

Integra Apps 5.1  
Oracle E-Business Suite  
Implementation and Best Practices Workbook

ORACLE®

Oracle Configuration Controls Governor: Integra Apps Installation Guide

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Primary Author: David Christie

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## Introduction

This guide has been designed as a workbook to guide you through your implementation and rollout of Integra Apps at your organization. It is intended to be a hands-on, working session to initiate the planning process for your implementation. Many of the questions and planning activities posed in this workbook will not be answered or completed in this training session as they may require the input of management or other team members.

The workbook is organized in two sections: Implementation and Best Practices. The Implementation section begins by examining your business application environment in detail and then outlines the necessary steps for planning and implementing Integra Apps at your site. Section two contains a detailed discussion of “Best Practices” for Integra Apps and offers ways you may use each of the key functional areas.

The Change Tracking Worksheets at the end of this document are for most current support of Oracle E-Business Suite 11i. For information about a different release of Oracle E-Business Suite, please download *Managing Oracle E-Business Suite* from the Integra Product Download Center.

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## Implementing Integra Apps

This section will guide you through the implementation of Integra Apps at your site. With careful planning, the implementation should be relatively simple. The implementation consists of three key stages:

1. Scope
2. Plan
3. Execute

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### Scope

In order to properly plan for your use of Integra Apps, it is important to have a general understanding of your organization, your business application environment (or project plan) and your goals for using Integra Apps.

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### *Organizational Overview*

Understanding your overall organizational structure is fundamental to planning how to utilize Integra Apps and helping define your documentation objectives later.

### Questions for Discussion

- Is your organization single org or multi-org?
- If multi-org:
  - Number of operating units?
  - Number of sets of books?
  - Number of inventory organizations?
  - Number of HR business groups?

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## *Systems/Project Overview*

Understanding your current systems and your business applications project is important. The answers to these questions will influence many of the decisions you make later regarding the use of Integra Apps at your site. This section will examine your legacy systems (if applicable), your business application environment, other systems you may be using in your organization, and finally your reasons for purchasing Integra Apps.

### **Business Application System/Project**

#### **Questions for Discussion**

- What is the current lifecycle stage of your business application project (e.g., Implementing, Live/Maintaining, Upgrading, etc.)?
- What are the key milestones of your project plan (e.g. go-live dates, rollout dates, etc.)?

### **Other Systems**

#### **Questions for Discussion**

- Are there other business units in your organization using other systems or other applications?
- Do any of these other systems interface with your business applications?

### **Integra Apps**

#### **Questions for Discussion**

- What are the main reasons your organization purchased Integra Apps?
- What do you hope to accomplish with Integra Apps?

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## **Plan**

Once you have an understanding of your business application environment/project, you can begin to plan how to integrate Integra Apps at your organization. This section will cover some of the key areas you need to address prior to your implementation.

In this section each key area contains a template to assist you and your organization with planning. The information gathered here will be used in the next part of your implementation when you are ready to execute your action plan.

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## Map Environment

### Overview

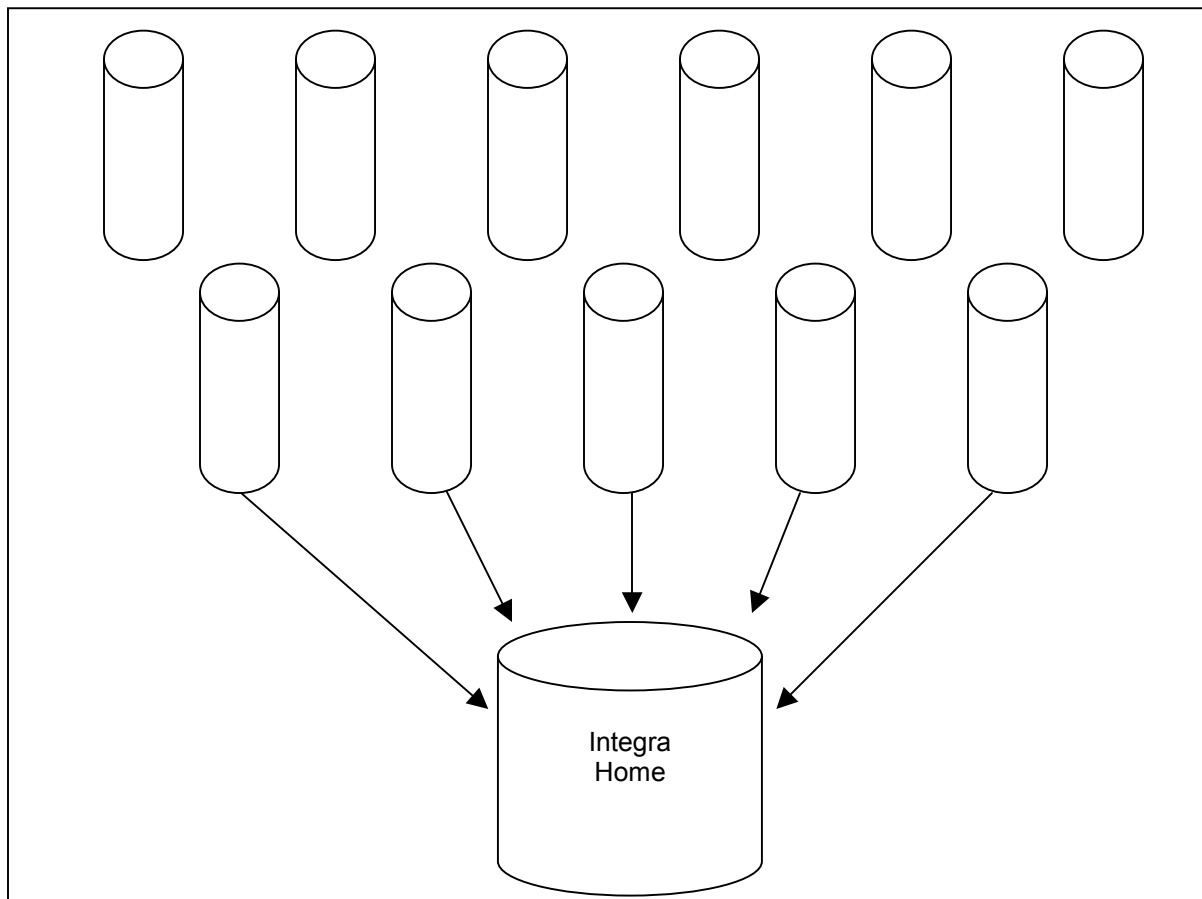
The first step in the planning process is to identify the database instances that need to be configured as ERP instances in Integra Apps. An “ERP instance” is any instance you wish to snapshot, compare and/or track changes on.

### Question for Discussion

- What business application instances need to be configured as ERP instances in Integra Apps?

### Planning Activity

Use the diagram below to map the business application instances that need to be configured as ERP instances.



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## Security

### Overview

Integra Apps provides security in all forms and reports. A user's access to information can be limited by:

- Instance
- Application
- Organization
- Set of Books

Your organizational structure and the sensitivity of data in your organization will determine how security needs to be implemented at your site.

### Questions for Discussion

- Are there particular applications within your organization that you need to limit access to (e.g. HR, Payroll)?
- Does access to setup data for your organization need to be limited by Organization or Set of Books?

### Planning Activity

Use the template below to define your security requirements for Integra Apps by instance. Each of the columns in this table represents the required fields for defining a security group.

Security Group Name	Security Group Description	DB Instance	Application Access	Organization Access	Set of Books Access

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## Users and User Roles

### Overview

The most successful rollouts of Integra Apps are the ones where user roles and expectations are clearly defined at the beginning. In addition to the standard Integra Apps User role, several specialized roles exist that need to be assigned to someone in your organization. Depending on the size and complexity of your organization, these roles could be filled or shared by several people or just one or two. These roles might also overlap depending on how responsibilities are defined at your site.

### Questions for Discussion

- Who needs to be given access to Integra Apps?
- Who will be responsible for each of the specific Integra Apps roles?

### Planning Activity

Use the templates below to assign roles and to identify the users of Integra Apps.

Part 1: Assign Roles - Use this template to assign the specific roles in Integra Apps:

Role	Description	Recommended User	Assigned To
<b>Apps User</b>	Primary user of the product. Creates Snapshot, Change Tracking and Migration definitions, reviews and compares Snapshots, reviews changes reported by Change Tracking, sets up Change Tracking queries and alerts, reviews Migration results, troubleshoots business application problems using Integra Apps.	Superusers, project leads, business application managers, onsite consultants.	
<b>Snapshot Scheduler</b>	Generates Snapshots of business application environments by scheduling Snapshot definitions.	Superusers, project leads, business application managers, onsite consultants.	
<b>Apps Developer</b>	Creates customized views of Snapshots specific to a functional or business area.	Superusers, project leads, business application managers, onsite consultants.	
<b>Change Tracking Scheduler</b>	Deploys Change Tracking to business application environments.	System administrator or DBA. This role should be strictly controlled. We recommend one primary user and one backup user.	
<b>Migration Scheduler</b>	<i>Oracle E-Business Suite only:</i> Migrates setup data between business application environments.	System administrator or DBA. This role should be strictly controlled. We recommend one primary user and one backup user.	
<b>Integra MetaBuilder User</b>	Develops metadata for customizations or third-party software products with setup data.	Usually a developer. Requires knowledge of SQL, database tools, and underlying structure of business application database.	
<b>Administrator</b>	Defines Users and Security Groups, performs general system maintenance, installs and maintains Integra Home schema, configures ERP instances, manages Integra Apps upgrades and patches.	System administrator or DBA. This role should be strictly controlled. We recommend one primary user and one backup user.	

Part 2: Define Users - Use this template to identify the users of Integra Apps. Each column represents the **required** fields your Integra Administrator will need in order to create the users.

<b>Employee Name</b>	<b>Username</b>	<b>Initial Password</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Assigned Role(s)</b>	<b>Assigned Security Group(s)</b>

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## Change Tracking

### Overview

Change Tracking is enabled by ERP instance. Part of the planning process is to determine which instances you need to enable change tracking for and specify which setup objects need to be monitored within those instances.

Since change tracking is enabled by applying triggers to the various setup tables in the business applications, it is important to give careful consideration to what Integra Apps objects you monitor. Particular attention should be given to any Integra Apps object that could be affected by a business application interface (i.e. Customers, Items), since there is potential for it to insert a large amount of new records into the setup table(s) at once.

Change tracking is ideal for monitoring key setup objects such as opening and closing periods in General Ledger, creating new values related to your Chart of Accounts, or allowing (or not allowing) suspense posting to your Sets of Book(s) as these have a direct impact on business. Enabling change tracking on some objects may be less clear and will depend on your business requirements.

### Questions for Discussion

- Who is the appropriate decision maker(s) for each business application installed at your site to decide what setup objects need to be change tracked?
- Which instances need to have change tracking enabled?
- Which setup objects need to be tracked in each instance?
- Are there email alerts that need to be created for certain setup objects?

### Planning Activity

Engage in at least one of the following planning options to help your organization plan the implementation of Change Tracking, and to identify what objects to track on each ERP instance. Most organizations can benefit from using both planning options.

**Planning Option A:** Use the worksheets in Appendix A of this workbook. The worksheets are tailored to Oracle E-Business Suite 11i, but are generally applicable to earlier versions of Oracle E-Business Suite. For information about specific objects in each version of Oracle E-Business Suite, please download *Managing Oracle E-Business Suite* from the Product Download Center.

**Planning Option B:** Use the following guidelines:

#### 1. Work Backwards

Decide on what objects are NOT important to your business for change tracking first. This will narrow down the list of available objects to track so that you can make more educated decisions for your business.

## 2. Group Objects by Categories

Group objects into the following categories to determine their importance for change tracking. Objects that do not fit into these categories may not need to be enabled for change tracking:

- a. **Primary Application Functionality**  
Setup objects that relate to the primary functions of each business application (e.g., Invoices and Payments in AP, Receipts and Transactions in AR, etc.).
- b. **System Security and Integrity**  
Setup objects that affect overall system security and integrity at your site (e.g., Profile Options, Users and Responsibilities/Roles, etc.).
- c. **Financial Limits/Document Approvals**  
Setup objects related to the financial limits of users of business applications (e.g., Invoice approval, Journal approval, PO approval, etc.).
- d. **Sub-ledgers Interaction with General Ledger**  
Setup objects that affect the interface of the sub-ledger information to the General Ledger (e.g., Financial Options, Auto Accounting Rules, etc.).
- e. **General Ledger Specifics**  
Setup objects related to the financial integrity of business applications (e.g., Accounting Rules, Accounting Flexfield, Sets of Books, Value Set Values, etc.).
- f. **Organizational Structure**  
Setup objects related to your overall organizational structure (e.g., Organization Hierarchy, etc.).

## 3. Examine Business Specifics

Examine the specifics of your business. After all, no one knows your business as well as you. For example, are there setup objects outside of the categories listed above that are critical to your business? If yes, you should include them in a tracking group. On the other hand, are there any setup objects that could insert a large number of records into a setup table at once and create a potential performance impact in production (custom interfaces, APIs, etc.)? If yes, you should test them thoroughly before implementing them in your production environment.

## 4. Plan Queries and Alerts

Determine if there are any setup objects that need to have email alerts created for them.

Note: Caution should be used when defining queries and alerts. A query that is too broad could generate too many email messages, leading recipients to discount or ignore them. We recommend that queries always be created at the object level.

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## *Documentation*

### **Overview**

Integra Apps automates documentation of your setup and some operational data and provides quick, up-to-date reports. You should plan how to use and maximize this functionality.

Note: In order to receive the full benefit of Integra Apps, we recommend you create a complete baseline of your setup for every module as soon as possible. The easiest way to do this is to run all of the Snapshot definitions that are created automatically when you install Integra Apps. This activity should be centralized to one person in your organization to conserve table space and to promote data consistency. The output from the Snapshot definitions can then be shared with the appropriate users. We also recommend you schedule your definitions to run on a regular interval, either monthly or quarterly depending on your business needs.

### **Questions for Discussion**

- What are your documentation objectives for each of the key milestones for your business application project?
- What are the documentation objectives for each of your business application instances?
- What are your archive requirements for Integra Apps by instance? How long a history do you need to maintain in the Integra Apps repository? How often will you purge the Integra Apps repository? Where will these reports be archived to?

### Planning Activity

Use the template below to help define documentation requirements by instance. This template should also be used as a log for defining your archive and purging requirements later.

Application Name	Instance Name	Owner	Baseline Creation Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Baseline Interval	Archive (Y/N)	Purge Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

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## *Training*

### **Overview**

Training is an essential part of any rollout of Integra Apps. It is important that all project members in your organization understand the benefits of Integra Apps and how to use each Integra Apps feature.

### **Questions for Discussion**

- Are there additional team members who need to be trained on Integra Apps?
- Are there project members in other location(s) who need training?
- If so, what is the plan for training these team members?

### **Planning Activity**

Contact Client Services to discuss education and training solutions. There are several training options, including online and on-site classes, to meet your needs as your organization grows or the scope of your project changes.

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## Execute

Once you have defined your requirements for Integra Apps, you are ready to execute your plans. In this section we will cover the essential steps for a successful implementation of Integra Apps:

1. Configure ERP Instances
2. Define Users, Assign Roles, and Create Security Groups
3. Deploy Change Tracking, Queries and Alerts
4. Create Baseline Documentation

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### ***Step 1 – Configure ERP Instances***

*Role: Administrator*

*Navigation: Administrator > ERP Instances*

*Reference: Administration Guide, “Quick Start: Configure Integra for each ERP instance”*

The configuration of ERP instances is the responsibility of the Administrator role. The appropriate technical person who has been assigned the Administrator role should create the targets identified during the planning stage.

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### ***Step 2 - Define Users, Assign Roles, and Create Security Groups***

*Role: Administrator*

*Navigation: Administrator > Users*

*Reference: Administration Guide, “Quick Start: Create users, roles and security groups”*

The creation of users and the assignment of roles and security groups is the responsibility of the Administrator role. Your Integra Apps Administrator should define the security requirements defined during the planning stage.

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### ***Step 3 – Deploy Change Tracking, Queries, and Alerts***

*Roles: Apps User, Change Tracking Scheduler*

*Navigation: Workbench > Apps*

*Reference: User Guide, “How to...Track changes to ERP application setups”*

After careful planning, implementing Change Tracking involves four steps:

#### **1. Create Change Tracking Definition(s)**

The creation of Change Tracking definitions and the deployment of the Change Tracking triggers are the responsibilities of the Apps User and Change Tracking Manager roles, respectively. The Apps User should create Change Tracking definitions based on the requirements defined during the planning stage, and the Change Tracking Scheduler should review them carefully before running them.

#### **2. Define Queries**

Queries must first be defined before email alerts can be created. Any Apps User may define queries.

### 3. Create Alerts

Before creating email alerts, you must first define a query. Email addresses may then be attached to the query.

Note: Caution should be used when defining queries and alerts. A query that is too broad could generate too many email messages, leading recipients to discount or ignore them. We recommend that queries always be created at the object level.

### 4. Test

Test Change Tracking first in a test environment before implementing it in production: evaluate whether there is any performance impact, or unnecessary information being captured. You can easily modify your Change Tracking definitions to include or exclude objects, and then re-test. Keep in mind that you can track insertions, updates and/or deletions; if an object is identified as having a probable impact on performance, consider tracking only updates.

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#### ***Step 4 - Create Baseline Documentation***

*Role: Snapshot Scheduler*

*Navigation: Workbench > Apps*

*Reference: User Guide, "How to...Create Snapshots of ERP application setups"*

Once ERP instances have been configured and users have been defined, you are ready to create baseline documentation of current application configurations. Creating a baseline ensures not only that you have a complete and accurate record of your setup, but that you have a historic record that can be used for comparison when problems or changes occur in your applications.

The owners who were identified during the planning stage are responsible for creating the initial baseline documentation for their respective application(s).

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## Best Practices for Integra Apps

Integra Apps is an invaluable tool for managing business application configurations, whether you're implementing, in production, or upgrading. This section provides general guidelines for implementing Integra Apps best practices at your organization.

Each best practice includes a template with implementation guidelines. The templates contain a column entitled "Your Organization," which lets you plan and record how each best practice will be implemented at your site.

Depending on your business application project phase, not every best practice may be applicable to your organization.

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## Part 1: System Maintenance

Like any application, Integra Apps requires some general system maintenance to ensure its smooth operation. The maintenance required, however, is usually minimal.

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### *Best Practice: Define Archiving and Purging Requirements*

The data associated with your snapshots, comparisons and change tracking details will remain in the Integra Apps repository until you decide to purge it. Prior to purging, your organization should define your archiving requirements. For example, will you keep only the most recent snapshot set for a particular application and purge all others? Or, will you always keep 6 months of history? Your requirements might vary from instance to instance (e.g., Test vs. Production) or be influenced by management and audit requirements. The Table Space Usage report can help you to decide when to purge, since it details used and available table space within the Integra Home instance.

Note: Only the Administrator can purge snapshot, comparison or Change Tracking history.
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Questions To Ask	Best Practice Guidelines	Your Organization
<b>Who?</b>	Integra Apps users, Administrator	
<b>What?</b>	Purge and/or archive Snapshot, Comparison and Change Tracking history	
<b>When?</b>	Based on organization's business requirements	
<b>Where?</b>	By ERP instance, in the Integra Home instance	
<b>Why?</b>	Part of general maintenance; to free up table space in the Integra Home instance	

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**Best Practice: Define Integra Apps Patching Requirements**

Application patches are released for for Integra Apps throughout the year. Usually these patches update existing metadata or provide new metadata and support for business applications and/or objects. You should set a patching policy, decide who will be responsible for staying informed of patch releases, and decide who will be responsible for applying patches.

**Questions  
To Ask****Best Practice Guidelines****Your Organization**

<b>Questions To Ask</b>	<b>Best Practice Guidelines</b>	<b>Your Organization</b>
<b>Who?</b>	Project Lead for staying informed of patch releases DBA for applying patches	
<b>What?</b>	Integra Apps patches	
<b>When?</b>	As patches are released	
<b>Where?</b>	Integra Home instance	
<b>Why?</b>	Minimize product issues and maximize new functionality	

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## Part 2: General

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### *Best Practice: Use Naming Conventions*

Using naming conventions for Snapshot, Change Tracking and Migration definitions will help you organize, group, and find your definitions. The names you give definitions determine how they are listed in the workbenches and search results, so using a naming convention makes it easier to identify the right definition or occurrence. Since definitions can be shared with other users in your organization, a naming convention clearly communicates what you are documenting, tracking or migrating. (Migration is available for Oracle E-Business Suite only.)

When naming Snapshot definitions, we recommend the following formula:

***APPLICATION + OBJECT NAME + DB INSTANCE + FILTER INFORMATION***

For example, if you are creating a Snapshot definition for Accounts Payable application's Payables Options object, in your production environment for your USA organization, your definition name should look like this:

#### **AP Payables Options in Prod for USA**

Note: We do not recommend placing the time or date in definition names since definitions can be performed an unlimited number of times. Time and date information is captured in each run and can be easily identified at the occurrence level.

<b>Questions To Ask</b>	<b>Best Practice Guidelines</b>	<b>Your Organization</b>
<b>Who?</b>	All Integra Apps users	
<b>What?</b>	All Integra Apps definitions	
<b>When?</b>	Always	
<b>Where?</b>	All ERP instances	
<b>Why?</b>	Easier recognition of what is being documented or compared	

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## Part 3: Snapshots

Snapshots are an essential part of documenting your business application environment. They can be used to:

- Document setup prior to implementing customizations
- Maintain detailed information about your environment for auditors and historical reference
- Document milestones within your organization as business requirements change
- Facilitate the process when working with your business application manufacturer's Support team

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### *Best Practice: Document Milestones*

A milestone is any major event that impacts your business applications. Some common milestones are:

- An upgrade to a newer version of a business application (e.g., Oracle E-Business Suite 11.0.3 to 11i)
- Application of a significant patch or patchset to the business applications
- Major changes in your business requirements that impact setup values
- Addition of a new operating unit or organization
- An event/project that is specific to your organization

Whenever milestones in your organization occur, snapshots should be taken both before (if a baseline of your setup does not already exist) and after the event occurs.

Note: In order to receive the full benefit of Integra Apps, we recommend you create a complete baseline of your setup for every module as soon as possible. The easiest way to do this is to run all of the Snapshot definitions that are created automatically when you install Integra Apps. This activity should be centralized to one person in your organization to conserve table space and to promote data consistency. The output from the Snapshot definitions can then be shared with the appropriate users. We also recommend you schedule your definitions to run on a regular interval, either monthly or quarterly depending on your business needs.

Questions To Ask	Best Practice Guidelines	Your Organization
<b>Who?</b>	Key functional users, process owners	
<b>What?</b>	All setup objects affected by milestone	
<b>When?</b>	Before (if baseline does not already exist) and after event	
<b>Where?</b>	Production instance, or any other instance where applicable	
<b>Why?</b>	Maintain historical record of all changes	

---

**Best Practice: Snapshot Before and After Applying Business Application Patches**

Many of our customers ask whether Integra Apps Change Tracking will capture unexpected changes made by business application patches. Our answer is that Change Tracking is not the best way to accomplish this; the best way is to run snapshot sets before and after applying the patch. You can then run a comparison set(s) to identify any unexpected changes caused by the patch.

In fact, we recommend that you disable Change Tracking prior to applying business application patches, and re-enable it afterwards. This ensures that Change Tracking triggers will not interfere with the application of the patch.

Note: Disabling and re-enabling Change Tracking is the responsibility of the Change Tracking Scheduler. The procedures are quick and easy to perform.

Questions To Ask	Best Practice Guidelines	Your Organization
<b>Who?</b>	Key functional users, process owners, DBA	
<b>What?</b>	All setup objects related to the business application patch	
<b>When?</b>	Before and after patch application	
<b>Where?</b>	Production instance, or any other instance where applicable	
<b>Why?</b>	Maintain historical record of setup data to identify unexpected value changes caused by a patch	

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**Best Practice: Provide Audit and Regulatory Information**

One part of the audit process is validating the integrity and security of your application environment. Using snapshots, you can maintain a historical record that can be reviewed easily by auditors. Snapshots can also be used to prove your organization's regulatory compliance (e.g., ISO 9000, HIPAA, FDA, etc.).

Questions To Ask	Best Practice Guidelines	Your Organization
<b>Who?</b>	Audit and accounting personnel, process owners, key functional users	
<b>What?</b>	All Setup Objects by application	
<b>When?</b>	As system setup changes	
<b>Where?</b>	Production instance	
<b>Why?</b>	Maintain system integrity and security	

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**Best Practice: Use Snapshots to Facilitate Support Issue Resolution**

When logging a support issue with your business applications' manufacturer (e.g., a TAR with Oracle Support Services) about a bug or functional problem with a specific application, one of the first things they often request are setup details (profile option values, application setup, flexfield structures, etc.). Using snapshots, you can quickly document any setup object in detail, and send the output to the support team to expedite and facilitate resolution of your TAR. Snapshot Templates can be used to respond to specific configuration requests.

<b>Questions To Ask</b>	<b>Best Practice Guidelines</b>	<b>Your Organization</b>
<b>Who?</b>	Functional and technical users	
<b>What?</b>	Setup details as requested by business application manufacturer's support team	
<b>When?</b>	Whenever support team requests setup details about your environment	
<b>Where?</b>	Production instance, or the instance where the problem is occurring	
<b>Why?</b>	Provide complete and thorough documentation and expedite resolution of your TAR	

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**Best Practice: Snapshot before Refreshing or Dropping an Instance**

In most organizations, databases are continually being refreshed or dropped due to limited system resources or other business requirements. After the refresh, users sometimes find that functionality in the new instance is not the same as before. Therefore we recommend that you fully document a business application instance prior to dropping or refreshing it. This information will be easier to retrieve than a backup copy, and can be compared easily to the new instance's information.

<b>Questions To Ask</b>	<b>Best Practice Guidelines</b>	<b>Your Organization</b>
<b>Who?</b>	DBAs, technical users, process owners	
<b>What?</b>	Document all setups prior to refreshing or dropping an instance	
<b>When?</b>	Prior to refreshing or dropping an instance	
<b>Where?</b>	Instance being refreshed or dropped	
<b>Why?</b>	Maintain a historical record of your setup values in case functional issues arise later; easier to retrieve than a backup copy	

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**Best Practice: Use Snapshots to Supplement Planning Documents**

Many of our customers use templates provided by their business applications' manufacture to document their initial application setup (e.g., Oracle's BR-100 or AIM). These documents are great for planning, and for routing your application configurations through your organization's internal approval process. The problem with these documents is that they are laborious to keep up-to-date and usually become outdated.

To meet your organization's documentation needs, we recommend using the manufacturer's documents as planning tools during your implementation, and relying on Integra Apps Snapshot reports for maintaining current and accurate records of your setup data.

<b>Questions To Ask</b>	<b>Best Practice Guidelines</b>	<b>Your Organization</b>
<b>Who?</b>	Key project team members, onsite consultants	
<b>What?</b>	All setup objects by application	
<b>When?</b>	As needed during implementation	
<b>Where?</b>	Production instance, or any other instance where applicable	
<b>Why?</b>	Save time, ensure accuracy of setup documentation	

---

## Part 4: Comparing Snapshots

Integra Apps' Snapshot comparison functionality is a powerful tool for troubleshooting business application functionality problems related to setups, maintaining the integrity of your business applications, and standardizing or synchronizing setup and operational data.

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### *Best Practice: Use Comparisons to Troubleshoot*

Use comparisons to quickly identify differences between ERP instances. For example, when business application functionality works in one instance but not another, you can compare the instances' setups to quickly recognize differences that could cause the problem.

Questions To Ask	Best Practice Guidelines	Your Organization
<b>Who?</b>	Key functional users, technical users, support staff	
<b>What?</b>	Setup details related to a particular functional area in an application where a problem is occurring	
<b>When?</b>	As problems occur	
<b>Where?</b>	Production instance, or any other instance where applicable	
<b>Why?</b>	Quickly identify setup differences (between instances or entities) that could be the cause of your problem	

---

### *Best Practice: Use Comparisons to Maintain Data Consistency across Your Organization*

Comparisons can be used to verify that setup records conform to organization standards, and that no unexpected differences exist.

A same-records comparison lets you verify that setup records are the same on two instances (e.g., Test and Production). Alternatively, a force comparison (one-to-many comparison) lets you compare all setup records to a "gold standard" record, to ensure conformity across your organization.

Questions To Ask	Best Practice Guidelines	Your Organization
<b>Who?</b>	Key functional users, process owners	
<b>What?</b>	All multi-org Setup options	
<b>When?</b>	Periodically, based on your business requirements	
<b>Where?</b>	Between instances, operating units, sets of books, inventory organizations, points in time, etc	
<b>Why?</b>	Quickly identify differences between entities	

---

**Best Practice: Use Comparisons to Standardize Rollouts**

As your business changes, Integra Apps can document the changes and help you ensure that new entities (operating units, sets of books, etc.) conform to your existing setup standards. A standard comparison (one-to-one comparison) lets you verify that entities are set up the same on two instances (e.g., Test and Production) prior to going live, helping you identify and resolve problems before rollout.

There are two types of comparisons that can help you with rollouts:

**Type 1: Compare Same Records.** A same-records comparison lets you compare setups between instances to ensure consistency. For example, once a new organization is set up in a test instance, you must create the same setup in your production instance. How will you know if the setup is the same in both? A same-records comparison quickly identifies any differences, so you can make corrections before you go live.

**Type 2: Force Comparison/Map Values.** A force comparison lets you specify one organization as your gold standard, and then compare its setup to other organization(s).

**Questions To Ask**

	<b>Best Practice Guidelines</b>	<b>Your Organization</b>
<b>Who?</b>	Key functional users, process owners	
<b>What?</b>	Roll-outs of new entities	
<b>When?</b>	Whenever new entities are rolled out	
<b>Where?</b>	Production	
<b>Why?</b>	Ensure that the setup for new entities conforms to the standards your organization has established	

---

## Part 5: Change Tracking

Change is inevitable; Integra Apps captures changes through Change Tracking, documenting them in detail to create a complete audit trail. Integra Apps Change Tracking can be used to monitor the setup of your production environment, ensure data integrity and system security for audit purposes, troubleshoot functionality problems, and capture trigger history.

Setups impact how transactions are processed. Thus, it is important to maintain the integrity of your system by monitoring changes to key setup objects (i.e., those objects which impact your business or affect system security or integrity). Change Tracking can also be used to troubleshoot functional issues when problems occur.

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### *Best Practice: Create a Complete Audit Trail*

Part of the audit process is validating the integrity and security of your application environment. Using Change Tracking, you can maintain a historic record that can easily be reviewed by auditors. We recommend discussing Integra Apps Change Tracking capabilities with your auditors to find out what information they require.

#### Questions To Ask

	Best Practice Guidelines	Your Organization
<b>Who?</b>	Audit and accounting personnel, key functional users, process owners	
<b>What?</b>	Monitor key setup objects that could impact system security and integrity	
<b>When?</b>	Continuously	
<b>Where?</b>	Production instance, or any other instance where applicable	
<b>Why?</b>	Ensure system security and integrity; create a complete audit trail of all changes to setup	

---

### **Best Practice: Monitor Change Tracking Object History**

Monitoring your setups with Change Tracking ensures the integrity of your environment. When the integrity of your setups is called into question and there is no record of changes made, you will want to know when the setups were vulnerable to untracked changes. The Object History report gives you a complete history of when Change Tracking was enabled and disabled. This report should be reviewed on a periodic basis.

<b>Questions To Ask</b>	<b>Best Practice Guidelines</b>	<b>Your Organization</b>
<b>Who?</b>	Technical users, process owners, support staff	
<b>What?</b>	Run the Object History report to identify when setup objects have been enabled or disabled for change tracking	
<b>When?</b>	When a change is discovered but no details of the change exist within Change Tracking	
<b>Where?</b>	Production instance, or any other instance where applicable	
<b>Why?</b>	Identify when your organization has been vulnerable to untracked changes, and take appropriate action when necessary	

---

### **Best Practice: Use Alerts to Take Action on Sensitive Changes**

Alerts let you send email notifications when setup changes occur. These notifications let you take action on sensitive or unauthorized changes to your setup data. Alerts are generated by queries that you create in the Change Tracker, and can be defined as broadly or specifically as your business requirements dictate.

Note: Caution should be used when defining queries and alerts. A query that is too broad could generate too many email messages, leading recipients to discount or ignore them. We recommend that queries always be created at the object level.

<b>Questions To Ask</b>	<b>Best Practice Guidelines</b>	<b>Your Organization</b>
<b>Who?</b>	Managers and process owners	
<b>What?</b>	Alerts for changes to sensitive objects	
<b>When?</b>	Every time a change occurs to an change associated with an alert	
<b>Where?</b>	Production instance, or any other instance where applicable	
<b>Why?</b>	Take action on sensitive or unauthorized changes to your setup data	

---

## Part 6: Templates

Snapshot Templates create custom views of Snapshot reports, letting you “slice and dice” the data as needed. Templates can be used to:

- Create custom views
- Check for setup conformity
- Create audit reports

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### *Best Practice: Use Templates to Customize Snapshots*

Some snapshot reports contain large amounts of data and may offer more detail than you need. Templates offer an excellent way to select only the key setup fields you want to review. For example, when using the Banks object, you could create a Template to view just the banks’ Payable Document details.

#### Questions To Ask

	Best Practice Guidelines	Your Organization
<b>Who?</b>	Administrator and/or Integra Apps users	
<b>What?</b>	Templates to create custom snapshot reports	
<b>When?</b>	As needed, based on business requirements	
<b>Where?</b>	Snapshots	
<b>Why?</b>	Zero in on key setup fields	

---

**Best Practice: Use Templates to Confirm Setup Conformity**

Within a multi-org structure, certain fields should always be populated the same, based on your business requirements. The same is often true of primary setup records (e.g., Items, Customers or Suppliers). Templates can be used to ensure this conformity across your organizations or primary records.

Templates let you create custom views of any setup object by specifying the key fields that should be included in the snapshot. Once the Template is applied to the snapshot, it will only show the fields specified, thus allowing you to quickly check setup conformity.

<b>Questions To Ask</b>	<b>Best Practice Guidelines</b>	<b>Your Organization</b>
<b>Who?</b>	Administrator and/or Integra Apps users	
<b>What?</b>	Templates to check setup conformity across orgs or primary records	
<b>When?</b>	As needed, based on business requirements	
<b>Where?</b>	Snapshots	
<b>Why?</b>	Ensure setup conformity dictated by your business requirements	

---

**Best Practice: Use Templates to Create Audit Reports**

Auditors are concerned not only with financial numbers but with system security and integrity. Business applications provide a number of ways through various setup forms to let your organization define security. Auditors want to know what these settings are, and how system security is implemented.

Templates can be used to create reports based on audit requirements. For example, auditors do not need to know how every business application option is configured within your organization; rather, they are likely interested in key options that affect system security and transaction processing. Templates let you create a custom snapshot of options to accomplish this.

<b>Questions To Ask</b>	<b>Best Practice Guidelines</b>	<b>Your Organization</b>
<b>Who?</b>	Administrator and/or Integra Apps users	
<b>What?</b>	Templates to create custom snapshots based on system audit requirements	
<b>When?</b>	As needed, based on audit requirements and specifications	
<b>Where?</b>	Snapshots of Setup objects related to system security and integrity	
<b>Why?</b>	Faster, more efficient audits	

---

## Part 7: Migration

Integra Apps Migration moves ERP setup data from one target instance to another. If you have been assigned the appropriate role, you can use Migration definitions to download record(s) pertaining to an Integra Apps Object and upload them to another ERP instance. You no longer have to enter setup data more than once.

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### *Best Practice: Use Migration to Move Application Setups*

Migration leverages both Oracle's APIs (Application Programming Interface) and Oracle's standard program, FNDLOAD, to move the setup data from one instance to another. With the press of a button, you can move hundreds of records from one instance to another.

Questions To Ask	Best Practice Guidelines	Your Organization
<b>Who?</b>	Key functional users, process owners, support staff	
<b>What?</b>	Migrate key setup objects across target instances	
<b>When?</b>	As needed	
<b>Where?</b>	From any target to another like target (same ERP version)	
<b>Why?</b>	Ensure system security and integrity, easier setup migration, prevent typos	

---

### *Best Practice: Test Migration on Test Instance before Migrating to Production*

Migration is very powerful functionality. Do not run Migrations on your Production instance prior to testing each Migration on another instance, verifying the expected results.

Questions To Ask	Best Practice Guidelines	Your Organization
<b>Who?</b>	Audit and accounting personnel, key functional users, process owners	
<b>What?</b>	Monitor key setup objects that could potentially impact system security and integrity	
<b>When?</b>	Continuously	
<b>Where?</b>	Production instance, or any other instance where applicable	
<b>Why?</b>	Ensure system security and integrity; create a complete audit trail of all setup changes	

---

**Best Practice: Turn off Change Tracking before Migrating**

Migrating a setup object that has Change Tracking enabled can generate large number of changes. If you do not want to capture these changes, disable Change Tracking for the object.

**Questions To Ask**

**Best Practice Guidelines**

**Your Organization**

<b>Questions To Ask</b>	<b>Best Practice Guidelines</b>	<b>Your Organization</b>
<b>Who?</b>	Audit and accounting personnel, key functional users, process owners, Integra Administrator	
<b>What?</b>	Monitor key setup objects that could potentially impact system security and integrity	
<b>When?</b>	Continuously	
<b>Where?</b>	Production instance, or any other instance where applicable	
<b>Why?</b>	Ensure system security and integrity; create a complete audit trail of all setup changes	

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## Appendix A: Change Tracking Worksheets for Oracle 11.5.9 Objects

Configurations and setups let an organization alter the behavior of Oracle processes without writing or changing code. This flexibility increases the risks and challenges of managing change within the applications.

Integra Apps Change Tracking creates an audit trail of setup changes occurring within the applications. The audit trail captures changes between old and new setup data values.

Changes to setups could have the following impacts:

Worksheet "Why Track" Abbreviation	Impact
<b>A</b>	<b>Affects/supports a control.</b> Change Tracking provides visibility into the system over a period of time.
<b>B</b>	<b>Financial statement impact.</b> Could potentially impact a financial statement.
<b>C</b>	<b>Operational impact.</b> Changes to business settings could be difficult to identify.

In the following worksheets, the "Why Track" column contains an A, B and/or C to indicate the potential impact of a setup change. Changes deemed most critical for monitoring are identified in the "SOX Recommended" column.

All environments are different, and you should assess your risk and control environment to determine the appropriate level of tracking. Anything with an "A" or "B" has the potential to impact financial statement reporting, but you might have mitigating or compensating controls or a different risk tolerance.

*Suite: Oracle Base Engine*

**Application = Oracle Common Modules (AK)**

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>AK Query Objects</b> Patch fix that allows for the opening of calendar form.	C					
<b>Define Attributes</b> With the Attribute Management feature, you can define attributes for a given context.	C					
<b>Object Flows</b> From the Main Menu, choose the Maintain Applications Database Objects Menu option to see a list of tasks you can perform on installed Oracle Applications database objects.	C					
<b>Objects</b> A logical entity created and stored in a database. Tables, views, synonyms, indexes, sequences, stored procedures, materialized views, and triggers are all examples of database objects.	C					
<b>Region Items</b> No definition available. For Oracle Applications Release 11i, alternative regions are replaced by tabbed regions. Alternative regions still work, and they are still documented for backwards compatibility, but you should implement tabbed regions for all new code.	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
-------------	-----------	-----------------	---------------------------	--------------------	------------------------	--------------------

C

**Regions**

Regions are groups of fields. Most regions are purely cosmetic, where a frame (box) surrounds a group of related fields or a frame (line) appears above a group of related fields. In these cases, there is no code impact other than making sure that once the cursor is in a region, the block tabbing order goes through all the items in one region before proceeding to other regions or fields in the block.

**Application = Oracle Alerts (ALR)**

Object Name/Description	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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A, C

**Alert Options: Mail Svr Accts**

The Mail Server Options are used to define the options and mail accounts you want Oracle Alert to use to send messages and process responses.

A, C

**Alert Options: Mail Systems**

The Mail Systems are used to specify the mail systems you want to use with Oracle Alert to send outgoing mail.

A, C

**Alert Options: Other**

The Mail Systems are used to specify the mail systems you want to use with Oracle Alert to send outgoing mail.

A, C

**Alerts**

An alert is a SQL Select statement that checks your database for certain exceptions and performs actions based on the exceptions found.

Object Name/Description	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Define App Installations</b> This is where you would define alerts for custom applications.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Distribution Lists</b> A predefined list of electronic mail IDs and printer instructions that you can use across multiple message actions, rather than entering the complete set of IDs for each action.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Periodic Sets</b> A set of periodic alerts that Oracle Alert checks simultaneously.</p>	A, C					

## Application = Oracle Application Developer (FND)

Object Name/Description	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Attachment Functions</b> A document associated with an entity is called an attachment. A form or form function in your application cannot use attachments until the attachments feature is set up for that form or function.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Audit Industry Template</b> No definition available.</p>						
<p><b>Common Lookups</b> You can define a value set to validate from a table in your application, such as a lookup table.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Concurrent Program Libraries</b> A program library is a set of linked immediate concurrent programs that are assigned to concurrent managers.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Document Entities</b> An entity is an object within Oracle Applications data, such as an item, an order, or an order line. However you may not want to track due to volume.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Document Sequences</b> Component of building database objects.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Forms</b> A logical collection of fields, regions, and zones that appears on a single screen. Oracle Applications forms resemble paper forms used to run a business. You enter data by typing information into the form.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name/Description	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Key Flexfields</b>  A key flexfield represents an intelligent key that uniquely identifies an application entity. Each key flexfield segment has a name you assign, and a set of valid values you specify. Each value has a meaning you also specify. Oracle General Ledger's Accounting Flexfield is an example of a key flexfield used to uniquely identify a general ledger account. A key flexfield represents an intelligent key that uniquely identifies an application entity. Each key flexfield segment has a name you assign, and a set of valid values you specify. Each value has a meaning you also specify. Oracle General Ledger's Accounting Flexfield is an example of a key flexfield used to uniquely identify a general ledger account.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Messages</b>  Text your application displays or prints to an output file.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Order Management Documents</b>  A document is any object that provides object or action. Examples include images, documents, spreadsheets, or text.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Sequences</b>  Sequences are the method that system-generated unique values are derived.</p>	C					
<p><b>Tables</b>  The basic unit of storage in a relational database management system. A table represents entities and relationships, and consists of one or more units of information (rows), each of which contains the same kinds of values (columns).</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name/Description	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Views**

A custom-tailored presentation of the data in one or more tables. A view can be thought of as a "stored query."

## Application = Oracle System Administration (SYSADMIN)

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Applications</b> All registered Oracle applications.	C					
<b>Assign Security Rules</b> An extension of function security that uses rules to further restrict access within the system.	A, B, C	X				
<b>Combined Specialization Rules</b> A combined specialization rule combines more than one action to generate a single rule to run only certain kinds of requests.. The actions are combined as AND statements so that the rule is defined as: Action 1 AND . . . Action 2 AND . . . Action 3 AND . . . so on. You can create combined rules and use them with several managers, instead of duplicating a complex rule each time.	A, B, C	X				
<b>Concurrent Conflict Domains</b> You can define a concurrent program to be globally incompatible with another program -- that is, the two programs cannot be run simultaneously at all; or you can define a concurrent program to be incompatible with another program in a domain. Conflict domains are abstract representations of groups of data. They can correspond to other group identifiers, such as sets of books, or they can be arbitrary.	A, B, C	X				
<b>Concurrent Managers</b> Concurrent managers run processes in the background (concurrent processes) on a server machine.	A, B, C	X				
<b>Concurrent Program Executable</b> The piece of code that that actually executes the concurrent program.	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Concurrent Programs</b>  A concurrent program is an executable file that runs simultaneously with other concurrent programs and with online operations, fully utilizing your hardware capacity. Typically, a concurrent program is a long-running, data-intensive task, such as posting a journal or generating a report.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Concurrent Request Types</b>  You can identify several concurrent programs as a group by assigning each program a common <i>request type</i>.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Countries and Territories</b>  Profile option that can be set to default the Country field for all address zones</p>	<b>C</b>					
<p><b>Cross Validation Rules</b>  Rules that restrict the user from entering invalid key flexfield segment value combinations during data entry. For example, you may set up a cross-validation rule that disallows using department segments with balance sheet accounts. These rules provide automated controls to govern the mapping of accounts to financial statement lines.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Currencies</b>  Key element in defining a set of books.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Data Groups</b>  If you want users of another application to be able to run your program, your application must be included in the appropriate data groups.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Default Folders by Respons**

Administer folders by assigning default folder definitions either to a specific user or to a responsibility. Manage folder definitions by assigning them to new owners, determining which folder definitions should be public (accessible by anyone), and setting the AutoQuery behavior of the folders.

**Define Document Categories**  
 Document categories organize documents into logical groups.  
 A, B, C\* X

- A document category (also called a document type) is one of the rules you use to define which documents a sequence assigns numbers to.
- You can separately number each document category by assigning a different sequence to each category.

A document category identifies the database table that stores documents resulting from transactions your users enter.

\* This is a key control element because you define document types and assign rules to govern how those document types are managed in the system.

**Define Security Rules**  
 A, B, C X

Security rules restrict user access to certain account segment values. For example, this setting can be enabled for department segment values to allow users access only to values for their department. Without security rules users may have the ability to access information (segment values) not required by their job responsibilities.

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Descriptive Flexfield Segments**

A field that your organization can extend to capture extra information not otherwise tracked by Oracle Applications. A descriptive flexfield appears in your window as a single character, unnamed field. Your organization can customize this field to capture additional information unique to your business.

A, B, C X

**Form Functions**

You can provide security to limit which attachments users can see from particular forms by assigning document categories to your form functions.

A, B, C X

**Key Flexfield Segments**

One of up to 30 different sections of your key flexfield. You separate segments from each other by a symbol you choose (such as -, / or \). Each segment can be up to 25 characters long. Each key flexfield segment typically captures one element of your business or operations structure, such as company, division, region, or product for the Accounting Flexfield and item, version number, or color code for the Item Flexfield.

A, B, C X

**Languages**

Combination of encoded binary values that represent the letters, numerals, and punctuation marks of a language, or of a group of languages

C X

**Menus**

A menu is a hierarchical arrangement of functions and menus of functions that appears in the Navigator. Each responsibility has a menu assigned to it. You can create customized menus.

\* Menus are part of your controls because they are used to define and enforce security.

A, C\*

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Nodes</b></p> <p>An instance of an activity in an Oracle Workflow process diagram as shown in the Process window of Oracle Workflow Builder.</p>	C					
<p><b>Oracle Users</b></p> <p>Registering a new ORACLE username using the ORACLE Users window submits a concurrent request that sets up the necessary privileges to the Oracle Application Object Library database tables you need to run your application.  * This is a setup function that should not change regularly.</p>	C*					
<p><b>Print Style</b></p> <p>A <i>print style</i> tells the printer how a printed output should look.</p>	C					
<p><b>Printer Drivers</b></p> <p>A <i>printer driver</i> delivers commands that tell the printer how to output the specified print style.</p>	C					
<p><b>Printer Types</b></p> <p>The commands that a printer can understand vary from one type of printer to another. A <i>printer type</i> identifies a printer by manufacturer and model.</p>	C					
<p><b>Printers</b></p> <p>Oracle Applications offers two printing solutions to handle all your printing requirements. For most printing needs, the Pasta Utility offers quick setup and easy maintenance. For additional flexibility, Oracle Applications allows you to define your own printer drivers and print styles.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Request Groups</b>  Also called report sets. A group of reports that you submit at the same time to run as one transaction. A report set allows you to submit the same set of reports regularly without having to specify each report individually. For example, you can define a report set that prints all of your regular month-end management reports.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Responsibilities</b>  A level of authority set up by your system administrator in Oracle Applications. A responsibility lets you access a specific set of windows, menus, set of books, reports, and data in an Oracle application. Several users can share the same responsibility, and a single user can have multiple responsibilities.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Rollup Groups</b>  A collection of parent segment values for a given segment. You use rollup groups to define summary accounts based on parents in the group. You can use letters as well as numbers to name your rollup groups.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Segment Values-Value Set</b>  The possible values for each segment of the account. For example, the Cost Center segment could have the values 100, which might represent Finance, and 200, which might represent Marketing.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Sequence Assignments</b>  A sequence's definition determines whether a document's number is automatically generated or manually entered by the user.  * This is often a key control for various document types, such as purchase orders.</p>	A, C*					
<p><b>System Profile Values</b>  Configurable options that drive the behavior of the system.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Users</b>            People accessing the system are defined in Oracle as application users.            * This is an element of the security architecture.</p>	A, C*					
<p><b>Value Sets</b>            A group of values and related attributes you assign to an account segment or to a descriptive flexfield segment. Values in each value set have the same maximum length, validation type, alphanumeric option, and so on.            * This is an element of the security architecture.</p>	A, C*					
<p><b>Viewer Options</b>            By defining viewer options, you can specify the application or applications that are available for displaying files of each format.            * This is an element of the security architecture.</p>	A, C*					
<p><b>Web Enabled PL/SQL</b>            These are typically PL/SQL functions used for some products in the Oracle Self-Service Web Applications.</p>	C					
<p><b>Work Shifts</b>            Assign work shifts to your manager, which determines what days and times the manager works.</p>	C					

*Suite: Oracle Financials*

**Application = Oracle Accounts Payable (AP)**

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**AP Payment Terms**

Payables uses payment terms to automatically calculate due dates, discount dates, and discount amounts for each invoice you enter. If the terms you want to use are not on the list of values, you can define additional terms in the Payment Terms window.

A, B, C X

**Aging Periods**

Use the Aging Periods window to define time periods for the Invoice Aging Report.

A, B, C

**Automatic Payment Programs**

Use the Automatic Payment Programs window to define payment programs that you use to format payment documents and separate remittance advice. You specify whether each program is for building payments, formatting payments, or creating a payment remittance advice.

A, C

**Bank Charges**

Use the Bank Charges window to specify charges associated with transferring money between banks. If you use Payables you specify charges between your remittance banks and your suppliers' banks. If you use Receivables you specify charges between your customers' banks and your banks. Both Payables and Receivables users use this window. Bank charges information, however, is not shared between the products.

A, B, C X  
If you're using this option, changes to any information could affect cash. This should be monitored.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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A, B, C

**Banks**

Use the Banks window to enter bank information for bank branches with which you do business. Some Oracle Financial Applications, including Receivables and Payables, share bank definitions, although not every application uses all available bank information.

**Card Programs**

Set up credit card programs for your enterprise's credit card and procurement card requirements. Set up credit card programs with a card type of Travel for employees to enter credit card transactions on expense reports. Set up credit card programs with a card type of Procurement for employees to use procurement cards to purchase items directly from suppliers.

**Credit Card Code Sets**

Payables use these codes to create default accounting distributions for transactions that you import from your credit card issuer.

**Credit Card GL Account Sets**

Use the GL Account Sets window to create a list of values of GL accounts that your employees can use to correct account information for their procurement card transactions, if you allow your procurement card holders to update transaction accounts. Each card holder's procurement card is assigned a credit card profile. Each credit card profile can be assigned one credit card GL set.

A, B, C X

A, B, C X

A, B, C X

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Credit Card Profiles**

Use this window to define profiles for the various types and levels of spending you allow for procurement card holders. You assign a credit card profile to each card that you assign to a card holder. You specify the level of employee verification and manager approval required for employee cards to which a profile is assigned. Additionally, you can define the GL accounts that are displayed when a card holder uses Self-Service Web Applications to update the status or GL account of a transaction. You can also define a template GL account for a profile that helps build the default accounting distributions for imported credit card transactions.

A, B, C X

**Credit Cards**

Use the Credit Cards window to define the credit cards distributed to your employees. Enter an employee name and credit card number, and assign a card profile.

A, B, C X

**Distribution Sets**

In Oracle Payables, a feature you use to assign a name to a predefined expense distribution or combination of distributions (by percentage). Payables displays on a list of values the list of Distributions Sets you define. With Distribution Sets, you can enter routine invoices into Payables without having to enter accounting information.

A, C X

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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A, B, C

**Expense Report Templates**

Use the Expense Report Template window to define templates based on the expense report forms you regularly use in your enterprise. You can define default values for expense items, and you can then choose those items from a list of values when you enter expense reports. During Expense Report Import, Payables uses the expense item information to create invoice distributions.

A, B, C X

**Financials Options**

Use the Financials Options window to define the options and defaults that you use for your Oracle Financial Application(s). Values you enter in this window are shared by Oracle Payables, Oracle Purchasing, and Oracle Assets. You can define defaults in this window that affect supplier entry, requisition entry, purchase order entry, invoice entry, and automatic payments. Changes to these may not only affect controls in the Payables module, but may also affect other modules. Changes should be tested for impact across the application, before implementing.

A, B, C

**Income Tax Regions**

The region or state you assign to paid invoice distribution lines for a 1099 supplier. If you participate in the Combined Filing Program, Payables produces K records for all income tax regions participating in the Combined Filing Program that have qualifying payments.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Invoice Hold and Release Names</b></p> <p>Use the Invoice Hold and Release Names window to define the names that you use to manually hold or release invoices. You can define hold names that you assign to an invoice during entry to place the invoice on hold. For example, Needs "CFO Approval". You can also define release names that you use in the Invoice Holds tab or Invoice Actions window to remove the holds you apply to invoices. For example, "CFO Approved". You cannot pay an invoice that has a hold applied to it. You can define as many invoice hold and release names as you need.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Invoice Tolerances</b></p> <p>Use the Invoice Tolerances window to define the matching and tax tolerances you want to allow for variances between invoice, purchase order, receipt, and tax information. You can define both percentage-based and amount-based tolerances. Tolerances determine whether Payables places matching or tax holds on an invoice. Tolerances affect controls in the system such as matching. The system can automatically stop payments from being issued when order, receipt or invoice amounts are outside of established tolerances.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Payables Options</b></p> <p>Use this window to set control options and defaults used throughout Payables. You can set defaults in this window that will simplify supplier entry, invoice entry, and automatic payment processing. Although you need to define these options and defaults only once, you can update most of them at any time to change controls and defaults for future transactions.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Payment Formats</b></p> <p>In Oracle Payables, a definition that determines your payment creation and remittance advice programs for a given payment document. When you define a payment format, you do so for a particular payment method.</p>	C					
<p><b>Payment Interest Rates</b></p> <p>In the Payment Interest Rates window, you define interest rates Payables uses to calculate and pay interest on overdue invoices. Payables calculates interest on overdue invoices only if you enable both the Allow Interest Invoices Payables option and the Allow Interest Invoices option for the supplier of an invoice</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Reporting Entity</b></p> <p>The oversight unit and all related component units that combine to form a governmental reporting entity.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Special Calendar</b></p> <p>Use the Special Calendar window to define periods that Payables uses for automatic withholding tax, recurring invoices, payment terms, and for the Key Indicators Report. For example, if you monitor staff productivity weekly, use this window to define weekly periods for the Key Indicators calendar type.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Tax Recovery Rules</b></p> <p>In the Tax Recovery Rules window you can define tax recovery rules. Each tax recovery rule can have multiple rates. Each active rate must have a unique combination of account range, effective dates, and condition.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Withholding Tax Detail</b></p> <p>This window is where you enter the withholding tax details.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Withholding Tax Groups**

You can assign one or more Withholding Tax type tax names to a withholding tax group. Assign a withholding tax group to an invoice or distribution line and use Oracle Payables to automatically withhold tax for expense reports and supplier invoices.

A, B, C X

## Application = Oracle Accounts Receivable (AR)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>AR Payment Terms</b>                      Defined payment terms determine the payment schedule and discount information for customer invoices, debit memos, and deposits.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>AR Transaction Types</b>                      Receivables uses transaction types to default payment term, account, tax, freight, creation sign, posting, and receivables information. Receivables provides two predefined transaction types: Invoice and Credit Memo.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Aging Buckets</b>                      Define aging buckets to review and report on open receivables based on the number of days each item is past due. For example, the 4-Bucket Aging bucket that Receivables provides consists of four periods: -999 to 0 days past due, 1 to 30 days past due, 31-61 days past due, and 61-91 days past due.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Alternate Name Receipt Matches</b>                      Provides ability import bank files that are in the foreign format.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>Application Rule Sets</b>                      Application rule sets specify the default payment steps for your receipt applications and how discounts affect the open balance for each type of associated charges. By defining your own application rule set, you can determine how Receivables reduces the balance due for a transaction's line, tax, freight, and finance charges.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Approval Limits**

Approval limits affect the Adjustments, Submit AutoAdjustments, and Approve Adjustments windows as well as the Credit Memo Request Workflow. Define approval limits to determine whether a Receivables user can approve adjustments or credit memo requests. You define approval limits by document type, dollar amount, reason code, and currency.

A, B, C X

**Assign Usage Rules-Oper Unit**

In Oracle Order Management, credit usage rule sets define the set of currencies that will share a predefined credit limit during the credit checking process, and enable the grouping currencies for global credit checking.

In Credit Management, credit usage rule sets ensure that all transactions for the specified currencies are converted to the credit currency and included in data point calculations in the case folder.

A, B, C X

**Attributes and Trans Functions**

Receivables uses the transaction attributes you specify to determine how AutoInvoice orders invoice lines when it groups the transactions that it creates into invoices, debit memos, and credit memos

A, B, C X

**AutoAccounting**

Define AutoAccounting to specify the general ledger accounts for transactions that you enter manually or import using AutoInvoice. AutoAccounting uses this information to create the default revenue, receivable, freight, tax, unearned revenue, unbilled receivable, finance charges, bills receivable accounts, and AutoInvoice clearing (suspense) accounts.

A, B, C X

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>AutoCash Rule Sets</b>            If you are using AutoCash, define your AutoCash rule sets before defining system parameters or customer profiles classes. AutoCash rules determine the sequence of application methods Receivables uses when applying receipts imported using AutoLockbox to open debit items.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>AutoInvoice Grouping Rules</b>            Define grouping rules that AutoInvoice will use to group revenue and credit transactions into invoices, debit memos, and credit memos.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>AutoInvoice Line Ordering Rule</b>            AutoInvoice uses the invoice line ordering rule to order your transaction lines when grouping revenue and credit transactions into invoices, debit memos, and credit memos.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>Collectors</b>            Define collectors to assign to your customers through credit profile class assignments. Collectors can use the Collections windows and Receivables collection reports to keep apprised of a customer's past due items. Receivables provides a predefined collector called DEFAULT.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Customer Address Purposes</b>            Since customer accounts can have multiple addresses, business purposes let you describe which functions are performed at a particular customer account site. For example, assign a ship-to business purpose to the address where you ship your goods and a Dunning business purpose to the address where you will send Dunning Letters.</p>	A, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Customer Payment Methods</b> Assign automatic payment methods to your customers' accounts if you are using Automatic Receipts. Payment methods determine the required processing steps for your automatic receipts, such as confirmation, remittance, and reconciliation.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Customer Reporting Hierarchy</b> Receivables uses the following hierarchy to determine the default payment term for your transactions, stopping when one is found:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bill-to site</li> <li>2. Customer Address</li> <li>3. Customer</li> <li>4. Transaction Type</li> </ol>	A, C					
<p><b>Customers</b> Define customers and customer site uses to enter transactions and receipts in Receivables. When you enter a new customer, you must enter the customer's name, profile class and number (if automatic customer numbering is set to No). You can optionally enter customer addresses, contacts, site uses and telephone numbers. You must enter all the components of your chosen Sales Tax Location Flexfield when entering customer addresses in your home country.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Customers Mappings</b> Used to map reason codes to customer confirmation actions</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Define Credit Usage Rules</b>            In Oracle Order Management, credit usage rule sets define the set of currencies that will share a predefined credit limit during the credit checking process, and enable the grouping currencies for global credit checking.            In Credit Management, credit usage rule sets ensure that all transactions for the specified currency are converted to the credit currency and included in data point calculations in the case folder.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Define Phone Formats</b>            Customer phone number formats.</p>	C					
<p><b>Define Receipt Matching Rules</b>            If the customer number or MICR number is not included in your transmission but AutoAssociate is set to Yes, AutoLockbox will try to identify the customer and to which transaction(s) each receipt should be applied based on whatever type of number is provided.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Define Receipt Processing Prof</b>            Automatic receipt processing steps that you relate to your payment methods. You can choose whether to confirm, remit, and clear automatic receipts.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>Define Transaction Sets</b>            A group of reports that you submit at the same time to run as one transaction</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Distribution Sets</b>            Distribution sets are predefined groups of general ledger accounting codes that determine the credit accounts for positive miscellaneous receipt amounts and the debit accounts for negative receipt amounts.</p>	A, B, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Dunning Letter Sets</b>  Define dunning letters sets if you want to send your customers dunning letters. You can use dunning letter sets to combine a sequence of dunning letters into one group and increase the severity of each letter. Receivables provides one letter set called STANDARD which includes the three STANDARD letters described in the previous step.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Invoicing and Accounting Rules</b>  Invoicing Rules are those Receivables uses to determine when you will bill your customer and the accounting period in which the receivable amount is recorded. You can bill In Advance or In Arrears. Accounting rules are those you can use for imported and manually entered transactions to specify revenue recognition schedules. You can define an accounting rule in which revenue is recognized over a fixed or variable period of time. For example, you can define a fixed duration accounting rule with monthly revenue recognition for a period of 12 months.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Item Tax Rate Exceptions</b>  Use the Item Tax Rate Exceptions window to assign special tax rates to products that you ship to specific authorities.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Lockboxes</b>  To import receipts from a bank file using AutoLockbox, define lockboxes. For each lockbox, enter the lockbox number, bank name, batch source, bank account, bank origination number and cash account.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Match Rules**

These rules let you search with the same criteria as the Find/Enter Customers window, but with the robust Data Quality Management matching functionality

A, B, C X

**Merge Dictionary**

Use Customer Merge to consolidate any duplicate customers or transfer site use activity from a customer or site that is no longer active.

C

**Promotion Payment Types**

**Receipt Classes**

Automatic receipt processing steps that you relate to your payment methods. You can choose whether to confirm, remit, and clear automatic receipts.

A, B, C X

**Receipt Matching Rule Sets**

A Lockbox transmission usually includes matching numbers. These are most often transaction numbers, but they can also be other types of numbers, such as a purchase order or sales order number. To use matching rules, you need to specify a Match Receipts By method and set the AutoAssociate parameter to Yes when defining your Lockbox.

A, C X

**Receipt Sources**

Define receipt sources to provide default values for the receipt class, payment method, and remittance bank account for receipts in a batch. Receipt Sources also determine whether the numbering for receipts in a batch is automatic or manual.

A, C

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Receivables Activities**

Define Receivables Activities to provide default accounting information when you create adjustments, discounts, finance charges, miscellaneous cash transactions, and bills receivable. Receivables also uses Receivables Activities to account for tax if you calculate tax on these activities.

A, B, C X

**Standard Memo Lines**

Define standard memo lines to enter predefined lines for debit memos, on-account credits, and invoices. When you define standard memo lines, you can specify whether a line is for charges, freight, line, or tax. Receivables also lets you define one chargeback and one debit memo reversal line.

A, C

**Standard Messages**

Define standard messages to customize the content of customer statements. Standard messages automatically print on the bottom of your statements. Use the Print Statements window to assign statement messages and submit statements for printing.

C

**Statement Cycles**

Define statement cycles to control when you create customer statements. You assign statement cycles to customers in the Customer Profile Classes window.

C

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Status Mappings</b>  Active/Inactive flag you use to inactivate customers with whom you no longer do business. If you are using Oracle Order Management, you can only enter orders, agreements, and returns for active customers, but you can continue to process returns for inactive customers. If you are using Receivables, you can only create invoices for active customers, but you can continue collections activities for inactive customers.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>System Options</b>  Define your accounting, discount, tax, and invoice system options to control how Receivables works. System options determine your accounting method, set of books, accounting flexfields, whether you use header or line-level rounding, and control the default operation of the AutoInvoice and Automatic Receipt programs.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Tax Authorities</b>  A governmental entity that collects taxes on goods and services purchased by a customer from a supplier. In some countries, there are many authorities (e.g. state, local and federal governments in the U.S.), while in others there may be only one. Each authority may charge a different tax rate. Within Oracle Receivables, tax authority consists of all components of your tax structure. For example: California.San Mateo.Redwood Shores for State.County.City. Oracle Receivables adds together the tax rates for all of these locations to determine a customer's total tax liability for an invoice.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Tax Exemptions</b>  A customer, business purpose, or item to which tax charges do not apply.</p>	A, B, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Tax Groups</b> Use the Tax Groups window to group multiple, conditional taxes. Tax groups let countries with multiple taxes automatically calculate each applicable tax within Receivables and Oracle Order Management.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Tax Locations and Rates</b> Receivables uses the customer shipping address to determine the sales tax rate on transactions for all customers in the country that you define in the System Options window as your home country.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Territories</b> If you defined a Territory Flexfield and want to create customized reports based on territory information, define Territory Flexfield combinations. You can assign Territory Flexfields to salespersons, invoices, and customer business purposes.</p>	C					
<p><b>Transaction Sources</b> Receivables uses transaction sources to control your transaction and transaction batch numbering, provide default transaction types for transactions in batch, and to select validation options for imported transactions. Receivables provides the following predefined transaction sources: MANUAL-OTHER, DM Reversal, and Chargeback.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Transmission Formats</b> If you use AutoLockbox to import receipts, define a transmission file format. Transmission formats specify how data in your lockbox bank file is organized so it can be successfully imported into the Receivables interface tables. Receivables provides several standard transmission formats you can modify to meet your needs.</p>	A, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Word Replacements**

To use the fuzzy search method you must create word replacement lists in the Word Replacements window.

## Application = Oracle Global Accounting Engine (AX)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>General Setup Options</b> Use the General Setup Options window to specify how you want the Global Accounting Engine to process new accounting rules.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Query Chains</b> Enter information either in the Find Transactions window to query a range of transactions or in the View Transactions window to query specific transactions.</p>	C					
<p><b>Set of Books Setup Details</b> The Global Accounting Engine maintains the accounting for your AX sets of books. When AX is enabled for a set of books, you should note that these features use AX data instead of Subledger Accounting (SLA) data: Accounts Payables Trial Balance Report Tax Reporting Fixed Assets Mass Additions Program</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Subledger Setup</b> The Global Accounting Engine replaces the Transfer to General Ledger program that is used in each subledger application for one subledger and one set of books.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Translation Schemes- Plans</b> The translation schemes tell the Global Accounting Engine how to translate event types into accounting entries.</p>	A, B, C	X				

## Application = Oracle Cash Management (CE)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Bank Statement Mapping</b> Use the Bank Statement Mappings window to map the structure of your bank statement file to the Bank Statement Open Interface tables.</p>	A, B	X	.			
<p><b>External Forecast Sources</b> You can generate a cash forecast and cash position and automatically retrieve information available from the external sources you have defined.</p>	C					
<p><b>Forecast Templates</b> You create cash forecast templates, from which you can generate periodic cash forecasts projecting your cash flow. Once you have generated a cash forecast, you can modify, query, and report on it, and easily export it to any spreadsheet application.</p>	C					
<p><b>System Parameters</b> Use the System Parameters window to configure your Cash Management system to meet your business needs. System parameters determine, for example, the default options for manual reconciliation windows, and the control settings for the AutoReconciliation program.</p>	A, B, C	X				

## Application = Oracle Fixed Assets (FA)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Asset Calendars</b>            You can set up as many calendars as you need. Each book you set up requires a depreciation calendar and a prorate calendar. The depreciation calendar determines the number of accounting periods in a fiscal year, and the prorate calendar determines the number of prorate periods in your fiscal year. You can use one calendar for multiple depreciation books, and as both the depreciation and prorate calendar for a book.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Asset Categories</b>            Asset categories let you define information that is common to all assets in a category, such as depreciation method and prorate convention. Oracle Assets uses this information to provide default values to help speed asset entry.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Asset Ceilings</b>            You can set up or review expense, cost, and investment tax credit (ITC) ceilings. You can associate either an expense ceiling or a cost ceiling with an asset category. If you are subject to United States tax law, you must set up depreciation ceilings for your luxury automobiles.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Asset Fiscal Year</b>            The fiscal year you placed the asset in service, if you placed the asset in service during the fiscal year you requested. For assets placed in service in years prior to the fiscal year you selected, the Form and Adjusted Form 4562 reports print "Previous".</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Asset Keys</b>            If you chose to Allow Dynamic Inserts in the Define Key Segments form, you do not need to define valid asset keys.            The asset key flexfield allows you to define asset keys that let you name and group your assets so you do not need an asset number to find them. The asset key is similar to the asset category in that it allows you to group assets. However, the asset key has no financial impact.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Asset Warranties</b>            Define and track descriptive information on manufacturer and vendor warranties. You define the warranty information in the Asset Warranties window. You can then assign assets to these previously defined warranties in the Asset Details window. You can assign any number of assets to the same warranty.</p>	C					
<p><b>Asset-Assignments</b>            Default distribution sets appear in the Distribution Set poplist in the Assignments window.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Asset-Books</b>            If you have multiple depreciation books, you may need to set up security for each book.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Asset-Details</b>  You can use the Asset Details window to override the value of the In Physical Inventory check box. For example, you may have assets with a category of COMPUTER designated to be included in the physical inventory process. You may also have a particular asset with a category of COMPUTER that you do not want included in the physical inventory process. You can open the Asset Details window for that particular asset and uncheck the In Physical Inventory check</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Asset-Retirements</b>  If you do business in a country that requires you to use a different prorate convention for retirements than for additions, set up retirement conventions to determine how much depreciation to take in the last year of life, based on the retirement date.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Asset-Source Lines</b>  You can track information about where assets came from, including sources such as invoice lines from your accounts payable system and capital assets from Oracle Projects.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Attribute Set</b>  Contains formatting instructions that are applied to Oracle Assets report data</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Bonus Depreciation Rules</b>  Use the Bonus Depreciation Rules window to enter bonus rates for your flat-rate depreciation methods. Bonus rules allow you to take additional depreciation in the early years of an asset's life.  This could have financial statement impact.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Book Controls</b></p> <p>Use the Book Controls window to set up your depreciation books. You can set up an unlimited number of independent depreciation books. Each book has its own set of accounting rules and accounts so you can organize and implement your fixed assets accounting policies.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Deprn Methods: Calculated</b></p> <p>Depreciation methods specify how to spread the asset cost. Oracle Assets includes many standard depreciation methods, and you can define additional methods in the Methods window, if necessary.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Distribution Sets</b></p> <p>Distribution sets let you automatically assign distributions to a new asset or mass addition quickly and accurately by using a predefined distribution set. Default distribution sets appear in the Distribution Set poplist in the Assignments window.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>ITC Rates</b></p> <p>Set up your Investment Tax Credit (ITC) rates, recapture rates, and ceilings. Investment tax credits (ITC) allow you to reduce the recoverable cost of an asset. Oracle Assets allows you to set up ITC rates for assets that are eligible for Investment Tax Credit. ITC rates determine the amount of ITC for an asset.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>ITC Recapture Rates</b></p> <p>Oracle Assets allows you to set up ITC recapture rates for assets with Investment Tax Credits. ITC recapture rates determine the portion of the investment tax credit that must be recaptured if you retire the asset prematurely.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Lease Payments</b>  Define leases in the Lease Details window. You can assign leases to one or more assets in the Asset Details window. You can also test your leases in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the Lease Details window, and you can analyze alternate leasing strategies using the Lease Payments window.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Locations</b>  Define valid locations. Your location flexfield combinations tell Oracle Assets what locations are valid for your company. Oracle Assets uses location for tracking assets and for property tax reporting.</p>	C					X
<p><b>Prorate Conventions</b>  Determines how much depreciation expense to take in the first year of life.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>QuickCodes</b>  QuickCode values are values that you can choose from a list of values when you enter and maintain assets. You can define the QuickCode values that you want for the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard Asset Descriptions</li> <li>• Journal Entries</li> <li>• Mass Additions Queue Names</li> <li>• Property Type</li> <li>• Retirement</li> <li>• Asset Category</li> <li>• Asset Subcategory</li> </ul>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>System Controls</b>  Set up your system controls. You specify your enterprise name, asset numbering scheme, and key flexfield structures in the System Controls window. You also specify the oldest date placed in service of your assets.</p>	A, B, C					X



**Application = Oracle General Ledger (GL)**

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Accounting Calendar</b> Part of setting up General Ledger. Changes can affect the integrity of financial reporting data.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Assign Reporting Sets of Books</b> Assigning reporting sets of books to a primary set of books for Multiple Reporting Currencies. Part of setting up General Ledger. Changes can affect the integrity of financial reporting data.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>AutoPost Criteria Sets</b> AutoPost is used to automatically post journal batches that meet specific criteria defined in an AutoPost criteria set.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Column Set</b> Row sets and column sets are the two primary building blocks of FSG reports. Typical column sets include headings, currency assignments, amount types, and calculation columns for totals.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Common Stock</b> The information entered in for common stock and dividends to calculate earnings per share and diluted earnings per share in the Oracle Business Intelligence System (BIS) Earnings Per Share report.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Concurrent Request Schedules</b> This is the window where you can create General Ledger financial schedules based on different calendars and period types.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Consolidation Mappings</b> Set of instructions for mapping accounts or entire account segments from a subsidiary set of books to the parent set of books.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Consolidation Mappings Sets</b> Create a mapping set to transfer consolidation data for multiple subsidiaries simultaneously.	A, B, C	X				
<b>Content Set</b> Set used to define objects that FSG should use to build the report.	A, B, C	X				
<b>Conversion Rate Types</b> Manages the exchange of intercompany transactions between subsidiaries in an organization.	A, B, C	X				
<b>Daily Rates</b> This template does not contain any setups, as they do not relate to the control environment. These are just setups. The better "audit" approach would be to monitor and review the policies and procedures used to maintain the foreign exchange rates.	A, B, C	X				
<b>Define Budget</b> This template is used to identify Budgets defined for each set of books. In addition to the setups, policies and procedures should exist regarding the use of Budgets in Oracle.	A, B, C	X				
<b>Define Budget Organization</b> This template does not contain any setups, as they do not relate to the control environment. The better "audit" approach would be to monitor and review the policies and procedures used to maintain the budget organizations.	A, B, C	X				
<b>Define Budgetary Control Group</b> This template does not contain any setups, as they do not relate to the control environment. The better "audit" approach would be to monitor and review the policies and procedures used to maintain the budget organizations.	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Define Database Links</b> Used to define links to other GL databases (transfer Subsidiary or Consolidated data or integrate with Financial Analyzer).</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Define Financial Report</b> A report is defined by specifying the report objects FSG should use to build the report (ad hoc reporting). Report definitions affect the information used by management in decision and planning.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Define MassAllocations</b> High risk object used to create journals that allocate revenues and expenses across a group of cost centers, departments, divisions, and so on. By including parent values in allocation formulas, you can allocate to the child values referenced by the parent without having to enumerate each child separately. Hence, a single formula can perform multiple allocations.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Define Recurring Journal</b> Define recurring journal formulas for transactions that you repeat every accounting period, such as accruals, depreciation charges, and allocations. Once approved and defined, they should not be changed without going through an appropriate approval process.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Dimensions</b> An Oracle Financial Analyzer database object used to organize and index the data stored in a variable. Dimensions answer the following questions about data: "What?" "When?" and "Where?" For example, a variable called Units Sold might be associated with the dimensions Product, Month, and District. Changes can affect the integrity of financial reporting data.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Display Group**

An optional report component in Oracle General Ledger's Financial Statement Generator. Display groups determine the range of rows in a row set or columns in a column set that will be displayed or hidden in a financial report. Changes can affect the integrity of financial reporting data.

A, B, C X

**Display Set**

A Financial Statement Generator report component that includes one or more display groups to control the display of ranges of rows and columns in a report, without reformatting the report or losing header information. Changes can affect the integrity of financial reporting data.

A, B, C X

**Elimination Sets**

Use automatic intercompany eliminations to generate elimination sets. For formula-based eliminations, you can also use recurring journals.

A, B, C X

**Encumbrance Types**

An encumbrance category that allows you to track your anticipated expenditures according to your purchase approval process and to more accurately control your planned expenditures. Examples of encumbrance types are commitments (requisition encumbrances) and obligations (purchase order encumbrances). Because Encumbrance Types are used to appropriate funds, changing them can distort the financials.

A, B, C X

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Filters</b></p> <p>An Oracle Financial Analyzer profile option where you can set the responsibility level to filter categories, that responsibility level must be the same responsibility from which you initiate the consolidation transfer.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Financial Data Items</b></p> <p>An Oracle Financial Analyzer database object that is made up of either a variable, or a variable and a formula. For example, a financial data item called "Actuals" would be a variable, while a financial data item called "Actuals Variance" would be made up of a variable (Actuals) and a formula that calculates a variance.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Financial Data Set</b></p> <p>Groups of financial data items.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Financial Item</b></p> <p>The financial items you define in General Ledger determine how actual and budget account balances are summarized for display in BIS reports. BIS also uses financial items to calculate key business indicators such as current ratio.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>GL Accounts</b></p> <p>A form where you can define new accounts by creating new combinations of account segment values. You must define all new accounts manually if you do not allow dynamic insertion to create new accounts automatically.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Government Transaction Codes</b>  Define transaction codes to assign additional debit and credit pairs to a single transaction. The system creates these additional entries automatically. When you enter actual or encumbrance journals, you can enter transaction codes at the batch, header and line level.</p> <p>Transaction codes are typically used by U.S. federal government customers to produce both proprietary and budgetary accounting entries for a given transaction. This feature is currently only available in public sector installations.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Hierarchy</b>  With the Account Hierarchy Manager you can graphically create, maintain, and review account structure hierarchies. You can define new parent and child segment values, as well as change parent/child dependencies. You can also create new rolup groups from the Account Hierarchy Manager and have your changes reflected automatically in both the Key Segment Values and Rollup Groups windows.</p> <p>These are common types of GL related hierarchies: Budget, Account, Approval, Reporting, Document, and Consolidation.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Historical Rates</b>  Historical rates or amounts for translating actual and budget account balances.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Intercompany Accounts</b>  Accounts set up to manage multiple SOBs, currencies, etc. The balancing, clearing, and reconciling these accounts are important control elements to consider.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Intercompany AutoAccount Rules</b> When you enter intercompany transactions, GIS refers to the AutoAccounting rules to automatically generate account code combinations and amounts for the sender distribution, receiver distribution, and receiver clearing transaction lines.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Intercompany Clearing Accounts</b> Once you have completed entering your transaction lines, the intercompany clearing account amount must equal the amount, if any, entered in the Control field. This acts as a control as intercompany transactions cannot be processed until balanced. However, business cases are normally made to override when out-of-balance is immaterial. In those cases, the tracking could provide the audit trail necessary.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Intercompany Subsidiaries</b> If your subsidiaries share the same set of books, you can use the intercompany segment to identify subsidiaries involved in intercompany transactions. You can define any group in your company as a subsidiary; a subsidiary can be a regional division, a country subsidiary, a division within a subsidiary or a cost center.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Intercompany Transaction Types</b> Transaction types used for intercompany transactions. When setting up, you also define how transaction types are processed (auto-approve, allow interest accrual, etc). Changes affect the integrity of the transactions.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Journal Authorization Limits</b> Authorization limits for employees.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Journal Categories</b> Basic setup for classification of JE's - not a lot of risk. Journal Categories help you differentiate journal entries by purpose or type, such as accrual, payments or receipts.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Journal Reversal Criteria</b> For each journal entry category, you can select journal reversal criteria to control how and when your journals are reversed.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Journal Sources</b> Provide the origin of journal entries (e.g. Payables, Receivables, non-Oracle, etc.). Determines whether or not Journal Approval is used. If journals are not frozen, the entry can be changed in the Enter Journals form. The risk exists that journals imported may not match the source system. Best practices require that when changes are required on imported journals, the changes be made in the source system and re-imported into Oracle.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Mass Maintenance Workbench</b> Here you use one account specification each to define the source accounts and the target accounts (e.g. move cost center).</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Open and Close Periods</b> Opening and closing accounting periods.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Period Rates</b> Allows you to maintain period-average, period-end, and revaluation exchange rates for any foreign currency you have enabled. Changes can affect the integrity of financial reporting data.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Period Types</b> Part of setup for each SOB. Used when you define your accounting calendar. GL has predefined period types of Month, Quarter, and Year. You can also define your own period types. Changes can affect the integrity of financial reporting data.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Period Statutes</b> Allows multiple periods to be open for posting. To maximize the efficiency of the posting process and minimize the risk of user error, limit the number of accounting periods that are open at one time. Any period that is designated as Open allows journal entry and posting. Future-Entry allows journal entry but not posting.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Row Order</b> An optional Financial Statement Generator report component that lets you control how the order of rows and account segments appear in a report. Changes can affect the integrity of financial reporting data.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Set of Books</b> Determines the functional currency, account structure (chart of accounts) and accounting calendar for the Company. Set of Books definitions. 1. If the Sets of Books is not designated properly according to chart of accounts, data integrity issues may result. Additionally, financial reporting difficulties may arise if improper chart of accounts are defined to the Sets of Books. 2. If the Sets of Books is not designated properly according to currency, data integrity issues may result. Additionally, difficulties in conversion between functional and non-functional currencies may arise. 3. If the period types are not defined</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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- appropriately, the Company will not be able to report according to business requirements.
4. Allowing intercompany balancing will allow out-of-balance intercompany journals entries to be posted. If the Balance Intercompany Journals parameter is enabled and out-of-balance intercompany journals are created, internal financial statement and serious reconciliation problems could arise.
  5. Suspense posting allows unbalanced journal entries. This could potentially lead to financial misstatement as well as serious reconciliation problems.
  6. Average balance processing is particularly important for financial institutions, since average balance sheets are required, in addition to standard balance sheets, by many regulatory agencies. Many organizations also use average balances for internal management reporting and profitability analysis.
  7. Limiting the number of future periods will minimize the exposure from users entering journal entries into future periods. Users can enter journal batches for a future enterable period, but cannot post the batches until the period is opened.
  8. When Journal Approval is enabled a journal entry must be approved by an authorized General Ledger user with the appropriate dollar limit review capability before any further action can be taken.
  9. Without budgetary controls, excessive expenses can be incurred per segment and could potentially go unnoticed.
  10. If budgetary controls are to be used, requiring budget journals makes it so that you cannot upload budgets, enter budget amounts, or use budget formulas.
  11. Primary Set of Books: Choose this option

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p>if you are defining a primary set of books. Reporting Set of Books: Choose this option if you are defining a reporting set of books. Not Applicable: Choose this option if you are not using Multiple Reporting Currencies.</p>						
<p><b>Statistical Units of Measure</b> Allows you to process journal entries with statistical measure rather than a monetary balance. Changes affect the financial integrity of the GL.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Storage Parameters</b> You can change the storage parameters for all interim tables and indexes in General Ledger. Several concurrent programs in General Ledger use interim tables as temporary storage space for transaction data. These programs create interim tables when they start and drop them when they finish. Changes will affect the way GL processes data.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Summary Accounts</b> Because summary accounts represent the sum of other account balances, the detail is sacrificed for faster reporting and inquiry. Risk is increased that incorrect data is hidden.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Tax Options</b> Controls the way tax is calculated. Changes can affect the integrity of financial reporting data.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Transaction Calendar</b> Each set of books for which average processing is enabled, must be assigned a transaction calendar, which is used to control transaction posting.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track?	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Translation Rates**

Period end and averages rates for translations. The rate that you multiply your functional currency amount by to determine the foreign currency equivalent.

A, B, C X

## Application = Oracle Property Manager (PN)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Building</b> You define buildings in the Buildings window, including the name, alias, tenure, and from and to dates of the building you are defining.</p>	C					
<p><b>Milestone Templates</b> In Oracle Property Manager, you can keep track of lease milestones, and group them together into named <i>milestone templates</i>. A milestone template identifies a default group of users who should be notified of particular milestones, so that they can take the appropriate action.</p>	C					
<p><b>Payment Term Template</b> Payment Term Templates are created to default payment terms in direct leases.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Properties</b> Property consists of the land, sections, and parcels, and the buildings, floors, and offices that you are managing with Property Manager.</p>	C					
<p><b>Regions and Office Parks</b> If your business is organized into geographical regions you may want to identify the region in which a building or other managed property is located.</p>	C					
<p><b>Reporting Currencies</b> In Property Manager, you can define a set of reporting currencies, which are currencies other than your predefined functional currency.</p>	A, B, C					X

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Space Assignment: Employee**  
 Use the Space Assignment window to assign, modify, search, and view space assignments. You can assign locations to employees, cost centers, and customers.

## Application = Oracle Purchasing (PO)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Approval Assignments</b> The Approval Assignment determines the maximum dollar limit and the account range a user has when approving purchasing documents as defined in the system</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Approval Groups</b> Group similar approval elements together for multiple people (i.e. amounts, account ranges, item range/category, document types, etc). Changing approval group definitions affect the procurement process.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Approved Supplier List</b> A list where you can set up your Approved Suppliers, Sites, and Items. Changes can affect the integrity of procure to pay cycle.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Approved Supplier List Statuses</b> You can assign any number of statuses to describe the condition of an approved supplier (i.e. fully approved, new, debarred, etc). Each Approved Supplier Status can have business rules applied to manage the characteristics of the status. Changes can affect the integrity of procure to pay cycle.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Buyers</b> Person responsible for placing item resupply orders with suppliers and negotiating supplier contracts. Authorization limits are established for buyers and help control how much a buyer can purchase.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Define Catalog Server</b> Part of iProcurement setup in the Purchasing module. Enables communication with external suppliers outside the firewall.</p>	A, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Define Catalog Server Ldr Val.</b> Part of iProcurement setup in the Purchasing module. Enables you to define which catalog data to load into the system.</p> <p><b>Define Expense Account Rules</b> When determining the default charge account for a line with a destination type of expense, the account generator may reference the charge account defined on the employee record. If the account generator references the employee record, then the Expense Charge Account Rules enable you to override one or multiple segments of that default account based on the item category. This ability to override does not interfere with the action of the account generator, but simply replaces those segments you configure after the account generator has created a charge account.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Define Survey</b> Used in Oracle Purchasing Intelligence.</p> <p><b>Document Types</b> Allows you to define access, security, and control specifications for all Purchasing documents</p> <p><b>Hazard Classes</b> A category of hazardous materials. Most hazardous materials belong to only one hazard class. Some materials belong to more than one hazard class and some materials do not belong to any. If a material belongs to more than one hazard class, you should list these classes in a specific order.</p> <p><b>Item Source</b> Part of iProcurement setup in the Purchasing module. Used to define internal or external catalog sources for items.</p>	A, B, C	X				
	C					
	A, B, C	X				
	C					
	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Line Types</b> Determines whether a purchasing document line is for goods, services, or any other type that you define. The line type also determines whether the document line is based on price and quantity or on amount.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Purchasing Options</b> Options that drive the purchasing module. They include accrual, control, default, internal requisitions, numbering, and tax options.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Quality Inspection Codes</b> Numerical assignment/ranking for inspections of product. May not be relevant if business doesn't inspect goods for receipt.</p>	C					
<p><b>Realms</b> Part of iProcurement setup in the Purchasing module. Used to create user access privileges to internal or external catalogs.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Receiving Options</b> Options that govern how receipts are handled in the system.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Requisition Templates</b> Determines whether a purchasing document line is for goods, services, or any other type that you define. The line type also determines whether the document line is based on price and quantity or on amount.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Supplier Lists</b> Purchasing lets you create supplier lists so that you can predefine groups of suppliers to whom you want to send RFQs. You can establish supplier lists according to criteria you define (item, manufacturing category, geographic location, or other) and you can combine supplier lists to produce many copies of your RFQ automatically.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Supplier Sites**

Used to setup supplier information such as location, payment options, matching options, tax information, etc. A facility maintained by a supplier for the purpose of conducting business. A supplier may have one or many supplier sites. Payables maintains supplier information regarding each supplier site you define for a supplier. You may define a supplier site as a pay site only, a purchasing site only, both a pay site and a purchasing site, or as an RFQ only site, in which case it may not have purchase orders entered against it. You can also select one pay site as your primary pay site. The system uses information you enter for suppliers and supplier sites to enter default values when you later enter transactions for a supplier site. Changes affect the way the procure to pay cycle. Should evaluate volume before tracking.

A, B, C X

Why Track

SOX Recommended

Include in Tracking Group

Instances to Track

Business Justification

Create Alert (Y/N)

**Suppliers**

Suppliers are set up to record information about individuals and companies from whom you purchase goods and services. The system uses information you enter for suppliers and supplier sites to enter default values when you later enter transactions for a supplier site. Changes affect the way the procure to pay cycle. Should evaluate volume before tracking.

A, B, C X

**UN Numbers**

An identifier for a hazardous material. Each identification number has a description. Identification numbers are not unique. For instance, the same UN Number may correspond to 2 closely related but different types of materials.

C



## Application = Oracle Treasury (XTR)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Event Assignment</b>            You can design event assignments to generate notifications for specific limits violations. This can include, for example, combinations of specific deal types, companies, counterparties, and limit amounts.</p>	C					
<p><b>Forecast Template Periods</b>            Determines which days are business days to be used in cash forecasting.</p>	C					
<p><b>Hedge Policies- Instruments</b>            Hedge policies define the exposure sources (known as hedge items) that you want to hedge and the financial instruments (known as hedge instruments) that you want to use to hedge those items using foreign exchange spot/forward deals.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Hedge Strategies</b>            Hedge strategies define the reasons that you are hedging your exposures. You can use hedge strategies to define all of the accounting-related reporting information that you require as well as to set up any default information that you want when you create a hedge.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Interest Override Tolerances</b>            You can set up an <i>interest override tolerance</i> to determine the amount tolerance and percentage tolerance by which a company allows a user to override the calculated interest amount for a specific combination of counterparty, deal type, and currency. You can set up a single override tolerance for a company, or define specific override tolerances for combinations of counterparties, deal types, and currencies.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Market Data Curves</b> Use the Market Data Curves window to create a group of similar rates. For example, you can group all of your US dollar interest rates (1–Month, 3–Month, 6–Month, and 12–Month US rates) into a market data curve.</p>	C					
<p><b>Market Data Sets-Yield Curves</b> A yield curve defines a term structure of interest rates for a single currency.</p>	C					
<p><b>One-Step Settlement Codes</b> In order to have the exposure transaction created automatically, you need to assign one–step settlement codes to your companies and tax schedules.</p>	C					
<p><b>Stock Issues</b> Set up a stock issue to define the key attributes of a stock. A stock issue definition can, for example, save you time when you enter several deals for the same stock. The stock issue also enables you to track a stock’s performance, even if you are not trading that stock.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>System Languages</b> Use the System Languages window to change text on windows, reports, fields, and buttons. Using this window you can change a text item to meet your business standards. For example, you can change the text for a field from “Company” to “Company Code”.</p>	C					

*Suite: Oracle Manufacturing*

**Application = Oracle Bill of Materials (BOM)**

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Alternates</b> You can define any number of alternate names that you use when you create alternate bills of material and routings. You use alternate bills and routings to produce an identical product using a different bill or routing. You can apply the same alternate name to a bill of material and a routing.						

**Cost Activities**

The financial effect of your material, resource, overhead, job and period close, and cost update activities. For example, each material quantity transaction may have several cost accounting entries, and each accounting entry is a cost transaction.

A, B, C X

**Cost Groups**

An attribute of a project which allows the system to hold item unit costs at a level below the inventory organization. Within an organization, an item may have more than one cost if it belongs to multiple cost groups. Item costing can be specific to a single project if each project has a distinct cost group, or specific to a group of projects if all projects in that group are assigned to the same cost group.

A, B, C X

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Cost Types**

A set of costs for items, activities, resources, outside processing, and overheads. You may have unlimited cost types for each organization, but only one is used to record cost transactions. The Frozen Standard cost type is used for standard costing; the Average Costs type is used for Average costing. Others could be defined for simulation or temporary purposes.

A, B, C X

**Default WIP Accounting Classes**

A set of accounts that you use to charge the production of an assembly. You assign accounting classes to discrete jobs and repetitive schedules. Each accounting class includes distribution accounts and variance accounts.

A, B, C X

**Deletion Constraints**

Oracle Bills of Material provides a list of rules to determine if an item, bill of material or routing can be deleted. Each rule insures data integrity across all Oracle Manufacturing applications. You can add to this list with your own business rules to further restrict the entities that can be deleted. You write each of your delete constraints as a SQL select statement that either prevents or lets a user delete an item, bill, or routing.

A, B, C X

**Departments**

You can define departments as areas within your organization where you perform work and/or collect costs.

C

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Exception Templates**

You can define your own exception templates. When you assign an exception template to your workday calendar, you can assign workday exceptions to account for plant workday differences—such as holidays, scheduled maintenance, or extended downtime.

**Expenditure Type Cost Element**

An implementation–defined classification of cost you assign to each expenditure item. Expenditure types are grouped into cost groups (expenditure categories) and revenue groups (revenue categories).

A, B, C X

**Material Ovhd Absorption Rules**

You can define resource overhead by using the Define Overhead form. Each overhead sub–element has a default basis, default activity, and absorption account. The overhead absorption account offsets your corresponding overhead cost pool in the general ledger.

A, B, C X

**Parameters**

You assign the maximum number of bill of material levels for bill explosions, loop checks and impositions. For assemble to order manufacturers, you assign configuration item information.

A, C X

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Product Families</b>  A product family is a grouping of products whose similarity in resource usage, design, and manufacturing process facilitates planning at an aggregate level. A product family cannot be a part of a Standard, Model, Option Class, or Planning Bill of Material. Consequently, a product family is a single level bill. Members of a product family can belong to one and only one product family. You will be able to plan based on the planning percentages and effectivity of the product family members.</p>	C					
<p><b>Setup Types</b>  An implementation–defined setup.</p>	C	X				
<p><b>Standard Operations</b>  A commonly used operation you can define as a template for use in defining future routing operations.</p>	C					
<p><b>Workday Calendar</b>  You define a workday calendar for one or more organizations, and assign an exception set to each calendar. For each workday calendar and exception set, you assign a list of holidays or workday exceptions. You then define shifts for your workday calendar, and assign any shift workday exceptions.</p>	C					

## Application = Oracle Capacity (CRP)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

### Simulation Sets

You can define and update simulation sets to group resource changes for routing-based capacity requirements planning. Assign simulation sets when you make capacity modifications to resources you assign to departments in Oracle Bills of Material.

## Application = Oracle Engineering (ENG)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Approval Lists</b> Approval lists defined in Engineering can be used to create roles. Roles are made up of either one approval list or one employee previously defined with the Enter Person window.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>AutoNumbering</b> You can define customized autonumbering (for a user, organization, or site) for new ECOs or mass change orders. You can use the autonumber default value when you define an engineering or mass change order, or you can override the autonumber default and assign your own number.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>Change Types</b> You can assign a change order type to your ECOs, either using the 'ECO' change order type that Oracle Engineering provides or choosing a change order type from any number of types you define using your own terminology, such as Design Revision, Manufacturing Change Order, or Substitution Waiver. You can create change order types for ECOs with manufacturing items, or manufacturing and engineering items.</p>	C					
<p><b>Priorities</b> You can define scheduling priorities for engineering changes to describe the urgency of your ECO. Priorities are for your reference use only.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Reasons**

You can define reasons for engineering change orders using your own terminology, such as Model Year, Design, Safety, and Ergonomic. ECO reasons are for your reference use only.

## Application = Oracle Inventory (INV)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>ABC Assignment Groups: Detail</b>                      ABC assignment groups link a particular ABC compile with a valid set of ABC classes. This allows you to selectively reduce or increase the number of ABC classes you want to use in your item assignments for a particular ABC compile.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>ABC Classes</b>                      You use ABC classes to identify the value groupings to which your items belong. You define these classes using your own terminology.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>Account Aliases</b>                      If you want to define logical references to frequently used account number combinations and use them as transaction source types, you need to configure your Account Aliases Flexfield and define account aliases.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Available to Promise Rules</b>                      A set of Yes/No options for various entities that the user enters in Oracle Inventory. The combination of the various entities are used to define what is considered supply and demand when calculating available to promise quantity.</p>	C					
<p><b>Categories</b>                      You must define categories to group items that share similar characteristics. You must define the flexfield structure to be used for each category you define. The flexfield structure you select for a category will determine how it may be grouped with other categories.</p>	A, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Category Accounts</b>            You can use the Category Accounts Summary window to define, query, and update category valuation and expense accounts. If your current organization is a standard costing organization, you can define category accounts at the category and optionally subinventory level.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Category Sets</b>            A feature in Inventory where users may define their own group of categories. Typical category sets include purchasing, materials, costing, and planning.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Category Sets - Item Assign.</b>            You need to define category sets to create different category grouping schemes. Category sets group your categories into functional areas, such as inventory, cost, purchasing, order entry, and so on.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Consumption Set Up</b>            Use the consumption setup window to designate which transaction to use when consuming either consigned or VMI inventory.</p>	C					
<p><b>Cross Reference Types: Detail</b>            Using these cross-reference types, you can define cross-references to store additional information about inventory items.</p>	C					
<p><b>Customer Item Commodity Codes</b>            Customer Item Commodity Codes are used to group customer items and can be entered during the definition of customer items.</p>	C					
<p><b>Customer Item Cross References</b>            If you maintain relationships between your item numbers and other entities such as old item numbers, you need to define cross-reference types</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Customer Items</b></p> <p>If you need to track the item numbers used by your customers, you must define these items as customer items in Inventory.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Cycle Count</b></p> <p>An inventory accuracy analysis technique where inventory is counted on a cyclic schedule rather than once a year.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Cycle Count Entries</b></p> <p>Oracle Inventory automatically queries up all count requests for which you have not yet entered a count. You can use flexible search criteria to specify the group of count requests for which you want counts entered to speed up the count entry process. For example, you can specify a range of count request sequences assigned to one person so they can be entered in the same order they were printed on the count sheet.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Default Category Sets</b></p> <p>You need to define a default category set for each of the seven predefined functional areas. Oracle Inventory will automatically assign items defined for use by a particular functional area to the category set associated with the functional area. Oracle Inventory defaults the appropriate category set in all the category set fields in the products that correspond to the functional areas. You may choose the same category set for more than one functional area if you have identical ways of grouping your items across those functional areas.</p>	C					
<p><b>Define ABC Compile</b></p> <p>You can define and compile an ABC analysis for your entire organization or for a specific subinventory within your organization.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Desc Flex Context Mapping</b></p> <p>If you make entries for your items in a standard industry catalog or want to group your items according to certain descriptive elements, you need to configure your Item Catalog Group Flexfield. You must indicate how many separate segments your flexfield has, how many characters each segment has, and whether you want to validate the values that you assign to the segments. Once you define the structure of your flexfield and any applicable value sets, you must freeze and compile your flexfield definition. Compiling the flexfield definition enables the Item Catalog Group Flexfield pop-up window.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Forecast Rules</b></p> <p>You can define forecast rules to use when loading forecasts. Defining forecast rules includes choosing forecast source options, entering statistical forecast parameters, and entering and adjusting initial seasonality indices.</p>	C					
<p><b>Freight Carriers</b></p> <p>If you ship items from one inventory organization to another, and keep track of the names of and transportation costs charged by your carriers, you need to define freight carriers.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>INV Transit Times</b></p> <p>Use the Inter-organization Shipping Information Listing to verify the organizations to which your current organization ships and receives. You can use this report with the Freight Carrier listing to verify the accounts for freight charges between organizations.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Intercompany Relations</b> You must establish intercompany relations between the operating units you wish to use intercompany invoicing.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Item Attribute Controls</b> Item attributes are information about an item, such as order cost, lead time, item status, revision control, tax code, list price, asset category, primary unit of measure, and so on. If you choose the item master level for a particular attribute, Oracle Inventory maintains the value of the attribute in the item master, and the value will be the same in every organization that uses the item master, in which the item exists, and does not allow updates at the item/organization level. Conversely, Oracle Inventory allows updates at the item/organization level for item attributes that you maintain at the item/organization level.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Item Catalog Groups</b> An item catalog group consists of descriptive elements to which you assign certain sets of values. When you assign an item to an item catalog group, you can choose descriptive elements from the group and define values for each descriptive element..</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Item Relationships</b> You can define relationships between items. This allows you to search for items through these relationships. Except in Oracle Purchasing, these relationships are for inquiry and reporting purposes only.</p>	C					
<p><b>Item Status</b> When defining an item, you can use the item attribute <i>Item Status</i> to control status attribute values.</p>	A, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Item Templates**

An item template is a standard set of attribute values that you use to define or update items. When you apply a template to an item, you set the item attribute values to the template attribute values for those attributes you enable in the template.

A, B, C X

**Item Trx Defaults-Locators**

Use this form to define a default subinventory and/or locator for an item for shipping, receiving, and move order transactions. Oracle Shipping Execution displays the default shipping information when you ship an item. Oracle Inventory displays the default receiving information when you receive an item. For move orders, Oracle Inventory derives the default put away locator when you transact an item into a locator controlled subinventory if no locator was specified by the creator of the move order.

A, C

**Item Trx Defaults-Subinventory**

Use this form to define a default subinventory and/or locator for an item for shipping, receiving, and move order transactions. Oracle Shipping Execution displays the default shipping information when you ship an item. Oracle Inventory displays the default receiving information when you receive an item. For move orders, Oracle Inventory derives the default put away locator when you transact an item into a locator controlled subinventory if no locator was specified by the creator of the move order.

A, C

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Manual Schedule Request**

You can schedule an item or location for cycle counting at any time. You may manually schedule cycle counts to supplement your automatic schedules. You use this feature to achieve item-based or location-based cycle counting.

A, C

**Manufacturers**

Enter the manufacturer name and part number and associate to items.

A, B, C X

**Master Items**

There are two ways you can define items from the Master Items window. You can use the Attribute Groups tab, or the Item Folder tab. The Attributes Group tab allows you to select individual attributes, and use the tool menu to apply templates and assign organizations. The Item Folder tab enables you to create an item, apply a default template, and assign the item to an organization all in one window.

A, B, C X

**Material Overhead Defaults**

If you keep track of overhead rates for your organization, you must define material overheads. You can define any number of material overheads, such as freight, customs, purchasing, and so on. Each overhead is charged when you receive items into inventory. You cannot use material overheads in organizations that use average costing.

A, C

**Material Status Definition**

The material status of a given subinventory controls the enabled transactions for all material in the subinventory

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Movement Statistics Parameters</b> Use the Movement Statistics Parameters window to define the parameters for gathering movement statistics. Oracle Inventory uses this information to validate entry of statistical movement transactions and to properly report the information.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Movement Statistics Validation</b> You can use the Movement Statistics Exception Report to validate that all movement statistics records in a period are accurate and ready for reporting. You can identify missing or incomplete entries and make corrections before freezing the information.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Old Movement Parameters</b> These parameters are the source for default inventory, costing, control, and movement parameters for an organization</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Organization Access</b> You can specify which organizations a responsibility can access by mapping responsibilities to organizations. Once this mapping is set a user logging into an Oracle Manufacturing product is restricted to organizations mapped to the responsibility chosen. The Change Organization window is restricted as well.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>Organization Parameters</b> You must define the control options and account defaults for your organization before you can define items or perform any transactions</p>	A					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Picking Rules</b>            You can create grouping rules to organize how picking lines for released sales orders and manufacturing tasks are grouped on pick slips. For example, if you select Delivery as a grouping criteria, all picking lines for the same delivery are grouped together on a pick slip.</p>	C					
<p><b>Planners</b>            If you keep track of the names of the parties responsible for planning certain items or groups of items, you need to define planners.</p>	C					
<p><b>Shipping Networks</b>            If you want to move items from one inventory organization to another, you must define your shipping network. Specify the organizations to which you can ship from the organization you are currently in, choose whether you want to transfer items directly or via intransit inventory, and enter the accounting information for shipments between the two organizations</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Shipping Parameters</b>            To allocate pick wave move orders using the Transact Move Orders window, you must define shipping parameters in Oracle Shipping Execution.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Stock Locators</b>            If you implement prespecified locator control in your whole organization or in a particular subinventory, you must define stock locators. Locators identify physical areas within subinventories where you store items, such as rack/bin or aisle/row/bin locations.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Subinventories</b>            You need to define at least one subinventory for each organization. A subinventory is a physical or logical grouping of your inventory, such as raw material, finished goods, defective material, or freezer compartment. You must move each item into, out of, or within a subinventory whenever you perform an inventory transaction.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Subinventories – Items</b>            Where you assign items to a subinventory.</p>	C					
<p><b>Subinventories – Locators</b>            Locators identify physical areas within subinventories where you store items, such as rack/bin or aisle/row/bin locations.</p>	C					
<p><b>Transaction Reasons</b>            If you want to associate a predefined explanation with each transaction that you enter, you need to define transaction reason codes. When you enter an inventory transaction you can choose one of the reason codes that you defined. You may then use these reason codes to view and report transactions.</p>	C					
<p><b>Transaction Source Types</b>            Transaction source types enable you to classify transactions according to their origins, such as purchase order, sales order, account number, physical inventory, and so on.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>UOM Conversions – Inter-Class</b>            A conversion for a specific item between unit of measure classes</p>	A, B, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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A, B, C

**UOM Conversions – Standard**

Unit of measure conversions are numerical factors that enable you to perform transactions in units other than the primary unit of the item being transacted. Uses standard unit of measure conversions for this item if an item-specific conversion is not available.

A, B, C

**Unit of Measure Classes**

UOM classes represent groups of units of measure with similar characteristics, such as Volume or Length. Oracle Inventory uses the base unit of measure to perform conversions between units of measure in each class and between two different UOM classes.

A, B, C

**Units of Measure**

You need to define units of measure for tracking, moving, storing, and counting items. Each item that you define in Oracle Inventory must have a primary unit of measure and each transaction you perform in Oracle Inventory must have a unit of measure associated with the transaction quantity.

## Application = Oracle Master Scheduling (MRP)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Assign Sourcing Rules/BoD(MRP)</b> Sourcing rules and bills of distribution determine the movement of materials between organizations in your global enterprise; these organizations include your suppliers and the materials include those items made at the manufacturing organizations.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Define Scheduling Rules</b> A scheduling rule determines the logic used to set the timing of the flow schedules.</p>	C					
<p><b>Kanban Names</b> A visual signal to drive material replenishment. A Kanban system delivers material into production as needed to meet demand.</p>	C					
<p><b>MRP Plan Names</b> For an MRP plan name, this option creates planned orders where needed, considering existing MRP firm planned orders.</p>	C					
<p><b>MRP Plan Options</b> After establishing a project MRP environment and adding your Project MRP plan options, you have to enter plan level options, such as forecast and scheduling options.</p>	C					
<p><b>Planning Exception Sets</b> You can define and update planning exception sets that you can use to identify items and orders that require attention based upon a set of predefined action messages. This facilitates control over message sensitivity, message priority, and marking those messages where action has been taken.</p>	A, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Planning Parameters</b>  From the Planning Parameters window, you can enable planning functions. You can also define and update execution options and default values that affect other functions in Oracle Master Scheduling/MRP and Supply Chain Planning.</p>	C	X				
<p><b>Sourcing Rules (MRP)</b>  Sourcing rules and bills of distribution determine the movement of materials between organizations in your global enterprise; these organizations include your suppliers and the materials include those items made at the manufacturing organizations.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>SQL* Loader Parameters</b>  The profile option MRP:Use Direct Load Option controls whether SQL*Loader uses direct loading or conventional loading methods.</p>	C					

## Application: Oracle Projects Manufacturing (PJM)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Proj Manufacturing Parameters</b>            From the Planning Parameters window, you can enable planning functions. You can also define and update execution options and default values that affect other functions in Oracle Master Scheduling/MRP and Supply Chain Planning</p>	C					
<p><b>Project Parameters</b>            Project MRP is part of the overall solution offered by Project Manufacturing. If you want you employ all the features offered by Project Manufacturing, you must define project parameters in Oracle Projects, Oracle Inventory, and Oracle Master Scheduling/MRP and Supply Chain Planning.</p>	C					
<p><b>Seiban Numbers</b>            Seiban numbers are unique numbers using Project Manufacturing without Oracle Projects.</p>	C					
<p><b>Task AutoAssign FlexSequence</b>            Use the Task Auto Assignment FlexSequence window to define how to display materials, resource costs, and WIP Materials on the Task Auto Assignment Rules window. You enter the sequence number, attributes and the corresponding prompts that display on the Task Auto Assignment Rules window. You control which attributes display and the corresponding rank according to task allocation on the Task Auto Assignment Rules window.</p>	C					
<p><b>Task AutoAssignment Rules</b>            The Task Auto Assignment Rules window enables you to define task assignment rules for material, resource, and WIP material transactions for a given organization.</p>	C					



## Application = Oracle Quality (QA)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Collection Elements</b> To be able to collect quality data using Oracle Quality, you need to set up a data collection structure referred to as a "collection plan." Collection plans consist of "collection elements," which are the basic building blocks of collection plans, and determine the data the plan will collect and report.	C					
<b>Collection Plans</b> To be able to collect quality data using Oracle Quality, you need to set up a data collection structure referred to as a "collection plan." Collection plans consist of "collection elements," which are the basic building blocks of collection plans, and determine the data the plan will collect and report.	C					
<b>Grant Privileges</b> Once user groups have been created, you can grant collection plan specific privileges to those user groups. You can enable user groups to update collection plans, or view, updated, enter, and delete quality results for specific collection plans.	C					
<b>Sampling Plan Setup</b> Sampling is the procedure of drawing a number of units from a lot at random, and inspecting those units.	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Skip Lot Process Setup</b>            Skipping Parameters define how skip lot inspections will be conducted for a specific Skip Lot Process Code. Each set of parameters consists of a collection plan (optionally, an alternate plan) and skipping frequency values. The frequency values specify how many inspections will be performed for a given number of receipts. For</p>	C					
<p><b>Skip-Lot/Sampling Criteria</b>            Several criteria can be used to limit what items will be sampled. After you have set up your sampling plan, you need to set up specific criteria that will be referenced before the sampling plan is invoked</p>	C					
<p><b>Specifications</b>            In Oracle Quality, you can define specifications for key characteristics of the products that you produce or the material that you receive from suppliers. Specification describe the requirements of a product.</p>	C					

## Application = Oracle Work in Process (WIP)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Assign Shop Floor Statuses</b>            You have the option to prevent move transactions from steps within an operation by defining shop floor statuses that prevent moves, and assigning them to operations and interoperation steps within discrete jobs or repetitive schedules.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Discrete Jobs</b>            A discrete job is a production order for the manufacture of a specific (discrete) quantity of an assembly, using a specific standard routing and operations.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Employee Labor Rates</b>            Oracle Work in Process uses employee rates when you manually charge person–type resources to jobs or repetitive schedules that do not charge at the standard rate, and when you associate an employee number with the resource you are charging.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Schedule Groups</b>            You can define schedule groups then assign them to jobs or work order—less completion transactions.</p>	C					
<p><b>Shop Floor Statuses</b>            You can also use these statuses to record more detailed information regarding assemblies at a particular step within an operation.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**WIP Accounting Classes**

You must define Work in Process accounting classes before you can define discrete jobs and repetitive assemblies. You must define separate accounting classes for standard discrete jobs, non-standard expense jobs, non-standard asset jobs, and repetitive assemblies. Accounting classes include the elemental valuation and variance accounts you use to cost discrete and repetitive production.

A, B, C X

**WIP Parameters**

System Requirements: The following parameters define modes of operation and default values that affect Work in Process: Discrete Manufacturing Parameters, Repetitive Manufacturing Parameters, Move Transaction Parameters, Backflush Default Parameters, Intraoperation Steps Parameters, Outside Processing Parameters, Scheduling Parameters, and Other Parameters.

A, B, C

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*Suite: Projects*

**Application = Oracle Project Accounting (PA)**

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>AMG Control Actions</b> Use the Control Actions window to set up controls over data imported to Oracle Projects from an external system. Entering an action in this window prevents users from performing the action in Oracle Projects on a record that originated in the specified external system.	A, B, C					

**Agreement**

A, C

Agreement types categorize the various kinds of agreements you negotiate with clients. For example, you can define one agreement type for all verbal agreements and another for all agreements using purchase orders. You might also define additional agreement types to distinguish internal agreements from those with your external customers.

**AutoAccounting Assign Rules**

To implement AutoAccounting, you define AutoAccounting rules to generate account combinations, then assign a set of rules to each AutoAccounting transaction you want to use for your company. You do not define AutoAccounting rules for each project or contract.

A, B, C X

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>AutoAccounting Lookup Sets</b>  An implementation–defined list of intermediate values and corresponding Accounting Flexfield segment values. AutoAccounting lookup sets are used to translate intermediate values such as organization names into account codes.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>AutoAccounting Rules</b>  An implementation–defined formula for deriving Accounting Flexfield segment values. AutoAccounting rules may use a combination of AutoAccounting parameters, AutoAccounting lookup sets, SQL statements, and constants to determine segment values</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Billing Agreement Type</b>  Agreement types categorize the various kinds of agreements you negotiate with clients. For example, you can define one agreement type for all verbal agreements and another for all agreements using purchase orders. You might also define additional agreement types to distinguish internal agreements from those with your external customers.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Billing Cycles</b>  The billing period for a project. Examples of billing cycles you can define are: a set number of days, the same day each week or month, or the project completion date. You can optionally use a client extension to define a billing cycle.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Billing Extensions</b>  Billing extensions create automatic events to account for the revenue and invoice amounts calculated by the billing extensions.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Budget Entry Methods</b> Budget entry methods specify and control how you enter a budget or forecast. You use budget entry methods when you create budgets and forecasts that use budgetary controls and budget integration features.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Budget Types</b> Budget types define the different types of budgets and forecasts that you plan for when you want to create budgets and forecasts that use Oracle Projects budgetary controls and budget integration features.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Budgets</b> Estimated cost, revenue, labor hours or other quantities for a project or task. Each budget may optionally be categorized by resource. Different budget types may be set up to classify budgets for different purposes. In addition, different versions can exist for each user-defined budget type: current, original, revised original, and historical versions. The current version of a budget is the most recently baseline version.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Burden Cost Codes</b> An implementation-defined classification of overhead costs. A burden cost code represents the type of burden cost you want to apply to raw cost. For example, you can define a burden cost code of G&amp;A to burden specific types of raw costs with General and Administrative overhead costs.</p>	A, B, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Burden Schedules**

An implementation–defined set of burden multipliers that is maintained for use across projects. Also referred to as a *standard burden schedule*. You may define one or more schedules for different purposes of costing, revenue accrual, and invoicing. Oracle Projects applies the burden multipliers to the raw cost amount of an expenditure item to derive an amount; this amount may be the total cost, revenue amount, or bill amount. You can override burden schedules by entering negotiated rates at the project and task level.

A, B, C X

**Burden Structure Assignments**

Burden structures group cost bases for a given use, and specify what types of raw costs are included in each cost base, and what burden costs are applied to the raw costs in each cost base. Your company may define many different burden structures; for example, you may define one for internal costing, one for revenue generation, and one for billing.

A, C

**Burden Structures**

A burden structure determines how cost bases are grouped and what types of burden costs are applied to the cost bases. A burden structure defines relationships between cost bases and burden cost codes and between cost bases and expenditure types.

A, B, C

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Dimensions</b></p> <p>An Oracle Financial Analyzer database object used to organize and index the data stored in a variable. Dimensions are used in Oracle Project to calculate and monitor performance measures. Dimensions answer the following questions about data: "What?" "When?" and "Where?" For example, a variable called Units Sold might be associated with the dimensions Product, Month, and District. In this case, Units Sold describes the number of products sold during specific months within specific districts.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Event Types</b></p> <p>An implementation-defined classification of events that determines the revenue and invoice effect of an event. Typical event types include Milestones, Scheduled Payments, and Write-Offs.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Exp. Transaction Sources</b></p> <p>Transaction sources identify the source of external transactions you import into Oracle Projects using Transaction Import. For example, you can define the transaction source <i>Payroll</i> to identify expenditure items imported from an external payroll system.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Expenditure Categories</b></p> <p>An implementation-defined grouping of expenditure types by type of cost. For example, an expenditure category with a name such as <i>Labor</i> refers to the cost of labor.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Expenditure Types</b></p> <p>An implementation-defined classification of cost that you assign to each expenditure item. Expenditure types are grouped into cost groups (expenditure categories) and revenue groups (revenue categories).</p>	A, B, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Forecasting Implementation Opt</b> Use the financial forecasting implementation options to specify implementation settings for resource scheduling, resource utilization, and financial forecasting.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Implementation Options</b> After you implement other Oracle Applications to work with Oracle Projects, you can define Oracle Projects implementation options. The Implementation Options control how Oracle Projects interfaces data to other Oracle Applications, as well as other fundamental operating settings.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Invoice Formats</b> The columns, text, and layout of invoice lines on an invoice.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Job Mapping</b> The Job Mapping feature allows you to map resource's HR job assignment to a different job title for use in Oracle Projects.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Labor Cost Multipliers</b> A multiplier that is assigned to an indirect project task and applied to labor costs to determine the premium cost for overtime or other factors.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Labor Costing Overrides</b> For individual employees, you can enter labor costing overrides. You can: Override the assigned costing rule, Override the assigned cost rate schedule and Enter an overriding cost rate.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Labor Costing Rules</b></p> <p>A labor costing rule determines how an employee is paid. You define a labor costing rule for each pay type your business uses. For example, you can define a labor costing rule for pay types such as exempt, non-exempt, uncompensated, compensated, or hourly.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Non-Labor Resources</b></p> <p>An implementation-defined asset or pool of assets. For example, you can define a non-labor resource with a name such as <i>PC</i> to represent multiple personal computers your business owns.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Organization Labor Cost Rules</b></p> <p>Organization labor costing rule determines how an employee is paid. You define a labor costing rule for each pay type your business uses. For example, you can define a labor costing rule for pay types such as exempt, non-exempt, uncompensated, compensated, or hourly.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>PA Periods</b></p> <p>An implementation-defined period against which project performance may be measured. You define project accounting periods to track project accounting data on a periodic basis by assigning a start date, end date, and closing status to each period. Typically, you define project accounting periods on a weekly basis, and your general ledger periods on a monthly basis.</p>	A, B, C	x				
<p><b>PA Roles</b></p> <p>Project roles are a part of the project-based security features that are used to control user access to project-level information.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Probability Lists**

Define probability lists if you want to use the probability feature in Oracle Projects. You can use this feature to track the win probability of a sales opportunity on your pipeline projects. You do not need to use Oracle Sales Online to track the win probability on a pipeline project. However, if you use Oracle Sales Online, the win probability value is based on the value of the sales opportunity in Sales Online which is associated with your pipeline project.

**Project Status Columns**

An implementation-defined classification of the status of a project. Typical project statuses are Active and Closed.

A, C

**Project Types**

A template defined for your implementation. The template consists of project attributes such as the project type class (contract, indirect, or capital), the default revenue distribution rule and bill rate schedules, and whether the project burdens costs. For example, you can define a project type with a name such as *Time and Materials* for all projects that are based on time and materials contracts.

A, B, C X

**Projects, Templates**

A standard project you create for use in creating other projects. You set up project templates that have features common in the projects you want to create.

A, B, C X

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Provider/Receiver Controls**

Provider and receiver controls help control the ability to allow cross charges to other operating units within a legal entity by individual receiver operating unit, override the default processing method for cross charges to receiver operating units within a legal entity, allow cross charges to operating units outside the legal entity and use internal billing.

**Rate Schedules**

Rate schedules are defined for both billing and costing. A bill rate schedule maintains the rates and percentage markups over cost that you charge clients for your labor and non-labor expenditures. A cost rate schedule maintains hourly cost rates for employees or jobs.

A, B, C X

**Resource**

A user-defined group of employees, organizations, jobs, suppliers, expenditure categories, revenue categories, expenditure types, or event types for purposes of defining budgets or summarizing actuals.

A, C

**Resource Lists**

Your company has a unique way that it uses and tracks similar types of resources for similar kinds of project work. You can define resource lists to create sets of similar resources that you typically use on specific kinds of projects. You can define a simple list of resources or a two-level hierarchy of resource groups and resources. You can group resources by expenditure categories, revenue categories, or organizations.

A, C

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Role Lists</b> The price agreed upon by the provider and receiver organizations in a cross charged transaction.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Security Role Assignments</b> Project roles are a part of the project-based security features that are used to control user access to project-level information. Project</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>Statuses</b> The project status can be used to control what processing is allowed at various stages of a project. Every project must have a valid status.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Transfer Price Rules</b> Define transfer price rules at the business group level to determine how Oracle Projects calculates the transfer price for cross charged transactions.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Transfer Price Schedules</b> A transfer price schedule is a list of transfer price rules. The schedule specifies which rules determine the transfer price amount for transactions charged from a provider organization to a receiver organization.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Utilization Category</b> An implementation-defined category used for utilization reporting. This reporting grouping combines one or more work types for organization and resource utilization views.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Utilization Options</b> Use the Utilization Options to choose a reporting time period for utilization.</p>	A, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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A, C

**Work Types**

Work types are an implementation–defined classification of work performed. Work types are used to classify both actual and forecast amounts. Examples are Billable, Non–Billable, Training, and Personal. Work types are grouped together by Utilization Categories.

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## Suite: Distribution

### Application = Oracle Order Management (ONT)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Attribute Defaulting Rules</b> Define defaulting rules to determine the source and prioritization for defaulting order information to reduce the amount of information you must enter manually in the Sales Orders window.	A, C					
<b>Container-Item Relationships</b> When setting up container-item relationships, you define the maximum quantity of load items (delivery lines) that can be packed into a container: for example, defining that a maximum of 12 items can be packed into a small box. These relationships are used to calculate/estimate the number of containers required for delivery lines in a delivery or trip and calculate the fill percentage for containers when the Fill Percentage Shipping parameter is set to Quantity.	A, C					
<b>Credit Check Rules</b> Order Management credit check rules enable you to determine what credit checking criteria is used when determining credit exposure during the credit checking process. Order Management transaction types determine when credit checking actually occurs, and when used in conjunction with credit checking rules, define your credit checking process.	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Defaulting Condition Templates</b></p> <p>You can create and modify defaulting rules to improve the efficiency and accuracy with which you enter orders. You can define the rules to determine the source and prioritization for defaulting order information to reduce the amount of information you must enter manually in the Sales Orders window. For most fields, you can assign one or more defaulting sources in a priority sequence, or, if the default is always the same, you can define a constant value.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Holds</b></p> <p>You can define holds to halt processing of your orders, returns, and their lines. Because orders and returns are not affected by holds until they are applied, you can define all the holds you use in your business at once. You can define holds that are effective only at certain steps of the order or line workflow and holds that apply regardless of the stage in the order's flow.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>OM Parameters</b></p> <p>The Oracle Order Management Parameters window is enhanced for greater flexibility. Parameters can be functionally grouped, and users can define controls there as easily as with profile options.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>ONT Transaction Types</b></p> <p>When you define your Order Management order types and line types, you can specify various information that affects the Invoicing Activity. Enter this information on the Finance tab of the Define Transaction Type form. Pick a Receivables Transaction Type and Invoice Source. You may choose Accounting and Invoicing Rules, Credit Method for Accounting and Installment.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Order Import Sources</b>            You can define Order Import Sources from which to import order information. You can import historical orders, orders from other quote or sales systems, and changes to orders. Oracle Order Management recommends that you define a unique name for each source of order information you are importing.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>Processing Constraints</b>            With PL/SQL based Processing Constraints Framework, Order Management provides enhanced and more flexible security. You can define constraint conditions based on various sources including Workflow Activity Statuses and custom APIs. Additionally constraints can be defined against responsibilities using both inclusion and exclusion rules.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Record Sets</b>            The Records Sets feature in Order Management is used to define and maintain record set definitions for processing constraints. A record set is a set of records that are bound by common attributes such as ship sets. You can define constraining conditions and specify a record set to be validated for a given condition as defined by its validation template.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>Sales Credit Types</b>            Oracle Order Management uses sales credit types to determine if the sales credit for an order is a quota or non-quota amount. Order level sales credits for revenue must always be equivalent to 100 percent of the sales credit for the order, and non revenue sales credits can be any value you choose.</p>	A, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Setup Tolerance**

Defining shipping tolerances are based on your customers and items or your customer site and item tolerances. You setup tolerances for the following: Over/Under Shipment and Over/Under Returns.

A, C X

**Validation Templates**

Order Management provides you the ability to define your own validation conditions by the use of validation templates. A validation template names a condition and defines the semantics of how to validate that condition. Validation templates can be used in the processing constraints framework to specify the constraining conditions for a given constraint.

A, C

## Application = Oracle Pricing (QP)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Context Setup</b> When resolving incompatibilities by precedence, the pricing engine evaluates the precedence numbers assigned to pricing and qualifier attributes. Precedence numbers for both seeded and user-created attributes are defined in the Precedence field in the Context Setup window.	C					
<b>Define Limits</b> Oracle Advanced Pricing enables you to set limits for benefits that a customer can receive for a promotion, deal, or other modifier. By limiting the amount of a benefit that can be received, you can keep promotional spending within budget and prevent promotion budget overruns.	A, B, C	X				
<b>Link Attributes</b> With the Attribute Management feature, you can define attributes for a given context, determine how they are sourced, decide which attributes can be selected from a list in the Pricing Setup windows, and determine which ones are used in promotional limits.	C					
<b>Multi-Currency Conversion</b> If you have global customers or do pricing in different currencies, the multi-currency feature enables you to maintain a single price list for multiple currencies. Once the profile option is set to Yes, the concurrent program Update Price Lists with Multi-Currency Conversion Criteria must be run to enable the price list windows for multi-currency usage.	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>PTE: Request Types</b>  The Request Type identifies the type of transaction that is being priced. Different applications make requests to the pricing engine. Request types of these applications may be different. Some applications may share their request types. For example: iStore and Order Capture share the same request type. On the other hand, Order Management and iStore have different request structures.</p>	C					
<p><b>PTE: Source System</b>  The Source System is the application that captures the pricing setup data.</p>	C					
<p><b>Pricing Formulas</b>  A mathematical formula used in Oracle Pricing to define item pricing or modifier adjustments. You create a pricing formula by combining pricing components and assigning a value to the components.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Source Systems</b>  The source application that populates the pricing tables with information using the Pricing APIs; for for example, Order Management, iMarketing, Trade Management, Contracts, etc.</p>	A, B, C	X				

## Application = Oracle Release Management Option (RLM)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Maintain Ship/Delivery Pattern</b> Using the Maintain Ship/Delivery Pattern Codes form, verify that seeded Ship/Delivery Pattern Codes are present, and optionally define your own Trading Partner specific patterns that may vary from the seeded values. Seeded codes cannot be modified.</p>						
<p><b>Message Categories</b> Message Categories are used to organize the messages on the Exception Report. There are six predefined Message Categories, and new Message Categories can be defined and assigned to exception messages as needed.</p>	C					
<p><b>Release Mgmt Processing Rules</b> Defining and applying hierarchical processing rules enables you to determine correct quantities, dates, and other valuable information required to ensure on-time delivery of goods to customers. You can electronically collaborate with customers and manage demand more accurately. Oracle Release Management provides a centralized view of current order status.</p>	A,C					

## Application = Oracle Warehouse Management (WMS)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Assign Devices to Bus. Events</b>            After you define a device, you can assign it to a business event to enable data export. This is done through the Assign Devices window. This window allows you to create associations between material handling devices and the business events. The window lists the supported Business Events in the tree structure. You can associate a business event to one or more devices. When the business event occurs, and the device is notified, if capable the device performs the task automatically, and returns a notification to warehouse management.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Assign Label Type to Bus. Flow</b>            After you define a business event, you can assign it to a label type. This is done through the Assign Devices window.</p>	C					
<p><b>Define Devices</b>            When defining devices, you specify the device name used to refer to the device within Oracle Applications as well as the integration method.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Define Label Formats</b>            When you define label formats, you are setting up the data fields to include on a particular label. After you define label formats and associate them with the appropriate business flows, you can define label format assignment rules.</p>	C					
<p><b>Department Subinventories</b>            Subdivision of an organization, representing either a physical area or a logical grouping of items, such as a storeroom or receiving dock.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Strategy Assignments</b></p> <p>You use the Rules Workbench window to assign strategies to one or several business objects. As with rules within a strategy, the sequence number you assign to strategy assignments indicates the order in which the rules engine evaluates strategy assignments. The Rules Engine stops searching for a strategy as soon as it finds an applicable strategy in the Rules Workbench. A strategy is applicable if the assignment is enabled and currently effective (based on the date effectivity of the strategy assignment) and all the assigned business objects match the values of the transaction being performed.</p>	C					
<p><b>Strategy Search Order</b></p> <p>The sequence in which various objects will be evaluated for associated strategies and rules.</p>	C					
<p><b>WMS Rules</b></p> <p>WMS rules include put away rules, picking rules, cost group rules, task type rules, and labeling rules. Rules are used to enforce business policies and procedures for warehouse tasks. The WMS Rules Engine enables you to set up rules that assign items to cost groups, based on business criteria, such as the item's material status, or the item's ownership.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>WMS Strategies</b></p> <p>After the rules engine finds a strategy, it will not continue to another strategy if the task cannot be fulfilled based on the first strategy. Therefore, unless you want the strategy to fail if specific restrictions are not met, the last rule in your rule strategies should be a default rule that includes no restrictions. You set up strategies in the WMS Strategies window.</p>	C					



## Application = Oracle Shipping (WSH)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Choose Document/Label Printers</b> Where you assign printers to documents so that you can print mailing labels.</p> <p><b>Define Shipping Exceptions</b> During the shipping and transportation of goods, unforeseen shipping exceptions can occur that conflict with the actual requirements of the shipper, transportation carrier, or customer. If these exceptions are not handled promptly or properly, it could result in reduced customer satisfaction and loss of business and revenue for a company. Tracking exceptions can also be helpful to identify and correct defects in the business process.</p>	C					
<p><b>Freight Cost Types</b> There are four freight cost types specifically seeded for Oracle Transportation Execution, including: Transportation Charge, Transportation Rate, Transportation Discount, and Transportation Summary.</p> <p><b>ITM Application Users</b> The International Trade Management (ITM) reports and processes enable you to submit transactions to the ITM Adapter. The ITM Adapter then communicates the transactions to the partner ITM application.</p> <p><b>ITM Error Classification</b> Use this form to set up partner response rules that the adapter and the Response Processor API uses to translate error types and error codes from the partner engines to your interpreted values.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>ITM Parameter Setup</b> Oracle's generic adapter provides a common infrastructure between any Oracle Application and the International Trade Management partner applications.</p>	C					
<p><b>ITM Partner Service Types</b> Use this form to master information about international trade management partners. You enter three types of information about a partner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Master information</li> <li>▪ Services offered and parameter information about the services</li> <li>▪ Parameters about the partner</li> </ul>	C					
<p><b>ITM Partners</b> The International Trade Management (ITM) reports and processes enable you to submit transactions to the ITM Adapter. The ITM Adapter then communicates the transactions to the partner ITM application.</p>	C					
<p><b>Pick Slip Grouping Rules</b> Pick Slip Grouping Rules define how move order lines are grouped together on a pick slip. You must specify a Pick Slip Grouping Rule.</p>	C					
<p><b>Regions and Zones: Locations</b> You define ship to locations and select them from the regions and zones tab.</p>	C					
<p><b>Regions and Zones: Zones</b> A zone is a logical grouping of locators. A zone may represent a specific work area(s) such as a Packing station(s) or it may just indicate an area where material movement occurs. The locators for a zone may span one or more subinventories</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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A, C

**Release Rules**

You set up release rules to specify the release criteria that you want the system to consider during pick release.

C

**Release Sequence Rules**

Use the Release Sequence Rules window to set up rules that specify the priority in which you want the system to consider pick line releases.

C

**Shipping Document Categories**

Shipping related reports, such as the Bill of Lading, Commercial Invoice, Mailing Label, Pack Slip, Vehicle Load Sheet Summary, and Waybill.

C

**Shipping Document Sets**

You can print a group of shipping documents and other reports in a set. For example, document sets can include pick release documents, all shipping documents, and packing slip information. Printing document sets can be executed from the Shipping Transactions form, the Release Sales Orders window, the Quick Ship window, and as part of several concurrent processes.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Shipping Execution Role Def</b></p> <p>Shipping Execution enables you to define new roles by selecting the data access controls you want. You can define a new role by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Copying an existing role: An existing role can be copied to create a new role. The copied role has the same data access privileges of the original, but if desired, these privileges can be edited for the new role. Save the new role with a different name than the original.</li> <li>▪ Manually defining a new role: You can create a new role in the Shipping Execution Role Definition window by selecting the data access controls to trips, stops, lines, and deliveries. Save the new role with a unique name.</li> </ul> <p>Once you have created the new role you can assign it by grant to a user.</p>						
	C					
<p><b>Shipping Parameters</b></p> <p>You can define the default values for basic shipping information such as units of measurement, pick release rules, weight and volume calculations, and delivery grouping rules. Shipping parameters are organization specific.</p>						
	A, C					

## Application = Oracle Shop Floor Management (WSM)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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### Define Co-products

C

You can use the Define Co-Products window to define an item as the primary component of several end items (for example, one ungraded die which produces several die grades). You define the primary end item and the expected distribution across all the end items. Upon entering this information in the Define Co-Products window, the bill of material of the end items are automatically created.

### Sector Extensions

C

Sector extension codes are associated with assemblies and subinventories. These codes are appended to the job name when the assembly is completed to the subinventory.

### Shop Floor Mgmt Parameters

C

The Oracle Shop Floor Management parameters define operation movement and default values for the transactions you are creating.

### Standard Operation Details

C

Operation code information for standard operations is defined on the Standard Operation Details window. This window sets the intraoperation steps that are mandatory and subinventory location used as the stocking point.

*Suite: Oracle Human Resources/Payroll*

**Application = Oracle Advanced Benefits (BEN)**

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Actual Premiums</b> The per-participant premium an insurance carrier charges the plan sponsor for a given benefit. You use the Calculation Method tabbed region of the Actual Premiums window to define the calculation that determines the actual premium rate per participant for a plan or an option.	A, B, C					
<b>BEN Programs</b> You define programs in order to group benefits together as a package. Your program definition consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The plan types and plans in the program</li><li>• The eligibility profile that controls who is eligible for the program</li><li>• The program year period</li><li>• For Advanced Benefits customers, the life events that enable enrollment in the program</li></ul> Programs are important because they set the boundaries for what benefits are offered to your employees and other eligible participants.	C					

**Batch Process Parameters**

You use the Batch Process Parameters window to set the parameters for a batch process *before* you run the process. Based on your processing needs, you can define the number of processing threads, the chunk size, and the maximum number of errors allowed in a batch run.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Communication Types</b> You define, update, and delete communication types in the Communication Types window. You complete your communication type definition by defining communication triggers, usages, and delivery information.	C					
<b>Coverages</b> You use the Coverages window to define the amount of coverage available for a plan or an option in plan. Coverage calculations are typically used to determine the coverage offered by an insurance plan but may also include other benefit offerings, such as stock options.	C					
<b>Criteria Definition-Advanced</b> You use the Criteria Definition window to create an <i>extract criteria profile</i> that limits the results of a system extract to records that match your extract criteria.	C					
<b>Define Extract</b> You use the Define Extract window to define and maintain the definition of a system extract. Your extract definition includes an extract criteria profile and an extract layout definition that you have already defined as well as other parameters needed for the extract batch process, such as the extract date range and the output directory and file name of the extract file.	C					
<b>Dependent Cover Elig Profiles</b> You create a <i>dependent coverage eligibility profile</i> when you want to restrict the criteria that must be met for a dependent to be covered by a benefit.	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Derived Factor-Age and Service**

*Derived Factors* are system calculated eligibility factors that change over time. You define a derived eligibility factor to use as a criteria element in an eligibility profile for a benefit plan or a collective agreement, or a variable activity rate. You can use the derived factor of age in a dependent coverage eligibility profile. You create a combination age and length of service factor by linking an age factor and a length of service factor that you have defined into a new factor.

C

**Derived Factors-Age**

You define an age factor if you determine eligibility for a person or a dependent based on age. You can define a minimum or a maximum 11 – 9 Benefits Eligibility age beyond which a person becomes eligible or no longer eligible for a particular benefit. You can also define an age factor that derives the age of a participant's spouse.

**Note:** if you are defining a derived factor based on age for a collective agreement you can only use the person's age.

A, B, C X

**Derived Factors-Compensation**

You define a compensation level derived factor if you use a person's compensation amount as an eligibility criterion or as a factor in a variable rate profile. You can select as a compensation source a person's stated compensation, a payroll balance type, or a benefits balance type that you define.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Derived Factors-F/T Equivalent</b>            You define a percent of full-time employment derived factor if you determine eligibility or rates based on a person's percentage of full-time work. You can choose to use a person's primary assignment only or the sum of all their assignments when determining their percent of full-time employment.</p>	C					
<p><b>Derived Factors-Hours Worked</b>            You define an hours worked in period factor if you determine eligibility or rates based on the number of hours a person works in a given period that you define. You can choose to derive the number of hours worked from a balance type or a benefits balance type.</p>	C					
<p><b>Derived Factors-Len of Service</b>            You define a length of service factor if you determine eligibility based on how long a person has worked for your enterprise. You can choose to calculate length of service from a person's hire date, adjusted hire date, or override service date.</p>	C					
<p><b>Enrollment Action Type</b>            An enrollment action is any action that is required of a participant to complete an enrollment or de-enrollment. In addition to the enrollment action types delivered with the product, you can use the Enrollment Action types window to define additional enrollment action types. You associate an enrollment action with the enrollment requirements for a program or plan.</p>	C					
<p><b>Enrollment Override</b>            You use the Participation Overrides window to maintain override information for a potential benefits participant who is otherwise ineligible to participate in a particular program.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Layout Def-File Layout**

Use the Extract Process to extract records from the database for transmission to a third party, such as a carrier, payroll provider, or other benefits vendor.

C

**Life Event Reasons**

You define a life event as any change to a person that impacts benefits participation. The system creates a life event when it detects a change in a person's HR record that you have defined as a life event reason. Assignment changes, an anniversary of employment, a marriage, or the occurrence of an open enrollment, are all examples of life events.

C

**Life Event-Person Changes**

In order to know when a person has experienced a life event, you associate a *person change* with each life event you define. A person change is a change to a person's HR record that indicates a life event might have occurred.

C

**Life Event-Related Person Changes**

You can also associate a *related person change* with a life event if a change to the primary participant's HR record generates a life event for a person related to the primary participant.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Options</b>            You can define options for many purposes, but commonly you do so to define coverage available under one or more plans. Options are re-usable. Once defined, you can associate an option with one or more plan types or plans. When you associate an option with a plan type, you make that option available to all plans in that plan type unless you specify otherwise at the plan level. For example, you could define the options Employee Only, Employee Plus Spouse, and Employee Plus Family and then associate each option with the plan types of Medical, Dental, and Vision.</p>	C					
<p><b>Part Eligibility Prof-Personal</b>            You use <i>eligibility profiles</i> to restrict which participants may enroll in a given benefit. You create an eligibility profile by grouping together your eligibility criteria, such as work and personal factors.</p>	C					
<p><b>Period to Date Limits</b>            For those plans with contribution limits, you can associate a period-to-date limit with the activity rate that determines the contribution amount. Period-to-date limits are often used with 401(k) plans in the US.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Plan Types</b></p> <p>You define plan types as categories of benefits grouped according to the type of benefit provided. Common plan types include medical, employee group life insurance, and savings. Plan types are used to record administrative rules for all benefits of the same type. When you define a program that groups plans together, you specify parameters that control how plans of the same plan type behave. Plan types are the most stable of the four compensation objects. Once you define the plan types that you need to support your benefits offerings, you rarely need to modify them.</p>	C					
<p><b>Postal/Zip</b> type.</p> <p>Select a Postal Zip Range to specify that the system process employees (and their related persons) whose primary assignment is located within or is equal to this postal or zip code (US) range.</p>	C					
<p><b>Program/Plan Years</b></p> <p>You use the Program/Plan Years window to set up plan years that define the year—or period within a year—during which an employee 27 – 13 Compensation Workbench earned their compensation. You can use this amount, if, for example, you award a bonus based on a percentage of compensation earned during the period.</p>	C					
<p><b>Service Areas</b></p> <p>You date effectively define service areas for a benefits carrier or third party agent. For instance, you might want to define a service area for a city or other geographical area, and list the service provided.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Standard Rates</b>            You can define standard rates to meet a variety of business needs for a Compensation Workbench plan. Most rates display fixed or enterable amounts that appear as columns in the self-service interface. You can also base a rate on a multiple of compensation that uses a derived compensation factor you have defined.</p>	A, B, C	X				

## Application = Oracle Human Resources (HR)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Absence Attendance Type</b> If you expect to record absent time using the Absence Detail window, define absence types, associating each with an absence element.</p>	C					
<p><b>Accrual Plans</b> In Oracle HRMS you can set up any number of accrual plans, each with its own units of accrued time (hours or days) and its own rules. For example, you can set up rules for the frequency of accruals, maximum carryover to a new accrual year, accrual bands, eligibility rules for enrolling in a plan, and accrual start rules for new hires.</p>	C					
<p><b>Appraisal Template</b> Appraisers, to identify which questions belong to which appraisal and to identify which performance rating scale to use. You can use one of the example appraisal templates we provide and modify them to suit your own needs, or you can create your own. Use the Appraisal Template window.</p>	C					
<p><b>Assign Security Profiles</b> All Oracle Applications users access the system through a responsibility that is linked to a security group and a security profile. The security group determines which business profile the user can access. The security profile determines which records (related to organizations, positions and payrolls) the user can access within the business group.</p>	A, C					X
<p><b>Assignment Set</b> A grouping of employees and/or applicants that you define for running QuickPaint reports and processing payrolls.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Assignment Statuses</b>  For employees, used to track their permanent or temporary departures from your enterprise, and to control the remuneration they receive. For applicants, used to track the progress of their applications.</p>	C					
<p><b>Balance</b>  Positive or negative accumulations of values over periods of time normally generated by payroll runs. A balance can sum pay values, time periods or numbers.</p>	C					
<p><b>Benefit Contribution</b>  For many types of employee benefits, the Flat Amount or % Earnings rules are appropriate. But for benefit plans with coverage levels that determine the amounts of employee and/or employer contributions towards plan costs, you need the ability to store coverage levels and corresponding contributions in a table. For these benefits, select the rule Benefits Table if you are using Basic Benefits and enter coverage levels and contribution amounts using the Benefit Contributions window.</p>	C					
<p><b>Book Event</b>  Descriptive flexfields in HRMS that allow you to book events for people</p>	C					
<p><b>Budget</b>  In Oracle Human Resources you can enter staffing budget values and actual values for each assignment to measure variances between actual and planned staffing levels in an organization or hierarchy.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Career Path Names**

This shows a possible progression from one job or position from any number of other jobs or positions within the Business Group. A career path must be based on either job progression or position progression; you cannot mix the two.

C

**Checklist**

You can add your own values to the supplied list of checklist items and statuses to be included in a template.

C

**Collective Agreements**

A collective agreement is a form of contract between an employer or employer representative, for example, an employer federation, and a bargaining unit for example, a union or a union branch.

C

**Communication Delivery Methods**

You define the communications you send to employees and other potential participants. You specify the conditions that trigger a communication and the delivery method and medium.

C

**Competence Profile**

Where you record applicant and employee accomplishments, for example, proficiency in a competence.

C

**Consolidation Sets**

A grouping of payroll runs within the same time period for which you can schedule reporting, costing, and post-run processing.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Define Function**

If you have Oracle Human Resources and OTA installed in your enterprise, you can hold the qualifications, attributes and knowledge that students can expect to attain by attending training activities as competencies, skills or a mixture of both (competencies and skills). You use parameters to enable you to phase in the delivery of competencies through training activities. This enables you to indicate whether users can enter skills, competencies, or both from the Activities window. You also use parameters to enable selected users to add competencies gained through an activity directly to a student's Competence Profile.

C

**Designer**

You can use the Forms Configurator (designer) to create templates for your users to use.

A, B, C

**Element**

Components in the calculation of employee pay. Each element represents a compensation or benefit type, such as salary, wages, stock purchase plans, and pension contributions.

C

**Element Classifications**

These control the order in which elements are processed and the balances they feed. Primary element classifications and some secondary classifications are predefined by Oracle Payroll. Other secondary classifications can be created by users.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Element Link</b> The association of an element to one or more components of an employee assignment. The link establishes employee eligibility for that element. Employees whose assignment components match the components of the link are eligible for the element.</p>	C					
<p><b>Element and Distribution Set</b> A group of elements that you define to process in a payroll run, or to control access to compensation information from a configured form, or for distributing costs.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Exchange Rates</b> Pre-Payments calculates the currency conversion if the payment is in a different currency to that of the remuneration balance (the element output currency in the case of third party payments). If the process cannot find the exchange rate for the two currencies, it creates an error for the assignment.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Extra Assignment Information</b> Extra Information Types are a type of descriptive flexfield that let you add an unlimited number of information types to six of the most important entities in Oracle HRMS. For example, you might want to use the EIT on Assignment to hold information about project work within an assignment.</p>	C					
<p><b>Extra Location Information</b> Once you have decided which extra information types you require, you need to select the descriptive flexfield by title. Create a new record in the Context Field Values region and enter the name of your new Information Type in the Code field. Enter the segment values and compile the descriptive flexfield.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Extra Person Information</b> Once you have decided which extra information types you require, you need to select the descriptive flexfield by title. Create a new record in the Context Field Values region and enter the name of your new Information Type in the Code field. Enter the segment values and compile the descriptive flexfield.</p>						
<p><b>Federal Tax Rules</b> Where you enter tax rules in the system, such as withholding methods, default parameters, and other employee tax information.</p>	A, B, C	C				
<p><b>Form Customization</b> Forms that your system administrator can modify for ease of use or security purposes by means of Custom Form restrictions. The Form Customization window lists the forms and their methods of configuration.</p>	C					
<p><b>Formula Result Rules</b> When you process an element in a payroll run the system will calculate the results using a formula. The results of the formula are the values you include in the <i>Return</i> statement to end the formula. The result rules define what will happen to each of the results produced by the formula. You can calculate any number of different results in a single formula. The different types of result are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct</li> <li>• Indirect</li> <li>• Message</li> <li>• Stop Recurring</li> <li>• Update Recurring</li> </ul> <p>There is normally at least one <i>Direct</i> result of a payroll calculation, which provides the Pay Value of the entry. You can create additional direct results.</p>						

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Formulas</b> In Oracle Payroll, input values are processed by formulas to calculate the element's run result. You can define up to fifteen input values for an element.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Generic Summary Proc-Key Type</b> Business groups can be identified by Key, Rest of item type in Oracle HRMS.</p>	C					
<p><b>Globals</b> A value you define for any formula to use. Global values can be dates, numbers or text.</p>	C					
<p><b>Grade Rate</b> A value or range of values defined as valid for a given grade. Used for validating employee compensation entries.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Grade Scale</b> A sequence of steps valid for a grade, where each step corresponds to one point on a pay scale. You can place each employee on a point of their grade scale and automatically increment all placements each year, or as required.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Grades</b> A component of an employee's assignment that defines their level and can be used to control the value of their salary and other compensation elements.</p>	A, B, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Job Groups</b></p> <p>As part of an employment relationship, a person can simultaneously perform a number of roles in addition to being an employee. These can range from initiatives defined by the enterprise, such as fire warden, to legislative defined roles such as Health and Safety Representative. In Oracle HRMS, these are known as supplementary roles. Supplementary roles are set up as jobs in the Job window. Each job is held in a Job Group. The Job Group is used to store jobs of a similar type together in one group. All standard jobs created in Oracle HRMS, that is, those jobs that define the role the person is employed to fulfill, must be stored in the default HR Job Group. This Job Group is automatically created for your business group.</p>	C					
<p><b>Letter</b></p> <p>Using Application Data Exchange (ADE), you can define letters and create styles for each letter.</p>	C					
<p><b>Map Career Path</b></p> <p>Career paths are based on the structures of your enterprise rather than the people you employ. You may also want to record personal aspirations and progression paths for individual employees. There are several ways to do this.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Organization</b> A required component of employee assignments. You can define as many organizations as you want within your Business Group. Organizations can be internal, such as departments, or external, such as recruitment agencies. You can structure your organizations into organizational hierarchies for reporting purposes and for system access control.</p>	C					
<p><b>Organization Hierarchy</b> You can structure your organizations into organizational hierarchies for reporting purposes and for system access control.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Organizational Payment Method</b> All employees for whom payments information is to be loaded using the Backfeed must have personal payment methods set up in Oracle HRMS before the Backfeed is run. This information should be entered using the Organizational Payment Method, and the Personal Payment Method windows.</p>	C					
<p><b>Pay Scale</b> A set of progression points that can be related to one or more rates of pay. Employee's are placed on a particular point on the scale according to their grade and, usually, work experience.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Payroll</b> A group of employees that Oracle Payroll processes together with the same processing frequency, for example, weekly, monthly or bimonthly. Within a Business Group, you can set up as many payrolls as you need.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>People (Employees)</b> Oracle HRMS enables you to define your own names to identify the "types" of people in your system, and to identify the status of employees in each assignment using your own names.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>People Addresses</b> You can set parameters for entering employee addresses.</p>	C					
<p><b>Period Types</b> A time division in a budgetary calendar, such as week, month, or quarter.</p>	C					
<p><b>Person Type Usage</b> <b>Type</b> There are eight system person types in Oracle HRMS. Seven of these are combinations of employees, ex-employees, applicants, and ex-applicants. The eighth category is 'External'. You can create your own user person types based on the eight system types.</p>	C					
<p><b>Person Types</b> There are eight system person types in Oracle HRMS. Seven of these are combinations of employees, ex-employees, applicants, and ex-applicants. The eighth category is 'External'. You can create your own user person types based on the eight system types.</p>	C					
<p><b>Personal Payment Method</b> There are three standard payment types for paying employees: check, cash and direct deposit. You can define your own payment methods corresponding to these types.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>Phone Numbers</b> Default parameters for employee phone numbers.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Positions</b> A specific role within the Business Group derived from an organization and a job. For example, you may have a position of Shipping Clerk associated with the organization Shipping and the job Clerk.</p>	C					
<p><b>Previous Employment Info</b> Information about an employee's previous employer parameters.</p>	C					
<p><b>Previous Job Extra Information</b> Information about an employee's previous job extra information parameters.</p>	C					
<p><b>Qualification Types</b> An identified qualification method of achieving proficiency in a competence, such as an award, educational qualification, a license or a test.</p>	C					
<p><b>Qualifications</b> You need to create schools and colleges that deliver the qualifications your enterprise recognizes. These are then used to record where a person gained the qualification. If you have not automatically loaded these schools and colleges into Oracle Human Resources, you can enter them manually.</p>	C					
<p><b>Rating Scales</b> Used to describe an enterprise's competencies in a general way. You do not hold the proficiency level at the competence level.</p>	C					
<p><b>Recruitment Activity</b> An event or program to attract applications for employment. Newspaper advertisements, career fairs and recruitment evenings are all examples of recruitment activities. You can group several recruitment activities together within an overall activity</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Request Letter</b> When you, or other users, set the status for an applicant or enrollment that triggers your standard letters, Oracle HRMS creates a letter request automatically, with the status of Pending. It also adds the applicant's or student's name to the request. You can view the pending request and names through the Request Letter window.</p>						
<p><b>Requisition and Vacancy</b> The statement of a requirement for a vacancy or group of vacancies.</p>	C					
<p><b>RetroPay Set</b> You run the RetroPay process when items affecting pay have to be altered retrospectively, leading to backpay adjustments. You may have to make such adjustments when, for example, pay awards are backdated, or when you receive late notification of changes to element entries that should have changed in the past. Such changes may affect groups of employees or individuals.</p>	C					
<p><b>Salary Basis</b> The period of time for which an employee's salary is quoted, such as hourly or annually. Defines a group of employees assigned to the same salary basis and receiving the same salary element.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Salary Surveys</b> Using Oracle HRMS you can enter salary details from surveys conducted across your industry. You can then link the survey details for individual jobs, called salary survey lines, to the jobs and positions you use in your enterprise.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Schools/Colleges</b> Where employees enter schools/colleges attended.	C					
<b>Security Profile</b> Security profiles control access to organizations, positions and employee and applicant records within the Business Group. System administrators use them in defining users' responsibilities.	C					
<b>Special Information Types</b> Categories of personal information, such as skills, that you define in the Personal Analysis key flexfield.						
<b>Table Structure</b> With Oracle HRMS you can set up any number of <i>User-Defined Tables</i> . A user-defined table is a "matrix" of columns that hold different values for the same row. You can access this information using the <i>GET_TABLE_VALUE</i> function in any formula. For example, you may want to set up a single table to hold union pay rates, deductions and benefit levels for different job groups. Use the rows to hold "Job Group" and the columns to hold the specific values for each job group. You use the Table Structures window to do this.	C					
<b>Table Values</b> If you have set up user-defined tables, you can enter and maintain values in the Table Values window. You can access table values from any formula used for input-value validation, payroll calculation or definition of skip-rules, assignment sets or QuickPaint reports. You can access this information using the <i>GET_TABLE_VALUE</i> function.	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>User Types and Statuses</b>  Each position must have a hiring status: Proposed, Active, Frozen, Eliminated or Deleted. You can create user names for these system hiring statuses, and define more than one user name for each system name, if required.</p>	C					
<p><b>WC Codes and Rates</b>  Workers Compensation liability calculations also require that your jobs be assigned the Workers Compensation codes of one or more states. Associated with each state's codes are the rates of the WC insurance carrier or carriers in the state.</p>	C					
<p><b>Wage Attachment Fee Rules</b>  Many states allow employers to recoup costs for administering Wage Attachments, such as court-ordered support and creditor garnishment. Oracle Payroll allows you to date effectively maintain fees and fee limits for administering wage attachments in a given state according to your company policy. You are responsible for setting up and maintaining fee amounts for each state in which you have employees.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Worker's Compensation</b>            Every state has a Workers Compensation program to provide employees with insurance coverage for work-related injuries. All states legislate WC (Workers Compensation) programs to provide employees with insurance coverage for work-related injuries. In every state, employers are liable for the premiums for this insurance, and in some states the employee pays a portion as well. Determination of the WC liability of your enterprise requires maintenance of some specialized information. You must associate your jobs with state WC work classification codes, and further, associate these codes with state WC premium rates. You also must maintain WC-related data for each GRE</p>	C					

## Suite: Planning

### Application = Oracle Advanced Supply Chain Planning (MSC)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Allocation Rules</b> The Define Allocation Rules window lets you define the Demand Class level service level. You can define the Category Demand Class level service level by assigning rules to specific categories in the Assign Allocation Rules window.						
<b>Application Instances</b> Use the Application Instances form (Setup > Instances) to set parameters about each source instance that planning should consider, for example, base currency and time difference.	A, C					
<b>Assign Allocation Rule</b> The Define Allocation Rules window lets you define the Demand Class level service level. You can define the Category Demand Class level service level by assigning rules to specific categories in the Assign Allocation Rules window.	A, C					
<b>Assign Sourcing Rule/BoD (MSC)</b> You can assign sourcing rules and bills of distribution to a single item in an inventory organization, all items in an inventory organization, categories of items in an inventory organization, a site, and an organization. These assignments have an order of precedence relative to one another.						

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Define Priority Rules**

In the detailed scheduling phase, demand quantities that are pegged to planned order supplies are considered in internal priority order. Demands with higher internal priority get the first opportunities to take up available resource and material capacities; demands with lower internal priorities can only use remaining resource and material capacities and are therefore more likely to be satisfied late. The internal priorities described above are different than the external priorities that can be attached to sales orders and master demand schedule entries. Internal priorities are generated for a plan on the basis of a priority rule that you attach to the plan in the Main tab of the Plan Options form.

C

**MPS Plan Names (in MSC)**

For the selected instance/organization, you can view and create plan names in the Supply Chain Plan Names form. The system restricts accessing and viewing plans to authorized users of the owning organization.

C

**MPS Plan Options (in MSC)**

Various options in a plan.

C

**Planning Parameters**

You can establish the default use of safety stock calculation when you define your planning parameters.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Sourcing Rules (MSC)</b>  Sourcing rules and BODs both describe sourcing supply; in other words, for any organization, they answer the question “where do I get part A?” (They never say “where do I send part A.”) Sourcing rules apply the answer to one organization or all the organizations in your enterprise. BODs define this behavior across multiple organizations (not just one or all).</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>Transit Times</b>  You define cross instance intranet lead times on the planning server. in the Transit Times form</p>	C					

## Application = Oracle Demand Planning (MSD)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Column Names</b>            You can specify new column names that would then appear in the list of values for the Column Name in Define Data Usage window. New column names can be specified only for amount, time, and quantity columns.</p>						
<p><b>Define Data Stream Advanced</b>            Custom Stream collection is used to collect data streams that are defined by you and are not seeded.</p>	C					
<p><b>Define Data Stream-Adv-Column</b>            Custom Stream collection is used to collect data streams that are defined by you and are not seeded.</p>	C					
<p><b>Demand Planning Hierarchies</b>            Each dimension may contain multiple hierarchies. For example, the product dimension may contain the Product Category and Product Family hierarchies. A product (an automobile model: the Corvette) may fit into both a Product Family (a marketing brand: Chevrolet) and a Product Category (a vehicle style: sports car). Each hierarchy may need to be analyzed separately.</p>	A, C					

*Suite: Public Sector*

**Application = Oracle Federal Financials (FV)**

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Budget Fiscal Year Segment Map</b>                      The Budget Fiscal Year Segment Mapping window defines the budget fiscal year segment of the Accounting Flexfield and maps the period year to the budget fiscal year segment values for each period year.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Customer Vendor Cross Ref</b>                      To be eligible for offset, the receivables and related payables must be related to the same customer and vendor. Agencies must create cross reference information for customers who are also vendors. The cross reference link information identifies and matches appropriate receivables and payables invoices for a customer who is also a vendor. Agencies create cross references in the Customer Vendor Cross Reference window.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Define Authorization Codes</b>                      The Define Other Authorization Codes window defines authorization codes, which are also known as record type 7 (RT7) codes. These authorization codes are an extension of the treasury symbol. Each authorization code has corresponding US SGL accounts that are used to record and report the different transaction types.</p>						

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Define Budget Accounts</b>  The budget account is an administrative or functional subdivision of a budget agency. A budget account must have at least one federal account symbol associated with it. The Define Budget Account Codes window defines and updates an agency's budget account code information.</p>	C					
<p><b>Define Budget Distributions</b>  The Define Budget Distributions window identifies the segments for distributing and controlling funds to the budget levels.</p>	C					
<p><b>Define Budget Levels</b>  The Define Budget Levels window identifies and defines the budget levels needed to control and distribute funds during budget execution.</p>	A, C	X				
<p><b>Define Budget Transaction Code</b>  The Define Budget Transaction Types window establishes different budget transaction types and associates valid transaction codes to be used with the transaction type. For appropriation transactions, users also identify advance and transfer transaction types.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Define Budget Transaction Type</b>  The Define Budget Transaction Types window records different budget transaction types and associates valid transaction codes to be used with the transaction type.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Define Budget Users</b>  The Define Budget Users window identifies users who can access and enter the budget information. Budget users must be defined to use budget execution.</p>	A, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Define Enhanced Transactions</b></p> <p>In setting up enhanced transaction codes for Receivables, users begin by selecting the activity in the Define Enhanced Transactions window. The Define Enhanced Transactions window differs depending on the activity selected. When entering transactions in the Transactions window, transaction types determine the transaction event. Users can assign several transaction events to one transaction type. Each transaction event can have its own receivable account, revenue account, and one or more transaction codes. This allows users to select a different transaction event for each line item in the Transactions</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Define Federal Account Symbols</b></p> <p>A federal account symbol is a group of numbers that identifies the agency responsible for the appropriation and fund classification without regard to the period of availability to incur new obligations. The federal account symbol is the summary level of the treasury symbol. The Define Federal Account Symbols window defines a federal account symbol and its associated treasury symbols. The associated budget account code is also displayed, if defined. A treasury symbol is a group or combination of numbers to identify the agency responsible for the appropriation, period of availability, and fund classification. Users define treasury symbols in accordance with a prescribed system of account classification and identification as set forth by the Department of Treasury.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Define Federal Options</b></p> <p>The Define Federal Options window defines and updates information that is used by Federal Financials.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Define Federal System Params</b>  The Define Federal System Parameters window stores the attribute column information for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪FACTS I trading partner of the customer, vendor, and journal lines</li> <li>▪FACTS II public law code, advance type, transfer department ID, and transfer main account for journal lines</li> <li>▪220-9 Adjustment Status</li> <li>▪FMS 224 reporting if using Oracle Projects</li> <li>▪FACTS Transaction Register transaction date for requisitions, purchase orders, and receiving transactions</li> </ul> <p>These parameters remain constant across set of books and organizations.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Define Finance Charges</b>  In the Define Finance Charges window, users enter finance charge types and determine how they are to be applied to customers and invoices.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Define Fund Rates</b>  In the Define Fund Rates window, users enter and view the current value of funds rate or average annual rate of Department of Treasury tax and loan accounts. The rate determines whether it is beneficial to take a vendor discount for early payment.</p>			C			

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Define Offset Accs&amp;Trans Code</b></p> <p>In the Define Offset Accounts and Transaction Codes window, users define the different combinations of prior year adjustment (PYA) attributes and for each combination assigns the offset account and transaction codes to the different PYA attribute combinations. PYA attributes include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ upward or downward adjustments</li> <li>▪ unexpended or expended obligations</li> <li>▪ paid or unpaid adjustments for anticipated, unanticipated, and reimbursable transactions</li> </ul>						
<p><b>Define Payment Terms Types</b></p> <p>The Define Payment Terms Types window specifies payment terms for the Due Date Calculation process. The payment term automatically calculates the payment due date in compliance with the Prompt Payment Act. The Prompt Payment Act requires federal agencies to calculate the payment due date of a vendor invoice by using the later of the date the invoice was received or the date goods or services were accepted by the agency. The payment period begins with the date selected.</p>	A, B, C					X
<p><b>Define Trans Search Criteria</b></p> <p>In the Define Transaction Search Criteria window, users define the include and exclude account code combination ranges that are scanned by the PYA Transaction Pool procedure. This range establishes the limits of the PYA Transaction Pool procedure as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ limits the total number of transactions searched and pooled</li> <li>▪ eliminates the selection of two PYA accounting truncations for a single transaction</li> </ul>						

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Define Treasury Account Codes</b></p> <p>Accounts are the basis for reporting for the Federal Government's financial transactions. They are classified as receipt or expenditure accounts and are assigned to a fund type and treasury account code or fund group based on their characteristics and the nature of the transactions that they support. Treasury account codes are required to run the following processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪FACTS I</li> <li>▪FACTS II</li> <li>▪ Year-End Closing</li> </ul>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Define US SGL Accounts</b></p> <p>Oracle U.S. Federal Financials provides the basis for an integrated financial management solution for federal agencies, providing features such as budgetary control, fund accounting, online funds checking, cost accumulation and allocation, United States Standard General Ledger (US SGL) accounts, Treasury cash accounts, regulatory and ad hoc reporting, multiple receivable line accounting, enhanced transaction codes, and multiple organization capabilities.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>FACTS Attributes</b></p> <p>The FACTS Attributes Table Setup procedure populates the FACTS Attributes window with the required US SGL accounts, balance types, and attributes for FACTS reporting.</p>						C

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>FMS Form 1219/1220 Report Def</b>            In the FMS Form 1219/1220 Report Definitions Setup window, users define the Accounting Flexfield values to report on the FMS Form 1219 and FMS Form 1220. In addition, the ALC is assigned to the accounting flexfield for default reporting. The Account Type determines the placement when it cannot be derived from the transaction or the FMS 224 Type of the treasury symbol. The transaction is reported to the ALC indicated for the SGL account when the ALC of the bank account cannot be determined.</p>	C					
<p><b>FMS Form224 Report Definitions</b>            In the 224 and Reconciliation Report Definitions Setup window, users define the SGL accounts to report on the FMS Form 224. In addition, the Account Type and Agency Location Code (ALC) are assigned to the SGL accounts for default reporting. The Account Type determines the placement when it cannot be derived from the transaction or the FMS 224 Type of the treasury symbol. The transaction is reported to the ALC indicated for the SGL account when the ALC of the bank account cannot be determined.</p>	C					
<p><b>Holiday/Non-Working Dates</b>            In the Holiday/Non-Working Dates window, users enter nonworking or holiday dates to be used in the Prompt Payment Due Date Calculation process.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Receivable Types</b></p> <p>Linking transaction types to receivable types is a setup procedure in Oracle U.S. Federal Financials. A receivable type is a receivable category. Receivable types are linked to transaction types in the Receivable Types window. The Receivable Types window includes the following types of receivables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ direct loans</li> <li>▪ defaulted guaranteed loans</li> <li>▪ administrative</li> </ul>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Receivables Eligibility</b></p> <p>Agencies must define rules to determine the receivables invoices that are eligible for offset. In the Receivables Eligibility window, the user performs the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ enters range for the number of days past due when an invoice normally becomes eligible for offset</li> <li>▪ identifies collector call action codes that are always excluded from offset. For example, collector call action codes for Dispute, Hold, or Sent to Debt Management can be excluded from offset.</li> <li>▪ identifies collector call action codes that are always included for offset regardless of the number of days an invoice is past due. For example, collector call action codes for Immediate Offset or Debt Management Approved for Offset can be included for offset.</li> </ul>	A, B, C					
<p><b>SF133 Report Definitions</b></p> <p>The SF133 Report on Budget Execution must be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on a quarterly basis and agencies must report upward and downward adjustments.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Treasury Symbol Mapping**

Enter information for each federal account symbol and build the treasury symbols associated with the federal account symbols.

**Year End Closing**

The Year-End Closing process is a set of activities that enables federal agencies to comply with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requirements regarding the closing of appropriation accounts, preparing for the next fiscal year, and reporting on those activities. Appropriations are funds provided to federal agencies through legislation. Agencies submit apportionment requests to OMB to acquire funds to be used in designated quarters of the fiscal year. Agencies divide apportionments into allotments, which are converted into commitments, obligations, and expended authority. Appropriations are designated as multiyear, which can be used for a specified period of time in excess of one year; no-year, which can be used indefinitely; and single-year, which can only be used in the current year.

A, B, C X

## Application = Oracle Grants Accounting (GMS)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Allowed Cost Schedules</b> An allowed cost schedule is a user-defined listing of the types of expenses that can be charged to an award.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Award Management</b> Grants Accounting enables organizations to keep track of award attributes by storing the award name, multiple award references, the original proposal number, CFDA number, budget rules, and other administrative requirements. Data entry of award information is simplified by using user-defined award templates or by copying an existing award. Grants Accounting stores the start, end, close, and pre-award dates for the award. Users can store attachments on awards to record extraneous information. Grants Accounting provides users with the ability to keep track of all installments, supplements, and amendments to an award. Users can record both the actual installments received and future commitments, which enables the production of future funding forecasts. Grants Accounting stores the start, end, and close dates for each installment. Grants Accounting also stores the contacts, reporting requirements, key personnel, and compliance parameters.</p>	A, B, C	X				

**Billing Form**  
A billing form is a document sent to the funding source for billing purposes.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Budgetary Control</b>            Budgetary control is the process of applying actual and encumbrance transactions against a funding budget to determine funds available to control spending on an award budget.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Funding Pattern</b>            The Funding Pattern window sets up cost distribution rules for sponsored projects and top tasks, which are used for transaction distribution when transactions, such as requisitions, purchase orders, supplier invoices, manual encumbrance batches, and imported transactions are entered for the project. Award distributions are defined by Project, Top Task, or both.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Grants Implementation Options</b>            Grants implementation options are setup options where users specify the method and type of award numbering and enable the award distribution option.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Report Templates</b>            The Report Template Setup window is used to specify internal or external reports that are filed under a specific award. Users can perform the following tasks in the Report Template Setup window:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ determine the set of report templates that must be used when entering awards and award templates</li> <li>▪ assign report effective dates</li> </ul> Report types can be specified as agency specific, such as reports that are submitted to the federal government, Electronic Data Interchange, or Others. Required reports can be specified for each award.						

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Terms and Conditions**

Terms and conditions are written stipulations specified by the grantor that are indicated in an agreement or contract. The grantee is obligated to conform to the terms and conditions specified by the grantor.

## Application = Oracle Grants Proposal (IGW)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Biographical Sketch</b> Biographical sketch is educational, research, and professional experience data about an individual.</p>	C					
<p><b>Create Business Rules</b> A business rule is a prescribed mathematical method that determines how a proposal is routed during the approval process. It includes a user-defined condition. If the condition is true, the proposal is routed electronically to a hierarchical list of approvers for review through an approval map. An approval map is the sequence of approval steps and the signatory authorities within each stop. Each approval stop can have one or more approvers.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Create Roles</b> A proposal role is a user-defined functional title that is associated with system-defined proposal rights. Proposal roles with their associated rights restrict individuals' access to one or more tabs of a proposal.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Implementation Options</b> Implementation options is a setup procedure used to specify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ method of assigning a unique number to a proposal</li> <li>▪ proposal owning organization</li> <li>▪ proposal approval organization</li> </ul>	A, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Maps**

A map is the hierarchy and sequence of proposal approval stops, including the signatory authorities within each stop. Maps list both primary and alternate approvers. An alternate approver signs the proposal in the event the primary approver is unavailable.

C

**Organization Details**

Organization details is the set of information specific to the organization that is required by various sponsors when users submit proposals. This information is typically not maintained in the Oracle Human Resource Management Systems database.

C

**Questions Detail**

Users set up questions that relate to assurance, compliance, and certification issues by sponsors. Many sponsors require that responses to these questions be included with the proposal before funding is considered. Users enter three types of questions in questions setup; organization-specific, proposal-specific, and individual-specific. All questions are answered Yes, No, or NA.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Rate Classes and Rate Types</b></p> <p>Rates must be set up to ensure proper functioning of Oracle Grants Proposal. Organizations employ several types of cost rates for proposal budgets. These are usually expressed in percentages and are used to calculate indirect costs. Some rates are determined by the organization's fiscal policies and others are negotiated by the federal government. Oracle Grants Proposal supplies users with three rate class types. These system-defined rate class types include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overhead (OH) Rates</li> <li>▪ Employee Benefits (EB) Rates</li> <li>▪ Inflation Rates</li> </ul>	A, B, C					

## Application = Oracle Public Sector HR (PQH)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Budget Reallocation</b>                      Period allocation rules are used in the worksheet to allocate for a range of accounts to the periods in a budget year. Allocations previous year's actual, budget, or estimated period balances, period, or the default, which divides the allocations evenly</p>	C					
<p><b>Budget Set</b>                      Oracle Public Sector Budgeting uses General Ledger budget sets to obtain and use historical and current budget information from more than one General Ledger budget in a given worksheet. The information can also be used to post budget entries to General Ledger.</p>	C					
<p><b>Configurable Business Rules</b>                      The budget revision rules feature enables users to set up rules that control how budgets are balanced. Users can also define budget revision rule sets to group budget revision rules.</p>	C					
<p><b>Contexts</b>                      Components of descriptive flexfields.</p>	C					
<p><b>Maintain Roles</b>                      Positions represent specific roles within a business group that are derived from an organization and job. Position information is associated with a data extract.</p>	C					
<p><b>PQH Budgets</b>                      Setting aside or allocating a sum of money for positions.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Position Transaction</b>  A position is a specific role within a business group derived from an organization and job. For example, the position of Shipping Clerk can be associated with the organization Shipping and the job Clerk. Oracle Public Sector Budgeting users who initiate position transactions must be assigned to roles that allow them to select Create Template on the HRMS Position Transactions window.</p>	C					
<p><b>Routing Lists</b>  Define routing lists for position transaction approvals in Workflow.</p>	C					
<p><b>Templates</b>  An account used to balance budget entries for funds that do not have specified fund balance account  <b>Note:</b> Only one template for each set of books can be used.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Transaction Type Wizard</b>  By default, budget revision rules apply to all transaction types. In this window, users can make the rule apply to only certain transaction types.</p>	C					
<p><b>Worksheet</b>  A format for the initial preparation of a budget or financial planning. Users create a worksheet by specifying the scope of the content and rules for calculation and estimation of the data. The worksheet is modified by authorized budget preparers to develop the final worksheet.</p>	C					

## Application = Oracle Public Sector Payroll (PQP)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Employment History**  
 An SSHR function for an employee to view their, Training History, Job Application History, Employment History, Absence History, or Salary History. A manager can also use this function to view information on their direct reports.

**Extra Details of Service**  
 A list of goods or services a benefit plan sponsor has approved for reimbursement.

**Vehicle Information**  
 You can administer all aspects of claims arising from employee use of company vehicles and private vehicles used on company business. You can distinguish between:

- Casual and essential use of privately owned vehicles
- Actual and claimed miles
- Date of claim and period paid.

## Application = Oracle Public Sector Budgeting (PSB)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Budget Calendar</b> Budget calendars are used in budget worksheets. Organizations can create different budget calendars for the official budget, what-if scenarios, and financial planning purposes.</p>	C					
<p><b>Budget Stages</b> Budget stages represent different versions of a worksheet that can be maintained. Organizations can define an unlimited number of budget stages and stage sets.</p>	C					
<p><b>Budget Year Types</b> Budget year types are used to create the structure for a budget calendar. Setup of budget year types validates the sequence of years and sets the maximum number of years that can be used in a budget calendar.</p>	C					
<p><b>Consolidate Worksheets</b> Worksheet consolidation allows organizations to create worksheets using a bottom-up model. Individual departments can independently create worksheets that can be progressively consolidated, for example to create divisional worksheets, until a globally consolidated worksheet is created for the budget office.</p>	C					
<p><b>Define Worksheet</b> Organizations can create worksheets for the official budget, financial planning, and what-if scenarios. A budget worksheet is a document that contains the details of a budget.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Dimension</b></p> <p>Users determine which specific data subsets are used for analysis. Dimensions are Financial Analyzer database objects that organize the data found in financial data items. Dimensions identify what data are used, and when, and where. Each dimension consists of dimension values. Dimensions and dimension values are created by mapping Oracle Public Sector Budgeting segments and segment values to dimensions. Users can apply filters to dimensions.</p>						
<p><b>Distribution Rule</b></p> <p>The Distribution Rule window allows users to perform the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ define worksheet distribution rules for budget groups</li> <li>▪ copy an existing distribution rule</li> <li>▪ edit an existing distribution rule</li> <li>▪ distribute a worksheet</li> <li>▪ distribute worksheets in functional and reporting currencies, if users enable the Oracle General Ledger multiple reporting currencies feature</li> </ul>						
<p><b>Filter</b></p> <p>Users limit the segment and attribute values that Financial Analyzer uses to create dimension values by defining filters. Account Segment filters limit the number of segment values imported into Financial Analyzer from all account segments in the sets of books. Position Attribute filters limit either the segment values for position segments or the attribute values imported into Financial Analyzer. If no filters are assigned, Financial Analyzer uses all segment and attribute values to create dimension values.</p>						

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Financial Data Items</b></p> <p>Users create financial data items by grouping dimensions. Financial data items store financial data values. Optionally, users can apply filters to include or exclude specific dimension values. Users can create financial data items for Actual Balances, Budget Balances, or Estimate Balances.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Financial Data Set</b></p> <p>Users define financial data sets by grouping financial data items created for either a given business group or set of books, or for both.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Flexfield Mapping</b></p> <p>Flexfield mapping allows users to change the accounting key flexfield or accounting flexfield values extracted from General Ledger so that updated code combinations are used when new worksheets are created in Oracle Public Sector Budgeting.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>GL Interfaces Setup</b></p> <p>The GL Interfaces Setup window is used to select General Ledger summary templates for use in Oracle Public Sector Budgeting and to designate the fund balance accounts that are used to balance budget entries for posting to General Ledger.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Module Mapping Details</b></p> <p>The Position Attributes window allows users to review predefined position attributes, identify position attributes in HRMS for use in Oracle Public Sector Budgeting, and define position attributes directly in Oracle Public Sector Budgeting. Position attributes are used to assign positions to position sets.</p>	A, C					X

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Position Attributes</b> Position attributes are used to identify broad characteristics or classifications of positions such as job classification, bargaining unit, or position status.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Positions</b> Position attributes are used to identify broad characteristics or classifications of positions such as job classification, bargaining unit, or position status.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Standard Budget Item</b> Standard budget items are budget items with a uniform description and cost that are defined for use in worksheet lines. Setup of standard budget items simplifies the budget preparation process for an organization.</p>	A, C					

## Application = Oracle Labor Distribution (PSP)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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### Auto-Fill Expenditure Types

An expenditure type is an implementation-defined classification of cost that users assign to each expenditure item. Expenditure types are grouped into expenditure categories such as Labor, Expense Reports, Assets, and Vendor Invoices and revenues categories such as Labor and Non-labor revenue. They are also made up of units of measure and system linkages which define a relationship between the expenditure type and another system such as Oracle Public Sector Payables. Examples of expenditure types are Professional Labor, Clerical Labor, Faculty Tenured Salary, Air Travel, Automobile Rental, Computer Services, and Supplies. You can setup for auto-population for expenditure types.

A, C

### Auto-Fill Segment Definition

Setup for auto-population for segment definitions.

A, C

### By-Pass Expenditure Types

The By-Pass table stores the expenditure types that are to be passed over by auto-population. The auto-population process compares the current expenditure type on an employee's labor schedule that is being used to distribute a line with the expenditure types in the By-Pass table. If there is a match, auto-population returns this same expenditure type and skips any further processing of the rules.

A, C

### Bypass Natural Account

Setup natural accounts that should be overlooked during auto-population.

A, C

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Clearing Account Setup</b></p> <p>The clearing account in Labor Distribution is used for all types of balancing transactions. The clearing account maintains a balance of zero as transactions are processed. The clearing account can be used by users to verify that transactions are processing correctly by returning to a zero balance. The clearing account is usually the same General Ledger account that was charged with employee payroll costs when they were transferred to General Ledger from Oracle Payroll. Use the Clearing Account setup procedure to change the clearing account.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Earnings Element Groups</b></p> <p>Salary and wage encumbrances are based on elements. Recurring earnings and non-earnings elements can be selected for encumbrance. Recurring earnings elements include regular non-seeded or seeded and supplemental elements. Examples of regular non-seeded and supplemental elements include stipends, reallocation bonuses, and living quarter allowances. Examples of non-earnings elements included benefits and deductions.</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Earnings Element Imported</b></p> <p>The Elements Imported setup procedure enables users to define which payroll elements are to be imported during the payroll import process and the effective date range of the element. Some examples of payroll elements are earnings, deductions, and benefits. Users can add or delete elements from the Elements Imported setup window. The element cannot be deleted if there are payrolls imported for the defined dates, but it can be end-dated.</p>	A, B, C	X				

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Effort Report Messages</b></p> <p>The Effort Report Messages window is used to modify the certify message or to add and modify review messages that are displayed when certifying or reviewing an effort report.</p>	C					
<p><b>Effort Report Periods</b></p> <p>The Effort Report Periods window is used to define the calendar days that are in a specific period. Users select an effort report period when creating an effort report. The effort report period is used to create the percent of effort distributed to cost objectives according to the Oracle General Ledger account or Oracle Grants Accounting charging instructions. An effort period cannot be deleted once it has been used to create an effort report.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Enc Creation Options</b></p> <p>The creation options for General Ledger selection allows users to select the date that transactions are posted to General Ledger. The default transaction date is the payroll period end date. The options to select are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Begin Date</li> <li>▪ End Date, default</li> <li>▪ Check Date</li> <li>▪ Scheduled Run Date</li> <li>▪ Cutoff Date</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Encumbrance transactions that are posted to Oracle Grants Accounting are created with the transaction date of the payroll period end date or last valid charging instruction date, whichever is earlier.</p>	C					
<p><b>Enc Default Period Definition</b></p> <p>default period end date; last date up to which GL transactions are encumbered; encumbrances are created 100% until this date; must be current date or later</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Enc Earnings Element Selection</b> Salary and wage encumbrances are based on elements. Recurring earnings and non-earnings elements can be selected for encumbrance. Recurring earnings elements include regular non-seeded or seeded and supplemental elements. Examples of regular non-seeded and supplemental elements include stipends, reallocation bonuses, and living quarter allowances. Examples of non-earnings elements included benefits and deductions.</p>						
<p><b>Global Earnings Elem. Override</b> The Global Element Override setup procedure creates a specific set of charging instructions for a particular element, such as earnings, deductions, and benefits. The global element overrides all of the employee and assignment schedule hierarchy selections. The global element cannot be deleted if there are payrolls imported for the defined dates, but it can be end-dated. The user specifies Grants Accounting and Projects charging instructions and General Ledger accounting flexfields and percentages. The user also specifies the effective date range of the override.</p>						
<p><b>Include Elem. in Effort Report</b> The Include Elements in Effort Report window is used to select all elements to be imported in an effort report and to indicate whether the element is to be included in base compensation.</p>						
<p><b>Lookups (Auto Lookups)</b> Lookups are enabled flexfield segments for Human Resources Job Key Flexfield and project information from Oracle Grants Accounting tables</p>						

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Org. Default Labor Schedule</b>  The Organization Default Labor Schedule setup procedure defines the organization default labor schedule by specifying Grants Accounting and Projects charging instructions and General Ledger accounting flexfields and percentages. Users specify the effective date range of the default labor schedule</p>						
<p><b>Organization Default Accounts</b>  The Organization Default Accounts setup procedure sets up an organization default account by specifying Grants Accounting and Projects charging instructions and General Ledger accounting flexfields. Users specify the effective date range of the default account.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Payroll Sources</b>  The Payroll Sources setup procedure is used to define source codes for payroll sources other than Oracle. The Source Type source code is used for validations on the import of non-Oracle payroll sources and pregenerated distribution lines. It is possible to have more than one source code for each payroll source type.</p>	A, B, C	X				

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## Suite: CRM Base Engine/Foundation

### Application: Oracle CRM Administrator (JTF)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Assign Shift/Exceptions</b> Use this procedure to manage resource settings for the cache. The cache is a data structure that holds frequently used Java objects. It is composed of component caches. Component caches hold the objects of application modules that pertain to specific application functionality. In the Resource Settings subtab, you can set the maximum size of the cache (in megabytes). This is used to prevent the JVM memory from bloating because of caching. When the JVM's memory usage reaches this limit, the cache stops growing in size. Elsewhere, in the Cache subtab, you can manage cache policies, manage component caches, and view cache statistics.						
<b>Define Shifts</b> Consist of defining: Name, Description, Effective From, and Effective To.	C					
<b>Dynamic Groups</b> This user's guide models the business flows, whereby processes are grouped together, based up the flow in which they are performed.	A, C					
<b>Exceptions</b> Exceptions consist of rejected records and corresponding error messages.	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Mapping Objects</b> An object is any identifiable individual or thing. It can be physical, such as a telephone or PBX, or an abstract concept, such as a market campaign in Interaction History.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Resources</b> Resources are application elements such as JSP pages, objects, or methods of objects. A resource can have unique permissions for each way that it can be accessed. A permission is implemented as a string. If a resource is protected by a permission, then any user accessing the resource must have the permission required to access it. Permission names are case-sensitive. Permissions cannot be directly assigned to users. Instead, permissions are grouped into roles and roles are then assigned to users. In the Security subtab, you can view, create, and delete permissions. You can also specify which permissions are mapped to each role, and vice versa.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Setup Task Template Groups</b> A task group template is a grouping of different task templates defined during setup in Task Manager.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Status Transition-Resp</b> When a contract obligation and use of leased assets are transferred from one party to another party with the lessor's consent.</p>	C					
<p><b>Status Transition-Rule</b> Involves defining quote status transition rules.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Task Date Types</b> Task are assigned date types. Task Manager is a tool used to manage tasks throughout other applications. Task Manager provides a mechanism for tasks to be created, assigned, managed, sorted, and prioritized to provide timely response to customer issues.</p>	C					
<p><b>Task Priority</b> Task are assigned priority types. Task Manager is a tool used to manage tasks throughout other applications. Task Manager provides a mechanism for tasks to be created, assigned, managed, sorted, and prioritized to provide timely response to customer issues.</p>	C					
<p><b>Task Setup: Object Types</b> A task is a discrete unit of work that is assigned to one or more individuals. Tasks are managed by the Task Manager. Tasks are often scheduled events and have defined expirations.</p>	C					
<p><b>Task Status</b> Task Manager is a tool used to manage tasks throughout other applications. Task Manager provides a mechanism for tasks to be created, assigned, managed, sorted, and prioritized to provide timely response to customer issues.</p>	C					
<p><b>Task Types</b> A task type defines the nature of the task such as a callback or a meeting.</p>	C					
<p><b>Territory Manager</b> Territory Manager is a tool that helps manages territories.</p>						

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*Suite: Oracle CRM Sales*

**Application: Oracle Sales (AS)**

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Define Status Codes</b> Status codes are used to determine the status of a lead or opportunity.	C					
<b>Forecast Sales Categories</b> Use these parameters to determine which opportunities will be included in your forecast. Opportunities included in the forecast must be in a forecastable opportunity status, belong to the user for the Sales Group selected (or to a subordinate group for managers), have a forecast date that falls within the selected Period, and contain product lines that belong to a product category that maps to the selected Category.	C					
<b>Interest Category Sets</b> Sets of interest types.	C					
<b>Interest Types</b> Interest Types can be used to classify organization sites in the Organization Details window and to classify opportunities in the Classification tab of the Opportunity Center. An interest type can represent any classification of products.	C					
<b>Period/Daily Conversion Type</b> Currency conversion type used for daily conversion rates.	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Reporting Currency</b> All opportunity and forecast currency conversions are based upon the reporting currency setups. Please note, all possible reporting currencies are listed in the Profiles &gt; Preferences &gt; User Currency because they are set up by Oracle CRM Foundation. In order to view these currencies when entering opportunities or forecasting opportunities, they must be set up here.</p>	C					
<p><b>Sales Quota Interest Type Map.</b> Interest Types can be used to classify organization sites in the Organization Details window and to classify opportunities in the Classification tab of the Opportunity Center. An interest type can represent any classification of products.</p>	C					
<p><b>Sales Stages</b> The sales methodology has a predefined set of sales stages with an associated set of tasks for each stage. Sales methodologies are used to maintain a consistent process and best practice to the sales cycle.</p>	C					
<p><b>Scorecard Rules</b> Determines if users can view the Score Card Mapping and rank data.</p>	C					
<p><b>TeleSales Administration</b> Oracle Sales and Oracle TeleSales have separate sets of profile options that do not affect the other application. Therefore, when a feature in Oracle TeleSales is dependant on a profile option, setting the TeleSales profile option will not affect Oracle Sales. You must set the corresponding Oracle Sales profile option separately.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Win Probabilities**

Win probabilities represent the likelihood of an opportunity closing. You can either use Oracle Sales' predefined win probabilities or define your own.

## Application: Oracle Order Capture (ASO)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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### Quote Status Setup C

The status of a quote indicates the evolution of a quote from the initial offer to order placement. Quote status and transitions reflect your sales process. Status data indicates progression of the sales cycle. The status of a quote determines what kind of activities related to that quote are possible. Your application administrator can set up and customize the rules governing each updateable status in several ways, including the following:

- Decide which statuses allow modification of the quote and which are read-only
- Add statuses
- Change status names
- Define, by application, a default quote status on a new quote or version
- Decide the statuses to which a given status can change

### Quoting Sales Sup Setup: Cmpts C

The user can only change quantity for component.

### Quoting Sales Sup Setup: Resps C

Features in the Oracle Quoting application that one can set to affect the appearance, performance and functionality of the application according to each user. Can also be set at site, application and responsibility levels.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Quoting Sales Sup Setup: Sect**

Features in the Oracle Quoting application that one can set to affect the appearance, performance and functionality of the application according to each user. Can also be set at site, application and responsibility levels.

C

**Quoting Sales Sup Setup: Templ**

Allows for setup of quotes using a template.

## Application: Oracle Telesales (AST)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Campaign Assignment</b> The sales groups are those groups or resources you created using Oracle Resource Manager, a component of Oracle Common Application Components. Marketing campaign schedules are created using Oracle Marketing. You can either assign campaign schedules to individual agents or sales groups or assign agents or sales groups to individual campaign schedules. Both procedures outlined below accomplish the same goal.						

C

### Outcomes/Results/ReasonsAssign

If you want agents to record the outcomes of interactions with customers using the wrap-up window, then you must populate the different lists of values the agents will use for that purpose. This means setting up the different outcomes, results, and reasons. You also define valid combinations of outcome, result, and reason for wrap-up. What options appear in the LOVs in the Wrap-Up window depend upon the combinations set here. The combinations can be defined for interaction and activity level. You can also specify whether an outcome requires a result, and a result requires a reason. The end date deactivates the outcome, result, and reason in LOVs in the Wrap-Up window.

**Application: Oracle Sales Compensation (CN)**

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**CN Credit Types** A, C

Use this page to define all credit types to be used in Oracle Incentive Compensation. Credit types include Functional Currency, points, air miles, or any custom form of credit that you want. These definitions are optional, and nonmonetary credits must be converted to functional currency to be paid. Only nonmonetary credit types can be defined.

**CN System Parameters** C

Pick a set of books, and set up parameters for collection, calculation, payment, Income Planner disclaimer.

**Collection-Mapping** C

Two major processes are required to compute incentive compensation: data collection and compensation calculation. Oracle Incentive Compensation collects data from the seeded sources: Oracle Receivables (AR) and Oracle Booking (OC), or from other data sources, and prepares that data to be transferred to the Oracle Incentive Compensation calculation processes.

**Conversion Factor** C

Select the type of currency conversion. For example, corporate (usually budget translation rate from Oracle GL), spot (daily rate from Oracle General Ledger), user (user-defined rate as entered through Period Rates).

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Hierarchy Types**

You can use this process to create new hierarchies or to make changes to an existing hierarchy. To access an already created hierarchy, simply click **Details** on the Hierarchy Types page and click Details next to the hierarchy name on the Hierarchy page that appears.

C

**Interval Types**

Quota and payment targets are defined for a specific period of time. Intervals are used to accumulate achievements for a specific period of time. The accumulated achievements in turn determine the rate at which commission is calculated. Commonly used intervals include period, quarter, and year.

C

**Pay Group**

A pay group defines the frequency of payments, such as monthly or semimonthly, for the resources who are assigned the pay group. A resource must be assigned a pay group in order to be included in a payroll and receive commission. The Pay Groups page lists all pay groups that have already been created, and you can create new pay groups. In addition, after a pay group is defined, you can access a detail page to view periods and pay group assignments to resources. New in this release, you also can assign a pay group to a role on this page.

C

**Pay Periods**

You must have an active pay period in order to use Oracle Incentive Compensation to pay commission to salespeople.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Payment Plans**

Payment plans are optional and are used to set up advance or deferred payments (sometimes referred to as draws). Use payment plans to set rules governing how, when, and how much is paid and at what frequency. You can set up a minimum and a maximum amount to be paid to a resource. You can set amounts paid for a minimum to be recoverable (paid back by the resource) or non-recoverable (the resource does not have to pay them back). For maximum settings, you can set whether you want to pay commission earned above the maximum to the resource at a later time.

C

**Plan Element**

The application takes expense and liability accounts that are provided on the Plan Element page and passes that information to Accounts Payable.

C

**Quota Components**

Components are parts of an agreement created in Incentive Planning, and are either fixed or variable. Fixed pay components correspond to fixed payouts, such as salary, which are the same for each pay period and are not based on quota attainment or revenue achievement. Payouts from variable pay components change depending on sales activity and are associated with commission. Variable pay components can be based on a quota or be non quota based. Non quota based components have a commission payout that is not dependent upon quota attainment. For example, a non quota based component can be assigned that pays 5% of revenue achievement, regardless of quota.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Revenue Classes**

Revenue classes are user-defined categories of business revenue used to determine whether a sales credit is applied to a transaction. A hierarchy composed of broader revenue classes at the top, or root, with subclasses as children of the root, makes it possible to pay compensation for broader revenue classes without specifying all possible subclasses in a compensation plan.

C

**Rulesets**

A classification ruleset is used to classify sales transactions to determine the appropriate revenue class for the transaction. Then, using the revenue class, a transaction is matched with a compensation plan and a compensation amount to be paid when the transaction is calculated. Use this procedure below to define a set of attributes and values that uniquely identify each revenue classification.

**Application = Oracle Sales for Communication (XNC)**

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Billing System**

Oracle Sales for Communications is integrated with Oracle Service Fulfillment Manager (SFM) for provisioning customer-ordered products and services. Oracle Sales for Communications workflow allows you to integrate with external billing systems.

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*Suite: Oracle CRM Service/Contracts*

**Application: Oracle Service (CS)**

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Billing Type Attributes</b> Indicate whether the customer is charged for the following: Material: material usage expenses your support organization incurs while providing the service. Labor: labor expenses your support organization incurs while providing the current service. Expense: incidental expenses your support organization incurs while providing the current service.	A, C					
<b>Load Balancing Weights</b> Billing program is run in order to distribute the billing load for more efficient handling. Only occurs when the billing load exceeds 500 lines.	C					
<b>Mapping Service Request Types</b> Use the Service Request Types setup window to define relationships between request types and workflows.	C					
<b>Problem Code Mapping</b> Involves mapping Organization, Problem Code, Request Type, Item, Start, and End.	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Service Business Process</b></p> <p>Order Management sells products and services that may need a contract to be setup between more than one Parties. In a typical business scenario, a sales contract is created before order is placed. It contains the terms and conditions for the items being bought, and needs to be approved by the supplier and signed by the customer before booking the Order. Most of the time the supplier (i.e. the merchant) has a pre-defined standard terms and conditions that are used to create a contract automatically. If the customer (i.e. the buyer) agrees, then an order is placed. If not, then the contract needs to be negotiated between the customer and the supplier's contract specialist. Once both parties agree, the order can be placed.</p>						
	C					
<p><b>Service Coverages</b></p> <p>Order Management sells products and services that may need a contract to be setup between more than one Parties. In a typical business scenario, a sales contract is created before order is placed. It contains the terms and conditions for the items being bought, and needs to be approved by the supplier and signed by the customer before booking the Order. Most of the time the supplier (i.e. the merchant) has a pre-defined standard terms and conditions that are used to create a contract automatically. If the customer (i.e. the buyer) agrees, then an order is placed. If not, then the contract needs to be negotiated between the customer and the supplier's contract specialist. Once both parties agree, the order can be placed.</p>						
	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Service Req Multi Org. Set Up**

Order Management sells products and services that may need a contract to be setup between more than one Parties. In a typical business scenario, a sales contract is created before order is placed. It contains the terms and conditions for the items being bought, and needs to be approved by the supplier and signed by the customer before booking the Order. Most of the time the supplier (i.e. the merchant) has a pre-defined standard terms and conditions that are used to create a contract automatically. If the customer (i.e. the buyer) agrees, then an order is placed. If not, then the contract needs to be negotiated between the customer and the supplier's contract specialist. Once both parties agree, the order can be placed.

C

**Service Request Severities Order**

Management sells products and services that may need a contract to be setup between more than one Parties. In a typical business scenario, a sales contract is created before order is placed. It contains the terms and conditions for the items being bought, and needs to be approved by the supplier and signed by the customer before booking the Order. Most of the time the supplier (i.e. the merchant) has a pre-defined standard terms and conditions that are used to create a contract automatically. If the customer (i.e. the buyer) agrees, then an order is placed. If not, then the contract needs to be negotiated between the customer and the supplier's contract specialist. Once both parties agree, the order can be placed.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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A, C

**Service Request Statuses**

Order Management sells products and services that may need a contract to be setup between more than one Parties. In a typical business scenario, a sales contract is created before order is placed. It contains the terms and conditions for the items being bought, and needs to be approved by the supplier and signed by the customer before booking the Order. Most of the time the supplier (i.e. the merchant) has a pre-defined standard terms and conditions that are used to create a contract automatically. If the customer (i.e. the buyer) agrees, then an order is placed. If not, then the contract needs to be negotiated between the customer and the supplier's contract specialist. Once both parties agree, the order can be placed.

A, C

**Service Request Types**

Order Management sells products and services that may need a contract to be setup between more than one Parties. In a typical business scenario, a sales contract is created before order is placed. It contains the terms and conditions for the items being bought, and needs to be approved by the supplier and signed by the customer before booking the Order. Most of the time the supplier (i.e. the merchant) has a pre-defined standard terms and conditions that are used to create a contract automatically. If the customer (i.e. the buyer) agrees, then an order is placed. If not, then the contract needs to be negotiated between the customer and the supplier's contract specialist. Once both parties agree, the order can be placed.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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A, C

**Service Request Urgencies**

Order Management sells products and services that may need a contract to be setup between more than one Parties. In a typical business scenario, a sales contract is created before order is placed. It contains the terms and conditions for the items being bought, and needs to be approved by the supplier and signed by the customer before booking the Order. Most of the time the supplier (i.e. the merchant) has a pre-defined standard terms and conditions that are used to create a contract automatically. If the customer (i.e. the buyer) agrees, then an order is placed. If not, then the contract needs to be negotiated between the customer and the supplier's contract specialist. Once both parties agree, the order can be placed.

A, C

**Setup Counters**

Order Management sells products and services that may need a contract to be setup between more than one Parties. In a typical business scenario, a sales contract is created before order is placed. It contains the terms and conditions for the items being bought, and needs to be approved by the supplier and signed by the customer before booking the Order. Most of the time the supplier (i.e. the merchant) has a pre-defined standard terms and conditions that are used to create a contract automatically. If the customer (i.e. the buyer) agrees, then an order is placed. If not, then the contract needs to be negotiated between the customer and the supplier's contract specialist. Once both parties agree, the order can be placed.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Srv Activities & Billing Types**

Order Management sells products and services that may need a contract to be setup between more than one Parties. In a typical business scenario, a sales contract is created before order is placed. It contains the terms and conditions for the items being bought, and needs to be approved by the supplier and signed by the customer before booking the Order. Most of the time the supplier (i.e. the merchant) has a pre-defined standard terms and conditions that are used to create a contract automatically. If the customer (i.e. the buyer) agrees, then an order is placed. If not, then the contract needs to be negotiated between the customer and the supplier's contract specialist. Once both parties agree, the order can be placed.

A, B, C X

**Time & Material Labor Schedule**

Schedule for time and labor.

C

## Application: Oracle Customer Care (CSC)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Cust Prof Setup-Dashboard Grps</b></p> <p>Customer profiles make it possible for you provide agents with summaries of key customer information, such as the number of open service requests or expiring contracts. Agents can view the summarized customer information in two places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Dashboard tab</li> </ul> <p>Available in the Contact Center (Oracle TeleService) and E-Business Center (Oracle TeleSales).</p>						
<p><b>Cust Prof Setup-Drilldown</b></p> <p>You can set up customer profiles to make it possible for agents to drill down from a variable profile check in a Dashboard tab or customer Profile window to a detailed list of all the items in the Drill-Down List window. This is called a first-level drill-down.</p>	C					
<p><b>Cust Prof Setup-Preferences</b></p> <p>You can set up customer profiles to make it possible for agents to drill down from a variable profile check in a Dashboard tab or customer Profile window to a detailed list of all the items in the Drill-Down List window. This is called a first-level drill-down.</p>	C					
<p><b>Cust Prof Setup-Profile Checks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Profile window Available in the Service Request and Override Customer Criticality windows in Oracle TeleService and the Repair Order window in Oracle Depot Repair.</li> </ul>	A, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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A, C

**Enable Relationship Plans**

To enable a module for relationship plans, the module should register its form functions with the relationship plans registering table called `CSC_PLAN_ENABLE_SETUP`. This can be done via the Enable Relationship Plans - Setup form.

C

**New/Modify Plan**

Use this procedure to modify relationship plan conditions. You can add additional conditions to an existing plan or modify a condition already attached to your plan.

## Application: Oracle Depot Repair (CSD)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

### Repair Types

Oracle Depot Repair provides Repair Types that enable service providers to be more efficient in managing the repair through process automation. Repair Types help to classify the Repair Order and determine the repair management processes and logistics to fulfill the repair process.

**Application: Oracle Install Base (CSI)**

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Asset Locations</b> View and define associated asset information such as asset number, date placed in service, and employee. Oracle Enterprise Install Base uses such information in the tracking of fixed assets</p>	A, B, C	X				
<p><b>Extended Attributes</b> Oracle Install Base offers the flexibility of multi-level, user definable additional, or extended, attributes associated with an item instance to fit a variety of business requirements. The application also stores pricing attributes for an item instance and makes them available for subsequent use by Oracle E-Business Suite applications including Oracle Service Contracts. That application uses service programs or extended warranties where price is dependent on the attributes of a item.</p>	C					
<p><b>Installed Parameters</b> Oracle Install Base keeps a set of customer-specific installation parameters defined in a table at setup time. You use the Installed Parameters window to provide them. After you define them and select Freeze, the fields cannot be updated.</p>	C					
<p><b>Instance Party Acc Rel Types</b> The instance party account relationship codes define the types of relationship that can be set up for parties, accounts, and contacts.</p>	C					
<p><b>Instance Relation Type Codes</b> Oracle Install Base provides the ability to store configurations of item instances and to access the history of a configuration.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Instance Statutes**

Instance statutes are user-extensible and are defined using a combination of settable checkboxes.

A, C

**Source Transaction Types**

Before any source transaction can be used in the LOV for a transaction subtype, it must be defined in this setup in the Source Transaction Types window. All integration sources and transaction types must be defined here before they can be used to update Oracle Install Base. Values can be seeded or user-defined.

## Application: Oracle Spares Management (CSP)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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A, C

### Define Calculation Rule

Calculation rules are used to determine which availability elements are to be included when calculating the Actual Available quantity for the purpose of producing notifications for the planner. The most accurate definition of part availability for planning purposes can be achieved by using all availability elements. The calculation rule includes a tolerance percentage to be used in loop planning to generate notifications. A notification is created whenever the parts quantity is over or under the loop quantity by the percentage specified. The calculation rule also includes a value called Time Fence that represents the number of days in the future to be used when considering the availability elements

C

### Define Delivery Time

Spares Management provides a method for specifying the delivery times for shipment methods that are defined in Oracle Inventory.

C

### Define Excess Rules

You can define Excess Rules to filter out excess parts that do not have a significant impact on excess value. This allows the field technician and planner to focus on the few items that have a high impact. If you do not use excess rules, all quantities that are greater than the maximum level in the ASL are considered to be excess and would then appear in the Excess List window for return.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Define Forecast Rules**

Forecast rules are used to determine how forecast information is calculated. A forecast rule is a dependency for defining parts loops. Forecast rules are also used in making Min/Max recommendations for Authorized Stock Lists.

C

**Define Task Parts**

You can define a list of parts that are typically required for a specific task. This task parts definition provides an efficient method for creating an internal order for a specific task. Using task parts definitions saves time because there is no need to manually enter which parts are needed. When a task parts definition is used, the predefined list of parts can be overridden, if necessary. Tasks Parts are defined for combinations of products and task templates in the Define Task Parts window.

**Application: Oracle Contracts Core (OKC)**

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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C

**Action**

Actions are related to a document (e.g. a contract). In order to specify the document source, the user must enter a value in the Actions form (at the definition level) to specify the source. Sources are created from JTF Objects. If an appropriate object has not been created, the user must create a new object.

C

**Condition Template**

Use condition templates to define multiple samples of conditions. The templates can then be used to define independent conditions or conditions attached to a contract. Use this procedure to define a condition template.

C

**Contract Groups**

Your first level of access to contracts is via the contract groups listed in the Contract Navigation window. Although you have access to a contract group, you do not necessarily see all the contracts in the contract group because other levels of security may be in place. You can assign one or more contract groups to each contract. There are two kinds of contract groups: public and private. A private group is created by a user and only the user creating the group has access to that group. A public group is available to all users. Public groups can only be created by users that have the OKC Public Group Creator system profile option enabled. If this system profile option is not set or is disabled, then the user can only create private contract groups.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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A, C

**Define Categories**

You can create new contract categories using the Copy Contract Category feature. This feature enables you to create new categories for contract classes such as Contract for Sales. It also provides you with the ability to create new categories for other contract classes such as Corporate, License Agreement, and Master Agreement. The new category takes on the same access level as the copied category, so for example when copying the category Contracts for Sales, which is of class Contract for Sales, the new category will have the same access level as the Contract for Sales category, preventing new line styles and party roles from being created or modified.

C

**Line Styles**

Line styles defined in Oracle Contracts will play a key role in mapping between Contracts data into the format which Oracle Pricing understands to qualify and calculate various prices and adjustments for an item. In Oracle Contracts, lines based on these line style are the ones that hold the items specified in a contract as well the special attributes corresponding to these items. These lines will be used to construct price request lines to be sent to Oracle Pricing.

A, C

**Map Time Units**

Oracle Contracts Core defines the Unit of Measure (UOM) conversion for time differently from Oracle Applications. This helps to ensure that the scheduling is more accurate than a simple conversion. For example, 1 month = 30 days, which is only correct for 5 out of 12 months of a year.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Print Contract Transformations</b></p> <p>This contains the stylesheet language for XML report and contains XSL, Help, and Tags tabs. From the Contracts Manager responsibility, navigate to Setup &gt; Contract &gt; XML Reports &gt; Stylesheet.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Process Definitions</b></p> <p>Use condition templates to define multiple samples of conditions. The templates can then be used to define independent conditions or conditions attached to a contract. Use this procedure to define a condition template.</p> <p>Before an outcome can be assigned to a condition template, it must be defined using the Process Definitions form.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Quality Assurance Checklist</b></p> <p>Use this procedure to define a Quality Assurance (QA) checklist. You can designate only one QA checklist as the default checklist for each application. A contract is validated using a QA checklist before submitting for approval. Each checklist consists of one or more Oracle Workflow processes.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Role Sources</b></p> <p>Use this procedure to determine the different lists of values that will appear as sources for your roles. For example, in a contract where you are buying services, you the customer should show in the list of values for the role of the customer, though you have not defined yourself as a customer in your Oracle Receivables customer list. In this case, you define the customer for a buy contract to select an organization.</p>	A, C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Rule Group Definition</b>  A rule group is a collection of one or many rules. Rules collect one or many related pieces of information. Rule groups control which rules are used in a contract.</p>	C					
<p><b>Standard Articles Library</b>  The Library of Articles is a small database of previously written and established articles. These articles can be referenced and included in a contract.</p>	C					
<p><b>Status and Operations</b>  You can control the operations (such as update on line, update via change request, and delete) that can be performed on a contract depending on the contract category and the status of the contract (such as active or terminated). The status of a contract is a label identifying where the contract stands in its life cycle.</p>	A, C					

## Application: Oracle Project Contracts (OKE)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>Contract Approval Hierarchies</b> Approval hierarchies and cycles for different document types can be defined. Appropriate escalation routines and notifications are created to alert administrators about deadlines for proposal submittals and solicitation response receipts. .</p>	A, C					
<p><b>Contract Chg Req Reason Lookup</b> Change types and change reasons can be used to route different processing logic when customizing the workflow processes. For example, a customer initiated change request may subject to a more thorough approval process then an internal initiated change request. You can use a different change type to denote the source of the change request. If you wish to use change types and change reasons to fine tune your workflow processes, we recommend that you define custom workflow lookup types to mirror the change type and change reason lookup values.</p>	C					
<p><b>Define Funding Pools</b> You can set up a Funding Pool with one or more parties as the funding source. The Funding Pool can fund one or more contracts in a currency that is different from the contract currencies. The funding pool currency must match the funding source currency of those contracts.</p>	A, B, C					
<p><b>Programs</b> Program level assignments provide similar benefits for organizations that group contract documents into programs and have specific resources assigned to monitor all contract documents within one or more programs.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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A, B, C

**System Setup-Billing Methods**

Contract billing methods are also known as pricing agreements, price types, and contract types. They can be linked to either contract documents or contract document lines. Examples of commonly used billing methods include Firm Fixed Price, Time and Material, and Cost Plus Award Fee.

**System Setup-Change Statuses** A, C

The status of a contract change request is a label defining where the change request stands in its life cycle. Each change status must be categorized under one of the following change status types:

- Entered
- Change request is currently being edited.
- Submitted
- Change request has been submitted for approval.
- Approved
- Change request has been approved and can be implemented.
- Rejected
- Change request has been rejected.
- In Progress

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>System Setup-Comm Action</b></p> <p>Communication actions can be used to categorize contract communications and to determine the appropriate actions that need to be performed. You can associate a workflow process to each communication action. This workflow process will be initiated when a communication with the corresponding action is logged. You can use the workflow processes to generate notifications to inform the appropriate parties regarding the contract communications and the required actions. Default workflow processes are provided when the product is installed. You can tailor the default workflow processes to fit your business needs. We recommend that you use the default workflow processes as a basis for copying new workflow processes instead of modifying the default workflow processes directly.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>System Setup-Contract DocTypes</b></p> <p>Contract document types help you categorize and identify various contract documents. They can be used to define different contract terminology used by both commercial and government contractors. For example, a solicitation may be termed a request for proposal, or invitation to bid, a proposal may be termed a bid, proposal, quote, or offer, and a contract may be termed award, grant, contract, etc.</p>	A, C					
<p><b>System Setup-Hold Statuses</b></p> <p>Hold status is a label defining where the contract hold stands in its life cycle. It can also be used to define hold escalations. You can associate a workflow process to each hold status to automatic the processing of the change request.</p>	C					

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<p><b>System Setup-Print Forms</b>            Print forms are printed forms that contractors need to submit to contract customer/owner over the lifecycle of a contracting process. Print form submission is common in government contracts. You should define your print forms so you can designate a print form as mandatory or optional during contract authoring.</p>	C					
<p><b>System Setup-Priority Ratings</b>            Priority code is one example of a contract attribute that you may want to include as a flowdown attribute. You may choose to have this information displayed on the flowdown viewer to your buyer or supplier or modify the printed purchase order form to include this information.</p>	C					

## Application: Oracle Contracts Service (OKS)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
<b>Billing Profile</b>	A, C	X				

### Billing Profile

Oracle Receivables allows billing information to be defined for each customer. The Billing Profile in Oracle Service Contracts enables you to define how billing should be carried out for individual contracts. Billing profiles include information about accounting and invoicing rules, type of billing, and its frequency. Invoices are generated according to the billing profile attributes.

### Coverage Types

C

Use the Coverage Types window to define Coverage types and associated Importance Level. The same Coverage type code cannot be defined twice. Importance Level must be a numeric value. Once a code is defined, the field is disabled on the Coverage Types window. Coverage Types defined as lookups with lookup type OKSCVETYPE have been migrated to the Coverage Types window.

### Global Contracts Defaults

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You can use the Global Contracts Defaults form to set up a standard grace period for the contracts that are renewed.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Service Availability**

By default, a service program is available to be assigned to any serviceable product. If necessary, the availability of a service program can be restricted by product, party, or both. For example, your company still sells Product ABC because it has refurbished products in stock. However, since the items are refurbished, you do not want people to sell your extended warranty package A123. You can define the Service Availability form to identify that package A123 can be sold on any product except ABC, or you may wish to create a special support service, X23, for product ABC and define Service Availability to indicate that service X23 is only available for product ABC. Service availability by product is available regardless of whether the product is in the installed base. It is applicable for the covered levels of covered item as well as covered product. These restrictions will be highlighted when the QA check is executed in the Service Contract Authoring form.

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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**Template Set**

Use the Template Set form to define an electronic renewal template. This form includes a field for status code at the header level and for each report defined at the lower portion. A status defined at the header level will be used as part of Electronic renewals. When an e-mail along with quote is sent to the customer, the status will be used to update the contract status for which the quote is sent. An interaction will be logged. For each report (reminder notice) that is added to a template set, you can define lead days and have the option to select a status code that contracts will be updated to, when the reminder notice is sent to the customer. If no status code is selected for a report, then no update would be made to the contract status when Service Contracts Autoremind program runs.

### Application: Oracle Service for Communication (XNS)

Object Name	Why Track	SOX Recommended	Include in Tracking Group	Instances to Track	Business Justification	Create Alert (Y/N)
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#### Mapping Action to Workitems

If you want to use the Test Center in Oracle Service for Communications, you must map test type item actions to the work items that are defined in Oracle SDP Provisioning. The application uses these mappings to communicate with network elements and apply diagnostic tests to those elements. Use this procedure to map actions to work items.