrides other day and date values that are entered on this form.
Delivery Percent	Enter a value that represents the percent of the estimated quantity that must be received before the payee can be issued an advance payment.

This field applies only to advance payments that are based on receipts and a percentage of product received. If you enter a value in this field, you must enter *CE* (current estimate) in the Based On field.

Do not enter a value in this field if the value in the Based On field is *RE* or *TD*.

Based On Enter a code from UDC table 43C/BO to specify whether the payment is based on an estimated quantity or a quantity received. Hard-coded values are:

Blank or CE: Current Estimate. This code is used for advance payments only.

RE: Receipts. This code is used for interim payments.

TD: Total Receipts to Date. This code is used for interim payments.

TR: Total Receipts. This code is used only for final settlements.

If you enter *RE, TD,* or *TR* in this field, the Advance Payment check box cannot be selected. Advance payments are based only on current estimates (CE).

Warning! If you change the value in this field after you have issued payments for a contract with this due date rule, the system issues a warning message that quantity-based calculations may have been calculated using the previous values. Ensure that you intend to change the code in this field. The system does not automatically recalculate values and amounts for payments that have been issued.

Distribution Amount Enter the amount that the payee should receive for the contract. The currency for the amount is the same as the domestic currency of the contract. This amount paid is on the date that is entered in the Distribution Date field, if applicable, or is calculated based on other field values on this form. A value in this field overrides the based on rule.

If you enter an amount in this field, the system ignores any amount that is entered in the Delivery Percent field.

Setting Up a Payment Term for Installments

Access the Installment Revision form.

Installment Revision form

The fields on this form are described in another task.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Payment Terms," Setting Up Installments for Payment Term Codes.

(AUS) Setting Up A Payment Term for Installments

Access the Installment Revision form.

Typically, Australian companies will set up a payment term for installments as follows:

Sequence Number	Percent of Installment	Net Due Date Rule
1	33	Based on RE (receipts).
2	33	Based on TD (total receipts to date).
3	34	Based on TR (total receipts)

Setting Up Standard Assessments and Donations

This section provides an overview of assessments and donations and discusses how to set up standard assessments and donations.

Understanding Assessments and Donations

Assessments and donations are additional costs or deductions that affect the final payment amount and are added or subtracted from contract amounts during settlement. These costs and deductions affect the payment amount of a contract, but do not affect the item price. Some companies may choose to track these costs and deductions separately for reporting purposes by using both assessment and donation adjustment types, while other companies may choose to track all costs and deductions by using one adjustment type only.

If you commonly use an assessment or donation, you can set up a standard assessment or donation and assign it to multiple contracts. For example, assume that your company pays an annual state fee that is assessed to all growers in the state. You set up a standard assessment that contains default information such as the amount (as a percentage or a flat amount), the effective and expiration dates, and the account. Then you assign the assessment name to the contract. For seldom-used or one-time only assessments or donations, you can enter the information when you attach a contract block to a contract. All assessments and donations are stored in the Assessment Donations table (F43C30).

When you enter an assessment or donation, you enter either a positive or a negative amount to specify whether the amount should be added or subtracted during settlement.

Assessments and donations apply to the harvest record, but can be assigned to the block record to serve as a default for the harvest record.

This table shows the differences between standard assessments and donations and those that are not standard:

Difference	Standard Assessments and Donations	Assessments and Donations (Nonstandard)
When Used	These are commonly used assessments and donations that you set up with default values for frequent use.	These are seldom-used or one-time-only assessments and donations.
Setup Required	You set up the assessment or donation on the Standard Assessment & Donations form. You enter a unique name and a type when you set up the assessment or donation. If you change the name, the system automatically updates existing contracts with the new name.	Not applicable.
Currency Codes	You assign a currency code to the amount of the assessment or donation that you set up.	You assign a currency code when you enter the assessment or donation. It must be the same as the currency code of the contract.
Where Assigned	You enter the name of an existing assessment or donation on the contract block.	You enter the type, description (without a name), and other details for an assessment or donation on the contract block.
Deletions	You cannot delete a standard assessment or donation if it is already attached to a contract.	You can delete the assessment or donation on the Update Contract Block form.

Forms Used to Set Up Standard Assessments and Donations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Standard Assessment and Donation Find	W43C30B	Grower Pricing and Payments Setup (G40G241), Standard Assessment and Donations	Review a list of existing assessments and donations.
Standard Assessment and Donation	W43C30A	On Standard Assessment and Donation Find, click Add.	Set up a standard assessment or donation.

Setting Up a Standard Assessment or Donation

Access the Standard Assessment and Donation form.

Standard Assessment and Donation form

If you change the name or the default value for an assessment or donation on this form, the system updates existing contracts that are assigned the same assessment or donation.

Type	Enter the type of adjustment from UDC table 43C/AT. For example:
	ASM: Assessment.
	DON: Donation.
Assessment/Donation Percent and **Gross or Net**	Enter an amount that represents a percentage of the total gross or net amount in the Assessment/Donation Percent field.
	In the Gross or Net field, specify which price the assessment or donation is based on by entering a value from UDC table 43C/GN. For example:
	BP: Base Price.
	NP: Net Price.

Amount Per and **Amount Per UOM** (amount per unit of measure)	Enter an amount that represents a percentage of the unit of measure amount in the Amount Per field. In the Amount Per UOM field, enter a code from UDC table 00/UM that corresponds to the value in the Amount Per field.
Flat Amount	Enter either a positive amount (no sign) or negative amount (minus sign) to specify whether the amount should be added or subtracted during settlement.
Currency	Enter the currency code of the amount in the Amount Per field or Flat Amount field. If you assign a standard assessment or donation to a contract, the currency of the assessment or donation and the domestic currency of the contract must be the same.
Account Number	Enter the account number in which to record the additions or deductions from the assessments or donations.

Setting Up Clauses

This section provides an overview of clauses and discusses how to set up a clause.

Understanding Clauses

Clauses are used to describe any special conditions or provisions that relate to the fulfillment of a contract. Some clauses specify the terms under which a product is not acceptable. For example, your company might abide by a quality clause that states that a product must meet federal and state requirements, or it will be returned to the contracting entity for full credit. Other clauses might relate to the timeliness in which you receive a product. For example, your company might have a penalty clause whereby the contracting entity is penalized a certain amount for failing to deliver the product by the agreed upon delivery date.

Each clause must have a unique name. You set up the name and enter the text for the clause using the Print Message program (P40162). Then when you enter a contract, you assign the contract clause or, if applicable, multiple contract clauses to the contract.

Note. The Print Message program (P40162) is used by other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems including Procurement and Sales Order Management. For those systems, you must select the programs that you want to print messages. For JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Contract Pricing and Payments, you simply assign the print message name when you enter clauses for the contract.

Forms Used to Set Up Clauses

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Print Message	W40162D	Grower Pricing and Payments Setup (G40G241), Clauses	View a list of existing messages.
Print Message Revisions	W40162C	On Work With Print Message, click Add.	Set up a clause.

Setting Up a Clause

Access the Print Message Revisions form.

Print Message Revisions form

After you set up general information for a clause on the Print Message Revisions form, select Attachments from the Form menu to enter the text for the clause.

Effective Date and **Expired Date**	Enter the beginning and ending dates for which this clause is valid.
To Language	Enter a code from UDC table 01/LP that specifies the language in which to print the message.

CHAPTER 3

Creating Grower Contracts

This chapter provides overviews of grower contracts and the relationship among contracts, blocks, and harvests and discusses how to:

• Add contracts.

• Add grower blocks to contracts.

• Add grower harvests to contract blocks.

Understanding Grower Contracts

A contract is an agreement between two or more entities, usually between an agribusiness and a farmer or grower. The contract is the central repository for all terms and conditions of an agreement, as well as for pricing and payment schedules. Negotiating a contract for products occurs at both the regional and corporate level. A product may be contracted with external growers or internally owned farms.

After an agribusiness determines who they will contract with for a product, a contract is created between the entities. The contracts contain information about the plot of land, also referred to as the block, on which the product is grown. For each growing period, a harvest associated with a block. The harvest identifies the product and growing period. Because a contract can span several growing periods, a block might have several harvests associated with it. Typically, the contract manager manages the harvests at the block level because most harvests for a block have similar characteristics such as price. A contract that is associated with a block and harvest is referred to as a grower contract.

A grower contract consists of these three components:
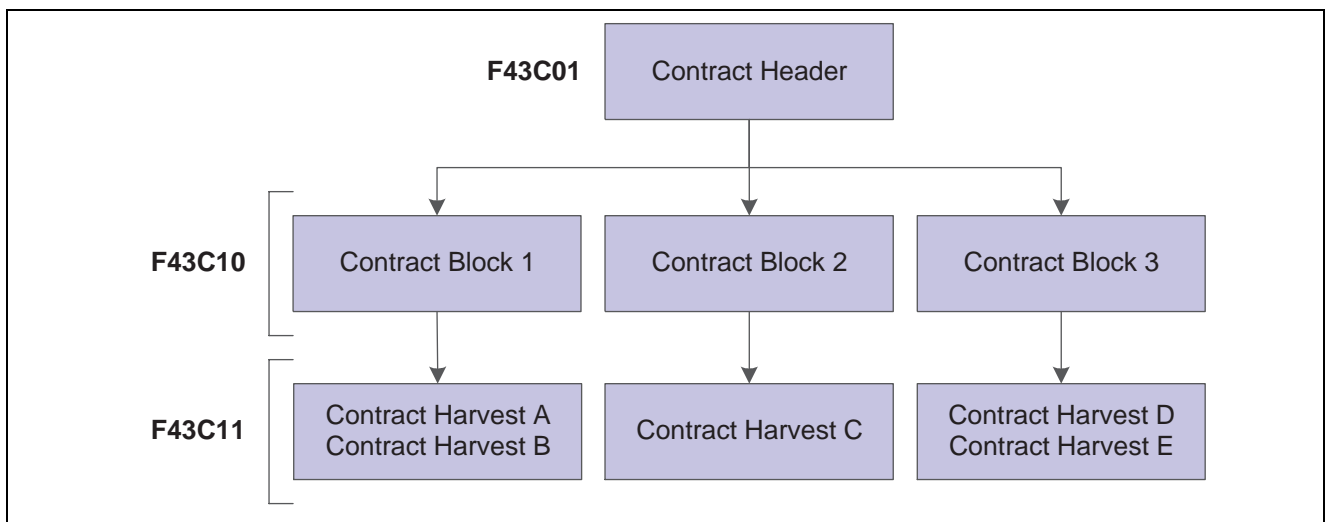
Contract components

The three components are described in this table:

Component	Description
Contract Header	Includes general information about the contract, as well as clauses, payment schedules, and action dates. Provides many of the default field values to the block records that are associated with the contract. The system stores contract header information in the Contract Header table (F43C01).
Contract Block	Includes information about the grower and the parcel of land, and enables you to manage the corresponding harvests for a contract. Provides many of the default field values to the harvest records that are associated with the block. The system stores contract block information in the Contract Block table (F43C10).
Contract Harvest	Includes detailed information about the grower harvest, the product and quantity expected for a growing cycle, and so on. The system stores contract harvest information in the Contract Detail table (F43C11).

These three components form a hierarchy. The contract header is a parent to the contract block and the contract block is a parent to the contract harvest. Many of the attributes of the parent are passed on to its children so that the information from one level of the hierarchy becomes default information for another.

One component in the hierarchy depends on the existence of another component. You cannot add a contract block without a contract header, nor can you add a harvest block without a contract block.

After you create the contract header, you can add one or more grower blocks to the contract. Similarly, after you create the contract block, you can add one or more grower harvests to the contract. A contract is considered ready to transact against when all three components of the contract are complete.

Before the terms of a contract are reviewed and agreed upon between the interested parties, you can enter the contract in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments system and assign it a draft status. You can create the contract header, block, and harvest with a minimal amount of information or you can create the contract header and later add the block and harvest. The interested parties review the contract and, if necessary, revise the agreement and then sign it. When the agreement or contract is signed, you change the draft status of the contract to active. Throughout the life cycle of the contract, you can closely monitor the details of the contract, including receipts and payments for the contracted items.

Understanding the Relationship Among Contracts, Blocks, and Harvests

A one-for-one relationship exists between these components:

• Contract block and grower block.

• Contract harvest and grower harvest.

When you add a contract block and contract harvest, the system uses information from the grower block and grower harvest records that were created in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system.

A contract can have only one header record; however, it can have multiple blocks and harvests. You can add the same block to more than one contract, although this would probably occur only if you renegotiated a contract and wanted to create a new contract and retain the block from the previous contract.

The following table shows the different types of information that appear on a grower contract. As the table indicates, the default values for general information, clauses, and payment schedules are passed from the contract header to the contract block to the contract harvest. The default values for pricing and assessments and donations are passed from the contract block to the contract harvest. You can override the default values, as well as add and update information based on the form that you access:

Type of Information	Contract Header	Contract Block	Contract Harvest
General Information	x	x	x
Clauses	x	x	x
Pricing		x	x
Assessments and Donations		x	x
Payment Schedule	x	x	x
Action Date	x		

Adding Contracts

This section provides overviews of contract headers and payment schedules and discusses how to:

• Set processing options for Contract Workbench (P43C00).

• Add a contract header.

• Attach a clause to a contract.

• Enter payees and payment schedules.

• Enter action dates.

Understanding Contract Headers

The contract header contains general information about the contract, such as contract name, contracting entity, start and end dates, and terms for renewal. The contract header also includes clauses to attach to the contract, payment terms, and action items and dates that are used to track common tasks or actions that are related to the contract. This information is stored in the Contract Header table (F43C01).

Typically, you will enter a contract header and assign the contract a draft status while the contract is being negotiated. After you enter a start and end date on the contract header, you can change the contract from a draft to an active status. You cannot process any transactions against the contract until it has an active status.

Some of the information that you enter in the contract header is passed on to the contract block, for example, the start and end dates and payment schedule.

Understanding Payment Schedules

You can issue payment for a contract directly to the contracting entity, or you can issue payments to one or multiple payees. For example, you could issue payments for a contract to a manager, grower, and a bank (on behalf of the grower). Additionally, you can assign each payee a different payment term and schedule. The system stores payee information in the following tables:

• Contract Payee (F43C20)

• Payee Date Schedule (F43C25)

For example, assume that the first payee record on a payment schedule has a due date rule of DEL 30 and is attached to a payment term code with multiple installments. The rule specifies a delivery percent of 30. The first payee record has a distribution percent of 20. The estimated harvest yield for the contract is 100 tons at 500 USD per ton (50,000 USD total).

According to the due date rule, the payee cannot receive payment until at least 30 tons of product have been received. At that time, the payee would receive 10,000 USD (20 percent of 50,000 USD).

Forms Used to Add Contracts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Contract Search	W43C00A	Grower Pricing and Payments Daily Processing (G40G211), Contract Workbench	View a list of existing contracts by contract header, block, or harvest.
Add Contract Header	W43C01A	On the Contract Search form, click Add Contract.	Add a contract header. Attach a clause to a contract. Enter pages and payment schedules. Enter action dates.
Header Additional Information	W43C01C	On the Add Contract Header form, click Additional Information.	Enter additional contract address book numbers, contract properties, contract dates, and contract codes.

Setting Processing Options for Contract Workbench (P43C00)

These processing options control default values that appear in fields on the Contract Search and Add Contract Header forms, as well as specify whether to display certain fields on the Add Contract Header form.

Contract Search

1. Default Search Contract Status Enter a code from UDC table 43C/CS to specify the status of the contract. Examples *AT* for active and *DR* for draft.

The value that you enter in this field appears when you view contracts on the Contract Search form.

> **Note.** You can create more than one UDC for a status. The value in the Special Handling Code field of UDC table 43C/CS identifies the status. The value *A* identifies active, *X* identifies terminated or expired, and any value other than *A* or *X* identifies draft

Options

1. Display Amendments on Update	Specify whether to display amendments when you revise information on an active contract. Values are: Blank: Do not display. *1:* Display.
2. Default Geographic ID	Specify the default geographic code that appears on the Contract Search form when you search for an existing contract or on the Add Contract Header form when you add a contract. This is a code from UDC table 40G/GI that corresponds to a geographic area.
3. Default Price Adjustment Schedule	Enter a code from UDC table 40/AS that specifies the default name of the advanced pricing adjustment schedule for the contract.
4. Default Adjustment Schedule Prefix	Specify the two-character string to use as a prefix when you generate adjustment schedules. This prefix is concatenated with the next number of the schedule.

Contract Header

1. Display Contract ID	Specify whether to display the Contract ID field on the Add Contract Header form. Values are: Blank: Display. *1:* Do not display.
2. Default Draft Contract Status	Enter a code from UDC table 43C/CS that specifies the draft status the system should display on the Add Contract Header form when you add a contract. You can change the status of the contract after you enter start and end dates in the contract header.
3. Default Contract Type	Specify the default contract type that appears on the Add Contract Header form when you add a contract.

Contract Block

1. Display Disallow Over Receipt	Specify whether to display the Disallow Over Receipt check box on the Contract Block form. Values are: Blank: Display. 1: Do not display.
2. Display an Error or Warning Message when attaching an inactive Grower Block	Specify whether to display an error or a warning when you attempt to attach an inactive grower block to a contract block. Values are: Blank: Display an error. *1:* Display a warning.

Contract Detail

1. Display or Hide Date Fields	Specify whether to display the date fields on the Contract Harvest form. Values are:
	Blank: Display.
	1: Do not display.
2. Display Disallow Over Receipt	Specify whether to display the Disallow Over Receipt check box on the Contract Block form. Values are:
	Blank: Display.
	1: Do not display.

Versions

If you leave any of the following processing options blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

1. Grower Block Maintenance (P40G02), 2. Grower Harvest Maintenance (P40G03), 2. Grower Harvest Maintenance (P40G03), and **3. Reprice Purchase Orders/Receipts Batch (R45620)**	Specify the version of the program to use.

Adding a Contract Header

Access the Add Contract Header form.

Add Contract Header form (1 of 2)

General Info | Clauses | Payment Schedule | Action Dates

Ownership   Partnership   Commodity Code
Delivery Form   -- Select One --   Geographic ID *   USA
Price Type   -- Select One --   Contract Currency Code   USD
Contract Manager   65105   Mazie, Teresa
Contract Buyer   65105   Mazie, Teresa

Dates

Start Date   01/01/2008 00:00:0   End Date   12/31/2015 00:00:0   Renew Type   Renew
Renewable End Date   01/01/2010 00:00:0   Renew Term   2   Renew Period Years
Review Date

Comments

Add Amendments   Attachments   Additional Information

Add Contract Header form (2 of 2)

You can review a summary of contract header information on the Contract Summary Report (R43C10).

See Appendix A, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Reports," JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Reports: A to Z, page 113.

Contract ID	This field appears only if the Display Contract ID processing option is set accordingly in the Contract Workbench program (P43C00).
	Enter a numerical value to uniquely identify the contract. If you leave this field blank, Next Numbers generates an ID when you save the contract header. After you save a contract, you cannot change the contract ID.
Contract Code	Enter an alphanumeric value to uniquely identify the contract. The contract code can be up to 12 characters.
Contract Name	Enter an alphanumeric value to uniquely identifies the contract. The contract name can be up to 30 characters.
Contracting Entity	Enter the address book number of the person or company that has entered into this contract.
Business Unit	Enter the branch/plant entity within the company that is responsible for the contract.
Contract Status	Enter a code from UDC table 43C/CS to specify the status of the contract. Examples are *AT* for active and *DR* for draft.
	When you add a contract, the system displays the status for draft in this field. You cannot change the status of a contract to active until you enter a start and end date on the contract header.
	You set the default draft value that appears in this field in the processing options for the Edit Header Contract program (P43C01).

Contract Type	Enter the type of contract from UDC table 43C/CT. Examples are LT for long-term and OY for one-year.

General Information

Select the General Information tab.

Ownership	Enter a code from UDC table 43C/OS to identify the type of entity of the grower. Examples are CP for Corporation, PT for partnership, and SP for sole proprietorship.
Delivery Form	Enter a code from UDC table 43C/DF to identify the form in which the product is to be delivered, for example, JU for juice. A period (.), which is hard-coded, represents a blank value.
Contract Manager	Enter the address book number of the person within the company who is responsible for the contract.
Contract Buyer	Enter the address book number of the person within the company who is the buyer for the contract.
Commodity Code	Enter a code that represents the type of commodity, such as fruit or vegetable, that is associated with the contract.
Geographic ID	Enter a code from UDC table 40G/GI to identify the geographic region that is related to the contract. You cannot change the value in this field after you save the contract.
Contract Currency Code	Enter the currency code for all amounts that are associated with the contract. You cannot change the value in this field after you save the contract.
Start Date and **End Date**	Enter the dates when the contract becomes effective and when it expires. The dates that you enter for the contract block and contract harvest records must be within this date range.
	These fields work with the Contract Status field to control when the system allows transactions to be made against the contract. You cannot change the contract status to Active unless these fields contain dates.
Renew Type	Enter a code from UDC table 43C/RT to specify whether the life of the contract can be extended. These values are hard-coded:
	RN: Renewable. The contract end date can be extended but not past the renewable end date.
	NR: Non-Renewable. The contract end date should not be extended; however, the system does not prevent you from extending the date.
	RL: Roll. The contract end date should be equal to the current harvest period plus the renew term; however, the system does not validate this.
Renewable End Date	Enter the date after which the contract can no longer be renewed. This date is the latest possible end date for the contract and must be after the end date. This field is input capable only if the contract is assigned a renew or roll type.
Renew Term and **Renew Period**	Enter a numerical value in the Renew Term field to specify the amount of time that should be added to the contract end date if it is renewed. Enter a code from UDC table 43C/RU to identify the measure of time in the Renew Period field.

For example, if you enter *3* in the Renew Term field, you might enter *WK* (weeks) for the Renew Period field.

If the contract is nonrenewable (NR), these fields are not required.

Review Date   Enter the date that the contract should be reviewed. This date is informational only.

Note. After you enter values in the fields on this form, click Save and Continue and then select the Clauses tab, the Payment Schedule tab, or Action Dates tab to continue entering contract header information.

Attaching a Clause to a Contract

Access the Add Contract Header form, and select the Clauses tab.

Add Contract Header form: Clauses tab

Contract Clause   Enter the name that identifies a special consideration or provision of the contract. A clause can be a quality requirement, penalty clause, and so on. The system stores clauses in the Contract Clauses table (F43C60).

Note. After you enter values in the fields on this form, click Save and Continue, and then select the Payment Schedule tab or the Action Dates tab to continue entering contract header information.

Entering Payees and Payment Schedules

Access the Add Contract Header form, and select the Payment Schedule tab.

Add Contract Header form: Payment Schedule tab

The contract payee information that you enter on the contract header appears on the harvest record.

Payment Terms   Enter a code in this field only if the entire contract amount is to be paid to the address book number in the Contracting Entity field. Otherwise, leave this field blank and assign a payment term code to each payee record in the Contract Payees area of the form.

Contract Payees

The system pays the contracting entity if no contract payees are on the record.

Payee Number   Enter the address book number of the person or entity that is to receive payment if payment is not to be issued to the contracting entity. You can enter multiple payees if the contract amount is to be distributed among more than one contract payee. If the amount is to be distributed between the contracting entity and another payee, enter each as a contract payee.

Pymt Terms (payment terms)   Enter the code that specifies the terms of payment for the contract payee.

After you assign a payment term code to the contract payee, the system displays the payment schedule for the payee for your review. The payment schedule shows the due date rules for the payment term. You cannot change the payment schedule on the Add Contract Header form, Payment Schedule tab. Instead, you must use the Advanced Payment Terms or Due Date Rule Revisions program.

Distribution Percent   Enter the percentage of the payment that the payee should receive. The total distribution percent must equal 100, regardless of whether you are paying one or multiple payees.

Assigned	Select this check box if payment should be issued to an alternate payee, such as a bank, instead of the payee. If you select this check box, you must also assign an alternate payee.
Interest	Select this check box if this payee should receive interest on past due amounts. This check box is informational only.
Broker	Select this check box if the payee is a broker. This check box is informational only.
Alternate Payee	Enter the address book number of the person or entity that is to receive payment on behalf of the payee. If you enter a value in this field, you must also select the Assigned check box. An alternate payee is typically a bank or other financial institution.

Note. After you enter values in the fields on this form, click Save and Continue, and then select the Action Dates tab to continue entering contract header information.

Entering Action Dates

Access the Add Contract Header form, and select the Action Dates tab.

Add Contract Header form: Action Dates tab

The Action Date Listing (R43C05) provides a report of action dates and codes. The system stores action dates in the Contract Action Dates table (F43C05).

See Appendix A, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Reports," JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Reports: A to Z, page 113.

Action Dates

Action Date Code	Enter a code from UDC table 43C/AD that identifies an action, such as a renewal reminder, that needs to be performed.
Recurring	Select this check box to have the system create a new action record by copying all of the fields that are associated with the action date code and advancing the date required by one year. The system creates the new action record when you select the Closed check box to close the action.
Date Required	Enter the date in which the action or task is required to be performed or completed.

Closed   Select this check box when you have completed the task that is associated
                               with the action date code.

Person Responsible   Enter the address book number of the person who is responsible for the
                               action or task.

Adding Grower Blocks to Contracts

This section provides overviews of contract blocks and price adjustment schedules and discusses how to:

• Attach an existing grower block to a contract.

• Add a price adjustment schedule to a block.

• Add an assessment or a donation to a block.

• Add a new grower block to a contract.

Understanding Contract Blocks

After you enter a contract header, you can add the contract block that contains information about the grower.
You must add at least one contract block to a contract. As long as a contract is not at a terminated status, you
can add a block to it.

The contract block is the second component of a contract and exists primarily for you to manage pricing and
the detail records for the harvests that are related to the contract. Although the contract block is directly
associated with the grower block, the contract block includes attributes from the contract header such as
start and end dates and contract terms.

General information, clauses, and payment schedules are passed from the contract header to the contract block.
Contract block information is stored in the Contract Block table (F43C10).

To add a block to a contract, you either attach an existing grower block or create a new one when you add
the contract, as shown in this diagram:
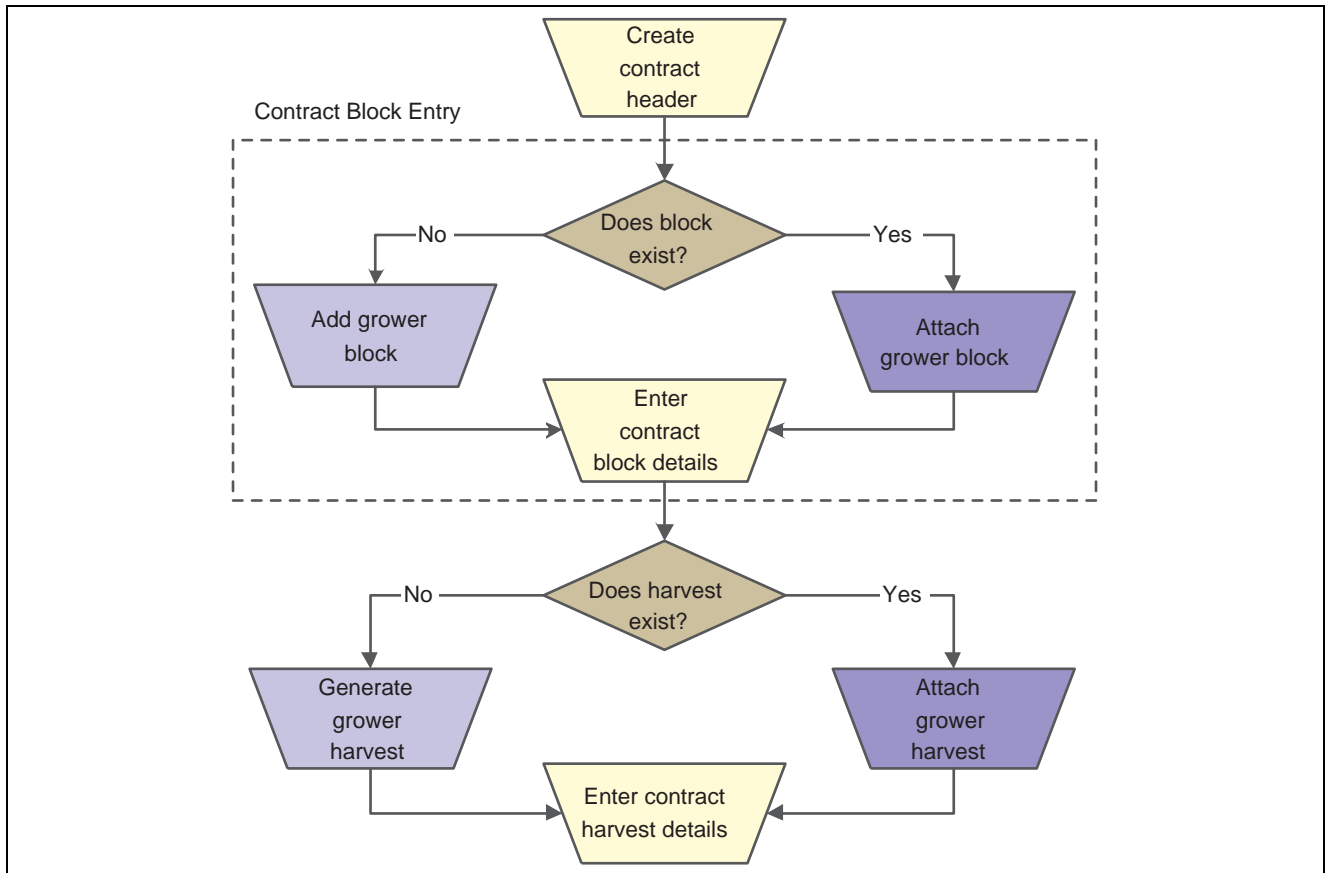
Contract block entry

If you create a new grower block when you add the contract, the system requires that you enter a minimum amount of information. Then, at a later time, you can complete the grower block record in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system.

The grower block that you add to a contract cannot be at an inactive status. If the grower block is inactive, the system issues either a warning or an error message based on a processing option setting for the Contract Workbench program (P43C00). If the grower block that you add to the contract is at a status other than active or terminated, the system prompts you to make the grower block active.

Understanding Price Adjustment Schedules

You use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing system to create the price adjustment schedules that you add to contract blocks. You add an adjustment schedule to increase or decrease the price that you pay for a product, based on predefined conditions. For example, you might have an adjustment schedule that depends on quality test results. After you receive shipment for the product and perform quality tests, your final settlement amount will include any price adjustments based on this schedule.

You can set a default price adjustment schedule in a processing option for the Contract Workbench program (P43C00). You can change or override the price adjustment schedule on the harvest record and block

Forms Used to Add Blocks to Contracts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Contract Search	W43C00A	Grower Pricing and Payments Daily Processing (G40G211), Contract Workbench	View a list of existing contracts by contract header, block, or harvest.
Edit Contract Header	W43C01A	On the Contract Search form, find and select a grower contract.	Locate a grower contract.
Add Contract Block	W43C10A	On the Edit Contract Header form, scroll down to the Blocks area of the form and click Attach Block.	Attach an existing grower block to a contract.
Update Contract Block	W43C10A	On the Add Contract Block form, enter the block code, and then click Save and Continue. On the Update Contract Block form, select the Pricing tab.	Add a price adjustment schedule to a block. Add an assessment or a donation to a contract.
Add/Edit Grower Block	W40G02B	On the Add Contract Block form, click Add New Grower Block.	Add a new grower block to a contract.

Attaching an Existing Grower Block to a Contract

Access the Add Contract Block form.

Add Contract Block form (1 of 2)

Add Contract Block form (2 of 2)

When you add a grower block to a contract, the system displays default values from the contract header, as well as default values from the grower block in many of the fields on the form. You can change some of the default values.

Block Code	Enter the unique identifier or name of the grower block. To select from a list of block codes, use the search button to access the Grower Block Search & Select form.

General Information

Start Date and **End Date**	If necessary, enter new start and end dates in these fields. The dates must be within the date range in the contract header.

> **Note.** When you save the record, the system compares the start dates on the grower block to the contract header and issues an error message if the start date or end date on the contract block is before or after the dates on the contract header.

Contract Price Group	Enter a code from UDC table 43C/PG to identify matrix pricing, for example, IL (internal).
Price Override	Enter the unit price for the product.
Price Level	Enter a code from UDC table 45/PL for the price level, for example, 1 (Level I) and 2 (Level II). The price level determines the price on a receipt

line. Transactions that are made against a contract use the price that is associated with this price level unless you specify an override price in the Price Override field.

Minimum Price and **Maximum Price**
Enter the smallest and largest base prices that the system should use for transactions against the contract.

Memo Price and **Memo Price Level**
Enter an additional price for the contract for reference purposes. For example, you could enter the district average price and compare it to the actual price that you pay the grower.

Enter a code from UDC table 45/PL to identify the price level of the memo price.

Price Override Comment
Enter any free-form text about the price override, such as a short description of the purpose of the price override.

Purchasing UOM (purchasing unit of measure)
Enter a code from UDC table 00/UM that identifies the unit of measure in which you usually purchase the product. Examples are BL (barrels) and GA (gallons).

This field is not required if the contract status is draft. The system requires a value in this field to calculate the contract price.

Price Type
Enter a code from UDC table 43C/PT that represents the type of price that the contract uses. For example, DP (district price) is the price that is set by a district, whereas SP (set price) is a price that is agreed upon between you and the grower.

Contract Quantity and **Transaction UOM** (transaction unit of measure)
Enter the number of items or products that you expect to receive for the contract and enter the corresponding measurement from UDC table 00/UM in these fields. For example, if you enter *2* and *TN* in these fields respectively, the contract quantity is two tons.

The default value for the transaction UOM is from the Purchasing UOM field.

Minimum Quantity and **Maximum Quantity**
Enter the smallest and largest amounts that can be transacted against the contract if a contract quantity exists (the Contract Quantity field contains a value).

Disallow Receipt
Select this check box if you want the system to validate transactions against the minimum and maximum quantities.

Note. To add another grower block to the contract, click Save and Attach. Otherwise, click Save and Continue and scroll down to generate or add a grower harvest record to the block.

Adding a Price Adjustment Schedule to a Block

Access the Update Contract Block form.

Update Contract Block form: Pricing tab

1. Select the Pricing tab.

    Note. If a processing option is set in the Contract Workbench program, the system displays a default
    adjustment schedule on this tab. To remove the schedule and add a new one, click Remove Schedule
    and continue to the next step.

2. Click Select Schedule.

3. On the Adjustment Schedule Search and Select form, select the adjustment schedule.

    The system displays the records that are associated with the schedule on the Pricing tab.

4. Change the effective and expired dates for the record, if applicable.

5. To revise a record, click the name of the record in the Description column to drill down to the Price
    Adjustment Detail Revisions form.

Price adjustment schedules are described in another task.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Working with Schedules
and Adjustments".

Adding an Assessment or a Donation to a Contract

Access the Update Contract Block form, and select the Assessments/Donations tab.

Update Contract Block form: Assessments/Donations tab

You can add an existing standard assessment or donation, or create an assessment or donation to use for this contract only.

Note. Typically, assessments and donations are applicable to the contract harvest record. However, you can assign them to the contract block record so that the assessment or donation is pushed to the contract harvest record.

Assessments/Donations

Type	Select a value from UDC table 43C/AT to identify the type of adjustment.
Standard Assessment/Donation Name	Enter the name that uniquely identifies the standard assessment or donation.
	You set up commonly used assessments or donations on the Standard Assessment & Donations form.
Assessment/Donation Description	The system displays the description of the assessment or donation if you enter a value in the Standard Assessment/Donation Name field.
	The system stores standard, as well as nonstandard assessments and donations in the Assessment Donations table (F43C30).
	Note. For nonstandard assessments, enter a description in this field only if the assessment or donation applies to this block and has not been set up as a standard assessment or donation. If you enter a description in this field, you must leave the Standard Assessment/Donation Name field blank.
Amount Per and **Flat Amount**	Enter either a positive amount (no sign) or negative amount (minus sign) to specify whether the amount should be added or subtracted during settlement.
Assessment/Donation Percent	Enter a number that represents the percentage of the total transaction amount that should apply to the assessment or donation.

Adding a New Grower Block to a Contract

Access the Add/Edit Grower Block form.

Add/Edit Grower Block form

When you add a new grower block record, the system requires that you enter values in a minimum number of fields. Later, you can enter the details for the record in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system.

The fields on the Add/Edit Grower Block form are described in another task.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Farms, Blocks, and Harvests," Creating a Block.

Note. To add another grower block to the contract, click Save and Attach Another. Otherwise, click Save and Continue and scroll down to generate or add a grower harvest to the block.

Adding Grower Harvests to Contract Blocks

This section provides an overview of contract harvests and discusses how to:

• Attach an existing grower harvest to a contract block.

• Generate new grower harvests for a contract block.

Understanding Contract Harvests

After you enter a contract block, you must add a harvest record to the contract. The harvest record contains information about the growing cycle of the crop for a particular block and the pricing. The contract harvest is the third component of a contract and contains the detail records for the grower harvests. Much as the contract block inherits attributes from the contract header, the contract harvest inherits attributes from the contract block.

General information, clauses, pricing, assessments and donations, and payment schedules are passed from the contract block to the contract harvest. Contract harvest records are stored in the Contract Detail table (F43C11).

To add a harvest to a contract, you either attach an existing grower harvest or generate new harvest records when you add the contract, as shown in this diagram:
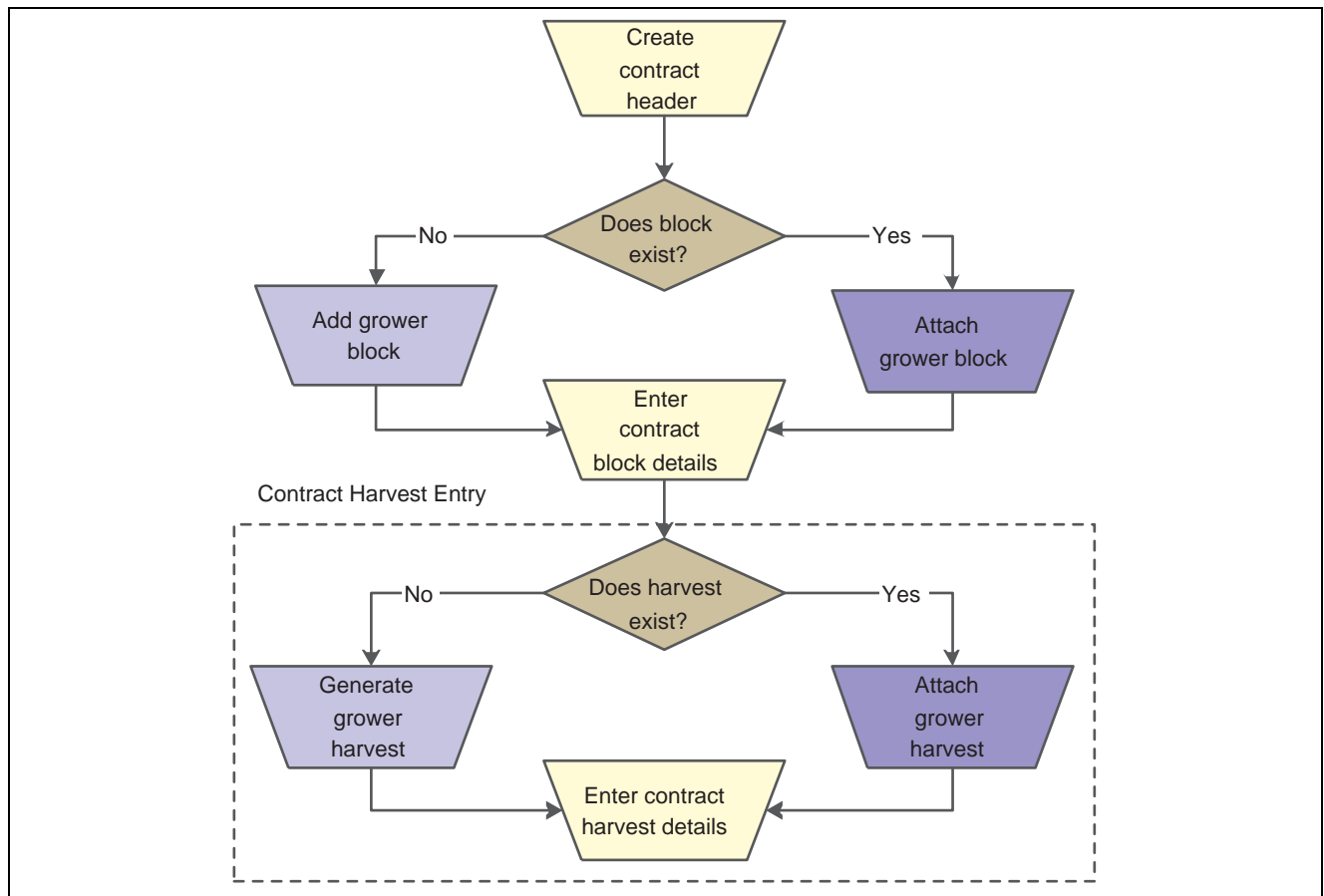
Contract harvest entry

If you generate new harvest records, the system generates records for both the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management and Grower Pricing and Payment systems.

You must add at least one harvest record to a block; however, you cannot add the same harvest record to more than one contract. That is, a grower harvest can be associated with only one contract block.

Forms Used to Add Grower Harvests to Contracts Blocks

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Contract Search	W43C00A	Grower Pricing and Payments Daily Processing (G40G211), Contract Workbench	View a list of existing contracts by contract header, block, or harvest.
Add Contract Header	W43C01A	On the Contract Search form, click Add Contract.	Add a contract header.
Add Contract Block	W43C10A	On the Add Contract Header form, scroll down to the Blocks area of the form and click Attach Block.	Attach an existing grower block to a contract.
Update Contract Block	W43C10A	On the Add Contract Block form, enter the block code, and then click Save and Continue. On the Update Contract Block form, select the Pricing tab.	Add a price adjustment schedule to a block. Add an assessment or a donation to a contract.
Add Contract Harvest	W43C11A	On the Update Contract Block form, scroll down to the Contract Harvests area of the form and click Attach Harvest to manually add harvest records to the block.	Add an existing grower harvest to a contract block.

Attaching an Existing Grower Harvest to a Contract Block

Access the Add Contract Harvest form.

Add Contract Harvest form (1 of 2)

Add Contract Harvest form (2 of 2)

You can review a detailed report that shows contract header, block, and harvest information on the Contract Detail Report (R43C15).

See Appendix A, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Reports," JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Reports: A to Z, page 113.

Harvest Period	Enter the period for a harvest, such as *Q1* or *2007*.
	Use the search button to access the Detail Harvest Search & Select form and view the harvests that are available for selection for the block. Alternatively, you can view all harvests on the Detail Harvest Search & Select form, regardless of whether they are available for selection. A harvest record can be associated with only one block.
Harvest Suffix	Enter a suffix to include in the identification of the harvest. A harvest record is identified by a unique combination of block code, harvest period, and harvest suffix. The value that you enter in this field will append to the block code and harvest period.
Start Date and **End Date**	You cannot change the harvest start and end dates. The harvest start and end dates are associated with the harvest pattern.

General Information Tab

Purchasing UOM (purchasing unit of measure)	Enter a code from UDC table 00/UM that identifies the unit of measure in which you usually purchase the product. For example, BL (barrels) or GA (gallons). This field is not required if the contract status is draft. The system requires a value in this field to calculate the contract price.

Note. To add another harvest, click Save and Attach Another.

To revise the harvest record, click Save and Continue and the system displays the Edit Contract Harvest form. This form is described in another task.

Generating New Grower Harvests for a Contract Block

On the Add Contract Block form, scroll down and click Generate/Attach Harvest to automatically generate new grower and contract harvest records or attach existing records.

If grower harvest records exist in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system, the system attaches the existing future harvest records to the contract block.

If grower harvest records do not exist, the system generates grower harvest records in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system and block harvest records in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payment system and attaches the block harvest records to the contract block. The system generates harvests based on:

- The maximum number of harvests that are specified in a processing option for Grower Harvest Maintenance (P40G03)

- The block renewable end date, if one exists, or the block end date.

- The harvest period patterns that you have set up.

  If the harvest start and end dates for the patterns in the Harvest Period Patterns program (P40G003) do not cover the date range, the system does not generate harvest records, regardless of the processing option setting or block end date.

Example: Generate New Grower Harvests

For example, assume the contract block has a start date of June 1, 2007 and an end date of May 31, 2010. The block renewable end date is 2015. If you set the processing option to 7, the system will generate harvest records for 2008–2014.

Using the same example with no renewable end date (blank), the system will generate harvest records for 2008–2010.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Entering Farms, Blocks, and Harvests," Creating a Harvest

CHAPTER 4

Managing Grower Contracts

This chapter provides an overview of valid start and end dates and discusses how to:

• Review contracts.

• Manage contract headers.

• Add text to amendments.

• Manage contract blocks.

• Manage contract harvests.

• Perform mass updates for grower contracts.

• Renew contracts.

• Terminate contracts.

• Delete contracts.

See Also

Chapter 7, "Processing Interim Payments," Managing Cash Flow, page 98

Understanding Valid Start and End Dates

As part of managing your grower contracts, you might need to revise start and end dates.

This diagram shows valid start and end dates among contract headers, contract blocks, and contract harvest records:
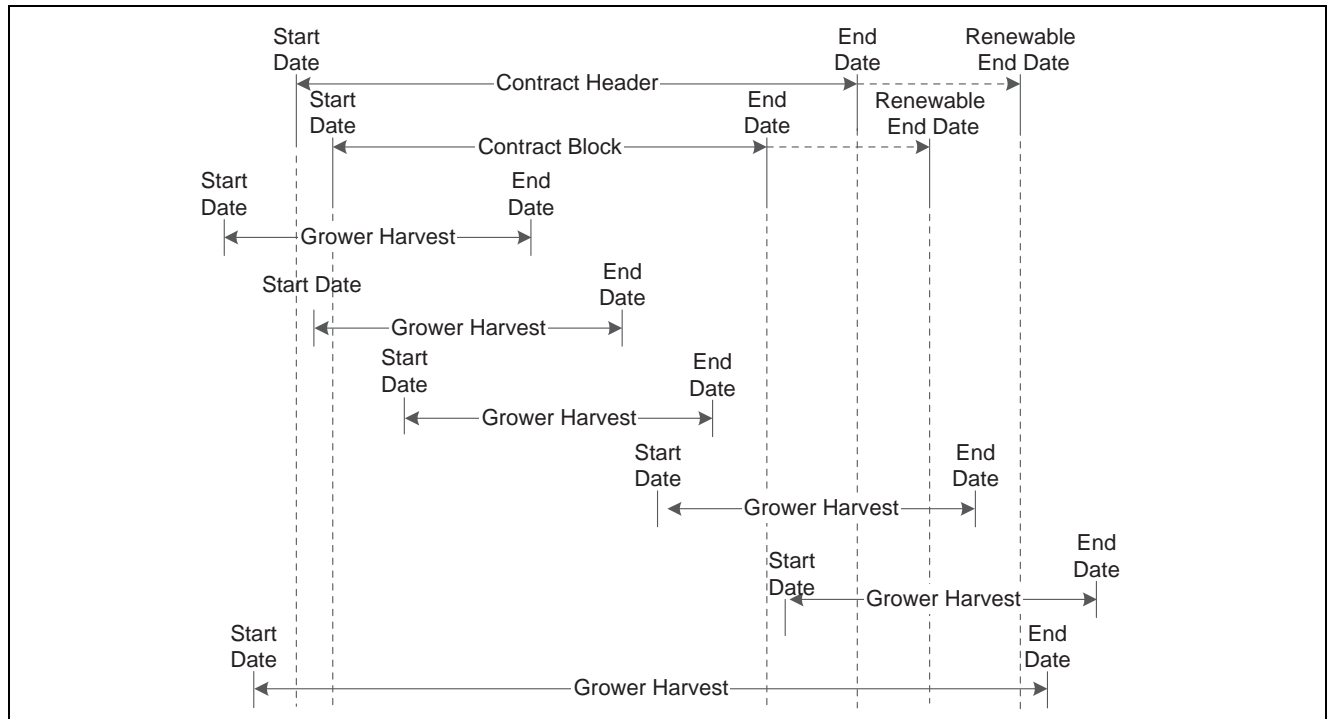
Valid start and end dates

As illustrated in this diagram, the harvest end date must be greater than the contract block start date. The contract renewable end date must be greater than the harvest start date.

You can attach harvest records with dates after the contract block end date. However, you are not allowed to apply transactions to the contract after the contract block end date. The system prevents you from generating weigh tags after the contract block end date.

Reviewing Contracts

This section provides an overview of the Contract Workbench program and discusses how to review contracts.

Understanding the Contract Workbench Program

A grower contract consists of a header record, as well as block and harvest records. The Contract Workbench program (P43C00) provides a single entry point for all of the forms and programs that are available for managing grower contracts.

For example, from the Contract Workbench program, you can:

• Review a list of existing contract headers, blocks, or harvests.

• Use search criteria to limit the list to specific headers, blocks, or harvests.

• Copy or delete a grower contract.

• Access a form to add a header, terminate a contract, or renew a contract.

After you add grower contracts, you can update information on the contract, block, and harvest records as long as the contract status is draft or active. The system updates these tables:

- Contract Header (F43C01)
- Contract Block (F43C10)
- Contract Detail (F43C11)

Form Used to Review Contracts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Contract Search	W43C00A	Daily Processing (G40G211), Contract Workbench	Review a list of contracts.

Reviewing Contracts

Access the Contract Search form.

Click the Contract Headers tab, the Contract Blocks tab, or the Contract Harvests tab.

Contract Search form

See Also

Chapter 3, "Creating Grower Contracts," Setting Processing Options for Contract Workbench (P43C00), page 22

Managing Contract Headers

This section provides an overview of contract header revisions and discusses how to:

• Revise a contract header.

• Push contract header revisions to contract blocks and harvests.

• Copy a contract header and blocks.

• Delete a contract header.

Understanding Contract Header Revisions

After you add a contract, you can change information on the contract header as long as the contract status is draft or active.

Because the contract header and the contract block and harvest records have some of the same attributes or fields, you can change an attribute on the contract header and, optionally, have the system update the same attribute on corresponding block and harvest records. In this way, the system *pushes* the changes from the contract header to selected block and harvest records. For example, if you change or update the payment schedule on the contract header, you can selectively update block records and harvest records with the same information.

Forms Used to Manage Contract Headers

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Contract Search	W43C00A	Grower Pricing and Payments Daily Processing (G40G211), Contract Workbench	View a list of existing contracts by contract header, block, or harvest.
Edit Contract Header	W43C00A	On the Contract Search form, select the Contract Headers tab and then select a contract name.	Access the Contract Header form.
Contract Header	W43C50A	On the Edit Contract Header form, select the Update Block and Harvest check box and click Save and Continue.	Push contract header revisions to contract blocks and harvests.
Header Additional Information	W43C01C	On the Edit Contract Header form, click Additional Information.	Enter additional contract addresses, dates, properties, and codes.
Copy Contract	W43C00CA	On the Contract Search form, select the Contract Headers tab and then select contract record that you want to copy. Click Copy Contract.	Copy a contract header and blocks.

Revising a Contract Header

Access the Edit Contract Header form.

Edit Contract Header form

Update Contract Harvest and Block	Select this check box to update some or all of the associated blocks and harvests with the information that you revise on the Edit Contract Header form.
	If you select this check box, the system displays the Contract Header form, which you use to *push* revisions from the contract header to corresponding contract blocks and harvests.
	See Chapter 4, "Managing Grower Contracts," Pushing Contract Header Revisions to Contract Blocks and Harvests, page 48.
Contract Status	To change the status of a contract from draft to active, enter a date range in the Start Date and End Date fields, and then change the status in this field.
	To change the status of a contract from active to draft, the system validates that no purchase orders are associated with the contract. The system does not validate whether payments exist for the contract.

Date and Renew Fields

The status of a contract determines which of the following fields on the Edit Contract Header form are required and whether the system validates the field values.

Start Date and **End Date**	Draft status: The Start Date and End Date fields are not required. However, if you enter a value in one of the fields, the other field is required. If both fields contain dates, the system validates that the end date is after the start date.
	Active status: If you revise the current end date, the new date must be after the current end date. The system validates that the block dates that are associated with the contract are within the date range. If the block dates are outside of the date range, the system issues an error message and you cannot change the end dates.
Renewable End Date, Renew Term, and **Renew Period**	Draft status: If the renew type is renew or roll, the Renewable End Date, Renew Term, and Renew Period fields are not required. However, if you enter a value in the Renewable End Date field, the system validates that the date is greater than or equal to the contract end date in the End Date field. If you enter a value in the Renew Term field, the Renew Period field is required.
	Active status: If the renew type is renew, the Renewable End Date, Renew Term, and Renew Period fields are required. (These fields are not required if the renew type is roll.) If you revise the Renewable End Date field, the system validates that the date is greater than or equal to the contract end date.
	Note. The Renew Term and Renew Period fields are for information only. The system does not validate the contract end date against these fields.
	If you change the renewable end date to a date that is prior to the current date and contract harvests exist, the system the contract harvests will be deleted.

Pushing Contract Header Revisions to Contract Blocks and Harvests

Access the Contract Header form.

When you first access the Contract Header form, the system displays the payee field values from the contract header. Scroll down to the Push Selection group box of the form.

Contract Header form (1 of 2)

Contract Header form (2 of 2)

Push Selection Area

In the Push Selection area of the Contract Header form, the system displays check boxes that correspond to the field values that you can *push* from the contract header to the contract block and harvest.

To push price type and payment schedule fields to the contract block and harvest:

1. Select the check boxes that correspond to the information that you want to push to a block or harvest record.

2. Select the block and harvest records that you want to update.

3. Click Update Selected.

4. To review the updated block record, on the Add Contract Header form, scroll down and select the block or harvest record to access the Update Contract Block form.

Copying a Contract Header and Blocks

Access the Copy Contract form.

Copy Contract form

The system sets the status of a copied contract to draft and the renew type to nonrenewable.

You can copy an existing contract header to use as a template for another contract header and minimize redundant data entry. The system copies the following information from the original contract header to the new contract header:

• Business unit, currency code, and geographic ID.

   You cannot change the business unit, currency code, and geographic ID of a copied contract, so ensure that the contract that you are copying from has the correct values.

• Contract type, ownership, delivery form, price type, contract manager and buyer, and commodity code.

   You can change this information:

• Clauses.

• Payment schedule.

• Action dates.

• Additional information.

• Block records that are associated with the contract header.

The system does not copy the contracting entity, contract start and end dates, amendments, or harvest records that are associated with the blocks.

Copy To Fields

The fields listed in the following table are required:

Contract Code	Enter a code that uniquely identifies the new contract.
Contract Name	Enter the name of the contract.
Contracting Entity	Enter the supplier number of the contracting entity.

Deleting a Contract Header

Access the Contract Search form.

You can delete a contract header only if no purchase orders or payments have been applied to the contract header, block, and harvest records. If one or more records do not meet this criteria, the system does not delete the contract header.

When you delete a contract header in the F43C01 table, the system deletes the entire contract. This includes the contract block records in the F43C10 table and the contract harvest records in the F43C11 table, as well as these records:

• Contract action dates from the F43C05 table.

• Contract clauses from the F43C60 table.

• Contract payees from the F43C20 table.

• Payment schedules from the F43C25 table.

• Assessments and donations from the F43C40 table.

The system disassociates the contract ID from the corresponding grower harvest record in the Grower Harvest table (F40G03). This causes the link between the contract harvest record and grower harvest record to be broken. The system does not delete the grower block and harvest records that are associated with the contract block and harvest records.

When you delete a contract header, you can optionally have the system set the status of the associated grower harvest to terminate in the F40G03 table.

To delete a contract header:

1. Select the contract header record, and click Delete Contract.

2. In the Delete Confirmation window, click Yes to proceed.

3. In the Message window, click Yes or No to specify whether to set the status of the associated grower harvest to terminate.

    If you click Yes, the system terminates the record in the Grower Harvest table (F40G03).

Note. Alternatively, you can delete a single block or harvest record that is associated with a contract header, instead of deleting the entire contract.

See Also

Chapter 4, "Managing Grower Contracts," Deleting a Contract Block Record, page 57

Chapter 4, "Managing Grower Contracts," Deleting a Contract Harvest Record, page 60

Adding Text to Amendments

This section provides an overview of contract amendments and discusses how to add text to an amendment.

Understanding Contract Amendments

If you set the Display Amendments on Update processing option for the Contract Workbench program (P43C00), every time that a contract header, block, or harvest is revised, the system logs the user ID and date on which the revision was made. You can review this log on the Amendments form, which is a media object. You can also use the Amendments form to add text to describe the revisions that were made. For example, you might add text to describe why you changed the contract and who approved the change or to explain that a manual payment was issued outside of the general contract terms.

You can access the Amendments form in either of these ways:

• Click the link for Add Amendments (or Edit Amendments) from the contract header, block, or harvest record.

• Set a processing option so that the system automatically displays the form when a contract header, block, or harvest record is saved.

Forms Used to Add Text to Amendments

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Contract Search	W43C00A	Grower Pricing and Payments Daily Processing (G40G211), Contract Workbench	View a list of existing contracts by contract header, block, or harvest.
Edit Contract Header	W43C00A	On the Contract Search form, select the Contract Headers tab and then select a contract name.	Add text to an amendment.
Update Contract Block	W43C10A	On the Contract Search form, select the Contract Blocks tab. Enter search criteria and click Find. Select a block. On the Edit Contract Header form, scroll down and select a block.	Revise a contract block.
Edit Contract Harvest	W43C11A	On the Contract Search form, select the Contract Harvests tab and then select a harvest record.	Add text to an amendment.

Adding Text to an Amendment

Access the Edit Contract Header form, Update Contract Block form, or Edit Contract Harvest form. Click Add Amendments or, if applicable, Edit Amendments.

Amendments form

Managing Contract Blocks

This section provides an overview of contract block revisions and discusses how to:

• Revise a contract block.

• Push contract block revisions to contract harvests.

• Copy values from one contract block to another.

• Delete a contract block record

Understanding Contract Block Revisions

You will often revise and update existing information throughout the life cycle of most grower contracts. After you add a contract, you can revise information on the contract block record as long as the contract status is draft or active.

Because the contract block and harvest records have some of the same attributes or fields, you can change an attribute on the block record and, optionally, have the system update the same attribute on corresponding harvest records with a current or future status. In this way, the system *pushes* the changes from the contract header to selected harvest records. For example, if you change or update the minimum and maximum quantities on the contract block, you can selectively update harvest records with the same information. The system updates both the F43C10 and F43C11 tables.

Note. You cannot change the grower block that is associated with the contract block. To assign a different grower block to a contract, you must delete the contract and add a new one.

Forms Used to Manage Contract Blocks

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Contract Search	W43C00A	Daily Processing (G40G211), Contract Workbench Select the Contract Blocks tab.	Review a list of contract blocks.
Update Contract Block	W43C10A	On the Contract Search form, select the Contract Blocks tab. Enter search criteria and click Find. Select a block. On the Edit Contract Header form, scroll down and select a block.	Revise a contract block.
Push From Contract Block	W43C80A	On the Update Contract Block form, revise fields as necessary. Select the Update Contract Harvest check box, and click Save and Continue.	Push contract revisions to contract harvests.
Select Contract Block	W43C10SSC	On the Update Contract Block form, click Copy Contract Block.	Select the contract block record in which to copy values.
Edit Contract Header	W43C00A	On the Contract Search form, select the Contract Headers tab and then select a contract name.	Delete a contract block.

Revising a Contract Block

Access the Update Contract Block form.

Update Contract Block form (1 of 2)

Update Contract Block form (2 of 2)

You can revise fields on a contract block with a status of draft or active only.

Start Date and **End Date**	You can change the start and end dates on the block record only if the dates that you enter remain within the contract header date range.
	If you change the end date to a date before the current date, the system issues an error message. The end date must be later than the current end date.
	If you change the end date to a date later than the current date, the system validates that the date is within the contract header date range.
	Ensure that you generate new harvest records, if necessary. Click the Generate/Attach Harvest button on the Update Contract Block form.
	See Chapter 3, "Creating Grower Contracts," Generating New Grower Harvests for a Contract Block, page 41.

Pushing Contract Block Revisions to Contract Harvests

Access the Push From Contract Block form.

When you first access the Push From Contract Block form, the system displays the field values from the contract block. Scroll down to the Push Selection area of the form.

Push From Contract Block form (1 of 2)

Push From Contract Block form (2 of 2)

Push Selection Area

In the Push Selection area of the Push From Contract Block form, the system displays check boxes that correspond to the field values that you can *push* to a harvest record.

To select the values that you want to push from the contract block to the contract harvest:

1. Select the check boxes that correspond to the information that you want to push to a harvest record.

2. Select the current or future harvest records that you want to update.

3. Click Update Selected.

4. To review the updated harvest record, on the Update Contract Block form, scroll down and select the harvest record to access the Edit Contract Harvest form.

Note. The system pushes the start and end dates from a contract block to a new harvest record; however, it will not push dates if the harvest record already exists.

You cannot *push* clauses from the contract block to the harvest record.

Copying Values from One Contract Block to Another

Access the Update Contract Block form. Click Copy Contract Block.

You can copy values from an existing contract block to another block and minimize redundant data entry. When you copy a block, the system copies most of the values from the original contract block, except for the block code, business unit, harvest records, and amendments, to the block that you have selected and overrides any values that exist on the selected block. A block record must exist in the Contract Block table (F43C10) before you can use it to copy values.

Because contract blocks can look very similar, you should consider setting up *model* contract blocks to use as templates so that you can quickly copy the values from the model to another block and then update that block with specific information.

Deleting a Contract Block Record

Access the Edit Contract Header form. Select the block record that you want to delete from the contract header and click Remove.

You can delete a contract block only if no purchase orders or payments have been applied to the contract harvest records. When you delete a contract block, the system deletes the block in the F43C10 table and all harvest records associated with the block in the F43C11 table, as well as payment schedules in the F43C25 table.

To delete an entire contract including the contract block and harvest records, you must delete the contract header.

See .

Managing Contract Harvests

This section provides an overview of contract harvest revisions and discusses how to:

• Revise a contract harvest record.

• Delete a contract harvest record.

Understanding Contract Harvest Revisions

The agribusiness is unique in that it has one or multiple harvests per year. For long-range planning, you typically will have multiple contract harvest records that represent future years. Over time, these records might need to be revised. For example, you might need to revise contract harvest records if you extend the date range of a contract block and, as a result, need to add or generate harvest records.

After you add a contract, you can revise information on the contract harvest as long as the contract status is draft or active.

Note. You cannot copy an existing contract harvest record.

Forms Used to Manage Contract Harvests

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Contract Search	W43C00A	Daily Processing (G40G211), Contract Workbench	Review a list of contract harvests.
Edit Contract Harvest	W43C11A	On the Contract Search form, select the Contract Harvest tab and select a harvest record.	Revise a contract harvest record.
Update Contract Block	W43C10A	On the Contract Search form, select the Contract Blocks tab and select a contract block record.	Delete a harvest record.

Revising a Contract Harvest Record

Access the Edit Contract Harvest form.

Edit Contract Harvest form (1 of 2)

Edit Contract Harvest form (2 of 2)

General Info

Select this tab.

Start Date and **End Date**	The Start Date and End Date fields appear on the Edit Contract Harvest form only if a processing option is set to display them.
	After you create a harvest record, you cannot change the harvest start and end dates. The harvest start and end dates are associated with the harvest pattern, which is set up in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system.
Reprice PO/Receipts	Click this button to run the Reprice Procurement/Receipts program (R45620) if you change the price on a contract. This program processes the price changes on purchase orders and receipts.
	See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Working with Repricing," Repricing Purchase Orders and Receipts.

Pricing

Select this tab.

Set as Base Price	Select an adjustment record, and click the Set as Base Price button to select the price that is associated with the record as the new base price.

The system places a check mark in the New Base Price check box for the adjustment record.

Deleting a Contract Harvest Record

Access the Update Contract Block form.

On the Update Contract Block form, scroll down to the Contract Harvests area of the form. Select the harvest record and click Remove.

You can delete a contract harvest record only if no purchase orders or payments have been applied to the record. To delete an entire contract including the block and harvest records, you must delete the contract header.

Performing Mass Updates for Grower Contracts

This section provides an overview of mass updates for grower contracts and discusses how to:

• Set up a mass update profile for contract headers.

• Set processing options for Contract Header Mass Update (R43C010).

• Perform a mass update for contract headers.

• Set up a mass update profile for contract blocks.

• Set processing options for Contract Block Mass Update (R43C100).

• Perform a mass update for contract blocks.

• Set up a mass update profile for contract harvests.

• Set processing options for Contract Harvest Mass Update (R43C110).

• Perform a mass update for contract harvests.

Understanding Mass Updates for Grower Contracts

To streamline the maintenance of grower contracts, you can perform mass updates. Mass updates enable you to update several contracts at the same time. You can perform mass updates at these three levels:

• Contract header

• Contract block

• Contract harvest

To customize mass updates, you can set up different mass update profiles. In the mass update profile, you specify which fields should be updated and which replacement value you want the system to use. For example, you can set up a mass update profile for price information on the contract block. You can set up different mass update profiles at the contract header, block, and harvest level.

You can set up mass update profiles to push changes down to the lower levels. For example, you can specify that the price type on the contract header field is updated at the block and harvest level as well. By the same token, you can specify that updated values on the contract block are pushed down to the harvest level. The system stores the mass update profiles in these tables:

- Contract Header Profile table (F43C010)
- Contract Block Profile table (F43C100)
- Contract Harvest Profile table (F43C110)

After you have set up a mass update profile for contract headers, blocks, or harvest, you run the corresponding mass update batch program to update the contract header, block, or harvest tables with the updated values in the selected fields.

Prerequisite

Set up grower contract header, block, and harvest information.

See Chapter 3, "Creating Grower Contracts," page 19.

Forms Used to Set Up Contract Mass Update Profiles

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Add/Edit Contract Header Update Profile	W43C010B	Periodic Contract Processing (G40G222), Contract Header Update Profile	Set up a mass update profile for contract headers.
Update from Header	W43C010	Select the Update Contract Block and Harvest check box on the Add/Edit Contract Header Update Profile form, enter the update information, and click Save and Close.	Select the levels to which you want to push down the price type from the contract header.
Add/Edit Contract Block Update Profile	W43C100B	Periodic Contract Processing (G40G222), Contract Block Update Profile	Set up a mass update profile for contract blocks.
Update Harvest	W43C100C	Select the Update Contract Harvest check box on the Add/Edit Contract Block Update Profile form, enter the update information, and click Save and Close.	Select the harvest fields to update from the block.
Add/Edit Contract Harvest Update Profile	W43C110B	Periodic Contract Processing (G40G222), Contract Harvest Update Profile	Set up a mass update profile for contract harvests.

Setting Up a Mass Update Profile for Contract Headers

Access the Add/Edit Contract Header Update Profile form.

Add/Edit Contract Header Update Profile form

Contract Header Profile Description	Enter a name for the mass update profile for contract headers that you are setting up. The system automatically generates a profile ID.

Update Contract Block and Harvest   Select to push contract header updates to contract block and harvest fields.

If you select this option, enter update information, and click Save and Close, the system opens the Update from Header form where you can select whether to push changes to both contract block and contract harvest or only to the contract harvest.

This option is available only if you want to push price type updates to contract blocks and harvests. For any other update fields, this option is disabled.

General

Select the General tab.

Select the check box for each of the fields that you want to update and enter the update value where applicable:

- Contract Status
- Contract Type
- Contract Ownership
- Delivery Form
- Price Type
- Contracting Entity
- Contract Manager

- Contract Buyer
- Commodity Code
- Renew Type
- Renew Term
- Renew Period
- Start Date
- End Date
- Renewable End Date
- Review Date

Note. You cannot use the mass update to update business unit, payment schedules, and action dates for the contract header.

Additional Info

Select the Additional Info tab.

Select the check box for each of the fields that you want to update and enter the update value where applicable.

You can update twelve address book numbers that are associated with the contract, six contract properties, fifteen contract codes, and six contract dates.

Clauses

Select the Clauses tab.

Contract Clause	Enter the name of the contract clause that you want to update for the contract.
Action	For each contract clause that you specify in the Contract Clause field, specify whether to add the clause to the contract or whether to delete the clause from the contract.

Setting Processing Options for Contract Header Mass Update (R43C010)

These processing options control default processing for the Contract Header Mass Update program.

Process

These processing options control how the system process mass update for contract headers.

1. Contract Header Profile ID	Specify the mass update profile that the Contract Header Mass Update program uses to determine which fields to update.
2. Terminate Associated Grower Harvests	Specify whether a grower harvest that is associated with a contract harvest should be terminated. Use this processing option for either of the following scenarios:
	• You update the status of the contract header to *Closed* and want to terminate associated grower harvests.

- You move the end date for a contract header or block for which contract harvest have already been created and associated with grower harvests. If you shorten an existing contract, all contract harvests outside the contract date range are deleted. the grower harvests that are associated to those deleted contracts should be terminated.

Values are:

Blank: Do not terminate associated grower harvests.

1: Terminate associated grower harvests.

Versions

This processing option controls the version that the system uses when calling other programs.

1. Search For Contracts (P43C00)	Specify the version that the system uses to call the Search for Contracts program. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the default version.

Performing a Mass Update for Contract Headers

Select Periodic Contract Processing (G40G222), Contract Header Mass Update.

Setting Up a Mass Update Profile for Contract Blocks

Access the Add/Edit Contract Block Update Profile form.

Add/Edit Contract Block Update Profile form

Contract Block Profile Description   Enter a name for the mass update profile for contract blocks that you are setting up. The system automatically generates a profile ID.

Update Contract Harvest   Select to push contract block updates to harvest. If you select this option, enter updated values, and click Save and Close, the system opens the Update Harvest form. On this form, you can select which updates you want to push to the associated contract harvests. The updates you can push from the block to associated harvests include:

- Commodity.

- Delivery form.

- Contracted quantity.

- Minimum and maximum quantity.

- Transaction and pricing unit of measure.

- Pricing adjustment.

- Price type.

- Minimum, maximum, and override price.

- Price level and price group.

- Memo price and memo price level.

                                  • Pricing comment.

General

Select the General tab.

Select the check box for each of the fields that you want to update and enter the update value where applicable:

- Commodity Code
- Delivery Form
- Renew Type
- Renew Term
- Renew Period
- Start Date
- End Date
- Renewable End Date
- Contract Price Group
- Price Schedule
- Price Override
- Price Level
- Minimum Price
- Maximum Price
- Memo Price
- Memo Price Level
- Purchasing UOM (purchasing unit of measure)
- Price Type
- Override Comment
- Disallow Over Receipt
- Contract Quantity
- Transaction UOM (transaction unit of measure)
- Minimum Quantity
- Maximum Quantity

Note. You cannot use the mass update to update business unit, assessments and donation, and payment schedules for the contract block.

Additional Info

Select the Additional Info tab.

Select the check box for each of the fields that you want to update and enter the update value where applicable.

You can update twelve address book numbers that are associated with the contract, six contract properties, fifteen contract codes, and six contract dates.

Clauses

Select the Clauses tab.

Contract Clause	Enter the name of the contract clause that you want to update for the contract block.
Action	For each contract clause that you specify in the Contract Clause field, specify whether to add the clause to the contract block or whether to delete the clause from the contract block.

Setting Processing Options for Contract Block Mass Update (R43C100)

These processing options control default processing for the Contract Block Mass Update program.

Process

These processing options control how the system process mass update for contract blocks.

1. Contract Block Profile ID	Specify the mass update profile that the Contract Block Mass Update program uses to determine which fields to update.
2. Delete Associated Contract Harvests	Specify whether you want the system to delete contract harvests that are associated with the contract block when you change the renewable end date of the contract block to an earlier date. If you enter *1,* the system deletes all associated contract harvests that fall outside the revised time frame. If you try to change the renewable end date to an earlier date and leave this processing option blank, the mass update does not update the renewable end date. Values are:
	Blank: Do not delete associated contract harvests.
	1: Delete associated contract harvests.

Versions

This processing option controls the version that the system uses when calling other programs.

1. Search For Contracts (P43C00)	Specify the version that the system uses to call the Search for Contracts program. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the default version.

Performing a Mass Update for Contract Blocks

Select Periodic Contract Processing (G40G222), Contract Block Mass Update.

Setting Up a Mass Update Profile for Contract Harvests

Access the Add/Edit Contract Harvest Update Profile form.

Add/Edit Contract Harvest Update Profile form

Contract Harvest Profile Description   Enter a name for the mass update profile for contract harvests that you are setting up. The system automatically generates a profile ID.

General

Select the General tab.

Select the check box for each of the contract harvest fields that you want to update and enter the update value where applicable:

• Commodity Code

• Delivery Form

• Contract Price Group

• Price Schedule

• Price Override

• Price Level

• Minimum Price

• Maximum Price

- Memo Price

- Memo Price Level

- Purchasing UOM (purchasing unit of measure)

- Price Type

- Override Comment

- Contract Quantity

- Transaction UOM (transaction unit of measure)

- Minimum Quantity

- Maximum Quantity

- Disallow Over Receipt

- Price Approved

Note. You cannot use the mass update to update business unit, assessments and donation, and payment schedules for the contract harvest.

Additional Info

Select the Additional Info tab.

Select the check box for each of the fields that you want to update and enter the update value where applicable.

You can update twelve address book numbers that are associated with the contract, six contract properties, fifteen contract codes, and six contract dates.

Clauses

Select the Clauses tab.

Contract Clause	Enter the name of the contract clause that you want to update for the contract block.
Action	For each contract clause that you specify in the Contract Clause field, specify whether to add the clause to the contract block or whether to delete the clause from the contract block.

Setting Processing Options for Contract Harvest Mass Update (R43C110)

These processing options control default processing for the Contract Harvest Mass Update program.

Process

These processing options control how the system process mass update for contract blocks.

1. Contract Harvest Profile ID	Specify the mass update profile that the Contract Harvest Mass Update program uses to determine which fields to update.

Performing a Mass Update for Contract Harvests

Select Periodic Contract Processing (G40G222), Contract Harvest Mass Update.

Renewing Contracts

This section provides an overview of contract renewal and discusses how to renew a contract.

Understanding Contract Renewal

To renew or extend a contract, you change the end date on the contract. The contract can have one of these renew types:

Renew Type	Allowed Actions
Renew	You can change the contract end date in the End Date field to a date that is greater than the existing date. The date that you enter must be less than or equal to the renewable end date.
Roll	You can change the contract end date in the End Date field to a date that is greater than the existing date if no renewable end date exists. If a renewable end date exists, the contract end date must be less than or equal to the renewable end date.
Nonrenewable	You can change the contract end date in the End Date field to any date that is greater than the existing date.

Forms Used to Renew Contracts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Contract Search	W43C00A	Daily Processing (G40G211), Contract Workbench Select the Contract Harvest tab and select a harvest record.	Review a list of contracts.
Edit Contract Header	W43C00A	On the Contract Search form, select the Contract Headers tab and then select a contract.	Renew a contract.

Renewing a Contract

Access the Edit Contract Header form. Scroll down to the Dates area of the form.

Edit Contract Header form

Terminating Contracts

This section provides an overview of contract termination and discusses how to terminate a contract.

Understanding Contract Termination

To terminate a contract, you terminate the contract header in the F4301 table. The system disassociates the contract ID from the corresponding grower harvest record in the Grower Harvest table (F40G03). When you terminate a contract, you can optionally have the system set the status of the associated grower harvest to terminate (F40G03).

The following rules apply to contract termination:

• You can terminate a contract if purchase orders that are applied to the contract are fully paid.

  If fully paid, the harvest record is no longer open and you can terminate the contract.

• You cannot terminate a contract if purchase orders that are applied to the contract are partially paid.

If partially paid, the harvest record is open and shows purchase order or payment activity. You cannot terminate the contract.

You can continue to view contracts that have been terminated. You can also copy the values from a terminated contract to another contract. You cannot, however, revise a terminated contract.

Forms Used to Terminate a Contract

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Contract Search	W43C00A	Daily Processing (G40G211), Contract Workbench	Review a list of contracts.
Edit Contract Header	W43C00A	On the Contract Search form, select the Contract Headers tab and then select a contract.	Terminate a contract.

Terminating a Contract

Access the Edit Contract Header form.

Edit Contract Header form

Contract Status   Select the status for terminated. Click Save and Continue.

Deleting Contracts

This section provides an overview of contract deletion and discusses how to delete a contract.

Understanding Contract Deletion

You can delete a contract header only if no purchase orders or payments have been applied to the contract header, block, and harvest records. If one or more records do not meet this criteria, the system does not delete the contract header.

When you delete a contract header in the F43C01 table, the system deletes the entire contract. This includes the contract block records in the F43C10 table and the contract harvest records in the F43C11 table, as well as these records:

• Contract action dates from the F43C05 table.

• Contract clauses from the F43C60 table.

- Contract payees from the F43C20 table.

- Payment schedules from the F43C25 table.

- Assessments and donations from the F43C40 table.

The system disassociates the contract ID from the corresponding grower harvest record in the Grower Harvest table (F40G03). This causes the link between the contract harvest record and grower harvest record to be broken. The system does not delete the grower block and harvest records that are associated with the contract block and harvest records.

When you delete a contract header, you can optionally have the system set the status of the associated grower harvest to terminate in the F40G03 table.

Note. Alternatively, you can delete a single block or harvest record that is associated with a contract header, instead of deleting the entire contract.

See Also

Form Used to Delete a Contract

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Contract Search	W43C00A	Daily Processing (G40G211), Contract Workbench	Delete a contract.

Deleting a Contract

Access the Contract Search form.

To delete a contract:

1. Select the contract header record, and click Delete Contract.

2. In the Delete Confirmation window, click Yes to proceed.

3. In the Message window, click Yes or No to specify whether to set the status of the associated grower harvest to terminate.

   If you click Yes, the system terminates the record in the Grower Harvest table (F40G03).

CHAPTER 5

Processing Advance Payments

This chapter provides an overview of advance payments and discusses how to:

• Review transactions for advance payments.

• Revise transactions before generating vouchers.

• Generate vouchers for advance payments.

• Create advance payments.

Understanding Advance Payments

You might have an agreement with a grower that you will issue an advance payment before interim and final payments. For example, you might issue an advance payment when the grower delivers 30 percent of the estimated harvest yield. Or you might issue a specific monetary amount to the grower on a certain date.

The amount for an advance payment is based on:

• The due date rule that is assigned to the installment payment term that is associated with the payment schedule record.

• The distribution percent on the payment schedule record.

• The current estimate amount on the harvest record.

To be eligible for an advance payment, these conditions must exist:

• The contract must be active.

• The due date rule, which is assigned to the payment term on the payee payment schedule, must have the advance payment check box selected and be based on the current estimate (CE or blank).

• If the payment term is based on a percent of the product received, the due date rule must include a delivery percent amount.

• The harvest record, on which the payment is based, must have a current estimate amount.

  The record cannot be for a continuous harvest. Current estimate amounts are retrieved from the grower harvest record.

• A GL distribution account must be assigned to the corresponding prepayment processing option for Standard Voucher Entry (P0411).

• A currency code must be assigned to the payee record if multicurrency processing is set up.

When you issue an advance payment, the system creates a voucher record in the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411) with the contract code, block code, harvest period, and harvest suffix. This information is necessary for the system to deduct the advance payment from the final payment when you process the final settlement for a contract. The system does not link advance payments with receipts for voucher match until the final settlement.

Throughout the harvest cycle, you can print the Advance Payment Report (R40G401) to review advance payments that are due.

Note. If a payee requests a payment during the harvest cycle and an advance or interim payment was not specified in the payment schedule, you can create a manual voucher in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system. You must identify the contract on the voucher so that the corresponding payment is deducted from the final payment when you process the final settlement. Using the Prepayment Voucher Entry program (P0411), specify the contract code, block code, harvest period, and harvest suffix on the Enter Voucher - Payment Information form. This information links the voucher and, later, the payment to the specific contract block and ensures that the payment is deducted from the final settlement amount.

Reviewing Transactions for Advance Payments

This section provides an overview of transactions for advance payments and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Advance Payment (P40G100).
- Review payees who are eligible for advance payments.
- Review transactions that are eligible for advance payments.
- Run the Advance Payment Report.
- Set Processing Options for Advance Payment Report (R40G100R).

Understanding Transactions for Advance Payments

You can review contracts that are identified as requiring advance payments either online or in report format. The Advance Payment Search form and the Advance Payment Report (R40G100R) show transactions that are eligible for advance payment and for which a voucher has not yet been generated or paid. The system shows transactions for active contracts and the current harvest year and includes detail such as the contract price, due date, harvest estimate, quantity received, and so on.

You can set a processing option for both the program and the report to show only those contracts that have reached their delivery percent and are eligible for advance payments. Otherwise, the system shows all advance payments, regardless of whether they are based on a specific delivery percent. For the Advance Payment Report, you can also print a report that shows all payment schedules, instead of schedules for advance payments only.

From the Advance Payment Search form, you can access the Advance Voucher Review form where you can revise a transaction and generate a voucher for an advance payment. To generate a voucher, the system uses the Prepayment Voucher Entry program (P0411).

Forms Used to Review Transactions for Advance Payments

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Advance Payment Search	W40G100B	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Advance Payment	Review a list of all payees who are eligible for advance payments, or limit your search to certain payees.
Advance Voucher Review	W40G100A	On the Advance Payment Search form, select one or more transactions and click Voucher Review.	Review transactions that are eligible for advance payment. You can also revise transactions and generate vouchers from the Advance Voucher Review form.

Setting Processing Options for Advance Payment (P40G100)

Processing options enable you to specify default values for programs.

Display

The processing options on this tab control the default values that appear in fields on the Advance Payment Search form, as well as specify whether the user can revise certain fields or generate vouchers on the Advance Voucher Review form.

1. Geographic ID	Enter a code that specifies a geographic area for growers.
2. Delivery Percent	Specify whether the system displays only contracts for advance amounts that have reached the delivery percent. Values are: Blank: Display all contracts. *1:* Display only contracts that have reached the delivery percent.
3. Change Advance Amount	Specify whether the user is allowed to change the advance amount. Values are: Blank: Allowed. *1:* Not allowed.
4. Over Pay	Specify whether the user is allowed to pay more than the harvest estimate. Values are: Blank: Allowed. *1:* Not allowed.
5. Active Contract Status	Enter a code from UDC table 43C/CS that specifies the status of an active contract.
6. Advance Voucher Mode	Specify whether a user can view contracts that are eligible for advance payment or revise and generate vouchers for advance payment. Values are: Blank: User can review contracts and generate vouchers for advance payments on the Advance Voucher Review form. *1:* User can only view contracts on the Advance Payment Search form.

7. Harvest Period	Enter the harvest period in which you want to review and generate vouchers for advance payments.

Versions

1. Accounts Payable MBF Version (P0400047) and **2. General Ledger MBF Version (P0900049)**	Specify the versions that the system uses for these programs. If you leave these processing options blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
3. Pre-payment Voucher Version (P0411)	Enter the version of the Standard Voucher Entry program (P0411) that you use for prepayments.
	When you generate vouchers using the Advance Payment program, the system uses the GL distribution account that you assign to the corresponding prepayment processing options for P0411. The system does not use AAIs for these accounts, so ensure that the version that you enter for this processing option has the correct accounts.

Reviewing Payees Who Are Eligible for Advance Payments

Access the Advance Payment Search form.

Advance Payment Search form

The Voucher Review button appears on the Advance Payment Search form only if the Advance Voucher Mode processing option for the Advance Payment program is set accordingly. Otherwise, the button does not appear and you cannot access the Advance Voucher Review form to review, revise, or generate vouchers.

Advance Amount and **Advance Percent**	Displays the scheduled amount of the advance payment, which is based on the due date rule that is assigned to the installment payment term, the distribution

	percent on the contract payment schedule, and the current estimate amount on the harvest record.
	Displays the advance amount as a percentage of the current estimate amount.
Delivery Percent	Displays the delivery percent that must be received before a payee is eligible for an advance payment. This amount is from the due date rule, which is assigned to the payment term.
	You can set a processing option to display only those contracts that have reached a certain delivery percent.
Price	Shows the unit price for the product.
Received Quantity	Shows the total amount of actual receipt records.
Received %	Shows the percentage received of actual receipt records, which uses this formula:
	Quantity Received ÷ Harvest Estimate × 100
Estimated Amount and **% Pay Due**	Shows the harvest estimate and the payee percentage due from the contract harvest record.

Reviewing Transactions That Are Eligible for Advance Payments

Access the Advance Voucher Review form.

Advance Voucher Review form

You can also revise a transaction from the Advance Voucher Review form if a processing option is set accordingly.

Running the Advance Payment Report

Select Periodic Settlement Processing Reports (G40G2211), Advance Payment Report.

Set Processing Options for Advance Payment Report (R40G100R)

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

Display

1. Delivery Percent	Specify whether the system prints only contracts that have reached the delivery percent for advance payments. Values are:
	Blank: Print all contracts. This report prints all contracts that are eligible for advance payments, regardless of whether the advance payment is based on a delivery percent.
	1: Print only contracts that have reached the delivery percent.
2. Show All Payments	Specify whether the system prints only advance payments. Values are:
	Blank: Print only the advance payment schedule.
	1: Print the entire payment schedule.

Revising Transactions Before Generating Vouchers

This section discusses how to revise transactions before generating vouchers for advance payments.

Form Used to Revise Transactions Before Generating Vouchers

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Advance Payment Search	W40G100B	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Advance Payment	Review a list of all payees who are eligible for advance payments, or limit your search to certain payees.
Advance Voucher Review	W40G100A	On the Advance Payment Search form, select a record and click Voucher Review.	Revise a transaction before generating a voucher for an advance payment. You can also create a voucher for a transaction from the Advance Voucher Review form. See Chapter 5, "Processing Advance Payments," Generating a Voucher for an Advance Payment, page 82.

Revising Transactions Before Generating a Voucher for an Advance Payment

Access the Advance Voucher Review form.

Advance Voucher Review form

You can access this form only if the Advance Voucher Mode processing option for the Advance Payment program (P40G100) is set accordingly.

You can revise certain fields on the Advance Voucher Review form before you create a voucher for an advance payment.

Select   Clear the Select check box for a payee record if you do not want to generate a voucher for an advance payment at this time. The payee record will continue to appear on the Advance Payment Search form, as well as the Advance Payment Report, until paid.

Advance Amount   Enter a new amount for the advance payment if you do not want to pay the full amount scheduled.

                              The Change Advance Amount processing option for the Advance Payment program controls whether you are allowed to change the value in this field.

Due Date   Change the due date, if necessary.

Reason for Change   Enter an explanation that describes why the amount or due date was changed.

Hold Status   Change the value in this field to *H* (Held/Pending Approval) to place the advance payment for the payee on hold.

Generating Vouchers for Advance Payments

This section provides an overview of voucher generation for advance payments and discusses how to:

• Generate a voucher for an advance payment.

• Review vouchers for advance payments.

Understanding Voucher Creation for Advance Payments

When you generate vouchers from the Advance Voucher Review form, the system uses the version of the Prepayment Voucher Entry program (P0411) that you specify in a processing option for the Advance Payment program. After you generate a voucher for the advance payment, the system links the voucher to the contract so that future inquiries reflect the voucher amount and, when applicable, the payment.

If you generate a voucher for the full advance amount, the system marks the payee schedule record as advance paid.

Forms Used to Generate Vouchers for Advance Payments

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Advance Payment Search	W40G100B	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Advance Payment	Review a list of all payees who are eligible for advance payments, or limit your search to certain payees.
Advance Voucher Review	W40G100A	On the Advance Payment Search form, select a record and click Voucher Review. On the Advance Voucher Review form, select the record and click Create Voucher.	Generate vouchers that are eligible for advance payments.
Supplier Ledger Inquiry	W0411G	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), AP Voucher Review Ensure that the Prepay check box is selected on the Supplier Ledger Inquiry form.	Review vouchers that are eligible for advance payments.

Generating a Voucher for an Advance Payment

Access the Advance Voucher Review form.

A processing option for the Advance Payment program (P40G100) controls whether a user is allowed to access this form and revise transactions or generate vouchers.

Create Voucher   Select one or more transactions and click the Create Voucher button to create vouchers in the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411) for advance payments.

Reviewing Vouchers for Advance Payments

Access the Supplier Ledger Inquiry form.

Supplier Ledger Inquiry form

This form has several fields that are used specifically for grower contracts. The fields, which are in the detail area of the Supplier Ledger Inquiry form, are Contract Code, Block Code, Harvest Period, Harvest Suffix, Contract ID, and Harvest ID. You can use any of these fields to inquire on specific vouchers for advance payments. For example, to review all vouchers that have been generated for advance payment for a specific contract, enter a value in the Contract Code field.

Creating Advance Payments

This section provides an overview of advance payments and discusses how to create an advance payment.

Understanding Advance Payments

After you generate vouchers for contracts that are eligible for advance payments and review and approve the vouchers, you can create the advance payments. To create advance payments, you can use either the manual payment program (P0413M) or the automatic payment program (R04570). These are the same programs that you use to process other types of payments. No special processing is required for advance payments.

Form Used to Create Advance Payments

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Payments	W0413MB	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Work with Payments	Create an advance payment manually.

Creating an Advance Payment

Access one of the following:

• Work with Payments form (for manual payments).

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Processing Manual Payments".

• Create Payment Control Groups (for automatic payments).

Select Automatic Payment Processing menu (G0413), Create Payment Control Groups.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Processing Automatic Payments".

These programs include these fields, which are specifically used for contracts: Contract Code, Block Code, Harvest Period, Harvest Suffix, Contract ID, and Harvest ID.

CHAPTER 6

Conducting Price Reviews

This chapter provides overviews of the price review process and the Receipt Review/Interim Payments program and discusses how to:

• Review harvest receipts.

• Review quality results for harvest receipts.

• Review weigh tags.

• Revise contract harvest records.

• Add price adjustments to receipts.

• Approve receipts and adjustments.

Understanding the Price Review Process

After you close a weigh tag, the system creates a purchase order and harvest receipt. You must review the harvest receipts and, if applicable, add adjustments to the receipts. This graphic illustrates the price review process:
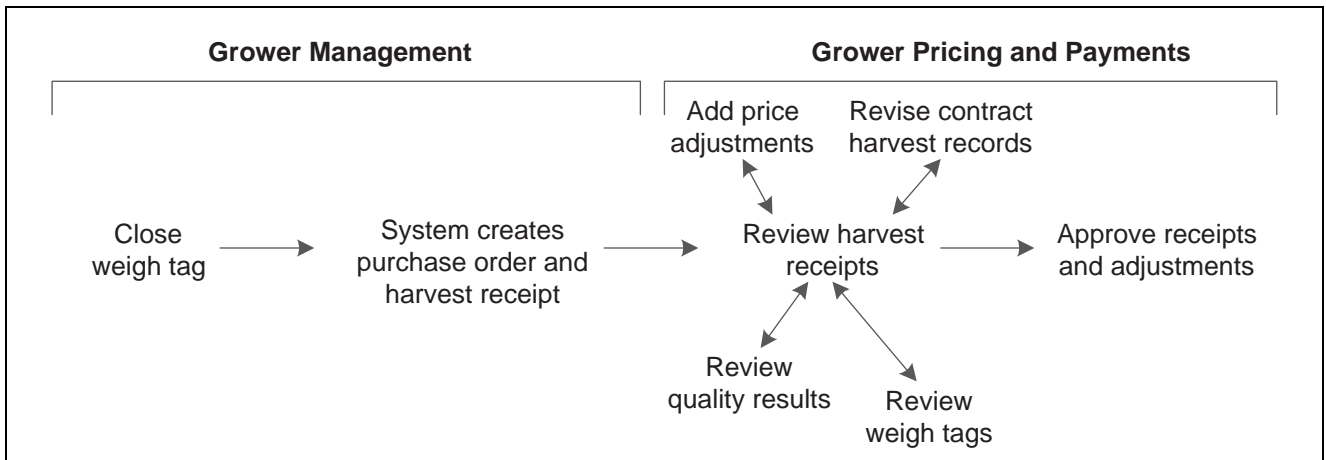
Price review process

Typically, you will conduct an internal price review before you issue interim payments to payees. Internal price reviews are usually performed by a manager, such as the contract manager or area manager. The manager reviews the harvest receipts, weigh tags, and quality results. Based on the quality results, the manager might waive a penalty or bonus or add another type of adjustment to increase or decrease the amount of the receipt.

After entering adjustments, the manager marks the receipt as reviewed. Another manager might be responsible for approving the receipt before a voucher is generated and an interim payment is issued.

Understanding the Receipt Review/Interim Payments Program

The Receipt Review/Interim Payments program (P40G200) serves two primary purposes:

• To conduct reviews for harvest receipts.

  From the Receipt Review form, you can select a receipt and add adjustments, waive penalties or bonuses, or adjust an adjustment that has already been applied to a receipt.

  The tasks for conducting price reviews and adding price adjustments are described in this chapter.

• To generate vouchers for interim payments.

  See Chapter 7, "Processing Interim Payments," Generating Vouchers for Interim Payments, page 99.

Processing options for the Receipts Review/Interim Payments program control whether certain information appears on the Receipt Price Review form and prints on the Receipts Review Report. The processing options also control whether a user is allowed to review only receipts for harvest records with a complete status and whether a user is allowed to generate vouchers for interim payments.

Reviewing Harvest Receipts

This section provides an overview of harvest receipts review and discusses how to:

• Set processing options for Receipts Review/Interim Payments (P40G200).

• Review a harvest receipt.

• Run the Receipts Review Report.

• Set processing options for Receipts Review Report (R40G200).

Understanding Harvest Receipts Review

You can conduct an internal price review of your harvest receipts by reviewing the records online using the Receipts Price Review form, printing the Receipts Review Report (R40G200), or a combination of the two. You can use search criteria such as block, contract, harvest, and fiscal period, as well as grower representative, contract manager, and contract buyer to limit your review to specific receipt records.

Each receipt shows a weigh tag number, receipt date, quantity received, unit price, receipt number, and other detailed information from the receipt, grower harvest, contract header, and contract harvest records in these tables:

• Purchase Order Receiver File (F43121)

• Grower Harvest (F40G03)

• Contract Header (F43C01)

• Contract Detail (F43C11)

From the Receipt Price Review form , you can access multiple forms in which to review and revise price history and contract harvest information, as well as review quality results and weigh tags.

You also use the Receipt Price Review form to mark a receipt as reviewed and approved after you conduct a price review for the receipt.

Form Used to Review Harvest Receipts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Receipt Price Review	W40G200C	Periodic Settlement Processing menu (G40G221), Receipt Review/Interim Payments	Review harvest receipts.

Setting Processing Options for Receipts Review / Interim Payments (P40G200)

Processing options enable you to set default values for programs.

Display

1. Harvest period	Enter the harvest period in which you want to review receipts or generate interim vouchers.
2. Enable Generate Voucher button	Specify whether to allow the user to generate interim vouchers. Values are:
	Blank: Allow. The system displays the Preview Voucher button on the Receipt Price Review form, which allows the user to access the Interim Voucher Review form.
	1: Do not allow.
3. Review receipts	Specify whether the user is allowed to review receipts for all harvests. Values are:
	Blank: Allowed to review receipts for harvests of all statuses.
	1: Allowed to review receipts for harvests with a complete status only.
4. Dual UOM Costing	Specify whether to display the secondary unit cost field in addition to the current unit cost field. Values are:
	Blank: Do not display the secondary unit cost field.
	1: Display the secondary unit cost field.

Versions

1. APMBF Version (P0400047) and **2. GLMBF Version (P0900049)**	Specify the master business function (MBF) to use for Accounts Payable (P0400047) and General Ledger (P0900049).
3. P0411 Version	Specify the version of the Prepayment Voucher Entry program (P0411) that the system uses to generate vouchers.
4. Receipts version (P4312)	Specify the version of the Purchase Receipts program that the system uses to record receipts.
5. Adjustment App Version (P4074)	Specify the version of the Check Price and Availability program (P4070) that the system uses to apply new adjustments or waive existing adjustments.
6. Contract Search app version (P43C00)	Specify the version of the Contract Search program (P43C00) that the system uses to show grower contract details.

Reviewing a Harvest Receipt

Access the Receipt Price Review form.

Receipt Review/Interim Payments - Receipt Price Review															
Block Code	*		Grower Rep	*											
Harvest Period	*		Contract Manager	*											
Harvest Suffix	*		Contract Buyer	*											
Contract Code	*		Receipt Period												

Find

Records 1 - 32											Customize Grid		
Approved Flag	Reviewed Flag	Receipt Review Options	Weigh Tag Number	Receipt Date	Quantity Received	Trans UOM	Unit Price	Purch UOM	Quantity To Pay	Amount Received	Sec
☐	☐	-- Select One --	WT-07-00042166	12/11/2007	49.0000	TN	4.5000	TN	49.0000	220.50	
☐	☐	-- Select One --	WT-07-00042163	12/11/2007	20.0000	TN	4.5000	TN	20.0000	90.00	
☐	☐	-- Select One --	WT-07-00042164	12/11/2007	33.0000	TN	4.5000	TN	33.0000	148.50	
☐	☐	-- Select One --	WT-07-00042165	12/11/2007	14.0000	TN	4.5000	TN	14.0000	63.00	
☐	☐	-- Select One --	WT-06-00036918	04/19/2006	15.0000	TN	575.0000	TN	15.0000	8,625.00	

Save	Cancel	Preview Voucher	Total Quantity	8414.0000
		Net Quantity 8414.0000	Total Amount	964,304.00

Receipt Price Review form

A processing option controls whether you can review receipts for all harvest records or for only those records that are complete. A processing option also controls whether the Preview Voucher button appears on the form.

Receipt Review Options	Select one of the following programs:
	Price History (P4074)
	See Chapter 6, "Conducting Price Reviews," Adding Price Adjustments to Receipts, page 92.
	View Quality Results (P3711A)
	See Chapter 6, "Conducting Price Reviews," Reviewing Quality Results for Harvest Receipts, page 89.
	View Weigh Tag (P40G33)
	See Chapter 6, "Conducting Price Reviews," Reviewing Weigh Tags, page 90.
	View/Edit Contract (P43C11)
	See Chapter 4, "Managing Grower Contracts," Revising a Contract Harvest Record, page 58.
	You can access these programs to review and revise price history and contract harvest information, as well as review quality results and weigh tags.

Running the Receipts Review Report

Select Periodic Settlement Processing, Reports (G40G2211), Receipts Review Report.

Setting Processing Options for Receipts Review Report (R40G200)

The processing options for the Receipts Review Report are the same as those for Receipts Review (P40G200).

See Chapter 6, "Conducting Price Reviews," Setting Processing Options for Receipts Review / Interim Payments (P40G200), page 87.

Reviewing Quality Results for Harvest Receipts

This section provides an overview of quality results and discusses how to review quality results for a harvest receipt.

Understanding Quality Results

If you set up the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management system to track quality and process test results for products that you receive, you should review the test results when you review the harvest receipt records. The test results might affect the amount that you pay to the grower.

After a product is delivered and a quality test is performed, the test results are entered on the weigh tag and processed in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management system. The system compares the results to the minimum and maximum values and the acceptable quantity or percentage that are defined for the test. The test results for a receipt appear on the View Results form, which you access from the Receipt Price Review form.

After you review the quality results for a product, you might want to review the details of the weigh tag record before you add adjustments to the receipt record.

Form Used to Review Quality Results for Harvest Receipts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Receipt Price Review	W40G200C	Periodic Settlement Processing menu (G40G221), Receipt Review/Interim Payments	Review harvest receipts.
View Results	W3711AB	On the Receipt Price Review form, select *View Quality Results* from the Receipt Review Options field.	Review quality results.

Reviewing Quality Results for a Harvest Receipt

Access the View Results form.

The fields on the View Results form are the same as the fields on the Test Results Revisions form.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Processing Test Results," Entering Test Results.

Reviewing Weigh Tags

This section provides an overview of weigh tags and discusses how to review a weigh tag.

Understanding Weigh Tags

The weigh tag process begins when a person delivers a harvest and gives a delivery tag to the scale operator. The harvest is weighed and a weigh tag is created with information from the delivery tag and the weigh-in process. The weigh tag includes information about the quality of the harvest.

Weigh tags are described in another task.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Managing Harvest Receipts," Entering Weigh Tag Receipt Operations.

When a weigh tag is closed, the system creates a purchase order and receipt for the delivery. (On subsequent deliveries, the system creates a receipt only.) These are the harvest receipts that appear on the Receipt Price Review form. From the Receipt Price Review form, you can access the View Weigh Tags form to review the weigh tags that are associated with a harvest receipt.

Form Used to Review Weigh Tags

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Receipt Price Review	W40G200C	Periodic Settlement Processing menu (G40G221), Receipt Review/Interim Payments	Review harvest receipts.
View Weigh Tags	W40G33A	On the Receipt Price Review form, select *View Weigh Tag* from the Receipt Review Options field.	Review weigh tags.

Reviewing a Weigh Tag

Access the View Weigh Tags form.

View Weigh Tags form

The fields on this form are the same as the fields on the Edit Weigh Tag Master form. The fields are described in another task.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Managing Harvest Receipts," Editing Weigh Tag Master.

Revising Contract Harvest Records

This section discusses how to review and revise a contract harvest record.

Form Used to Revise Contract Harvest Records

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Receipt Price Review	W40G200C	Periodic Settlement Processing menu (G40G221), Receipt Review/Interim Payments	Review harvest receipts.
Edit Contract Harvest	W43C11A	On the Receipt Price Review form, select *View/Edit Contract* from the Receipt Review Options field.	Review and revise contract harvest records.

Reviewing and Revising a Contract Harvest Record

Access the Edit Contract Harvest form.

See <u>Chapter 4, "Managing Grower Contracts," Managing Contract Harvests, page 57</u>.

Adding Price Adjustments to Receipts

This section provides an overview of price adjustments and discusses how to add a price adjustment to a receipt.

Understanding Price Adjustments

Typically, the contract manager reviews harvest receipts and is responsible for adjusting any amounts that are associated with the receipt record. Adjustments are amounts that are added to or subtracted from a harvest receipt and affect the price of the product and the amount owed to a grower.

For example, a contract manager might add an adjustment record to waive a penalty that was previously applied to the receipt or to pay the grower a bonus for delivering product two days ahead of schedule. Or, if the brix content for a harvest of grapes exceeded the maximum allowable amount, the manager might add an adjustment record to decrease the unit price.

You review and adjust prices on the Price History form. The Price History form displays the original harvest receipt with the unit price and any previously entered adjustment records. Price history information is stored in the Price Adjustment Ledger File (F4074).

Forms Used to Add Price Adjustments to Receipts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Receipt Price Review	W40G200C	Periodic Settlement Processing menu (G40G221), Receipt Review/Interim Payments	Review harvest receipts.
Price History	W4074D	On the Receipt Price Review form, select *Price History* from the Receipt Review Options field.	Add a price adjustment to a receipt.
Adjustment Type Quantity Breaks	W40722E	On the Price History form, select a record and then select Quantity Break from the Row menu.	Review quantity level break information for an adjustment.
Base Price Adjustment Audit Window	W4074A	On the Price History form, select the base price record and then select Price Audit Trail from the Row menu.	Review how a base price or adjustment was determined.

Adding a Price Adjustment to a Receipt

Access the Price History form.

Price History form

To add a price adjustment, select Insert Adjustment from the Row menu or select the check box that is associated with the first available line in the detail area of the form.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Working with Repricing," Understanding Adjustment Revisions.

Sequence No. (sequence number)	Enter a sort number to sequence the adjustment records. The number that you enter must be greater than the sequence number of the previous record.
Adjustment Name	Enter a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 40/TY that identifies the adjustment.
Factor Value Numeric	Enter a positive number for markups, for example, 10. Enter a negative number for discounts, for example, 10-.
Unit Price	Enter the base price to be charged for one unit of the item.
BC (basis code)	Enter a basis code. The basis code works in combination with the Factor Value Numeric field. Values are:

1: Multiply the base price by the factor value. The adjusted price is a percentage of the base price.

2: Multiply the current net price by the factor value. The adjusted price is a percentage of the current net price.

5: Adjust the price by the factor value. If the value is positive, it increases the price by that amount; if the value is negative, it decreases the price by that amount.

6: Use the adjustment amount from the variable table. You specify the variable table in the Factor Value Numeric field.

7: Use a formula to calculate the adjustment. You specify the name of the formula in the Factor Value Numeric field.

8: Use a custom, user-defined program to calculate the adjustment. You specify the program ID in the Object Library field. Note that if you define an adjustment that uses a custom program, the program must be one that you developed for this purpose and are prepared to support. J.D. Edwards is not responsible for providing custom programs or for supporting programs that you have developed.

9: Calculate the adjustment so that the resulting unit price has a gross profit margin that is equal to the factor value. You cannot use this basis code for a basket-level or order-level adjustment, or for a sliding rate adjustment.

Reason Code   Enter a code from UDC table 40/AR to identify the reason for the adjustment.

Row Exits

From the Price History form, you can access other forms and perform other functions by choosing these selections from the Row menu:

• Select Quantity Break to access the Adjustment Type Quantity Breaks form.

  The fields on this form are the same as the fields on the Price Adjustment Detail Revisions form in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing system.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Working with Schedules and Adjustments," Setting Up an Adjustment Detail.

• Select Price Audit Trail to access the Base Price Adjustment Audit Window.

• Select Cancel Adj (cancel adjustment) to cancel an adjustment record.

  The system strikes through the values that are associated with the record and changes the unit price to .0000.

Approving Receipts and Adjustments

This section discusses how to approve receipts and adjustments.

Form Used to Approve Receipts and Adjustments

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Receipt Price Review	W40G200C	Periodic Settlement Processing menu (G40G221), Receipt Review/Interim Payments	Approve receipts and adjustments.

Approving Receipts and Adjustments

Access the Receipt Price Review form.

Reviewed Flag   Select this check box and click Save after you review the receipts and add any adjustments. This check box is informational only and can be used for audit purposes.

Approved Flag   Select this check box and click Save after you approve the receipt as is or after you approve adjustments that were made to the receipt. This check box is informational only and can be used for audit purposes.

Note. After you review and approve a receipt and any adjustments, you can generate a voucher and create an interim payment.

See .

CHAPTER 7

Processing Interim Payments

This chapter provides an overview of interim payments and discusses how to:

• Manage cash flow.

• Generate vouchers for interim payments.

• Create interim payments.

Understanding Interim Payments

After you conduct price reviews for your receipts, add any adjustments to increase or decrease the amount due, and approve the receipts, you can begin to process the interim payments. Typically, companies process interim payments at the end of the month, but they can be processed at any other time during the month.

You use the same program, Receipt Review/Interim Payments (P40G200), to create vouchers for interim payments and to review and adjust harvest receipts. You must generate a voucher for the receipts before you can create the interim payment.

Typically, you create vouchers for interim payments when the due date rule that is assigned to the payment term is based on receipts (RE) or total receipts to date (TD). However, you can also use the Receipt Review/Interim Payment program to create vouchers for interim payments when the due date rule is based on advance payments (CE). Advance payments are based on harvest estimates, whereas interim payments are based on receipts. The system displays records for RE, TD, and CE on the Receipt Price Review form. It does not display records for TR. Instead, those records appear on the Settlement By Harvest Block form during final settlement.

To be eligible for an interim payment, these conditions must exist for the payee record that is associated with the harvest receipt:

• The contract must be active.

• The due date rule, which is assigned to the payment term on the payee payment schedule, must be based on RE, TD,or CE.

• A GL distribution account must be assigned to the corresponding prepayment processing option for Standard Voucher Entry (P0411).

• A currency code must be assigned to the payee record if multicurrency processing is set up.

Note. If a payee requests a payment during the harvest cycle and an advance or interim payment was not specified in the payment schedule, you can create a manual voucher in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system. You must identify the contract on the voucher so that the corresponding payment is deducted from the final payment when you process the final settlement. Using the Prepayment Voucher Entry program (P0411), specify the contract code, block code, harvest period, and harvest suffix on the Enter Voucher - Payment Information form. This information links the voucher and, later, the payment to the specific contract block and ensures that the payment is deducted from the final settlement amount.

Managing Cash Flow

This section provides an overview of the Projected Grower Payment Liability report and discusses how to:

• Run the Projected Grower Payment Liability report.

• Set processing options for Projected Grower Payment Liability (R40G401).

Understanding the Projected Grower Payment Liability Report

You can print a Projected Grower Payment Liability report (R40G401) at any time during the harvest cycle. This is a projected cash flow report that shows the estimated amounts due for the harvest period by fiscal period and year. These estimated amounts are based on the current harvest estimate, contract price, and payment schedule information.

The processing option for the fiscal period number enables you to specify a different starting period for the report.

Running the Projected Grower Payment Liability Report

Select Periodic Settlement Processing, Reports (G40G2211), Projected Grower Payment Liability.

Setting Processing Options for Projected Grower Payment Liability (R40G401)

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

Date

1. Harvest Period	Specify the harvest period to use to select grower contract records for processing.
	Note. Use this processing option to select the harvest period; do not use the data selection.
2. Fiscal Date Pattern	Specify a date pattern from the F0008 table. The date pattern is used to establish the date boundaries for the periods that appear on the report. Specify only a 12-period date pattern. The report processes only 12 periods and data might be omitted if you specify a 13 or 14-period date pattern.
3. Fiscal Year	Specify a fiscal year to associate with the date pattern.

4. Fiscal Period Number	Specify the period number that is associated with the fiscal date pattern. If you leave this processing option blank, the report prints information for the first period of the fiscal year.
5. Transaction Date	Specify the transaction date that the system uses to determine the payment due date, based on the due date rules.

The system follows this hierarchy to determine the transaction date:

1. Uses the distribution date that is assigned to the due date rule in the F00142 table. If there is no date:

2. Uses the planned maturity date for the grower harvest in the F40G03 table. If there is no date:

3. Uses the date that is entered for this processing option. If this processing option is blank:

4. Uses the current system date.

Print

1. Hide Contract Level Output	Specify whether the system shows the grower contract payments or the grand total for all grower contracts. Values are:

Blank: Show grower contract payments and grand totals for all contracts (default).

1: Show only the grand totals for all contracts.

Generating Vouchers for Interim Payments

This section discusses how to:

• Preview a receipt before generating a voucher.

• Generate a voucher for an interim payment.

• Review a voucher for an interim payment.

Forms Used to Generate Vouchers for Interim Payments

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Receipt Price Review	W40G200C	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Receipt Review/Interim Payments	Preview a receipt before generating a voucher. You can also use this form to review all of the receipts for a block.
Interim Voucher Review	W40G200B	On the Receipt Price Review form, click the Preview Voucher button or the Generate Voucher button.	Generate a voucher for an interim payment. You can also use this form to preview a receipt before generating a voucher.
Supplier Ledger Inquiry	W0411G	• Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), AP Voucher Review • Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Release Held Vouchers	Review a voucher for an interim payment. You can also release a voucher for an interim payment on this form.

Previewing a Receipt Before Generating a Voucher

Access the Receipt Price Review form.

Receipt Price Review form

1. Enter the grower block code for the receipt that you want to pay.

   Alternatively, enter different search criteria if you do not want to review receipts by block.

2. For the Receipt Period field, do one of the following:

   • Enter a fiscal period in this field if the due date rule that is associated with the receipts is RE (receipts).

     The system displays all receipts that are due within the date range for the period.

• Leave this field blank if the due date rule that is associated with the receipts is *TD* (total receipts to date).

The system displays all receipts that are due to date, which could include receipts for multiple months.

Important! Avoid leaving the Receipt Period field blank. The system displays total receipts to date as the default, which might not be the result that you want.

3. Click Find.

4. Click the Preview Voucher button.

5. On the Interim Voucher Review form, change the due date or change the pay status to *H* to put the voucher on hold, if applicable.

Receipt Review/Interim Payments - Interim Voucher Review										
Records 1 - 1							Customize Grid			
Select	Payee Name	Interim Amount	Due Date	Block Code	Harvest Period	Harvest Suffix	Interim Percent	Total Received Qty To Date	Total Amount Received	
☑	Winery Estates	594.00-	03/31/2006	C_BLK_GRAF	07-3		29.70000	400.0000	2,000.00-	

Generate Voucher	Cancel		Batch Total	594.00-

Interim Voucher Review form

Generating a Voucher for an Interim Payment

Access the Interim Voucher Review form.

Click the Generate Voucher button.

After successful processing, the system displays a window with a batch number and a message that the voucher was generated successfully.

Reviewing a Voucher for an Interim Payment

Access the Supplier Ledger Inquiry form.

Creating Interim Payments

This section provides an overview of interim payment creation and discusses how to create an interim payment.

Understanding Interim Payment Creation

After you generate vouchers for receipts that are eligible for interim payments and review and approve the vouchers, you can create the interim payments. To create interim payments, you can use either the manual payment program (P0413M) or the automatic payment program (R04570). These are the same programs that you use to process other types of payments. No special processing is required for interim payments.

Form Used to Create Interim Payments

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Payments	W0413MB	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Work with Payments	Create an interim payment manually.

Creating an Interim Payment

Access one of the following:

• Work with Payments form (for manual payments).

   See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Processing Manual Payments".

• Create Payment Control Groups (for automatic payments).

   Select Automatic Payment Processing menu (G0413), Create Payment Control Groups.

   See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Processing Automatic Payments," Creating Payment Groups.

These programs include these fields, which are specifically used for contracts: Contract Code, Block Code, Harvest Period, Harvest Suffix, Contract ID, and Harvest ID.

CHAPTER 8

Performing Final Settlements

This section provides an overview of final settlements and discusses how to:

• Review harvest receipts.

• Review final settlements.

• Revise assessments and donations.

• Change voucher due dates and amounts.

• Generate vouchers for final payments.

• Create final payments.

• Print final settlement statements.

• Release and close out prepayment vouchers.

Understanding Final Settlements

The last step in the harvest cycle is processing the final settlement for the harvest. The settlement process is oftentimes a multistep process that is performed by multiple people and consists of these steps:
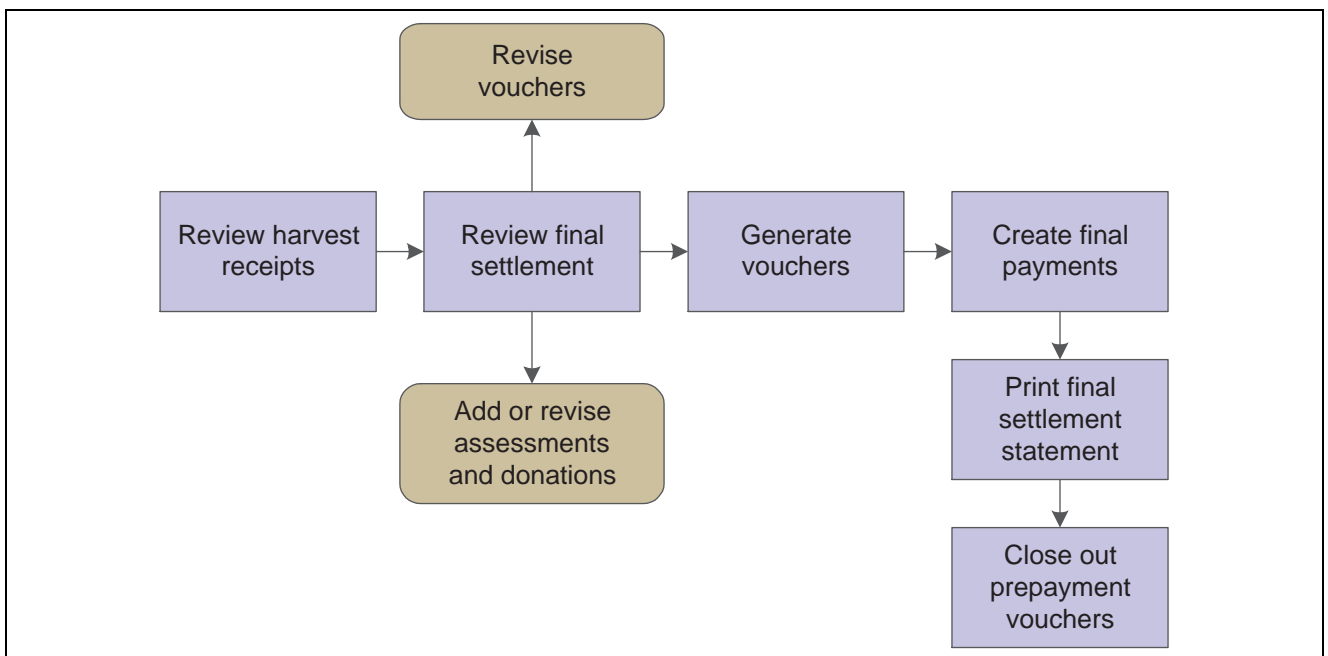
Final settlements process

In preparation of the final settlement, you perform a final settlement review, which includes reviewing all assessments and donations, as well as all vouchers that are ready for final payment.

As a result of your final review, you will typically revise or add assessments or donations and generate vouchers for the payee amounts that have not yet been paid on the contract.

Ensure that the harvest is at a complete status so that when your final review is complete, you can generate final vouchers for your payees and issue final payments. After you generate final vouchers for payees and the remaining amount is zero, the system adds a voucher line item for the assessments and donations so that they can be paid.

When the remaining amount is zero, print a final settlement statement to send to the grower. The Final Settlement Statement (R40G400) shows all transactions that were applied throughout the harvest cycle, including advance and interim payments, adjustments, bonuses, and penalties, as well as the final settlement amount, which shows the assessments and donations and the final payments that are due.

The settlement process is oftentimes a multistep process that is performed by multiple people. The process consists of these steps:

1. Review harvest receipts.
2. Review the final settlement.
3. Revise or add assessments and donations, if applicable.
4. Change payment due dates or amounts, if applicable.
5. Generate vouchers for payees.
6. Create final payments.
7. If applicable, generate vouchers and create payments for any partially paid vouchers.
8. Print a final settlement statement.

You use the Final Settlement program (P40G300) to review transactions that have been paid and transactions that have not yet been paid for a harvest. You can review and settle only one harvest at a time; you cannot settle the entire contract. The final settlement is your last opportunity to revise or add assessments and donations and change payment due dates or amounts.

Reviewing Harvest Receipts

This section discusses how to review a harvest receipt.

Form used to Review Harvest Receipts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Receipt Price Review	W40G200C	Periodic Settlement Processing menu (G40G221), Receipt Review/Interim Payments	Review harvest receipts.

Reviewing a Harvest Receipt

Access the Receipt Price Review form.

This form is described in another task.

See .

Reviewing Final Settlements

This section discusses how to:

• Set processing options for Final Settlement (P40G300).

• Review a final settlement.

Form Used to Review Final Settlements

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Settlement By Harvest Block	W40G300A	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Final Settlement	Review a receipt.

Setting Processing Options for Final Settlement (P40G300)

Processing options control the default settings for programs.

Processing

1. Harvest Period	Enter the current harvest period in which to review final settlements and generate vouchers. The harvest period number that you specify appears on the Settlement By Harvest Block form.
2. Update Harvest Status	Specify whether to update the harvest to a close status. Values are: Blank: Update. *1:* Do not update. If the system does not close the harvest record, you must do so manually using the Add/Edit Grower Harvest form from the Harvest Workbench program (P40G032).
3. Voucher Generation Mode	Use this processing option to specify whether the user is allowed to generate vouchers during final settlement. Values are: Blank: Allow. *1:* Do not allow.

Versions

1. AP MBF Version (P0400047) and **2. GL MBF Version (P0900049)**	Enter the version of the master business functions for Voucher Entry (P0400047) and Journal Entry (P0900049).
3. P0411 Version	Enter the version of the Prepayment Voucher Entry program to use.

4. Voucher Match Version (P4314)   Enter a specific version number for the Voucher Match program. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ZJDE0001.

Reviewing a Final Settlement

Access the Settlement By Harvest Block form.

Settlement By Harvest Block form

Receipt Summary Averages

The fields in this area of the Settlement By Harvest Block form show the base and final prices for a harvest, penalty and bonus amounts, quantity received and quantity to pay, manual adjustments, and the gross amount.

Penalties and **Bonuses**   Displays amounts for penalties and bonuses, which are often affected by quality test results.

Manual Adjustments   Displays the total amount for manual adjustments that are not associated with the contract price. This amount reflects the adjustments that you entered on the Price History form when you conducted the receipt review.

Gross Amount   Displays the total receipt amount.

Formula: Gross Amount + or − Assessments and Donations = Net Payment

Assessments

The fields in this area of the Settlement By Harvest Block form show amounts due for individual assessments and donations.

Unlabeled Fields

The fields in this area of the Settlement By Harvest Block form show the currency code of the contract, total amount of assessments, net payment, amount paid-to-date, and the remaining amount.

Total Assessments	Displays the total amount due for the assessments and donations that appear in the Assessments area of the form.
Net Payment	Displays the payment amount that has been issued to growers and other payees. This amount includes assessments and donations.
Amount Paid to Date	Displays the total amount paid to date. This amount is the cumulative total of the amounts that appear in the Amount Paid to Date field in the voucher detail area of the form.
Remaining Amount	Displays the remaining amount owed on the contract.
	Formula: Net Payment − Total Amount Paid to Date = Remaining Amount
	If the remaining amount is zero, the system creates voucher matches for all receipts and adds a line item for assessments and donations.

Vouchers and Payments

The fields in this area of the Settlement By Harvest Block form show all payments that have been issued to date, as well as voucher amounts that are still owed to payees. The system calculates the amount due for all payees based on harvest amount received and amount paid-to-date to the payee.

See Chapter 8, "Performing Final Settlements," Changing Voucher Due Dates and Amounts, page 108.

Revising Assessments or Donations

This section discusses how to revise an assessment or a donation.

Form Used to Revise Assessments or Donations

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Settlement By Harvest Block	W40G300A	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Final Settlement	Review a final settlement.
Edit Contract Harvest	W43C11A	On the Settlement By Harvest Block form, click Add Assessments. Click the Assessments/Donations tab.	Revise an assessment or donation for the final settlement. You can also add an assessment or donation on this form.

Revising an Assessment or a Donation

Access the Add Contract Harvest form.

After you revise the amount for an assessment or donation, or add a new one, the system automatically refreshes the Settlement By Harvest Block form and displays it for your review.

See Chapter 3, "Creating Grower Contracts," Adding an Assessment or a Donation to a Contract, page 35.

Changing Voucher Due Dates and Amounts

This section provides an overview of voucher changes and discusses how to change a voucher due date and amount.

Understanding Voucher Changes

During the final settlement, you can:

• Change the amount due or the due date on a voucher.

• Deselect a voucher.

If you change the amount due on a voucher and create a partial payment, the remaining amount of the voucher will continue to appear on the Settlement By Harvest Block form until it is fully paid. Similarly, if you change the due date or deselect a voucher to prevent it from being paid, the voucher will continue to appear on the form until it is fully paid.

Form Used to Change Voucher Due Dates and Amounts

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Settlement By Harvest Block	W40G300A	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Final Settlement	Change a voucher due date and amount.

Changing a Voucher Due Date and Amount

Access the Settlement By Harvest Block form.

Settlement By Harvest Block form

Voucher records that are fully paid are disabled on this form.

Select   To deselect a voucher and prevent it from being paid now, clear this check box.

Amount Due   Enter a new amount. For example, assume that a voucher amount is 500.00 USD and you decide to partially pay half of the amount due. You would change the value in this field to 250.00.

> The remainder that is owed for the voucher will continue to appear on the Settlement By Harvest Block form until it is fully paid.

Due Date   Enter a new date. The voucher will continue to appear on the Settlement By Harvest Block form until it is fully paid.

Generating Vouchers for Final Payments

This section provides an overview of vouchers for final payments and discusses how to generate a voucher for a final payment.

Understanding Vouchers for Final Payments

To generate vouchers for final payments, these conditions must exist:

• The harvest status must be complete.

• A GL distribution account must be assigned to the prepayment processing option in Standard Voucher Entry (P0411).

• A currency code must be assigned to the payee record if multicurrency processing is set up.

• The due date rule, which is assigned to the payment term on the payee payment schedule, must be based on total receipts (TR).

When you click the Generate Voucher button on the Settlement by Harvest Block form, the system:

• Creates prepayment vouchers for final payments that are due.

  You can put these vouchers on hold, if necessary.

• Creates prepayment vouchers for partial payments if you pay only part of the amount due to a payee.

• Marks the payee record as paid if the full amount for the payee on the contract is paid.

• If the remaining amount due on the contract is zero, the system:

  - Processes three-way voucher match for all receipts.

    This closes out the purchase orders.

  - Adds a voucher line item for assessments and donations.

    You must create payments for these assessments and donations.

• Updates the harvest status to close if a processing option is set accordingly.

• Marks the contract harvest as paid.

Note. If the remaining amount due on the contract is not zero, the remaining amounts that are owed to growers and payees continue to appear on the Settlement By Harvest Block form until they are paid. The final settlement is not complete until the remaining amount due is zero and all transactions have been processed.

Form Used to Generate Vouchers for Final Payments

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Settlement By Harvest Block	W40G300A	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Final Settlement	Change a voucher due date and amount.

Generating a Voucher for a Final Payment

Access the Settlement By Harvest Block form.

Generate Voucher   Click the Generate Voucher button.

When you click this button, the system creates prepayment vouchers for final payments due. If the remaining amount on the settlement is zero, the system also creates voucher matches for assessments and donations.

Creating Final Payments

This section provides an overview of final payments and discusses how to create a final payment.

Understanding Final Payments

After you generate vouchers for final payments, the next step in the final settlement process is to create the payments using either the manual payment program (P0413M) or the automatic payment program (R04570). These are the same programs that you use to create other types of payments. No special processing is required to create the final payments.

Form Used to Create Final Payments

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Payments	W0413MB	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Work with Payments	Create a final payment manually.

Creating a Final Payment

Access one of the following:

• Work with Payments form (for manual payments).

   See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Processing Manual Payments".

• Create Payment Control Groups (for automatic payments).

   Select Automatic Payment Processing menu (G0413), Create Payment Control Groups.

   See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Processing Automatic Payments".

These programs include these fields, which are specifically used for contracts: Contract Code, Block Code, Harvest Period, Harvest Suffix, Contract ID, and Harvest ID.

Printing Final Settlement Statements

This section provides an overview of final settlement statements and discusses how to:

• Print the Final Settlement Statement.

• Set data selection for the Final Settlement Statement.

Understanding Final Settlement Statements

When the final settlement is complete and the harvest is closed, you should print the Final Settlement Statement and send it to the grower. The Final Settlement Statement shows all of the transactions for the harvest period, including the final payments.

The information that appears on the Final Settlement Statement is the same information that appears on the Settlement By Harvest Block form, with these exceptions:

• The Final Settlement Statement report shows the payment schedule from the harvest record.

  This includes the distribution date, delivery percent, days add, months add, fixed days, and percent of split, from the payment schedule and the based on code from the advanced payment term.

• The Final Settlement Statement does not show the account number that appears on the Settlement By Harvest Block form, because that is needed for internal purposes only.

Many of the fields that appear on the Final Settlement Statement are described in another task.

Note. You can print the Final Settlement Statement report throughout the harvest cycle to review a "snapshot" of the harvest transactions at a certain point in time. For example, you might print the Final Settlement Statement and send it with an advance or interim payment to a grower.

Printing the Final Settlement Statement

Select Periodic Settlement Processing, Report (G40G2211), Final Settlement Statement.

Setting Data Selection for Final Settlement Statement

No processing options exist for the Final Settlement Statement report. Use the data selection to identify the contract code, block code, and harvest period that you want to include on the Final Settlement Statement.

Releasing and Closing Out Prepayment Vouchers

This section provides an overview of prepayment vouchers and lists the forms that are used to release and close out prepayment vouchers.

Understanding Prepayment Vouchers

When the remaining settlement amount equals zero and you generate vouchers for final payments, the system automatically generates a voucher that equals the total of the advance, interim, and final payments on the contract. This voucher is used to close out the purchase order by matching the voucher pay items to the purchase order and purchase order receipt lines. This is considered a three-way matched voucher.

Previously, when you created vouchers for advance and interim payments, the system generated prepayment vouchers (in a negative amount) and placed them on hold. It also generated prepayment vouchers when you created vouchers for final payments and placed them on hold as well. To close out your negative prepayment vouchers you must release these prepayment vouchers from hold. Then you must create a payment that includes your negative prepayment vouchers and your three-way matched voucher. The difference between these vouchers will net to zero.

To create zero amount payments automatically to close out prepayment, you use the Create Payment Control Groups program (R04570) on the Automatic Payment Processing menu (G0413).

Forms Used to Release and Close Out Prepayment Vouchers

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Supplier Ledger Inquiry	W0411G	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Release Held Vouchers	Release prepayment vouchers that are on hold.
Work with Payments	W0413MB	Periodic Settlement Processing (G40G221), Work with Payments	Create zero amount payments manually to close out prepayment vouchers.

APPENDIX A

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Reports

This appendix discusses:

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments reports: A to Z.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments report processing options.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Reports: A to Z

This table lists the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments reports. The reports are listed alphanumerically by report ID:

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R40G100R Advance Payment Report	Prints all contracts that are eligible for advance payments or only contracts that have reached their delivery percent for advance payments. A processing option controls whether you print the advance payment schedule only or the entire payment schedule.	Grower Pricing and Payments, Periodic Settlement Processing, Reports (G40G2211), Advance Payment Report
R40G200 Receipts Review Report	Prints receipts with weigh tag numbers, receipt date, quantity received, unit price, and other detailed information from the receipt, grower harvest, contract header, and contract harvest records. You can choose whether to include quality test results and price adjustment information.	Grower Pricing and Payments, Periodic Settlement Processing, Reports (G40G2211), Receipts Review Report
R40G400 Final Settlement Statement	Prints the payment schedule from the harvest in addition to the same information that appears on the Settlement By Harvest Block form. You can submit the Final Settlement Statement to a payee with the final payment and final settlement, as well as when you submit advance and interim payments. This report has no processing options.	Grower Pricing and Payments, Periodic Settlement Processing, Reports (G40G2211), Final Settlement Statement

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R40G401 Projected Grower Payment Liability	Prints a projected cash flow report that shows the estimated amounts that are due for the harvest period by fiscal period and year. You can print this report at any time during the harvest cycle.	Grower Pricing and Payments, Periodic Settlement Processing, Reports (G40G2211), Projected Grower Payment Liability
R43C05 Action Date Listing	Prints actions, dates, and optionally, comments. You can print all action dates or specify a date range to limit the records that print on the report. You can use data selection to select certain action date attributes. For example, you can specify whether to include only open actions, closed actions, or all actions. Or include actions for only one person responsible.	Grower Pricing and Payments, Daily Processing, Reports (G40G2111), Action Date Listing
R43C10 Contract Summary	Prints summary information for a contract. Information includes status, start and end dates, renewable terms, contract type, delivery form, commodity code, and optionally, contract comments and amendments. The summary does not include price information. You can use data selection to select contract review dates, a specific contract name or contract manager, and so on.	Grower Pricing and Payments, Daily Processing, Reports (G40G2111), Contract Summary
R43C015 Contract Detail	Prints contract detail information for all harvest records or for only current and future records. Includes most of the same information that prints on the Contract Summary with additional information about the block, harvest, and prices. Prints the contract detail in a report format that can be submitted to a grower.	Grower Pricing and Payments, Daily Processing, Reports (G40G2111), Contract Detail

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Grower Pricing and Payments Report Processing Options

The processing options in this section are listed alphanumerically by report ID.

R40G100R - Processing Options for Advance Payment Report

The processing options for this report are described in another task.

See Chapter 5, "Processing Advance Payments," Set Processing Options for Advance Payment Report (R40G100R), page 79.

R40G200 - Processing Options for Receipts Review Report

The processing options for this report are described in another task.

See Chapter 6, "Conducting Price Reviews," Setting Processing Options for Receipts Review Report (R40G200), page 89.

R40G401 - Processing Options for Projected Grower Payment Liability

The processing options for this report are described in another task.

See Chapter 7, "Processing Interim Payments," Setting Processing Options for Projected Grower Payment Liability (R40G401), page 98.

R43C05 - Processing Options for Action Date Listing

Processing options enable you to set default values for reports.

Options

Select the Options tab.

1. Display Action Date Comments	Specify whether to print the comments for the action date. Values are: Blank: Do not print. *1:* Print.
Starting Date and **Ending Date**	Enter the earliest and latest dates that are required. The action dates that appear on the report will be later than or equal to and prior to or equal to the dates that you enter. If you leave these processing options blank, the report prints all action date records.

R43C10 - Processing Options for Contract Summary

Processing options enable you to specify default values for reports.

Options

Select the Options tab.

1. Display Contract Comments and **2. Display Contract Amendments**	Specify whether to print the contract comments and contract amendments. Values are: Blank: Do not print. *1:* Print.

R43C015 - Processing Options for Contract Detail

Processing options enable you to specify default values for reports.

Options

Select the Options tab.

Harvests to be displayed.	Specify which harvest records to print on the report. Values are: Blank: Print all records. *1:* Print only current and future records.

Glossary of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Terms

Accessor Methods/Assessors	Java methods to "get" and "set" the elements of a value object or other source file.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.
add mode	A condition of a form that enables users to input data.
Advanced Planning Agent (APAg)	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of rational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.
alternate currency	A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction.
	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.
Application Server	Software that provides the business logic for an application program in a distributed environment. The servers can be Oracle Application Server (OAS) or WebSphere Application Server (WAS).
as if processing	A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction.
as of processing	A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date.
Auto Commit Transaction	A database connection through which all database operations are immediately written to the database.
back-to-back process	A process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Supply Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.
batch processing	A process of transferring records from a third-party system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
batch server	A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.
batch-of-one immediate	A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks.
	See also direct connect and store-and-forward.
best practices	Non-mandatory guidelines that help the developer make better design decisions.

BPEL	Abbreviation for *Business Process Execution Language*, a standard web services orchestration language, which enables you to assemble discrete services into an end-to-end process flow.
BPEL PM	Abbreviation for *Business Process Execution Language Process Manager*, a comprehensive infrastructure for creating, deploying, and managing BPEL business processes.
Build Configuration File	Configurable settings in a text file that are used by a build program to generate ANT scripts. ANT is a software tool used for automating build processes. These scripts build published business services.
build engineer	An actor that is responsible for building, mastering, and packaging artifacts. Some build engineers are responsible for building application artifacts, and some are responsible for building foundation artifacts.
Build Program	A WIN32 executable that reads build configuration files and generates an ANT script for building published business services.
business analyst	An actor that determines if and why an EnterpriseOne business service needs to be developed.
business function	A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.
business function event rule	See named event rule (NER).
business service	EnterpriseOne business logic written in Java. A business service is a collection of one or more artifacts. Unless specified otherwise, a business service implies both a published business service and business service.
business service artifacts	Source files, descriptors, and so on that are managed for business service development and are needed for the business service build process.
business service class method	A method that accesses resources provided by the business service framework.
business service configuration files	Configuration files include, but are not limited to, interop.ini, JDBj.ini, and jdelog.properties.
business service cross reference	A key and value data pair used during orchestration. Collectively refers to both the code and the key cross reference in the WSG/XPI based system.
business service cross-reference utilities	Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that are used to access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne orchestration cross-reference data.
business service development environment	A framework needed by an integration developer to develop and manage business services.
business services development tool	Otherwise known as JDeveloper.
business service EnterpriseOne object	A collection of artifacts managed by EnterpriseOne LCM tools. Named and represented within EnterpriseOne LCM similarly to other EnterpriseOne objects like tables, views, forms, and so on.

business service framework	Parts of the business service foundation that are specifically for supporting business service development.
business service payload	An object that is passed between an enterprise server and a business services server. The business service payload contains the input to the business service when passed to the business services server. The business service payload contains the results from the business service when passed to the Enterprise Server. In the case of notifications, the return business service payload contains the acknowledgement.
business service property	Key value data pairs used to control the behavior or functionality of business services.
Business Service Property Admin Tool	An EnterpriseOne application for developers and administrators to manage business service property records.
business service property business service group	A classification for business service property at the business service level. This is generally a business service name. A business service level contains one or more business service property groups. Each business service property group may contain zero or more business service property records.
business service property categorization	A way to categorize business service properties. These properties are categorized by business service.
business service property key	A unique name that identifies the business service property globally in the system.
business service property utilities	A utility API used in business service development to access EnterpriseOne business service property data.
business service property value	A value for a business service property.
business service repository	A source management system, for example ClearCase, where business service artifacts and build files are stored. Or, a physical directory in network.
business services server	The physical machine where the business services are located. Business services are run on an application server instance.
business services source file or business service class	One type of business service artifact. A text file with the .java file type written to be compiled by a Java compiler.
business service value object template	The structural representation of a business service value object used in a C-business function.
Business Service Value Object Template Utility	A utility used to create a business service value object template from a business service value object.
business services server artifact	The object to be deployed to the business services server.
business view	A means for selecting specific columns from one or more JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server.

charts	Tables of information in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.
check-in repository	A repository for developers to check in and check out business service artifacts. There are multiple check-in repositories. Each can be used for a different purpose (for example, development, production, testing, and so on).
connector	Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors.
contra/clearing account	A general ledger account in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management.
Control Table Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables.
control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
correlation data	The data used to tie HTTP responses with requests that consist of business service name and method.
cost assignment	The process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).
credentials	A valid set of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne username/password/environment/role, EnterpriseOne session, or EnterpriseOne token.
cross-reference utility services	Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that access EnterpriseOne cross-reference data.
cross segment edit	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
currency restatement	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.
cXML	A protocol used to facilitate communication between business documents and procurement applications, and between e-commerce hubs and suppliers.
database credentials	A valid database username/password.
database server	A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.
Data Source Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.
date pattern	A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting.

denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment artifacts	Artifacts that are needed for the deployment process, such as servers, ports, and such.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail information	Information that relates to individual lines in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward.
Do Not Translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.
dual pricing	The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.
duplicate published business services authorization records	Two published business services authorization records with the same user identification information and published business services identification information.
embedded application server instance	An OC4J instance started by and running wholly within JDeveloper.
edit code	A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information.
edit mode	A condition of a form that enables users to change data.
edit rule	A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems.
embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule.
Employee Work Center	A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages.
enterprise server	A server that contains the database and the logic for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)	Middleware infrastructure products or technologies based on web services standards that enable a service-oriented architecture using an event-driven and XML-based messaging framework (the bus).
EnterpriseOne administrator	An actor responsible for the EnterpriseOne administration system.
EnterpriseOne credentials	A user ID, password, environment, and role used to validate a user of EnterpriseOne.
EnterpriseOne object	A reusable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects.

EnterpriseOne development client	Historically called "fat client," a collection of installed EnterpriseOne components required to develop EnterpriseOne artifacts, including the Microsoft Windows client and design tools.
EnterpriseOne extension	A JDeveloper component (plug-in) specific to EnterpriseOne. A JDeveloper wizard is a specific example of an extension.
EnterpriseOne process	A software process that enables JD Edwards EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
EnterpriseOne resource	Any EnterpriseOne table, metadata, business function, dictionary information, or other information restricted to authorized users.
Environment Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.
event rule	A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
explicit transaction	Transaction used by a business service developer to explicitly control the type (auto or manual) and the scope of transaction boundaries within a business service.
exposed method or value object	Published business service source files or parts of published business service source files that are part of the published interface. These are part of the contract with the customer.
facility	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. A facility is sometimes referred to as a "business unit."
fast path	A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file server	A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network users request files and make changes to these files.
final mode	The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.
foundation	A framework that must be accessible for execution of business services at runtime. This includes, but is not limited to, the Java Connector and JDBj.
FTP server	A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.
header information	Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.
HTTP Adapter	A generic set of services that are used to do the basic HTTP operations, such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, TRACE, HEAD, and OPTIONS with the provided URL.

instantiate	A Java term meaning "to create." When a class is instantiated, a new instance is created.
integration developer	The user of the system who develops, runs, and debugs the EnterpriseOne business services. The integration developer uses the EnterpriseOne business services to develop these components.
integration point (IP)	The business logic in previous implementations of EnterpriseOne that exposes a document level interface. This type of logic used to be called XBPs. In EnterpriseOne 8.11, IPs are implemented in Web Services Gateway powered by webMethods.
integration server	A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.
integrity test	A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interface table	See Z table.
internal method or value object	Business service source files or parts of business service source files that are not part of the published interface. These could be private or protected methods. These could be value objects not used in published methods.
interoperability model	A method for third-party systems to connect to or access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
in-your-face-error	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.
IServer service	This internet server service resides on the web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
jargon	An alternative data dictionary item description that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne appears based on the product code of the current object.
Java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.
JDECallObject	An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
jde.ini	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.
jde.log	The main diagnostic log file of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
JDENET	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary communications middleware package. This package is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
JDeveloper Project	An artifact that JDeveloper uses to categorize and compile source files.

JDeveloper Workspace	An artifact that JDeveloper uses to organize project files. It contains one or more project files.
JMS Queue	A Java Messaging service queue used for point-to-point messaging.
listener service	A listener that listens for XML messages over HTTP.
local repository	A developer's local development environment that is used to store business service artifacts.
local standalone BPEL/ESB server	A standalone BPEL/ESB server that is not installed within an application server.
Location Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the system data source.
logic server	A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software runs.
MailMerge Workbench	An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment.
Manual Commit transaction	A database connection where all database operations delay writing to the database until a call to commit is made.
master business function (MBF)	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.
master table	See published table.
matching document	A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher.
media storage object	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging adapter	An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.
messaging server	A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.
Middle-Tier BPEL/ESB Server	A BPEL/ESB server that is installed within an application server.
Monitoring Application	An EnterpriseOne tool provided for an administrator to get statistical information for various EntepriseOne servers, reset statistics, and set notifications.

named event rule (NER)	Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather that C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.
nota fiscal	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.
nota fiscal factura	In Brazil, a nota fiscal with invoice information.
	See also *nota fiscal*.
Object Configuration Manager (OCM)	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
Object Librarian	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.
Object Librarian merge	A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.
Open Data Access (ODA)	An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.
Output Stream Access (OSA)	An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.
package	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snapshot of the central objects on the deployment server.
package build	A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build.
	Consider the following context: "Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions." The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as "a package build."
package location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.
Package Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.
Pathcode Directory	The specific portion of the file system on the EnterpriseOne development client where EnterpriseOne development artifacts are stored.

patterns	General repeatable solutions to a commonly occurring problem in software design. For business service development, the focus is on the object relationships and interactions. For orchestrations, the focus is on the integration patterns (for example, synchronous and asynchronous request/response, publish, notify, and receive/reply).
planning family	A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.
preference profile	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.
print server	The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.
pristine environment	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify.
processing option	A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.
production environment	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
production-grade file server	A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.
Production Published Business Services Web Service	Published business services web service deployed to a production application server.
program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.
project	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
promotion path	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path): 11>21>26>28>38>01 In this path, *11* equals new project pending review, *21* equals programming, *26* equals QA test/review, *28* equals QA test/review complete, *38* equals in production, *01* equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.
proxy server	A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.
published business service	EnterpriseOne service level logic and interface. A classification of a published business service indicating the intention to be exposed to external (non-EnterpriseOne) systems.
published business service identification information	Information about a published business service used to determine relevant authorization records. Published business services + method name, published business services, or *ALL.

published business service web service	Published business services components packaged as J2EE Web Service (namely, a J2EE EAR file that contains business service classes, business service foundation, configuration files, and web service artifacts).
published table	Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
publisher	The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
pull replication	One of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the F98DRPCN table.
QBE	An abbreviation for *query by example*. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.
real-time event	A message triggered from EnterpriseOne application logic that is intended for external systems to consume.
refresh	A function used to modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.
replication server	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
Rt-Addressing	Unique data identifying a browser session that initiates the business services call request host/port user session.
rules	Mandatory guidelines that are not enforced by tooling, but must be followed in order to accomplish the desired results and to meet specified standards.
quote order	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.
	In JD Edwards Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.
secure by default	A security model that assumes that a user does not have permission to execute an object unless there is a specific record indicating such permissions.
Secure Socket Layer (SSL)	A security protocol that provides communication privacy. SSL enables client and server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery.
SEI implementation	A Java class that implements the methods that declare in a Service Endpoint Interface (SEI).
selection	Found on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
serialize	The process of converting an object or data into a format for storage or transmission across a network connection link with the ability to reconstruct the original data or objects when needed.
Server Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the system-release number

	data source. The application also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
Service Endpoint Interface (SEI)	A Java interface that declares the methods that a client can invoke on the service.
SOA	Abbreviation for *Service Oriented Architecture*.
softcoding	A coding technique that enables an administrator to manipulate site-specific variables that affect the execution of a given process.
source repository	A repository for HTTP adapter and listener service development environment artifacts.
spot rate	An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.
Specification merge	A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification	A complete description of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
Specification Table Merge Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
SSL Certificate	A special message signed by a certificate authority that contains the name of a user and that user's public key in such a way that anyone can "verify" that the message was signed by no one other than the certification authority and thereby develop trust in the user's public key.
store-and-forward	The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.
subscriber table	Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
superclass	An inheritance concept of the Java language where a class is an instance of something, but is also more specific. "Tree" might be the superclass of "Oak" and "Elm," for example.
supplemental data	Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs.
	For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.
table access management (TAM)	The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-defined data. TAM stores information, such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
Table Conversion Workbench	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

table conversion	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.
table event rules	Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
terminal server	A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.
three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
three-way voucher match	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.
transaction processing (TP) monitor	A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
transaction processing method	A method related to the management of a manual commit transaction boundary (for example, start, commit, rollback, and cancel).
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.
trigger	One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.
triggering event	A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.
two-way authentication	An authentication mechanism in which both client and server authenticate themselves by providing the SSL certificates to each other.
two-way voucher match	In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
user identification information	User ID, role, or *public.
User Overrides merge	Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
value object	A specific type of source file that holds input or output data, much like a data structure passes data. Value objects can be exposed (used in a published business service) or internal, and input or output. They are comprised of simple and complex elements and accessories to those elements.
variance	In JD Edwards Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment.
	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project Costing and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (for example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance). Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.

versioning a published business service	Adding additional functionality/interfaces to the published business services without modifying the existing functionality/interfaces.
Version List merge	The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release, as well as their processing options data.
visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
vocabulary override	An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific JD Edwards EnterpriseOne form or report.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web application server	A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.
Web Service Description Language (WSDL)	An XML format for describing network services.
Web Service Inspection Language (WSIL)	An XML format for assisting in the inspection of a site for available services and a set of rules for how inspection-related information should be made.
web service proxy foundation	Foundation classes for web service proxy that must be included in a business service server artifact for web service consumption on WAS.
web service softcoding record	An XML document that contains values that are used to configure a web service proxy. This document identifies the endpoint and conditionally includes security information.
web service softcoding template	An XML document that provides the structure for a soft coded record.
Where clause	The portion of a database operation that specifies which records the database operation will affect.
Windows terminal server	A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.
wizard	A type of JDeveloper extension used to walk the user through a series of steps.
workbench	A program that enables users to access a group of related programs from a single entry point. Typically, the programs that you access from a workbench are used to complete a large business process. For example, you use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll Cycle Workbench (P07210) to access all of the programs that the system uses to process payroll, print payments, create payroll reports, create journal entries, and update payroll history. Examples of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne workbenches include Service Management Workbench (P90CD020), Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153), Planning Workbench (P13700), Auditor's Workbench (P09E115), and Payroll Cycle Workbench.
work day calendar	In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work

day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.

workflow The automation of a business process, in whole or in part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.

workgroup server A server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.

XAPI events A service that uses system calls to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.

XML CallObject An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.

XML Dispatch An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for responses.

XML List An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.

XML Service An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

XML Transaction An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.

XML Transaction Service (XTS) Transforms an XML document that is not in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.

Z event A service that uses interface table functionality to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.

Z table A working table where non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Z tables also can be used to retrieve JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data. Z tables are also known as interface tables.

Z transaction Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.

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