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Welcome

J.D. Edwards delivers worldwide documentation collections with each software release. These documentation collections are available in seven languages and through various media, including:

- CD-ROM
- Windows online help
- Print

This guide provides conceptual information, examples, and step-by-step instructions to help you use J.D. Edwards software.

Prerequisites

To use this guide effectively, you should have a basic understanding of the concepts in the Common Foundation Guide and be familiar with Windows terminology. For example, you should know how to:

- Access menu options
- Enter information in fields
- Add, change, and delete information
- Run versions of batch programs and reports
- Access help and search for topics

In addition, you should have a fundamental understanding of J.D. Edwards software concepts, including:

- Processing options
- User defined codes
- Category codes

Most guides contain Setup and Advanced and Technical Operations sections. These sections describe how to customize OneWorld for your specific business needs. To effectively use the Setup and Advanced and Technical Operations sections, you must have a thorough understanding of OneWorld functionality. You might also need programming or system administration skills.
Organization and Conventions

Most J.D. Edwards software guides have a standard organization and employ specific terminology conventions, as shown in the following illustration.

**Address Book Maintenance**

You use the address book to maintain information about companies and people with whom you do business. The address book is an online version of your traditional card files. It contains names, addresses, contact names, phone numbers, notes, and other pertinent information. The address book is the foundation for all other J.D. Edwards systems.

Address book maintenance consists of:

- Entering address book records
- Locating addresses

**Entering Address Book Records**

You use the address book to create and maintain address profiles that are used throughout the J.D. Edwards systems. Your address book can include information about employees, customers, and suppliers, including their addresses, phone numbers, and primary contacts.

Entering address book records consists of the following tasks:

- Entering basic address book information
- Entering who's who information
- Entering phone numbers

**Entering Basic Address Book Information**

From the Address Book menu (G01), choose Address Book Revisions.

You must enter some basic information to create employee, customer, and supplier profiles. This information consists of names, addresses, and search types.
**Sections**

This guide is divided into sections. Each section begins with an overview that provides high-level conceptual information about a set of processes that are described within the section. These processes correspond to chapters within the section. The section overview also introduces new terms and concepts.

**Chapters**

The chapters within each section contain information about groups of related tasks. Each chapter overview summarizes the processes in the chapter and lists the related tasks. Each task in the list corresponds to a heading within that chapter.

Chapters also provide conceptual information. Conceptual chapter titles begin with the word *understanding*, such as “Understanding Currency Restatements.”

Chapters typically contain the following topics:

- **Before You Begin**
  - This topic identifies information that you need to know or preparatory work you must complete before you begin the current task.

- **What You Should Know About**
  - This topic provides supplemental information about the task.

- **See Also**
  - This topic provides cross-references to related information about the task. Within Windows help, you can jump directly to the related information by clicking the cross-reference.

- **Processing Options**
  - This topic provides a list of the processing options for a specific program.

- **What You Should Know about Processing Options**
  - This topic provides additional information about processing options.

**Tasks**

Each task within a chapter includes a task summary. The task summary provides the following information:

- Purpose of the task
- Results and consequences of performing the task
- How the system processes information
- Where the system stores information
- How the task fits in the larger process
- Related topics
- Examples, graphics, and case studies, when applicable

Most tasks provide step-by-step instructions. You can quickly locate the instructions for a task by looking for the “chevron.” Typically, a list of applicable field descriptions follows the step-by-step instructions, as shown in the following illustration. These descriptions are also available as field-sensitive online help.

### Entering Who’s Who Information

From the Address Book menu (G01), choose Address Book Revisions.

For each address, you can identify a list of associated contacts. This list of contacts is considered “who’s who” information. You can enter names, phone numbers, and other information about people whom you contact for sales, billing and collections, and ordering.

#### To enter who’s who information

- **On Work with Addresses**
  1. Choose the appropriate address book record.
  2. From the Row menu, choose Who’s Who.
  3. On Who’s Who, complete any of the following fields in the detail area and click OK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>The professional title of the contact person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remark</td>
<td>A 40-character field that you can use to enter text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salutation Name</td>
<td>The name you would use to address the individual in written correspondence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Given Name</td>
<td>The first name of an individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surname</td>
<td>The surname of an individual.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Terminology

The following terms and phrases have specific meanings in J.D. Edwards documentation and software.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choose</td>
<td>To select from a group, usually by clicking an item or option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Click</td>
<td>To position the pointer on a button or icon and quickly press and release the left mouse button. Actions that require clicking the right mouse button are specifically noted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column</td>
<td>Typically, refers to a field in a grid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete the following field(s)</td>
<td>To type values in specific fields and then press Enter or click the appropriate button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double-click</td>
<td>To position the pointer on a button or icon and press and release the left mouse button twice in rapid succession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drag</td>
<td>To move an object to another location by positioning the pointer on the object and then holding down the left mouse button while moving the mouse. For example, you can move a folder to another directory by clicking the folder and then dragging the folder to the new location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>On a form, an area into which you can enter information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form</td>
<td>A screen or a window within a program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid</td>
<td>On a form, the area where your data appears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the (form name)</td>
<td>Within a set of instructions, the name of the form from which you begin a task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>An available selection from a menu or on a form. Interface elements, such as check boxes and radio buttons, are also referred to as options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review</td>
<td>To look over the results of an action that you have performed within the program. For example, you might review the results of a report or review values in fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row</td>
<td>Typically, refers to a record within a grid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table
A database file in which records are stored.

Turn on, turn off
To activate or deactivate an option, such as a radio button or check box.

Type
To type information into a field without pressing Enter or clicking OK.

Verify
To confirm the results of an action that you have taken within the program. For example, you might verify that fields contain the correct values.

Icons
The following icons provide visual cues to the content of a topic or paragraph.

The Note icon identifies supplemental information, such as a hint or a suggestion. The Note icon also alerts you to unexpected results or implications.

The Caution icon identifies consequences of which you need to be aware. The Caution icon might also alert you to circumstances in which a given action has serious implications, such as irrevocable loss of data. For example, a Caution icon might remind you to verify information that affects the outcome of a process.
Table of Contents

Payroll Overview ............................................................. 1-1
  System Integration ...................................................... 1–1
  System Features ......................................................... 1–5
  Terms and Concepts .................................................... 1–7
    Employee Information ................................................. 1–7
      Job Type versus Job .............................................. 1–7
      Pay Frequency ................................................... 1–8
      Autopay ............................................................ 1–8
    Paying the Employee ............................................... 1–8
      Pay Types (Transactions) ....................................... 1–8
      Salary and Hourly Rates ........................................ 1–8
      Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals (Transactions) ........ 1–9
    Net Pay Instructions ............................................... 1–10
  Transferring Information to the General Accounting System ..... 1–11
    Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs) ..................... 1–11
  Payments Outside the Payroll Cycle ............................... 1–11
    Interim Checks .................................................... 1–11
  Payroll System Flow (Payroll Cycle) ............................... 1–12
  Menu Overview ........................................................ 1–13
  Training Class Case Study ........................................... 1–14
    Scenario for Payroll Processing ................................ 1–14
    Scenario for Payroll Setup ....................................... 1–15
    Examples of Demonstration Data ................................. 1–16
    Scenario for Payroll II Class ..................................... 1–21

Daily

Employee Information .................................................... 2-1
  Employee Master Information ....................................... 2–1
  Employee Profile Information ...................................... 2–2
  Entering Basic Employee Information ............................... 2–3
    Entering Employee Master Information .......................... 2–3
    Attaching a Contract Calendar ................................... 2–20
      Processing Options for Basic Employee Initial Setup ...... 2–25
  Understanding Salary and Hourly-Rate Calculations ............ 2–29
    Scenario 1: The Pay-Rate Source Equals the Pay Rate Table ... 2–30
    Scenario 2: The Pay-Rate Source Equals the Pay Grade Step Table ... 2–31
    Scenario 3: No Pay-Rate Source .................................. 2–32
  Entering Employee Instructions ...................................... 2–35
    Entering Labor Distribution Instructions ....................... 2–35
      Processing Options for Labor Distribution ................... 2–38
Table of Contents

Revising Employee Information ........................................... 2–119
Revising the Status of an Employee ..................................... 2–120
Terminating an Employee ................................................... 2–121
Rehiring an Employee ......................................................... 2–124
Processing Options for Termination and Rehire ...................... 2–126
Entering Changes for Rates Only ........................................ 2–126
Processing Future Changes for Any Data Item ...................... 2–130
Entering Future Changes .................................................... 2–131
Updating Employee Master Records ................................... 2–135
Processing Mass Changes .................................................... 2–137

Time Entry ............................................................................. 3–1
Entering Timecards by Employee ........................................... 3–3
   Entering Essential Timecard Information by Employee ........ 3–4
   Calculating Hourly Rate for an Employee ......................... 3–7
   Entering a Bonus for an Employee .................................... 3–9
   Entering Work-Order Information .................................... 3–10
   Overriding System-Supplied Information Temporarily ....... 3–12
   Overriding DBA Amounts Temporarily ............................ 3–14
   Copying Labor Distribution Instructions ......................... 3–16
   Processing Options for Time Entry by Employee ............... 3–18
Entering Timecards by Job or Business Unit ......................... 3–21
   Entering Essential Timecard Information by Job or Business Unit 3–22
   Entering Site Information ................................................. 3–23
   Processing Options for Time Entry by Job or Business Unit 3–25
Entering Timecards by Day ................................................... 3–27
   Processing Options for Daily Timecard Entry .................... 3–30
Entering Timecards with Equipment Information ................... 3–33
   Processing Options for Time Entry by Employee with Equipment 3–37
Entering Time and Sales for Tip Processing ......................... 3–39
Entering Timecards for Employees Who Earn Tips .................. 3–40
   Processing Options for Time Entry by Employee with Tips 3–44
Entering Timecards by Job for Employees Who Earn Tips ......... 3–45
   Processing Options for Time Entry by Job with Tips ............ 3–48
Entering Sales ................................................................. 3–49
   Processing Options for Sales Entry ................................... 3–51
Posting Sales for Tips ........................................................ 3–51
   Processing Options for Post Sales for Tips ........................ 3–52
Allocating Tips .................................................................. 3–52
   Processing Options for Allocate Employee Tips .................. 3–54
Generating Credit for Tips ................................................. 3–55
   Processing Options for Tip Credit Generation .................... 3–57
   Data Sequence for Tip-Credit Generation ......................... 3–57
Working with Timecard Information .................................... 3–59
Reviewing Timecard Status ................................................ 3–60
Reviewing Timecards by Date .............................................. 3–61
   Processing Options for Review by Date ............................. 3–63
Reviewing Batch Totals by Batch ........................................ 3–64
   Processing Options for Batch Summary by Batch ............... 3–65
Reviewing Timecards by Pay Type ...................................... 3–66
Payroll Cycle .................................................. 4-1

What Is a Payroll ID? ........................................ 4-2
What Are Locked Out Employees? ....................... 4-3
Processing Pre-Payroll .................................. 4-5
Running Pre-Payroll ..................................... 4-7

Creating a New Payroll ID ............................... 4-8
Data Selection for Pre-Payroll ......................... 4-16
Data Sequence for Pre-Payroll ......................... 4-17
Choosing an Existing Payroll ID ...................... 4-17
Reviewing Payroll Register Reports .................. 4-18

Reviewing the Payroll Register Report .......... 4-18
Reviewing the Summary Payroll Register Report .. 4-20
Reviewing Time and Pay Entry Reports ............ 4-21
Reviewing the Federal Tax Distribution Summary Report 4-22
Reviewing Payment Reports .......................... 4-24
Reviewing the Terminated Employees Being Paid Report 4-24
Reviewing Tax Recalculation Reports ............... 4-24

Reviewing the Changes Only Payroll Register Report 4-25
Reviewing the Deductions Not Taken Report ........ 4-25
Reviewing the Deduction Arrearage Report .......... 4-26
Processing Changes-Only Pre-Payroll ............... 4-26

Reviewing Detail Batch Information .................. 3-68
Reviewing Tip Summary ................................... 3-69
Processing Options for Tip Summary Review ...... 3-70
Reviewing the Time and Pay Register Report ....... 3-70
Reviewing the Payroll Exception Report ............ 3-71
Processing Options for Payroll Exception Report 3-72
Reviewing the Sales Entry Register for Employees Who Earn Tips 3-73
Processing Options for Sales Entry Register ....... 3-73
Reviewing the DBA Register Report ................. 3-74
Printing Employee Time Sheets ...................... 3-75
Processing Options for Employee Time Sheets .... 3-76
Revising Timecards ....................................... 3-77
Revising Unprocessed Timecards .................... 3-78
Revising Locked Timecards ............................ 3-78

Generating Overtime Timecards Automatically .... 3-81
Data Selection for Automatic Overtime Calculation 3-89
Generating Timecards for Accumulated Wages .... 3-91
Processing Options for Generate Accumulated Wages Timecards ............... 3-92
Working with Uploaded Timecard Information .... 3-93
Revising Uploaded Timecard Information .......... 3-94
Processing Options for Payroll Batch File Review 3-99
Reviewing the Payroll Batch File Register Report 3-100
Creating a Version of the Payroll Batch Server .. 3-100
Processing Options for Payroll Batch Server ....... 3-101
Creating Timecards from Uploaded Information .... 3-101
Processing Options for Payroll Batch File Processing 3-103
Purging Processed Payroll Batches ................... 3-103
Processing Options for Payroll Batch File Purge 3-104

Payroll
Table of Contents

Reviewing Payroll-Cycle Information ........................................ 4–29
Printing Payments ................................................................. 4–32
  Printing Checks Only ......................................................... 4–37
  Printing Checks and Automatic Deposit Advice Slips .................. 4–40
  Processing Options for Auto Deposit File Creation .................. 4–43
  Correcting Printer Errors ............................................... 4–46
Reviewing Payment Reports .................................................. 4–48
  Reviewing the Payroll Check Register Report ......................... 4–51
  Reviewing the Automatic Deposits Bank Register Report ........... 4–52
Resetting Payroll-Cycle Steps ............................................... 4–55
  Resetting Individual Employee Records ................................. 4–56
  Resetting the Payroll ID ................................................... 4–58
  Resetting the Payment Workfile .......................................... 4–61
  Resetting Status Codes .................................................... 4–64
Processing Pro Forma Journal Entries ..................................... 4–67
  Creating the Workfile for Pro Forma Journal Entries ............... 4–69
  Processing Options for Payroll Journal Entries ..................... 4–73
  Reviewing the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof Report ............. 4–73
  Processing Options for Journal Batch Proof .......................... 4–76
  Re-running the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof Report .......... 4–76
Working with Payroll-Cycle Reports ....................................... 4–77
  Printing Payroll-Cycle Reports ........................................... 4–78
  Reviewing the DBA Register Report .................................... 4–80
  Reviewing the State Tax Distribution Summary Report ............. 4–80
  Reviewing the General Liability Insurance Register Report ....... 4–81
  Reviewing Unemployment Insurance Registers ....................... 4–81
  Reviewing FICA and Medicare Register Reports ...................... 4–82
    Reviewing the Employee FICA Register Report ..................... 4–83
    Reviewing the Employer FICA Register Report ...................... 4–83
    Reviewing the Employee Medicare Register Report ................. 4–84
    Reviewing the Employer Medicare Register Report ................. 4–85
  Reviewing Railroad Tax Register Reports ............................. 4–85
    Reviewing the Employer RUIA Tax Register Report ................. 4–86
    Reviewing the Employer Supplemental Tax Register Report ....... 4–87
    Reviewing the Employer Tier III Register Report ................... 4–87
    Reviewing the Employer Tier II Register Report .................... 4–88
    Reviewing the Employee Tier II Register Report ................... 4–88
    Reviewing the Employer Tier I Register Report ..................... 4–89
    Reviewing the Employee Tier I Register Report ..................... 4–89
  Reviewing the 415 Nondiscrimination Testing Report ............... 4–90
    Processing Options for 415 Nondiscrimination Testing .......... 4–90
  Reviewing Other Reports ................................................... 4–91
Processing the Final Update ................................................. 4–95
Running the Final Update .................................................... 4–96
Reviewing Integrity Reports ................................................ 4–99
  Reviewing Tax and PDBA Integrity Reports ............................. 4–100
  Reviewing the Paycheck Control Report ............................... 4–100
  Reviewing the Transaction History Summary Control Report ....... 4–101
  Reviewing the Tax History Control Report ............................ 4–102
  Reviewing the Timecard Control Report ............................... 4–103
Payroll

Reviewing the Tax Ledger Control Report ............................. 4–104
Reviewing the Transaction History Detail Control Report .......... 4–105
Reviewing the Payroll Voucher Edit Report .......................... 4–105
Working with Journal Entries .............................. 4–107
Reviewing Batches of Payroll Journal Entries ...................... 4–107
Revising Payroll Journal Entries .................................. 4–110
Approving Payroll Batches for Posting ............................ 4–112
Posting Payroll Journal Entries Manually ........................... 4–113
Processing Options for Manual Journal Entry Post ................. 4–114
Reviewing the Posting Edit Report .............................. 4–116
Reviewing the General Ledger Posting Journal Report ............ 4–117
Correcting Errors in Pre-Payroll Processing ......................... 4–119
Correcting Employees Omitted from the Payroll Cycle ............. 4–119
Correcting Selection Criteria ..................................... 4–120
Correcting Pay-Start and Pay-Stop Dates .......................... 4–121
Correcting Missing Timecard Information ......................... 4–122
Correcting DBA Calculations ..................................... 4–122
Correcting DBAs Not Calculated for Any Employee .......... 4–123
Correcting DBAs Not Calculated for Any Employee in a Group ... 4–125
Correcting DBAs Calculated for Only Some Employees .... 4–125
Correcting Gross-to-Net Errors .................................. 4–128
Understanding Recalculation of Employee Taxes .................. 4–129
Subsequent Reductions to Mandatory Deductions .......... 4–130
Example: Wages Lower than Total Pretax Deductions ... 4–130
Example: Wages Plus Tips ........................................ 4–131

Payroll History ......................................................... 5-1

What Are Calendar-Month and Payroll-Month History? .......... 5–2
Reviewing Earnings and Tax Information History ............... 5–5
Reviewing Quarterly Tax Balances .................................... 5–5
Reviewing Monthly Tax Balances .................................... 5–7
Reviewing the Monthly Tax Ledger ................................... 5–8
Reviewing Transaction History ..................................... 5–11
Reviewing Quarterly PDBA Balances by Payroll Month ........ 5–11
Reviewing Quarterly PDBA Balances by Calendar Month .... 5–13
Reviewing Monthly PDBA Balances by Payroll Month ........ 5–14
Reviewing Monthly PDBA Balances by Calendar Month .... 5–16
Reviewing the Calendar Transaction Ledger ........................... 5–17
Processing Options for Calendar Transaction Ledger ........ 5–19
Reviewing the Monthly Transaction Ledger .......................... 5–19
Processing Options for Monthly Transaction Ledger ........ 5–20
Reviewing Other Payroll History .................................... 5–23
Reviewing Workers Compensation and General Liability History ... 5–23
Reviewing Time and Pay History ..................................... 5–25
Processing Options for Time and Pay Inquiry .................... 5–26
Reviewing Benefits and Accrual History .......................... 5–26
Processing Options for Benefit/Accrual Inquiry .............. 5–29
Reviewing Available-Leave Information ............................. 5–29
Processing Options for Available Leave Inquiry ............... 5–30

A8.1 (7/98)
Table of Contents

Working with Payment-History Information .......................... 5–31
Voiding Payments .................................................. 5–31
Assigning a New Check Number and Date ...................... 5–36
Reviewing Payroll History Reports ............................. 5–39
Reviewing the Tax History by Company Report ............... 5–40
Processing Options for Tax History by Company Report .... 5–42
Reviewing the Tax History by Employee Report .......... 5–42
Processing Options for Tax History by Employee Report ... 5–44
Reviewing the Employee Pay and Tax Register Report ...... 5–44
Processing Options for Employee Pay and Tax Register .... 5–45
Reviewing the Federal Taxation History Report ............. 5–46
Processing Options for Federal Taxation History Report ... 5–46
Data Selection for Federal Taxation History Report ........ 5–46
Data Sequence for Federal Taxation History Report ....... 5–46
Reviewing the State and Local Taxation History Report ... 5–47
Processing Options for State and Local Taxation History Report ..... 5–47
Data Selection for State and Local Taxation History Report ... 5–47
Data Sequence for State and Local Taxation History Report ... 5–48
Reviewing DBA History Summary Reports .................... 5–48
Processing Options for DBA History Summary Report ....... 5–50
Reviewing the DBA Audit Report .................................. 5–50
Reviewing the Time and Pay Entry Register Report ......... 5–51
Processing Options for Time and Pay Entry Register Report ... 5–53
Reviewing the PDBA History by Company Report ............ 5–53
Processing Options for PDBA History by Company Report ... 5–55
Reviewing the PDBA History by Employee Report .......... 5–55
Processing Options for PDBA History by Employee Report ... 5–57
Reviewing the Paycheck History Detail Report ............... 5–57
Processing Options for Paycheck History Detail Report .... 5–58
Reviewing the Analysis of Hours Report ....................... 5–58
Processing Options for Analysis of Hours Report ............ 5–59
Reviewing the Benefits and Accrual Roster Report .......... 5–59
Processing Options for Benefits and Accrual Roster Report ... 5–60
Reviewing the Historical Payroll Register Report ........... 5–61
Reviewing the Available-Leave Report ......................... 5–65
Processing Options for Available-Leave Report ............. 5–65
Working with Information for Earnings and Tips .......... 5–67
Reviewing Monthly Information by Employee ............... 5–67
Reviewing Quarterly Information by Employee .......... 5–69
Reviewing Annual Information by Employee .................. 5–70
Reviewing Monthly Information by Business Unit ........... 5–72
Reviewing Quarterly Information by Business Unit ......... 5–73
Reviewing Annual Information by Business Unit ........... 5–74
Revising Tip History by Employee ........................... 5–76
Revising Tip History by Business Unit ....................... 5–77
Reviewing History Reports for Earnings and Tips .......... 5–79
Reviewing Tip Allocations ......................................... 5–80
Processing Options for Tip Allocations by Business Unit .. 5–80
Reviewing Detail Information for Employees Who Earn Tips ... 5–81
Data Selection for Employee Detail Information ............ 5–81
Data Sequence for Employee Detail Information .......... 5–81
Reviewing Summary Information for an Establishment .......... 5–81
Processing Options for Establishment Summary Report .......... 5–81
Data Selection for Establishment Summary Information .......... 5–82
Data Sequence for Establishment Summary Information .......... 5–82
Reviewing FICA Credit ...................................................... 5–82
Processing Options for FICA Credit ...................................... 5–82
Data Selection for FICA Credit .......................................... 5–82
Data Sequence for FICA Credit ......................................... 5–82
Reviewing the Federal Tip Report ....................................... 5–83
Processing Options for Federal Tip Report – Form 8027 .......... 5–84
Reviewing the Employee Tip History Report ....................... 5–85
Processing Options for Employee Tip History Report .......... 5–85
Reviewing the Business Unit Tip History Report .................. 5–86
Processing Options for Business Unit Tip History Report ....... 5–86
Reviewing the Sales Information Report ......................... 5–87
Processing Options for Sales Information Report ................. 5–87
Reviewing the Sales Summary Report ............................. 5–88
Data Selection for the Sales Summary Report ..................... 5–88
Reviewing the Average Hours Report .............................. 5–89
Data Selection for the Average Hours Report ..................... 5–89
Reviewing the Holiday Exceptions Report ......................... 5–90
Processing Options for Holiday Exceptions Report ............... 5–90
Reviewing Timecards with Tips ........................................ 5–91
Processing Options for Employee Time Sheet with Tips ........ 5–91

**Periodic**

**Tax Calculator** .......................................................... 6-1
Calculating Tax Amounts ................................................. 6–3

**Interim Checks** .......................................................... 7-1
When Can You Print and Update Interim Checks? ............... 7–4
What Are the Purposes of Interim Checks? ......................... 7–5
Entering Interim Checks .................................................. 7–7
Entering a Standard Interim Check .................................... 7–8
Processing Options for Interim Check Entry ...................... 7–17
Changing an Interim Check .............................................. 7–18
Entering an Interim Check for a Termination ..................... 7–18
Entering an Interim Check to Record Manual Calculations .... 7–20
Entering an Interim Check for Vacation Pay ...................... 7–23
Entering an Interim Check for a Flat Dollar Advance ........... 7–26
Deleting an Interim Check .............................................. 7–28
Entering an Interim Check for a Net Advance .................... 7–29
Printing Interim Checks .................................................. 7–35
Printing Interim Checks in a Payroll Cycle ....................... 7–36
Printing Interim Checks Interactively .............................. 7–37
Updating Interim Checks ................................................ 7–43
Running a Regular Payroll Cycle That Includes Interim Checks .... 7–43
Running a Payroll Cycle for Interim Checks Only ................. 7–45
Updating Interim Checks Interactively .......................... 7–46
Restarting the Interim-Check Update Process ............... 7–51

Payment Reconciliation ............................................. 8-1
Reconciling Payments .............................................. 8-3
  Reviewing Payment Reconciliation Status ..................... 8-3
  Changing Payment Reconciliation Status Manually .......... 8-5
Reconciling Payment History Automatically ................... 8-6
  Reviewing the Payroll Bank Reconciliation Register Report ... 8-7
    Processing Options for Bank Reconciliation Register Report ... 8-10
    Data Selection for Bank Reconciliation Register Report ... 8-10

Periodic Reports ................................................... 9-1
Working with Governmental Reports ............................. 9-3
  Reviewing the Federal 941 Worksheet Report ............... 9-4
    Processing Options for Federal 941 Worksheet Report .... 9-5
  Reviewing the Federal 940 Quarterly Worksheet Report ...... 9-5
    Processing Options for Federal 940 Quarterly Worksheet Report ............... 9-6
  Reviewing the Federal 940 Annual Worksheet Report .......... 9-7
    Processing Options for Federal 940 Annual Worksheet Report .... 9-8
  Reviewing the State Income Tax Report ..................... 9-8
  Reviewing the Local Income Tax Report .................. 9-9
    Processing Options for Local Income Tax Report .......... 9-10
  Processing Options for New York State Quarterly Income Tax Tape .......... 9-12
    Data Selection for New York State Quarterly Income Tax Tape .......... 9-12
    Data Sequence for New York State Quarterly Income Tax Tape .......... 9-12
  Reviewing the Workers Compensation Reports ............ 9-13
    Processing Options for Workers Compensation Reports .... 9-15
Creating the Railroad Retirement BA-3a Report or Tape .......... 9-15
  Processing Options for Railroad Retirement BA-3a Report or Tape .......... 9-16
    Data Selection for Railroad Retirement BA-3a Report or Tape .......... 9-16
    Data Sequence for Railroad Retirement BA-3a Report or Tape .......... 9-16
  Reviewing the EEO-1 Employment Data Report .............. 9-17
    Processing Options for EEO-1 Employment Data Report .... 9-18
    Data Sequence for the EEO-1 Employment Data Report .... 9-19
  Reviewing the EEO-4 Report ................................. 9-20
    Processing Options for EEO-4 Report .................. 9-21
  Reviewing the EEO Staff Utilization Report ................. 9-21
    Processing Options for EEO Staff Utilization Report .... 9-22
Creating SUI Tapes ............................................... 9-23
  Processing Options for SUI Magnetic Media ............... 9-24
  Reviewing SUI Continuation Listings ..................... 9-24
    Processing Options for SUI Continuation Listings ....... 9-25
Reviewing SUI Summary Reports ................................................. 9–27
Processing Options for SUI Summary Report .............................. 9–28
Processing Tax Information at Year End ................................. 9–28
Working with Job, Trust, and Union Reports .............................. 9–29
Creating the Job Billing Register Workfile ................................. 9–29
Processing Options for Create Job Billing Register Workfile ........ 9–30
Reviewing the Job Billing Detail Register Report ....................... 9–31
Processing Options for Job Billing Detail Register Report .......... 9–32
Data Selection for the Job Billing Detail Register Report .......... 9–32
Data Sequence for the Job Billing Detail Register Report .......... 9–32
Reviewing the Job Billing Summary Register ........................... 9–32
Processing Options for Job Billing Summary Register Report ...... 9–33
Data Selection for Job Billing Summary Register Report .......... 9–33
Data Sequence Job Billing Summary Register Report .............. 9–33
Reviewing the Job Billing Health and Welfare Detail Report ....... 9–33
Processing Options for Job Billing Health and Welfare Detail Report ............................................. 9–34
Data Selection for the Job Billing Health and Welfare Detail Register ..................................................... 9–35
Data Sequence for the Job Billing Health and Welfare Detail Register ..................................................... 9–35
Reviewing the Job Billing Health and Welfare Summary Report ... 9–35
Data Selection for the Job Billing Health and Welfare Summary Report ..................................................... 9–36
Data Sequence for the Job Billing Health and Welfare Summary Report ..................................................... 9–36
Reviewing the Job Billing Workers Compensation by Job Report ... 9–36
Processing Options for Job Billing Workers Compensation by Job Report ..................................................... 9–37
Data Selection for the Job Billing Workers Compensation by Job Report ..................................................... 9–37
Data Sequence for the Job Billing Workers Compensation by Job Report ..................................................... 9–37
Reviewing the Job Billing General Liability by Job Report ......... 9–37
Processing Options for Job Billing General Liability by Job Report ..................................................... 9–38
Data Selection for the Job Billing General Liability by Job Report ..................................................... 9–39
Data Sequence for the Job Billing General Liability by Job Report ..................................................... 9–39
Reviewing the Union Distribution Report ................................. 9–39
Processing Options for Union Distribution Report .................... 9–40
Reviewing the Health and Welfare by Employee Report ............. 9–40
Processing Options for Health and Welfare by Employee Report ..................................................... 9–42
Reviewing the Health and Welfare by Payee and Employee Report ..................................................... 9–42
Processing Options for Health and Welfare by Payee and Employee Report ..................................................... 9–44
Journal Entry Processing Prior to the Payroll Cycle ............. 10-1
Processing Journal Entries Prior to the Payroll Cycle ............. 10-3
Generating Timecard Pro Forma Journal Entries ............. 10-3
  Processing Options for Generate Timecard Pro Forma Journal
  Entries .......................................................... 10-5
Rerunning the Timecard Journal Batch Proof Report ............. 10-5
Reviewing Batch Information .................................. 10-6
Posting Timecard Pro Forma Journal Entries to the General Ledger 10-8
  Processing Options for Post General Ledger ...................... 10-9
Deleting an Unposted Batch of Pro Forma Journal Entries .......... 10-11

Payment Adjustments ............................................. 11-1
Correcting Pay for Individual Employees ......................... 11-3
  Updating Current Pay Information ......................... 11-3
    Changing the Current Rate in the Employee Master Table .... 11-4
    Changing the Current Rate for Multiple Jobs ......... 11-8
    Overriding the Rate in Time Entry ................... 11-9
    Correcting the Rate in Time Entry .................. 11-10
  Correcting an Overpayment ................................ 11-11
  Correcting an Underpayment ................................ 11-12
  Updating Future Pay Information ................................ 11-12
Correcting Pay for a Group of Employees ....................... 11-15
  Updating Current Pay Using Mass Change ..................... 11-15
Setting Up New Pay-Rate Tables to Update Current Pay .......... 11-16
Correcting Historical Pay for a Group of Employees ........... 11-16
Processing Retroactive Payroll ................................ 11-17
  Setting Up Pay-Rate Revisions .............................. 11-17
    Setting Up Pay-Rate Revisions by Union ............. 11-19
    Setting Up Pay-Rate Revisions by Employee .......... 11-21
    Setting Up Pay-Rate Revisions by Pay Type .......... 11-22
  Setting Up Retroactive Pay Type Tables ................... 11-24
Creating the Retroactive Pay Workfile ....................... 11-25
  Processing Options for Retroactive Workfile Record Selection 11-26
  Data Selection for Retroactive Workfile Record Selection .......... 11-26
Calculating Retroactive Pay ................................ 11-27
  Processing Options for Retroactive Rate Extension .......... 11-28
  Data Selection for Retroactive Rate Extension ............. 11-28
Reviewing Retroactive Pay Workfile Records Online .......... 11-29
Reviewing Retroactive Pay Workfile Reports ................... 11-31
  Processing Options for Retroactive Pay Workfile Reports .......... 11-32
  Data Selection for Retroactive Pay Workfile Reports .......... 11-32
Revising Retroactive Pay Workfile Records ..................... 11-32
  Processing Options for Workfile Revisions ..................... 11-36
Approving the Retroactive Timecard Workfile ................... 11-36
  Processing Options for Retroactive Timecard Approval .......... 11-37
### Advanced & Technical

**Wage Attachments** .................................................. 13-1

- Setting Up Tables for Wage Attachments .......................... 13-5
- Setting Up Garnishment Tables ................................... 13-6
- Setting Up Exemption Tables for Tax Levies .................... 13-9
  - Example: Setting Up Exemption Levies ........................ 13-9
  - Setting Up Standard Annual Exemption Amounts ............. 13-10
- Setting Up Additional Exemption Amounts ....................... 13-11
- Setting Up Deductions for Wage Attachments .................... 13-15
- Setting Up a Garnishment Deduction .............................. 13-18
- Setting Up a Loan Deduction ..................................... 13-19
- Setting Up a Fee or Interest Deduction .......................... 13-20
- Setting Up a Tax Levy Deduction .................................. 13-21
- Setting Up a Wage-Assignment Deduction ........................ 13-22

- Entering Employee Wage Attachments .............................. 13-23
- Assigning a DBA for a Wage Attachment .......................... 13-24
- Entering a Wage Attachment for a Garnishment .................. 13-28
- Entering a Wage Attachment for a Loan ........................... 13-32
- Assigning Fees or Interest to a Wage Attachment ............... 13-33
- Entering a Wage Attachment for a Tax Levy ..................... 13-37
- Entering a Wage Attachment for a Wage Assignment ............. 13-39
  - Entering an Ongoing Wage Assignment .......................... 13-40
  - Entering a Wage Assignment with a Split Deduction .......... 13-42

---

**Employee History and Turnover** .................................. 12-1

- Working with Records for Employee Master History ............ 12-5
- Reviewing Employee History ...................................... 12-6
  - Processing Options for Employee Master History Inquiry .... 12-9
- Correcting Employee History ..................................... 12-10
- Reviewing Employee History Reports ............................. 12-13
- Reviewing the Employee History Report ........................ 12-13
  - Processing Options for Employee History Report ............ 12-15
- Reviewing the Salary History Analysis Report .................. 12-16
  - Processing Options for Employee Salary History Analysis Report ........................................ 12-17
- Creating the Last History Change Workfile ...................... 12-17
- Processing Options for Last History Change Workfile .......... 12-18
- Reviewing the Last Change in History Report ................... 12-18
- Working with Multiple-Job History ............................... 12-21
- Reviewing Multiple-Job History for an Employee ............... 12-22
- Deleting Multiple-Job History Records .......................... 12-23
- Correcting Turnover Records ..................................... 12-25

---

**Data Selection for Retroactive Timecard Approval** ............... 11-37
- Creating Retroactive Timecards .................................. 11-37
- Processing Options for Create Retroactive Timecards ........... 11-40
- Correcting Rejected Timecards .................................... 11-41
Example: Splitting a Wage Assignment Deduction between Families ................................. 13–42
Entering a Wage Assignment with Agency Arrangement ................................. 13–45
Assigning Priorities to Wage Attachments ................................................. 13–53
Entering Additional Information for a Wage Attachment ................................. 13–54
Reviewing Wage-Attachment History ................................................. 13–57
Reviewing Wage-Attachment History Online ............................................. 13–57
Reviewing the Wage Attachment History Report .......................................... 13–59
Processing Options for Wage Attachment History Report .............................. 13–60

Rollovers .................................. 14–1
Entering Rollover Information for a DBA ................................................. 14–3
Example: Limit on Vacation or Sick Rollover ............................................. 14–4
Example: Vacation Rollover for Time Not Immediately Available .......... 14–5
Example: Vacation Rollover for Time Immediately Available .......... 14–7
Processing Rollovers ................................................. 14–15
Example: Timing Fiscal or Anniversary Rollovers by Pay-Period ........................ 14–17
Example: Timing Fiscal or Anniversary Rollovers by Check Date ........ 14–17
Processing Fiscal or Anniversary Rollovers during Pre-Payroll ....................... 14–19
Processing Options for Fiscal or Anniversary Rollovers .............................. 14–20
Processing Rollovers between Payroll Cycles ............................................. 14–20
Processing Options for Fiscal or Year-End Rollovers ...................................... 14–21
Data Selection for Fiscal or Year-End Rollovers ............................................. 14–22
Reviewing Fiscal or Anniversary Rollover Reports ........................................... 14–22
Test Yourself: Timing Rollovers ................................................. 14–25

Accounts Payable Integration .................................. 15–1
When Are Vouchers Created? .................................................. 15–1
How Does Payroll Summarize Transactions for Vouchers? ........................... 15–2
Setting Up Accounts Payable Integration ................................................. 15–3
Setting Up Payroll Company Constants .................................................. 15–4
Setting Up Voucher Information for Tax Transactions ................................... 15–5
Entering Tax Payees by Company .................................................. 15–8
Setting Up Voucher Information for DBAs .................................................. 15–9
Setting Up Vouchering for DBAs .................................................. 15–10
Entering Voucher Information for Group Plans ............................................. 15–11
Entering Voucher Information for Individual Employees .................................. 15–13
Setting Up Payee Voucher Rules ................................................. 15–14
Working with Vouchers .................................................. 15–19
Reviewing Pro Forma Vouchers by Payee .................................................. 15–20
Reviewing Pro Forma Vouchers by Employee ............................................. 15–24
Reviewing the Payroll Journal Proof/Edit for Vouchers Report ...................... 15–26
Reviewing the Payroll Voucher Journal Reports ............................................. 15–27
Reviewing the Wage Attachment Voucher Report ........................................... 15–29
Revising Voucher Information for a Tax Type ............................................. 15–29
Revising Voucher Information for a DBA .................................................. 15–31
Reviewing Actual Voucher Reports .................................................. 15–32
Posting Payroll Vouchers to the General Ledger ............................................. 15–34
### Intercompany Settlements ................................. 16-1
- Setting Up Intercompany Settlements .................... 16-3
  - Example: Intercompany Settlements Using Document Type T2 16-3
  - Verifying Your Chart of Accounts ..................... 16-5
- Setting Up AAI's for Intercompany Settlements ....... 16-5
- Setting Up Intercompany Settlements for a Payroll ID 16-6

### Job-Step Progression ..................................... 17-1
- Entering Job-Step Progression Information .............. 17-3
  - Setting Up Job-Step Progression in the Payroll Company Constants 17-4
  - Entering Pay Rates for Job-Step Progression ....... 17-5
  - Entering Time Limits for Job Steps .................. 17-6
  - Entering Job-Step Progression Information for an Employee 17-10
  - Creating a Payroll ID That Uses Job-Step Progression 17-11
- Working with Job-Step Progression History ............. 17-13
  - Reviewing Job-Step Progression History by Job .... 17-14
  - Correcting Job-Step Progression History for an Employee 17-15
  - Reviewing Job-Step Progression History ............ 17-17

### Payroll History Integrity ................................. 18-1
- What Are the Types of Payroll History? ................. 18-2
- Verifying the Integrity of Payroll Summary History ... 18-3
  - Reviewing the Tax History Integrity Report .......... 18-5
    - Processing Options for Taxation History Integrity 18-13
    - Data Selection for the Taxation History Integrity Report 18-14
    - Data Sequence for the Taxation History Integrity Report 18-14
  - Reviewing the PDBA Integrity Report ................. 18-14
    - Processing Options for PDBA History Integrity 18-17
    - Data Selection for the PDBA History Integrity 18-17
    - Data Sequence for the PDBA History Integrity 18-17
  - Reviewing the DBA Integrity Report ................. 18-18
    - Processing Options for Transaction History Integrity 18-19
    - Data Selection for Transaction History Integrity 18-19
    - Data Sequence for Transaction History Integrity 18-20
  - Correcting Integrity Errors Manually ............... 18-20
  - Correcting Integrity Errors Automatically ............ 18-21
  - Verifying That Integrity Errors Have Been Corrected 18-22
- Verifying the Integrity of Payroll Detail History ...... 18-23
  - Reviewing the Payroll History Audit Report .......... 18-23
  - Processing Options for Payroll History Audit Report 18-24
  - Reviewing the Final Update Integrity Reports ....... 18-24
- Revising Payroll History Manually ....................... 18-27
  - Revising Taxation History .......................... 18-28
  - Revising Payroll-Month PDBA History ................ 18-30
  - Revising Calendar-Month DBA History ............. 18-31
  - Revising Fiscal and Anniversary Balances .......... 18-33
- Updating Available Leave ................................ 18-37
  - Processing Options for Update Available Leave .... 18-38
  - Data Selection for Update Available Leave .......... 18-39
- Reposting Payroll History ................................ 18-41
  - Reposting the Tax Ledger to the Tax Summary ...... 18-42
Processing Options for Tax Ledger Repost .................. 18–42
Reposting Pay Types to the Payroll Month .................. 18–43
Processing Options for Repost History – (F06146) from Detail (F0618) ................................................................. 18–43
Reposting DBAs to the Payroll Month ....................... 18–43
Processing Options for Repost History – (F06146) from Detail (F0619) ................................................................. 18–44
Reposting DBAs to the Calendar Month ................... 18–44
Processing Options for Repost History – (F06145) from Detail (F0619) ................................................................. 18–45
Reposting DBAs to the Tax-Area Summary ............... 18–45
Processing Options for Reposting DBAs to Tax Area Summary . 18–46
Reposting DBAs to the Fiscal and Anniversary History Summary ... 18–46
Processing Options for Reposting DBAs to Fiscal and Anniversary History .................................................. 18–46
Reposting the Workers Compensation Summary .......... 18–47

Technical Features ......................................................... 19-1
Purging Employee Information ........................................ 19–3
Purging Profile Data ......................................................... 19–3
Processing Options for Purge Profile Data ................. 19–4
Purging Employee Multiple-Job History .................. 19–4
Processing Options for Purge Employee Multiple Job Table ... 19–5
Purging Employee Master History ............................... 19–6
Processing Options for Purge Employee Master History ........ 19–6
Purging Employee Turnover Information .................. 19–6

Working with Magnetic Tapes ........................................ 19–9
Creating an Automatic-Deposit Tape ....................... 19–10
Creating the Payment Workfile ................................. 19–12
Processing Options for Create Payment Workfile .... 19–13
Copying the Payment Workfile to the Bank Tape .......... 19–13
Copying the Bank Tape to the System ................. 19–14

Working with the HR Subsystem and Monitor ........... 19–17
Starting the HR Subsystem and Monitor ................ 19–18
Stopping the HR Subsystem and Monitor ................ 19–20
Stopping the HR Monitor Only ............................ 19–20
Starting the HR Monitor Only ................................ 19–21
Reviewing the Status of the HR Monitor .................. 19–22
Copying PC Timecard Information to a Batch File .... 19–25

Setup

General Setup ................................................................. 20-1
Setting Up User Defined Codes .................................... 20–3
Setting Up General Information .................................... 20–7
Setting Up Company Constants .................................... 20–8
Setting Up the Default Company .............................. 20–9
Setting Up an Individual Company ......................... 20–15
Setting Up Business-Unit Constants ......................... 20–17
Payroll

Processing Options for Business Unit Constants .......... 20–20
Setting Up Master Pay Cycles ................................. 20–20
Setting Up a Denomination Code .............................. 20–26
Setting Up Execution Control Parameters .................. 20–27
Choosing Fields for Future Data Revisions ................ 20–29
Reviewing the Business Unit Constants Report .............. 20–31
Processing Options for Business Unit Constants Report .. 20–31
Reviewing the Master Pay Cycles Report ..................... 20–32
Processing Options for Master Pay Cycles ................. 20–33
Setting Up Payroll-Cycle Reports ............................. 20–35
Setting Up the Payroll Register Report ....................... 20–36
Processing Options for Payroll Register .................... 20–36
Data Selection for the Payroll Register Report ............. 20–36
Data Sequence for the Payroll Register Report ............. 20–36
Setting Up the Summary Payroll Register Report .......... 20–37
Processing Options for Summary Payroll Register .......... 20–37
Data Selection for the Summary Payroll Register Report . 20–37
Setting Up the Time and Pay Exception Report ............. 20–38
Processing Options for Time and Pay Exception Report ... 20–38
Data Selection for the Time and Pay Exception Report .... 20–38
Setting Up the Transaction Audit Report .................... 20–39
Data Selection for the Transaction Audit Report .......... 20–39
Setting Up the Workers Compensation Insurance Register Report .......................... 20–39
Processing Options for Workers Compensation Insurance
Register .......................................................... 20–39
Data Selection for the Workers Compensation Insurance
Register Report ............................................... 20–39
Setting Up the General Liability Insurance Register Report . 20–40
Processing Options for General Liability Insurance Register .. 20–40
Data Selection for the General Liability Insurance Register
Report .......................................................... 20–40
Setting Up the DBA Register Report ......................... 20–40
Processing Options for DBA Register ......................... 20–40
Data Selection for the DBA Register Report ................ 20–41
Setting Up the Wage Attachment Report ..................... 20–41
Data Selection for the Wage Attachment Report ............ 20–41
Setting Up the Time and Pay Register Report ............... 20–41
Processing Options for Time and Pay Register .............. 20–42
Data Selection for the Time and Pay Register ............... 20–42
Setting Up Net-Pay Reports and Forms ...................... 20–43
Setting Up Payroll Checks ................................... 20–44
Processing Options for Payroll Checks ....................... 20–44
Setting Up Automatic-Deposit Forms ....................... 20–45
Processing Options for Automatic Deposit Forms ........... 20–45
Setting Up Cash Payslips ................................... 20–46
Processing Options for Cash Payslips ....................... 20–46
Setting Up the Payroll Check Register Report .............. 20–47
Processing Options for Payroll Check Register .............. 20–47
Setting Up Check Overflow Forms .......................... 20–48
Setting Up Employee Profile Information ................. 20–49
Defining Types of Profile Data ............................... 20–50
Table of Contents

Example: Setting Up a Code-Format Data Type ............... 20–52
Setting Up Security for Profile Data .............................................. 20–59
Generating the Title Search Table .............................................. 20–61
Transferring Profile Data ......................................................... 20–61
Processing Options for Profile Data Copy/Move ................. 20–62
Setting Up Human Resources Constants ................................. 20–63
Setting Up the Default Salary Display ................................. 20–64
Setting Up Position Control Information .............................. 20–65
Setting Up Requisition Information ........................................... 20–69
Setting Up Pay-Rate Verification .............................................. 20–70
Setting Up Employee Master History and Turnover ............... 20–71
Setting Up History and Turnover Constants ......................... 20–72
Choosing Data for Tracking Purposes ................................. 20–75
Setting Up Turnover Columns .................................................. 20–76
Activating History and Turnover Tracking ............................... 20–79
Processing Options for Initialize Employee History ............... 20–79
Setting Up Contract Calendar Information ............................. 20–81
Identifying Nonstandard Dates for All Contract Calendars ......... 20–82
Creating Contract Calendars ...................................................... 20–84
Processing Options for Contract/Calendar Master ..................... 20–94
Updating Employee Records for Contract Calendars ................. 20–94
Processing Options for Recalculate Contract/Calendar Salary . 20–95

Earnings Information Setup ................................................. 21-1
Setting Up Earnings Information .............................................. 21–3
Setting Up Pay Types ............................................................ 21–4
Assigning a Sequence of Leave DBAs ....................................... 21–13
  One Source of Leave ........................................................ 21–13
  More Than One Source of Leave .......................................... 21–13
Setting Up Shift-Rate Differentials ......................................... 21–17
Setting Up Pay-Type Cross-Reference Tables ......................... 21–19
Setting Up Pay Grades ......................................................... 21–21
  Processing Options for Pay Grades by Class ....................... 21–25
Setting Up Pay-Grade Steps .................................................... 21–25
  Processing Options for Pay Grade Step Table ....................... 21–30
Reviewing the Pay Types Report .............................................. 21–30
  Processing Options for Pay Types Report ............................ 21–31
Reviewing the Shift Table Report ............................................ 21–31

Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals Setup .................. 22-1
  How Do You Assign DBA Codes? ......................................... 22–2
  How Do You Assign DBAs to Employees? .............................. 22–3
    Example: DBA Amounts as a One-Time Override ................... 22–3
  How Does the System Calculate DBAs? ................................. 22–4
    Example: DBA Calculations .............................................. 22–5
Setting Up Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals ................. 22–7
  Setting Up Simple DBAs .................................................... 22–9
    About the Basis of Calculation ....................................... 22–10
  Setting Up Typical DBAs ................................................... 22–18
    Setting Up an Advance Deduction ..................................... 22–19
  Setting Up a Tax-Deferred Compensation Deduction .......... 22–21
Setting Up a DBA Based on Another DBA ................. 22-28
Verifying DBA Setup ........................................ 22-29
Setting Up More Complex DBAs ......................... 22-30
Setting Up a Vacation Accrual ............................ 22-31
  Example: Vacation Accrual for Time Not Immediately
  Available .................................................. 22-31
  Example: Vacation Accrual for Time Immediately Available 22-33
Setting Up a Deduction DBA to Adjust Negative Pay .... 22-36
  Example: Payroll Calculations to Adjust Negative Pay 22-37
Setting Up a Deduction DBA for Overpayment ........... 22-41
Setting Up a DBA to Calculate If No Gross Pay .......... 22-42
Setting Up an Accrual DBA for Accumulated Wages ..... 22-44
Setting Up Tax Status for a DBA ............................ 22-49
Setting Up Category Codes for DBAs ...................... 22-52
Reviewing the Deduction, Benefit, and Accrual Report 22-54
  Processing Options for Deduction, Benefit, and Accrual Report 22-55
Reviewing the Basis of Calculation Report ................ 22-56
Setting Up Calculation-Table Information ............... 22-57
Setting Up Calculation Tables ............................. 22-57
Attaching Calculation Tables to DBAs .................... 22-61
Reviewing the Calculation Tables Report ................ 22-63
Reviewing the DBA Table Method Codes Report ........... 22-64
Setting Up Group Constants ................................ 22-65
Setting Up Pay-Rate Tables ................................ 22-66
Reviewing the Pay-Rate Tables Report .................... 22-71
  Data Sequence for the Pay Rate Tables Report ......... 22-71
Setting Up Group DBAs ..................................... 22-72
Reviewing the Group Plans Report ........................ 22-75
Setting Up Union Local and Job Cross-References ....... 22-75
Reviewing the Union and Job Cross-Reference Report ... 22-77
  Data Sequence for the Union and Job Cross-Reference Report 22-77
Setting Up Job-Classification Constants .................. 22-77

**Automatic Accounting Instructions Setup .................. 23-1**

When Are Journal Entries Created? ....................... 23-1
  Example: Payroll Journal Entry ........................ 23-4
Which Codes Are Used to Identify Journal Entries? .... 23-5
  Document-Type T1 – Payroll Disbursement Journal Entries ... 23-6
  Document-Type T2 – Labor Distribution Journal Entries ... 23-7
  Document-Type T3 – Actual Burden Journal Entries ....... 23-8
  Document-Type T4 – Labor Billing Distribution Journal Entries ... 23-9
  Document-Type T5 – Equipment Distribution Journal Entries ... 23-10
  Document-Type T6 – Payroll Accruals and Deferrals ....... 23-11
  Document-Type T7 – Payroll Voucher Journal Entries ....... 23-12
  Example: Journal Entry with Document and Journal-Entry
  Types ......................................................... 23-12
What Search Criteria Does the System Use? ............... 23-13
Tax Information Setup 24–1

Setting Up Tax Information ......................................................... 24–3
Setting Up Tax-Area Information .................................................... 24–4
Example: Tax-Area Codes ............................................................. 24–5
Locating Tax Areas Using the Tax-Area Index ................................. 24–10
Setting Up Corporate Tax IDs ....................................................... 24–12
Setting Up Unemployment Insurance Rates ................................... 24–15
Setting Up Workers Compensation Insurance Basis Tables ............... 24–19
Setting Up Workers Compensation Insurance Rates ....................... 24–21
Setting Up Tax-Area and Payee Cross-References ......................... 24–25

Reviewing Tax Setup Reports ....................................................... 24–27

Reviewing the Tax Areas Report .................................................. 24–28
Processing Options for Payroll Tax Areas Report ............................. 24–28
Data Selection for the Payroll Tax Areas Report ............................. 24–29
Reviewing the Corporate Tax IDs Report ....................................... 24–29
Data Selection for the Corporate Tax IDs Report ............................. 24–29
Data Sequence for the Corporate Tax IDs Report ............................ 24–29
Reviewing the Insured Basis Tables Report ................................... 24–30
Data Selection for the Insured Basis Tables Report ......................... 24–30
Data Sequence for the Insured Basis Tables Report ......................... 24–30
Reviewing the Workers Compensation and Liability Rates Report .... 24–31
Data Selection for the Workers Compensation and Liability Rates Report .... 24–31
Data Sequence for the Workers Compensation and Liability Rates Report .... 24–31
Reviewing the Unemployment Insurance Rates Report ................... 24–32
Processing Options for Unemployment Insurance Rates Report ........ 24–32
Data Selection for the Unemployment Insurance Rates Report ........ 24–32
Appendices

Appendix A — Test Yourself Answers ........................................ A–1
Timing Rollovers ................................................................. A–1
Appendix B — Complex DBA Setup ........................................ B–1
  Example 1: Deduction Using Minimum Hours and Monthly Limits . B–1
  Example 2: Two Limits for 401(k) Deduction ......................... B–3
  Example 3: Tax-Exempt Deductions Section 125 and 401(k) ...... B–6
  Example 4: DBAs with Prior Limits ...................................... B–9
Appendix C — DBA Table Methods ......................................... C–1
  Based or Calculated on Pay-Period Salary ............................. C–3
  Based or Calculated on Monthly Salary ............................... C–4
  Based or Calculated on Annual Salary ................................. C–5
  Based or Calculated on Life Insurance Salary ....................... C–6
  Based or Calculated on Second Life Insurance Salary ............ C–7
  Based or Calculated on Leave-of-Absence Date ..................... C–8
  Based or Calculated on Original Hire Date ......................... C–9
  Based or Calculated on Participation Date .......................... C–10
  Based or Calculated on Start Date ..................................... C–11
  Based or Calculated on Hours Worked ................................. C–11
  Based or Calculated on Gross Amount ................................. C–12
  Based or Calculated on Flat Dollar .................................... C–12
  Based or Calculated on Pay-Period Number ......................... C–12
  Based or Calculated on Variable Months ............................ C–13
  Based or Calculated on Excess Life Insurance ..................... C–13
  Example: Calculation Table Based on Months of Service ... C–14
  Example: Calculation Table Based on Periods Worked .......... C–15
Appendix D — DBA Table Methods Quick Reference ................ D–1
  Salary ........................................................................ D–1
  Employee’s Age ............................................................. D–1
  Dates .......................................................................... D–2
  Gross Amount ................................................................ D–3
  Hours Worked ............................................................... D–3
  Pay-Period Number ........................................................ D–3
  Miscellaneous ............................................................... D–4
Appendix E — DBA Troubleshooting ........................................ E–1
Appendix F — Intercompany Settlement Examples .................. F–1
  Example 1: No Intercompany Settlements ............................ F–1
  Example 2: Intercompany Settlements between Two Companies F–3
  Example 3: Intercompany Settlements among Three Companies F–5
  Example 4: Cash Distributed to Non-Home Company .......... F–7
Appendix G — Timecard Derivation Sequence .......................... G–1
Appendix H — Time Entry Upload .......................................... H–1
  Required Fields ............................................................. H–1
  Other Considerations ........................................................ H–2
Appendix I — Technical Overview of the Payroll Cycle .......... I–1
  Technical Overview of Pre-Payroll Processing .................... I–1
  Technical Overview of Print Payments ............................... I–3
  Technical Overview of Payroll Journal Entries .................... I–4
  Technical Overview of the Final Update ............................. I–6
Appendix J — Tables Used by Payroll ........................................ J–1
  Master Tables ......................................................... J–1
  Constants Tables .................................................. J–2
  Parameter Tables .................................................. J–3
  History Tables ..................................................... J–4
  Transaction Detail and Ledger Tables ............................ J–4
  Temporary Workfiles (T-Tables) ................................. J–5
  Workfiles ............................................................ J–5
  W-2 Processing Tables ............................................ J–6
Appendix K — Data Models ................................................. K–1
  Payroll-Cycle Processing ......................................... K–2
  Payroll Journal Entries ........................................... K–3
  Payroll History .................................................... K–4
Appendix L — Functional Servers ....................................... L–1
  Example: Voucher Processing Functional Server ............... L–2

Glossary

Index
Payroll Overview

Processing your organization’s payroll in-house saves money and gives you control over your payroll functions. The J.D. Edwards Payroll system offers simple yet complete solutions for all your payroll processing needs. You can use this flexible system to efficiently manage the unique payroll needs of your organization, even as your business grows and your requirements change.

System Integration

Your Payroll system integrates with other J.D. Edwards systems to simplify your processes and facilitate communication within your organization. Integrating payroll with other systems saves time and reduces keying errors by:

- Eliminating redundant data entry
- Maintaining current and accurate information across all your business operations

To prevent unauthorized access to confidential information, you can set up system security that allows users to access only the information they need for their jobs.
The Payroll system integrates with the following J.D. Edwards systems:

**Address Book**

The Address Book system contains the employees' names and addresses.

**Human Resources**

The Human Resources and Payroll systems share a common database of employee information. You can use either system to enter employee information, which is then available to users of both systems. The Human Resources system also incorporates the Benefits Administration system.
Additionally, the Payroll system integrates with the J.D. Edwards systems shown in the following illustration:

**General Accounting**

You can set up your Payroll system to integrate with the General Accounting system so that Payroll automatically updates general ledger transactions and account balances. The Payroll system can create and post transactions to the general ledger using the automatic accounting instructions (AALs) you define. You can use full detail on your labor accounts and summarize your liabilities and cash accounts.
Accounts Payable

You can set up your Payroll system to integrate with the Accounts Payable system, so that you can use payroll information to create vouchers for payroll taxes and other payroll liability amounts. The Payroll system creates vouchers for employee-paid and company-paid benefits and taxes and for employee obligations, such as wage attachments.

Job Cost

You can use the Payroll system to enter labor and equipment time by day. Then, you can use the Job Cost system to analyze the labor and equipment costs for a job.

Service/Contract Billing

You can use the Payroll system to enter labor and equipment time by job (business unit). Then, you can use the Service/Contract Billing system to:

- Bill customers for the labor and equipment expenses associated with the job
- Bill customers for payroll burden expenses
- Bill customers for contract time associated with the job

Equipment/Plant Maintenance

You can use the Payroll system to enter labor and equipment time. Then, you can use the Equipment/Plant Maintenance system to:

- Charge a job for use of equipment
- Track labor for equipment maintenance
- Track labor for work orders

Work Orders

You can use the Payroll system to enter labor and equipment time against a work order. You can use the Work Orders system to identify specific costs of a task or to track equipment repair costs. You can create work orders for small projects and service calls.
## System Features

The Payroll system includes many features that you can adapt to meet the unique payroll needs of your organization. The following table highlights some of the many ways you can use the system to meet your payroll processing needs.

### Define your payroll environment
You can use your Payroll system to:
- Track information for an unlimited number of companies within your organization.
- Keep your payroll journal entries in balance when employees work in multiple companies.
- Set up default values for commonly used information. When necessary, you can override default values.
- Set up master pay cycles that define your organization's pay periods and corresponding check dates.
- Define an unlimited number of employee and employer payroll deductions, benefits, and accruals.
- Restrict access to confidential information.
- Process your payroll in a union environment.

### Simplify tax calculations
You can use your Payroll system to:
- Identify an unlimited number of taxing entities.
- Take advantage of the payroll tax program that integrates with the Payroll system. This program, supplied by Vertex, calculates federal, state, and local taxes.
- Tax employees who work in more than one state during a single pay period.

### Track complete employee information
Eliminate redundant data entry and improve communication between departments by using J.D. Edwards integrated Payroll and Human Resources systems.

### Offer employees various payment options
You can set up employees to receive their payments by check, automatic deposit, cash, or any combination of these forms of payment.
Choose from various timecard-entry methods

To record employees' time, you can:

- Choose from several methods of entering timecards, including by employee, by business unit, or by day.
- Simplify timecard entry by defining default job and pay information at the employee or group level. When necessary, you can override default values.
- Eliminate manual timecard entry for salaried employees and hourly employees who work standard hours.
- Automatically create overtime pay from regular hours.

Process payments outside the payroll cycle

When you need to process payments outside the payroll cycle, you can:

- Use the interim check feature for special circumstances, such as terminations, pay advances, and vacation pay.
- Quickly calculate an employee's gross-to-net pay for a manual or computer-printed check.

Process payroll cycles efficiently

When you process payroll cycles, you can:

- Select the employees to include in a payroll cycle. You can simultaneously process multiple payroll cycles for different groups of employees.
- Review employees' payroll information before you print payments and make any necessary last-minute changes. You can review (and, if necessary, rerun) the steps in the payroll cycle.
- Control the sequencing of employees' checks to make it easier to distribute payments.
- Print time entry, pay, summary, and tax reports during a payroll processing cycle.
- Create journal entries automatically each time you process a payroll cycle. When you integrate J.D. Edwards Payroll and General Accounting systems, you can automatically post the journal entries to the general ledger.

Review payroll history

You can review payroll history for pay types, deductions, benefits, accruals, timecards, paychecks, taxes, and insurance. You can review historical information online or print history reports.

Satisfy government reporting requirements

Print federal, state, and local tax reports; year-end forms for employees; and employee Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) reports.

Prepare required tax forms

Process pay-period, monthly, quarterly, and year-end tax forms.
Terms and Concepts

The following terms and concepts are important to your understanding of the Payroll system:

- Employee information
  - Job type versus job
  - Pay frequency
  - Autopay
- Paying the employee
  - Pay types (transactions)
  - Hourly rates
  - Deductions, benefits, and accruals (transactions)
  - Net pay instructions
- Transferring information to the General Accounting System
  - Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs)
- Payments outside the payroll cycle
  - Interim checks

Employee Information

Job Type versus Job

In the Payroll system, the term job is used in two contexts:

- Job type
- Job (business unit)

Job types are the classifications your organization uses to identify employees who perform identical (or similar) tasks and functions. For example, your organization might define job types such as administrative assistant, accountant, foreman, and vice president of finance. You can associate pay rates and benefit plans to job types.

Typically, when you see the word job alone, it denotes a business unit. A job (business unit) is an entity within your organization for which you track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse, a project, or a construction site. Although you must assign a home business unit to each employee, the business unit in which the employee works can vary by pay period.
Payroll

Pay Frequency
You must enter a pay frequency for each employee. The pay frequency indicates how often the employee receives payments and determines how the system calculates taxes. Typical pay frequencies include weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, and monthly.

Autopay
During payroll-cycle processing, the system uses timecards to create payments for employees. All employees must have timecards to receive payments.

For certain employees, you can automatically generate timecards during payroll-cycle processing. Employees whose timecards are automatically generated are classified as autopay employees. Autopay employees include:

- Salaried employees
- Hourly employees for whom you enter standard hours

For autopay employees, you can enter exception timecards for time other than regular work hours, such as holiday and vacation time. You can also use time entry to override the default timecard information for an employee.

Paying the Employee

Pay Types (Transactions)
You use pay types to categorize employee earnings. You can set up pay types to meet the needs of your organization. Typical pay types include regular pay, overtime, sick time, and vacation. When you enter timecards, you charge employees’ time to pay types.

Salary and Hourly Rates
Salary and hourly rates are the pay rates that the system uses to calculate an employee’s pay. You can enter rates in several places in the system:

- In the constants, you can specify a source for the pay rate to be used for employee entry.
- In the processing options for time entry, you can control the sequence the system uses to search for the hourly rate for an employee’s timecard.
When you enter employee information you can choose one of the following sources for pay rates:

- A rate from a pay-rates table for a job type or job step within a specific group such as a union
- A rate from a pay-grade-step table for a specific pay grade and pay step
- None (no default)

When you enter the timecards, the sequence to search for an hourly rate includes the following:

- An hourly-rate override entered in time entry
- A rate from a pay-rates table for a job type or job step within a specific group such as a union
- A rate from an occupational pay-rates table per employee by job type or job step
- A rate from a pay-grade-step table per employee by job type or job step for employees with multiple jobs
- A rate per employee derived from the rate entered during employee entry

For each employee, the system stops searching when it finds an hourly rate.

**Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals (Transactions)**

You set up deductions, benefits, and accruals (DBAs) to automate the process of subtracting monies, calculating benefits, and tracking accruals when you run your payroll cycle.

Deductions represent dollar amounts, excluding taxes, withheld from an employee’s earnings. Benefits and accruals represent amounts that the company funds for additional employee compensation. You must set up DBAs before you can assign them to employees at the group or individual level.

After you set up a DBA, you can assign it to an employee at several places in the system. During payroll-cycle processing, the system uses a default sequence to search these places for the appropriate DBAs for each employee included in a payroll cycle. For each employee, the system stops searching when it finds a DBA assignment.
Net Pay Instructions

The payments you issue to employees can be in any combination of the following forms:

- Check
- Automatic deposit
- Cash

When you print payments, the system prints a different form for each type of payment. Each of these forms contains a paystub that lists the employee's earnings, deductions, and taxes.
Transferring Information to the General Accounting System

Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs)

You set up tables of AAIs that control the accounts to which the system posts payroll journals. During payroll-cycle processing, the Payroll system creates a journal entry of every calculation for every employee included in the payroll cycle. These calculations include salary and wage expenses, cash disbursements, liabilities, and accruals. After it creates and summarizes journal entries, the system passes the journal entries to the general ledger. You can also set up rules for how the system summarizes journal entries.

Payments Outside the Payroll Cycle

Interim Checks

When you need to print a check between payroll cycles, you can print an interim check. You might print an interim check for an employee who is terminated, goes on vacation and misses payday, or receives a bonus.

The interim check feature gives you the flexibility to either print an interim check from the Payroll system or write a manual interim check and enter its information into the Payroll system. The system creates historical records of both computer and manual interim checks.
Payroll System Flow (Payroll Cycle)

The following graphic shows the Payroll system flow (the payroll cycle) that you use to process payroll for employees.
Menu Overview

The Payroll system contains the following menus. This illustration does not show navigation among the menus.

Menu Overview - Payroll Master
Payroll Master Menu (G07)

Daily Operations
- Employee Information (G0711)
- Additional Employee Data (G07111)
- Change Control and Monitoring (G07112)
- Wage Attachment Information (G07113)
- Step Progression Information (G07114)
- Time Entry (G0712)
- Edit Uploaded Timecards (G07121)
- Pay Cycle Processing (G0713)
- Payroll History Inquiries (G0714)
- Payroll History Reports (G0715)
- Job, Trust, and Union Reports (G0716)

Periodic Operations
- Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721)
- Paycheck Reconciliation (G0722)
- Governmental Reports (G0724)
- Federal/State/Local Reports (G07241)
- SUI Continuation Lists (G07245)
- SUI Summary Reports (G07246)
- Year-End Processing (G07247)
- Retroactive Payroll Processing (G0725)
- Tip Processing (G0728)
- Piecework Processing (G0729)
Menu Overview - Payroll Master

Payroll Master Menu (G07)

Advanced and Technical Operations

- Payroll Advanced/Technical Operations (G073)
- Data Integrity and Global Updates (G0731)
- Time Data Interchange (G0732)
- History and Turnover Technical Operations (G0733)

Setup Operations

- Payroll Setup (G074)
- Payroll General Constants (G0741)
- Pay/Deductions/Benefits (G0742)
- Auto Accounting Instructions (G0743)
- Taxes and Insurance (G0744)
- Group Constants (G0745)
- Pay Cycle Report Setup (G0746)
- Employee Profile Setup (G0747)
- Constants and History/Turnover Setup (G0748)
- Payroll Pay Grade/Calendar Setup (G0749)

Training Class Case Study

Scenario for Payroll Processing

A series of exercises has been developed to illustrate the major concepts of employee maintenance, time entry, processing a payroll, and accessing historical information. The exercises will be performed at various times throughout the class to illustrate these procedures.

Each team (two students per terminal) is responsible for creating the necessary elements to produce a payroll for two employees. This includes employee enrollment, time entry, and completing the payroll cycle.

Each class has its own set of data files. These files contain test data copied from the standard J.D. Edwards test files. You will be processing a payroll for two employees in A Model Payroll Company, Company 7, Home Business Unit 701.
Company 7 processes semimonthly and biweekly payrolls. The dates for each of the payrolls for the entire year are set up in advance in tables called Master Pay Cycles.

Company 7 has typical earnings—regular and overtime pay; bonuses; commission; and sick, vacation, and holiday pay. Employees can choose to pay for health, medical, dental, vision, and life insurance as well as for short-term and long-term disability insurance. Savings and 401(k) plans are available for participation.

There is also a flexible benefits plan whereby employees are allotted so many dollars to pick and choose the various types of coverages they prefer. Some employees are enrolled in the Human Resources Benefits Program, which means the deductions, benefits, and accruals for those employees are assigned by group plans designed in the Human Resources system. We will concentrate on employees whose deductions, benefits, and accruals are assigned by the Payroll system.

Scenario for Payroll Setup

A series of exercises has been developed to illustrate the major concepts of setting up the Payroll system. The exercises will be performed at various times throughout the class to illustrate payroll setup and operations.

Each team (two students per terminal) is responsible for setting up various constants and parameters for the new company. These values include company constants, business unit, tax and insurance information, earnings, union, deductions, benefits, and AAIs.
# Examples of Demonstration Data

Much of the data you use during the Payroll class has been entered into the system for you. The following tables list examples of this data. In these tables, system codes appear in the left column, and the corresponding descriptions appear in the right column.

## Employees

You can assign employee numbers yourself or let the system assign them for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6003</td>
<td>Dwight Akin, hourly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7500</td>
<td>Cathy McDougle, salaried, U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7703</td>
<td>Debbie Bellas, salaried, Canada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal taxes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Business Units (Jobs)

You must assign business-unit numbers yourself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>Corporate Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>Potomac Hotel (construction site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>777</td>
<td>Skydome (construction site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Denver Warehouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>New York Branch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Accounts**

You must assign account numbers yourself.

- **701.8115** Salaries and wages, regular pay
- **501.1341.02200** Job 501, regular time, earthwork
- **7.1110.PAYROLL** Company 7, payroll bank account

**Pay Types**

You must assign pay-type numbers yourself, using earnings codes 001 through 999.

- **001** Regular pay
- **100** Overtime (time-and-a-half)
- **200** Double time
- **300** Sick pay
- **500** Bonus pay (U.S.)
- **710** Bonus pay (Canada)
- **801** Vacation pay
- **805** Holiday pay
**Deductions**

You must assign deduction numbers yourself, using codes 1000 through 9999.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3002</td>
<td>Life insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7000</td>
<td>401(k)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7700</td>
<td>RRSP (Registered Retirement Savings Plan) (Canada)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Benefits**

You must assign benefit numbers yourself, using codes 1000 through 9999.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1005</td>
<td>Health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>Life insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7001</td>
<td>401(k) company match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7701</td>
<td>RRSP (Registered Retirement Savings Plan) company match (Canada)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accruals**

You must assign accrual numbers yourself, using codes 1000 through 9999.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8001</td>
<td>Vacation time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8004</td>
<td>Sick time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Tax Areas

The Vertex system assigns tax-area codes. You cannot change these codes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Federal taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>060310140</td>
<td>Denver, Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210090000</td>
<td>Calvert County, Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700030000</td>
<td>British Columbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700150000</td>
<td>Ontario</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700190000</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Tax Types

The Payroll system assigns tax-type codes. You cannot change these codes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Federal income tax (U.S.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Federal unemployment insurance (U.S.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Social Security, employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Social Security, employer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>State income tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>State unemployment, employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>State unemployment, employer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Federal income tax (Canada)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CB  Pension plan – employee portion (Canada)
CC  Employment insurance – employee portion (Canada)
CD  Employment insurance – company portion (Canada)
CE  Pension plan – company portion (Canada)
CF  Provincial income tax (Canada)
CG  Quebec Provincial Plan – employee portion
CH  Quebec Provincial Plan – company portion

**Master Pay Cycles**

A master pay cycle lists predefined dates that the system uses for each payroll cycle. You set up master pay cycles to avoid keying errors during payroll-cycle processing.

The test data includes master pay cycle S, Salary, for 1998. Some information from this master pay cycle includes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle Number</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Check Date</th>
<th>Standard Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>01/15/98</td>
<td>01/15/98</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>01/31/98</td>
<td>01/30/98</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>02/15/98</td>
<td>02/13/98</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>02/28/98</td>
<td>02/27/98</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>03/15/98</td>
<td>03/13/98</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>03/31/98</td>
<td>03/31/98</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scenario for Payroll II Class

The Payroll II class delves deeper into the Payroll system. It includes topics not covered in the Payroll I class, such as rollovers, accounts payable integration, and problem solving. Some of the same topics that you learned about in Payroll I, such as DBA setup and AAIs, are covered in Payroll II at a more complex level, using new information. In Payroll II, you practice using various features and functions in the Payroll system.

A series of exercises has been developed to illustrate system setup, employee maintenance, time entry, and payroll processing. When you process a payroll cycle, you will purposely create errors so that you can practice problem solving techniques. You will also practice using the interim check feature for various types of checks, so that you can become familiar with the flexibility available to you for processing checks outside the payroll cycle.
Daily
Employee Information

You can enter and maintain employee master and profile information.

Complete the following tasks:

- Enter basic employee information
- Enter employee instructions
- Enter additional employee information
- Enter information for multiple jobs
- Work with employee profile data
- Review employee information
- Revise employee information

Employee Master Information

You must create a master record for each employee you want to include in your payroll. After you have entered employee-related information, you must verify that you have entered it correctly. You review the accuracy of the information before you enter timecards to ensure that the timecards for the current payroll cycle have the most current data.

The system uses employee information, such as tax and job data, to produce employee payments. After you enter master information for an employee, you can enter additional pay information, such as labor distribution instructions or deductions and benefits assignments.

You can also enter optional information about your employees in addition to the standard data that the system requires to pay an employee. Optional employee information is commonly used for special tax and reporting purposes or other requirements of your company.
You can change employee data at any time. Typical changes include:

- Promotions
- Raises
- Leaves of absence
- Transfers
- Name and address changes

**Employee Profile Information**

You enter employee profile information, also known as supplemental data, to create a user defined database of auxiliary information on employees, such as:

- Emergency contact information
- Skills
- Licenses
- Training and educational background

Entering and using employee profile information makes it easy to search on this information to locate employees who meet specific criteria. You do not use the supplemental data in the employee’s profile to process payroll.
Entering Basic Employee Information

Before you can enter timecard information for an employee, you must create a master record for each employee whom you want to include in your payroll. The system uses the master and timecard information to produce employee payments. Entering basic employee information consists of the following tasks:

- Entering employee master information
- Attaching a contract calendar

Entering Employee Master Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Employee Entry

Employee master information consists of three categories:

- Employee identification
- Job-related information
- Pay rate information

Some examples of employee identification include name and Social Security Number. By entering location identification, you can classify employees by common company factors, such as home business unit and home company.

System constants enable you to track history and turnover information when you enter a record for a new employee or change existing employee information. The system updates the Employee History table (F08042) with any changes to the data items you choose to track. When you enter change reasons for turnover, the system updates the Employee Turnover table (F08045). For example, you can enter a code to denote that an employee has been promoted.

Job-related information includes characteristics about an employee's work assignment. You can assign employees to a tax area, a union, or a benefit group. For example, you can assign the same union code to all employees who belong to the same union.
The system uses pay-rate information to determine when and how much to pay an employee. Some examples of pay-rate information include salary and pay frequency.

You can set the Employee Entry processing options and the payroll company constants so that additional forms appear when you enter employee information.

Complete the following tasks to enter basic employee information:

- Enter employee master information
- Enter employee information in the Address Book system
- Enter history and turnover information
- Enter tax withholding and override information

**To enter employee master information**

On Employee Entry

1. To assign a specific employee number, complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To enter employee identification information, complete the following fields:
   - Social Security Number
   - Home Company
   - Home Business Unit
• Name
• Security Business Unit
• Date Started
• Original Hire Date
• Date Pay Starts
• Date of Birth
• Tax Area (Residence)
• Tax Area (Work)
• Marital Status
• Gender
• EEO Category
• Ethnic Category

3. To include additional identification information, complete the following optional fields:
   • Additional Employee Number
   • Check Route Code
   • Category Code 1
   • Category Code 2

4. To enter job-related information, complete the following fields:
   • Pay Frequency
   • Pay Class
   • FLSA Exempt

5. To include additional job-related information, complete the following optional fields:
   • Standard Hours per Year
   • Job Type
   • Job Step
   • Pay Grade
   • Pay Step
   • Workers Compensation
   • Benefit Group
   • Labor Load Method
   • Union Code
   • Flat Burden Factor
6. To enter pay-rate information, complete one of the following fields:
   • Salary
   • Hourly Rate
   • Billing Rate

After you enter master information for an employee, you enter employee information in the Address Book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home Company</td>
<td>The company to which the employee is assigned. This code is used to store historical payroll information and to determine accounts for some journal entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form-specific information. If you leave this field blank, the system enters the home company code associated with the home business unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Business Unit</td>
<td>The number of the business unit in which the employee generally resides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Bus. Unit</td>
<td>An alphanumeric field that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can assign a business unit to a voucher, invoice, fixed asset, employee, and so on, for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business units to track equipment by responsible department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Security for this field can prevent you from locating business units for which you have no authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: The system uses this value for journal entries if you do not enter a value in the AAI table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form-specific information. A business-unit number that secures the employee's record from unauthorized access. Any user not authorized to access this business unit cannot access this employee's record.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Entering Basic Employee Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date Started</td>
<td>The date on which the employee actually reported to work for the most recent period of hire. When an employee initially begins working, the default is the original hire date. If no original hire date exists, the system uses the current date. This field can be updated multiple times if, for example, an employee is a seasonal worker. For the calculation tables in the Payroll system and the eligibility tables and date codes in the Human Resources system, the system also uses this date as a start date when it calculates deductions, benefits, and accruals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orig. Hire Date</td>
<td>The date on which the employee was originally hired by the company. If the employee was terminated and subsequently rehired, the new start date will be represented by the data in the Date Started (DST) field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Pay Starts</td>
<td>The date that an employee may begin participating in the company's benefit plans or may be included in payroll processing. You can also use this field to provide a beginning date for seasonal employees or for employees who work only part of the year (such as a teacher who works only nine months of the year).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Area (Res.)</td>
<td>A code that identifies a geographical location and the tax authorities for the employee's residence. Authorities include both employee and employer statutory requirements. In Vertex payroll-number tax terminology, this code is synonymous with GeoCode. Refer to Vertex System's Master GeoCode List for valid codes for your locations. Form-specific information You can use either the two-digit state code or the nine-digit locality code. It is recommended that you use the two-digit state code if no state or city code is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Area (Work)</td>
<td>A code that identifies a geographical location and the tax authorities for the employee's worksite. Authorities include both employee and employer statutory requirements. In Vertex payroll-number tax terminology, this code is synonymous with GeoCode. Refer to Vertex System's Master GeoCode List for valid codes for your locations. Form-specific information You can use either the two-digit state code or the nine-digit locality code. It is recommended that you use the two-digit code if no state or city code is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEO Job/Ethnic</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/J) that specifies classifications established by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) or the Canadian Employment Equity Occupational Group (EEOG) for use in reporting levels of minority employment. Do not change any of the codes provided by J.D. Edwards. You can add codes if needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Code</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/M) that designates minority classifications according to U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and Canadian Employment Equity Occupational Group (EEOG) standards. The predefined codes that J.D. Edwards provides are hard-coded. The system uses these codes to generate EEO reports and to compile Canadian Employment Equity information. Do not change these predefined codes. You can add codes, if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add'l EE No</td>
<td>An alternate employee number, typically the number from the employee tracking system that your organization used prior to converting to the J.D. Edwards system. To search using this number, preface the number with a slash (/).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check Route Code</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/CR) that specifies the check routing or mail-stop code. Use this code to sequence the printing of payroll checks to facilitate their handling and delivery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Category Cd 1 & 2   | Use this category code to fit the needs of your organization. For example, you can set up a category code for any of the following categories:  
- Division  
- Supervisor  
- Branch Office  
- Health Insurance Plan  
- Stock Plan  
Category Code 1 is used for time entry.  
You can use this category code for reporting purposes on timecard and human resources job information.  
The J.D. Edwards Payroll, Human Resources, and Time Accounting systems use this category code. If your company uses more than one of these systems, coordinate the use of this category code. |
### Entering Basic Employee Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay Freq/Class</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/PF) that indicates how often an employee is paid. Codes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B Biweekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S Semimonthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C European Annualized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The system uses the value in the Description-2 field on user defined codes to calculate the amount per pay period for a salaried employee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pay Class (H/S/P)</th>
<th>A code that indicates how an employee is paid. Valid codes are:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H Hourly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S Salaried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P Piecework</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLSA Exmt Y/N</th>
<th>A code that indicates whether the employee fits the rules of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and thus does not have to be paid for working overtime. Valid codes are:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Y Yes, the employee fits the rules and does not have to be paid for working overtime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N No, the employee does not fit the rules and is to be paid for working overtime.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Std Hrs/Year      | The number of work hours in the year. When you do not set your payroll company constants to use the Pay Grade Step table as the pay-rate source, the system uses this number to compute the hourly rate when you supply the annual salary (or to compute the annual salary when you supply the hourly rate). |

When you set your constants to use the Pay Grade Step table as the pay rate source, the system uses the following sequence to search for the standard number of hours that it uses to calculate the salary or hourly rate per pay period:

- Employee entry forms (this field)
- Pay Grade Step table (hours per day multiplied by days per year)
- Payroll company constants for the employee’s company
- Payroll company constants for the default company (company 00000)
- Data dictionary
- System default value of 2080 standard hours per year
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job Type/Step</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/G) that defines the jobs within your organization. You can associate pay and benefit information with a job type and apply that information to the employees who are linked to that job type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Step</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/GS) that designates a specific level within a particular job type. The system uses this code in conjunction with job type to determine pay rates by job in the Pay Rates table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay Grade/Step</td>
<td>A code that designates a category for grouping employees according to pay ranges. For each pay grade, you enter a pay range that includes a minimum, a midpoint, and a maximum pay rate. The system uses these pay ranges to calculate compa-ratios for the employees that you assign to pay grades. After you enter a pay grade for an employee, the system displays either an error or a warning message if you enter a rate for the employee that is not within the pay range for the employee’s pay grade. To set up pay grades, use Pay Grades by Class (P082001).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Form-specific information</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In the Payroll system, this field is for information only. The Human Resources system performs all calculations on pay grade and step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay Grade Step</td>
<td>A code that identifies a pay grade and pay step. You can use this code to determine an employee’s pay rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you have set your constants to use rates in the Pay Grade Step table as the default pay rates for employees, changing an employee’s pay grade step causes the system to automatically update the following fields:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Hourly Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Hours per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Hours per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Days per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers Comp</td>
<td>A user defined code (00/W) that represents a workers compensation insurance (WCI) code. This code should correspond to the classifications on your periodic workers compensation insurance reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Entering Basic Employee Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benefit Group</td>
<td>The benefit group to which the employee is assigned. Benefit groups facilitate employee enrollment by categorizing benefit plans and allowing enrollment rules for those categories. For example, assigning an employee to an executive (EXEC) benefit group automatically links the employee to the benefits available to executives in your organization. This feature is only applicable if your benefit plans are linked to benefit categories which, in turn, are linked to benefit groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Form-specific information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: If you are not using the J.D. Edwards Human Resources system, this field is for information only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Labor Load Method  | A code indicating that flat burden is to be calculated. Valid codes are:  
0  Flat burden percentage will always be 1.000 and, therefore, the flat burden amount will equal zero. Basically, this means that there is no distribution.  
1  Flat burden percentage will always be greater than 1.000. Choose this option when distributing the percentage. There are various places within the Payroll system where flat burden rules and percentages can be defined, such as:  
Business Unit  
Pay Rates table  
Employee level |
<p>| Union Code         | A user defined code (07/UN) that represents the union or plan in which the employee or group of employees work or participate.                                                                            |
| Flat Bdn. Factor   | A multiplier to load direct labor costs with burden. For example, a factor of 1.32 loads every dollar of labor cost with 32 cents worth of burden.                                                           |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>The amount that an employee is paid in one year, provided that the employee is paid every pay period of the year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For World:

For the employee’s primary job, the system stores the annual salary in both the Employee Master table (F060116) and the Employee Multiple Job table (F060118). For secondary jobs, the system stores the annual salary in the Employee Multiple Job table (F060118).

Depending on how the Display Salary (Annual/Effective) field is set in the History Constants table (F08040), this field displays one of the following:

- Annual salary. For salaried employees who are not associated with a contract calendar, this amount is either entered by the user or retrieved from the Pay Grade/Step table. For employees who are associated with a contract calendar, the system calculates this amount using the formula, 
  \[(\text{current salary} - \text{salary paid before change}) \div \text{number of periods to pay} \times \text{pay frequency}\]

- Effective salary, which equals \((\text{annual salary} \div \text{pay frequency}) \times \text{periods to pay}\)

For employees whose jobs are associated with a contract calendar, the system recalculates the effective salary if you enter a mid-calendar salary adjustment for the employee. After you enter a mid-calendar adjustment, the effective salary equals the salary that is to be paid to the employee from the time of the adjustment to the end of the contract.

................ Form-specific information ................

When you enter a value in this field for a salaried employee, the system calculates the hourly rate based on one of the following:

- Hours in a year specified in Payroll Company Constants
- Annual hours entered at the employee level
### Entering Basic Employee Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Hourly Rate   | The employee’s hourly rate, which is retrieved during time entry. If you enter a rate in this field on any other form, that rate can override the value in the Employee Master table.  
In the Employee Master table, this is the employee’s base hourly rate. In the Union Rates table, this is the straight time rate.  
Note: If you change the number of the data display decimal digits for this field, you must also change fields Rate - Base Hourly (BHRT) and Rate - Hourly (SHRT) so that they have exactly the same number of data display decimal digits. |
| Billing Rate  | A rate used for the billing of labor services. This rate is often referred to as the billing or recharge rate. The extended amount based on this rate will be charged to the primary distribution account on the timecard with an offset being made to an account derived from the Accounting Rules table. This rate will not affect the employee’s payroll. To allow billing rates in time entry, you must set the employee’s record type as either 2 or 3 on the Basic Employee Entry form.  
A rate entered on any of the following forms overrides the rate in the Employee Primary Job table:  
- Pay Rate Information  
- Employee Labor Distribution  
- Occupational Pay Rates  
- Time Entry by Employee  
- Time Entry by Job or Business Unit  
- Daily Timecard Entry  
- Time Entry by Employee with Equipment  
- Time Entry by Shop Floor Control |

### What You Should Know About

**An alternative entry method**  
You can also use the Basic Employee Data form to enter employee information. You might use the alternative method if you are entering only non-confidential data.  

*See Entering Only Basic Employee Data.*
Deleting employee records

You cannot delete an employee record on Employee Entry if the employee has historical payroll information in the system. J.D. Edwards recommends correcting erroneous employee master information using the following methods:

- Correct the field value on the appropriate form
- Correct the history information

Contact J.D. Edwards Customer Support for assistance.

Entering future data changes

You can use Employee Entry to enter a change, for future update, for example, the pay rate.

See Revising Employee Information.

Duplicate Social Security Numbers

Each time you enter a new employee, the system verifies that the Social Security Number is unique. The system does not allow duplicate Social Security Numbers.

Salary and hourly rate

If you enter an annual salary for a salaried employee, the system calculates the hourly rate based on the hours in a year specified in payroll company constants or on the annual hours entered at the employee level.

To enter employee information in the Address Book

After you enter the master information for an employee, you enter the employee's address information.

The system uses the default E for employee in the Search Type field on the Address Window. It also uses the default Y in the Employee Y/N field on the Address Book Information form. If you have not assigned an employee (address) number on the Employee Entry form, the system assigns one using the next numbers feature.

The employee’s address that appears on the employee's W-2 or T4 form comes from the last three nonblank address lines plus the City, State, and Postal Code fields. For U.S. magnetic media, only the mailing name; the last nonblank line; and the City, State, and Postal Code fields are used.

You can enter a maximum of five lines that you can use to print such items as labels of W-2 forms. These lines are the name; as many as three address lines; and the city, state, and postal code line. There is a maximum of 30 characters per line.
On Address Window

Complete the following fields:

- Mailing Address
- Phone Number

After you enter the employee's address, you enter history and turnover information.

**See Also**

- The appropriate year-end processing guide for information on W-2 and T4 reporting
To enter history and turnover information

After you enter the employee master and address information, you can enter history and turnover information.

On History and Turnover Information

Complete the following fields:

- Effective On
- Change Reason

After you enter history and turnover information, you can enter tax information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date – Effective On</td>
<td>The date that you want all the changes to take effect, or the date that the changes went into effect. If you are entering data and you do not enter a date in this field, the system uses the current date as the effective date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Form-specific information

The effective date that you want to record all the changes to the HR History table (F08042) and the Employee Turnover Analysis table (F08045). The changes that you make to the Employee Master table take effect immediately. If you are adding an employee record and you do not enter a date in this field, the system uses the Date Started as the effective date.
Enter Basic Employee Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Change Reason     | To record a reason for the change in the Employee Turnover Analysis table (F08045) and the HR History table (F08042), enter a value in this field. Completing this field also updates the Employee Master table (F060116) and the Employee Multiple Job table (F060118) with the new change reason. The change reason code indicates the following:  
  • Why an active employee’s master table record was changed  
  • Why an employee was terminated  
When the HR Monitor reads the information on this form, it creates a turnover record only if you enter a change reason in this field. If you do not want to create turnover records for a data change, leave this field blank. |

Form-specific information

Whenever you make a change and you want to record the reason for the change in the HR History table (F08042), you must enter a value in this field.

When you enter a new employee, a default value of 001, New Hire, appears in the field.

▶ To enter tax withholding and override information

After you enter history and turnover information, use the employee’s W-4 form to enter an employee’s tax withholding. The system provides the tax area and tax type for federal income tax (tax-type A) with no exemptions and no override withholding amount. If the employee’s number of exemptions is any number other than zero, you must enter the number of exemptions. The system uses the number of Federal exemptions to calculate all taxes, unless you enter separate records for state and local taxes.

If you use a flat dollar override of zero for the Federal A tax type, the system marks the employee’s W-2 as statutory exempt. To prevent the calculation of Federal income taxes without indicating that the employee is exempt from the tax, change the employee’s exemption to 99.
On Tax Withholding/Oversides

1. Complete the following field:
   - Withholding Exemptions

2. For state or local taxes, complete the following optional field:
   - Tax Credit

3. Enter any additional withholding for federal and state income taxes as needed.
**Entering Basic Employee Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| W/H Exm | The number of payroll tax withholding exemptions claimed on the employee's W-4. If this field is left blank on federal exemptions, zero exemptions will be used. The number of federal exemptions will also be used for state and local tax calculations unless separate entries are created for state and local tax areas.  
**SPECIAL CONDITIONS:**  
For the state of Arizona, this field is used to specify the level of tax: 0(10%); 1(20%); 2(22%); 3(28%); 4(32%). (Percentages of Federal Income Tax)  
For the state of Connecticut, leave this field blank. On Employee Entry, use the following values in the Marital Status field:  
For CT W4 code A, enter S  
For CT W4 code B, enter H  
For CT W4 code C, enter M  
For CT W4 code D, enter J  
For the state of Louisiana, enter the number of credits. On Employee Entry, enter the number of exemptions in the Marital Status field:  
For 0 exemptions, enter H  
For 1 exemptions, enter S or Q  
For 2 exemptions, enter M or P |
| Tax Cr | U.S. Payroll:  
For the state of New Jersey, this field is used to specify which withholding table to use:  
0    table B  
1    table A  
2    table C  
3    table D  
4    table E  
For the state of Mississippi, this field represents the number of dependents claimed on form 62-420. You must enter 25 in the Tax Area field and F in the Tax Type field for this deduction to work.  
Note: If secondary credits are used in any other state, you may put a value here in combination with the state code and F tax type.  
**Canadian Payroll:**  
This field is used to override the number of weeks worked for Employment Insurance Premiums (if the Tax Type entry on this line equals CC). If you enter this field, you should also manually compute and enter the premium in the amount field on this line. |
What You Should Know About

Supplemental pay  Vertex, the tax program that integrates with the Payroll system, currently supports percentages or additional dollar overrides (not flat dollar overrides) of federal tax calculations for supplemental pay. Flat dollar overrides add to the supplemental rate for federal taxes. All override methods are supported for state taxes. To override an employee's taxes on supplemental pay, leave the Tax Area and Tax Type fields blank. Tax overrides for supplemental pay functions only if the supplemental pay is a payment by itself.

Reciprocal agreements  Reciprocal agreements are agreements between the work state and the resident state concerning how to divide tax withholding. You must set up exemptions and additional withholding for the employee's work state even when the resident state taxes the employee. This situation also exists for localities with reciprocal agreements.

Attaching a Contract Calendar

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Employee Entry

For an employee whose workdays are specified by contract, such as a public school teacher, you can use the contract calendar feature to track the specific days that the employee works during the course of the contract. You can set up a calendar so that some days count as more than one full day. For example, days on which teachers have parent-teacher conferences might count as 1.5 days.

You can set up separate contract calendars for each of your employees, or you can attach the same contract calendar to multiple employees. Employees who have multiple jobs can have a different contract calendar for each job. Contract calendars can only be attached to a salaried employee.

You can also specify when an employee receives payments for each job. For example, for an employee who works only part of a year but wants to receive a payment each pay period throughout the entire year, you can set up the system to withhold part of the employee's salary each pay period and deposit it in an accumulated wages account. The system uses the money in the accumulated wages account to pay the employee during the pay periods when the employee is not working.
You can also account for an employee who begins working after the beginning date of the contract, or for an employee who receives a salary increase in the middle of a contract.

**Before You Begin**

- Ensure that the contract/calendar option has been activated on Constants Information. See *Setting Up Position Control Information* in the *Human Resources Guide*.

- Set up a contract calendar. See *Setting Up a Contract Calendar*.

**To attach a contract calendar**

On Employee Entry

1. Complete the steps to enter employee master information.

2. On Contract/Calendar Window, complete the following fields and press Enter:
   - Periods to Pay
   - R/T to display
   - Contract Calendar
   - Contract Salary
   - Calendar Start
   - Stop
3. Review the information in the following fields:
   - Daily Rate of Pay
   - Pay Period Gross

4. Choose the Update function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pds To Pay</td>
<td>The number of periods in the year during which the employee will be paid the salary amount. The system uses this number to calculate the annual salary and pay period gross amount for a job that lasts for only part of a year. For employees with contract calendars attached, update this value in the contract calendar window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R/T to display</td>
<td>A field that denotes which records to include in a contract salary calculation. Valid values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I Include this contract and salary information in the current calculation (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O Omit this contract and salary information in the current calculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blank Display both the included and the omitted records and include them in the calculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The value you enter in the RT to Display field determines the records that display as well as the records that you want the system to include or omit in the calculation. For example, if you enter I as the RT to display, the system displays only records with a value of I in the list of contracts attached to this employee. To review both omitted and included records, leave the RT to Display field blank. If you do not want the system to include one or more of the contract records in the current calculation, you must enter O on the line for that record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Calendar</td>
<td>A code that identifies a yearly contract that specifies the number of days that employees work. After you create a contract calendar, you can attach it to employee and position records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Salary</td>
<td>The annual salary an employee earns for a job attached to a contract calendar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar Start</td>
<td>The date that an employee may begin participating in the company’s benefit plans or may be included in payroll processing. You can also use this field to provide a beginning date for seasonal employees or for employees who work only part of the year (such as a teacher who works only nine months of the year).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>The date that an employee’s pay stops. This date is used to provide for employees who are seasonal or for employees who work only part of the year (such as a teacher who works only nine months of the year). See also data item PSDT. It may also be the date that a deduction, benefit, or instruction stops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Rate Of Pay</td>
<td>A value that represents the daily rate of pay earned by an employee who is attached to a Contract/Calendar. The system calculates the daily rate of pay as follows: contract salary / number of workdays in the contract calendar that fall between the start and stop dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay Pd Gross</td>
<td>The actual gross pay amount for an employee. This is to be distinguished from the distributed gross pay amount used for labor distribution. See data item DPAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When using Work Order Time Entry, this field is used to record miscellaneous pay for an employee, (i.e. piece rate bonus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form-specific information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To calculate the pay period gross amount, the system divides the annual salary by the pay frequency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example, assume that:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• An employee earns 3,000 for a job that lasts three months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The employee’s pay frequency is monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The employee is to receive payments for the job only during the three months that the job lasts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The system calculates the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3,000 divided by 3) x 12 = 12,000 = annualized salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,000 divided by 12 = 1,000 = pay period gross salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For employees whose records are attached to contract calendars, payments are not based on the pay period gross amount.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What You Should Know About**

**Removing a contract calendar**

Choose the Detach function for either of the following reasons:

- You attach a contract calendar to an employee in error.
- Before the contract calendar dates have expired, an employee transfers to a different position and no longer works under a contract calendar. For example, a teacher might transfer to an administrative position.

When you detach a contract calendar, contract calendar information remains in the contract calendar window even though the calendar has been detached from the employee master record.

**Copying employee records**

If you copy an employee record to add a new employee record, you must clear and replace the standard hours per year, salary, and hourly rate information to ensure accurate calculations.
Changing periods to pay  To change the periods to pay information, make the corrections on Contract/Calendar Window. Do not change this information on Employee Entry.

Processing Options for Basic Employee Initial Setup

========================================
* These Processing Options Control: *
*     P060101 = Employee Entry        *
*     P060111 = Basic Employee Data  *

========================================
1. Security Business Unit will be updated to the employee’s Address Book record. (NOTE: This must be set the same as P0801.) Enter ’1’ for Yes or ’ ’ for No.

2. Choose the Edit for Workers Comp Code ’1’ = Edit against User Defined Codes ’2’ = “Hard” Error if Blank ’3’ = “Soft” Error if Blank (Default)

3. Display the Social Security Number (Tax ID) on Inquiry and Change. Enter ’1’ for Yes or ’ ’ for No.

4. All new employees will be added to the COBRA Dep/Beneficiary file. Enter ’1’ for Yes or ’ ’ for No.

5. Enter your display preference for the Salary and Hourly Rate. ’ ’ or ’1’ = Always Display ’2’ = Do Not Display on Inquiry ’3’ = Never Display

6. When adding new employees through the Employee Setup screen, enter the default format for the Mailing Name in Address Book. (Optional) ’ ’ = Name entered in Employee Entry will not be used in the address book window. You must also enter the name in the window. ’1’ = John Doe (No middle initial) ’2’ = John R. Doe ’3’ = Doe, John R. (Alpha Name value)

Note: For users who have the double byte flag turned on in the JDE System Values, a default of ’ ’ is used.

*Note: For values (1-2), you must first install the Vertex GeoCoder system. If you do not install the system, the default value ' ' will be used for assigning Tax Areas.

8. When an employee is deleted, the profile data will also be deleted
Enter '1' for yes or ' ' for no

============================================================================
* The following Processing Options *
* are for HUMAN RESOURCES ONLY: *
============================================================================

9. The Job Information file (F08001) EDITS the Job Type and Step and DEFAULTS the Job Information and Category Codes on ADDS and CHANGES depending on which of the following options are selected.

' ' = Edit Job Type/Step against UDC’s & use Data Dictionary for defaults.
'1' = Default Job Info ONLY when blank.
'2' = Default Job Info & Category Codes ONLY when the field is blank.
'3' = Default Job Info WHETHER OR NOT the field is blank.
'4' = Default Job Info & Category Codes WHETHER OR NOT the field is blank.

10. Enter '1' when you are using the Job Information file, as specified in processing option 9, and want to override the default of the Benefit Group, Union Code, Worker’s Comp Code and Subclass when changing the Business Unit or Job with those values defined in the Business Unit–Job Cross Reference file (F08005). If processing option 9 is set to 'Default Only When Blank', then the Cross Reference file values will 'Default Only When Blank'. Likewise, if processing option 9 is set to 'Always Default', the Cross Reference file values will 'Always Default'.

11. For an Add, enter the default value for the Benefit Status field which displays on the Dates, Eligibility & EEO screen. (NOTE: This code is used for Batch Enrollment in Benefits.)
What You Should Know About Processing Options

GeoCoder (7)

The GeoCoder allows the system to assign the tax area based on the employee’s address. The GeoCoder is a combination of programs from J.D. Edwards and Vertex that assigns a tax area to the Tax Area field in the Employee Master or Business Unit Constants table. The Geocoder is a J.D. Edwards Complementary Product and must be purchased separately.

For batch processing:

- A DREAM Writer-driven program reads records that you select from the Employee Master or Business Unit Constants table.
- The GeoCoder assigns employee master tax areas based on the employee’s address. It assigns business-unit tax areas based on the address of the associated address number.
- The system prints a report for every employee or business unit detailing the tax-area assignments.

For interactive processing:

- Used for employee entry only
- Possible tax areas are based on employee’s address
- Controlled by a processing option

Vertex programs are stored in a special library, such as VGEOLIB. The special library must be added to your library list.

Exercises

See the exercises for this chapter.
Understanding Salary and Hourly-Rate Calculations

Depending on the nature of your workforce and the planning and budgeting requirements of your organization, you can use several methods to track the amount of money an employee earns each pay period and each year. Three components in the system determine this amount:

- Annual salary
- Hourly rate
- Standard hours per year

An employee’s annual salary is the amount of money that the employee earns in one year. An hourly rate is the amount of money that an employee earns in one hour. Standard hours per year is the number of hours per year that an employee works. Therefore:

- Annual salary divided by standard hours per year equals hourly rate
- Hourly rate multiplied by standard hours per year equals annual salary

Employees who have multiple jobs within your organization can have a different annual salary, hourly rate, and standard hours per year for each job.

The type of information that you must enter for each employee, as well as the way in which the system calculates salaries or hourly rates, varies depending on the pay-rate source that you specify in your system options.

The pay-rate sources from which you can choose include:

- Pay Rate table
- Pay Grade Step table
- None (no default)

The following scenarios describe, for each pay-rate source, the interaction between annual salary, hourly rate, and standard hours per year.

See Also

- Setting Up Pay-Grade Steps (P082003)
- Setting Up Pay-Rate Tables (P069121)
**Scenario 1: The Pay-Rate Source Equals the Pay Rate Table**

When you need to associate pay rates with a specific group of employees, such as the members of a specific union, you can use the Pay Rate table as the default pay-rate source. On the Pay Rate table, you set up hourly rates for a group of job types and job steps. Then you associate those job types and steps with a union code and effective dates.

To use the information in the Pay Rate table when you add an employee record, you enter a job type, job step, and union code, and leave the salary and hourly rate blank. The job type, job step, and union code must correspond to an entry in the Pay Rate table.

The system automatically enters the appropriate salary and hourly rate information from the Pay Rate table. The system supplies a default value for standard hours per year, which you can override, if necessary. Overriding the standard hours per year does not affect the employee's hourly rate.

The following list describes what happens when you enter or change information that affects an employee’s earnings:

- **Hourly rate**
  You cannot change the hourly rate for an employee. The system supplies the default hourly rate from the table.

- **Standard hours per year**
  When you change the standard hours per year for an employee, the hourly rate does not change. The system recalculates the annual salary for the employee.

  If you use the Employee Multiple Job form to change the standard hours per year, you can delete the employee’s salary to cause the system to recalculate the pay-period gross salary and the annual salary for the employee.

- **Full-time equivalent (FTE)**
  When you change the FTE for the employee, you must also remove the value entered for standard hours per year. The system adjusts the employee’s standard hours per year. The hourly rate remains the same.
What You Should Know About

**Overriding the default pay rate source**

When the Pay Rate table is the default pay-rate source, you can do one of the following to avoid using this default for an employee:

- Leave the union code blank
- Enter a union code that is not included in the Pay Rate table

You must enter either a salary or an hourly rate for the employee.

See Scenario 3: No Pay-Rate Source for information about salary and hourly-rate calculations for such employees.

**Scenario 2: The Pay-Rate Source Equals the Pay Grade Step Table**

To ensure that all of the employees working in a jobtype receive the same rate of pay, and to establish progression within a pay grade, you can use the Pay Grade Step table as the pay-rate source. On the Pay Grade Step table, you set up a pay rate for each step within a pay grade.

To use the Pay Grade Step table when you add an employee record, enter a pay grade and a pay step, but leave the salary, hourly rate, and standard hours per year blank. The system automatically enters the appropriate salary, hourly rate, and hours per year from the Pay Grade Step table.

The following list describes what happens when you enter or change information that affects an employee’s earnings:

**Pay-grade step**

When you change the employee’s pay-grade step, the system replaces the employee’s hourly rate, salary, and standard hours per year with the corresponding information from the Pay Grade Step table.

**Hourly rate**

You cannot change the hourly rate for an employee. The system supplies the default hourly rate from the table.

**Standard hours per year**

When you change the standard hours per year for an employee, you also must delete the employee’s salary. The employee’s hourly rate does not change. The system recalculates the employee’s salary, based on the new standard hours per year and the hourly rate for the pay-grade step.
When you change the employee’s salary, the hourly rate does not change. The system recalculates the employee’s standard hours per year, based on the new salary and the hourly rate for the pay-grade step.

When you change the FTE for an employee, you also must delete the employee’s salary and standard hours per year. The system adjusts the employee’s standard hours per year and salary, based on the pay-grade step.

What You Should Know About

Overriding the default pay-rate source

When the Pay Grade Step table is the default pay-rate source, you can avoid using this default for an employee by leaving the pay-grade step blank. You must enter either a salary or an hourly rate for the employee.

See Scenario 3: No Pay-Rate Source for information about salary and hourly-rate calculations for such employees.

Scenario 3: No Pay-Rate Source

If your organization consists of employees whose salaries and hourly rates are based on a pay range, rather than on specific amounts for a job or pay-grade step, you can choose to use no default pay-rate source.

When you add employee information, you must enter either a salary or an hourly rate for each employee. The system provides a default value for standard hours per year, which you can override, if necessary. When you enter a salary for an employee, the system automatically calculates an hourly rate, based on the salary and standard hours per year. Conversely, when you enter an hourly rate, the system calculates the salary.

The following list describes what happens when you enter or change information that affects a salaried employee’s earnings:

**Salary**

When you change the employee’s salary, the system recalculates the hourly rate, based on the new salary and the standard hours per year for the employee.
**Standard hours per year**  When you change the standard hours per year for an employee, the system recalculates the hourly rate, based on the new standard hours per year and the existing salary.

**FTE**  Changing the FTE for an employee has no effect on salary and hourly-rate calculations.

The following list describes what happens when you enter or change information that affects an hourly employee’s earnings:

**Hourly rate**  Changing the hourly rate for an employee has no effect on standard hours per year. The system recalculates the annual salary for the employee, based on the new hourly rate and the standard hours per year for the employee.

**Standard hours per year**  When you change the standard hours per year for an employee, the system recalculates the salary, based on the new standard hours per year and the employee’s hourly rate.

**FTE**  Changing the FTE for an employee has no effect on salary and hourly-rate calculations.
Entering Employee Instructions

After you enter employee information, you can enter instructions that apply to your employees, depending on the needs of your company and employees.

Entering employee instructions includes the following tasks:

- Entering labor distribution instructions
- Assigning deductions, benefits, and accruals
- Reviewing deductions, benefits, and accruals
- Entering automatic deposit instructions

The information you enter provides instructions to the system and your department about how to process individual employees or groups of employees for reporting or payment purposes.

Entering Labor Distribution Instructions

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Labor Distribution

You enter labor distribution instructions for individual employees to allocate time worked to multiple general ledger accounts. You can enter labor distribution instructions for hourly and salaried employees.

Labor distribution instructions simplify time entry. If you enter distribution instructions for an employee who is not set up for autopay, you can retrieve the instructions when you manually enter timecards. The system uses the labor distribution instructions you enter when it creates timecards for autopay employees.

Use labor distribution instructions to:

- Distribute time to multiple general ledger accounts
- Distribute time by either percentage or number of hours
- Set effective dates for distributions
• Create a template for time entry
• Specify job-type information when using multiple jobs
• Override position ID and AAI accounts for an employee

To enter labor distribution instructions

On Labor Distribution

1. Complete the following fields:
   • Employee Number
   • Percent or Hours
   • Pay Type
   • Account Number
2. Complete the following optional field:
   • Hours / %
3. Access the detail area to enter override values.
4. If an employee has multiple jobs, complete the following fields:
   • Job Type
   • Job Step
   • Home Business Unit
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Percent or Hours | This field represents the method of distribution used for employee labor (either percentage or hours). Valid codes are:  
% Percentage (must equal 100%)  
H Hours  

*Form-specific information*  
If you enter H for hours in this field, you must enter a valid pay type in the Pay Type field and a general ledger account number in the Account Number field. You can, however, leave the number of hours blank, retrieve the distribution instruction during time entry, and enter the number of hours there. |
| Pay              | A code that defines the type of pay, deduction, benefit, or accrual. Pay types are numbered from 1 to 999. Deductions and benefits are numbered from 1000 to 9999.                                                                 |
| Account Number   | A field that identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of the following formats for account numbers:  
- Standard account number (business unit.object.subsidiary or flexible format)  
- Third G/L number (maximum of 25 digits)  
- 8-digit short account ID number  
- Speed code  

The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program. |
| Hours Worked     | The number of hours associated with each transaction.  

*Form-specific information*  
When used in conjunction with the employee labor distribution instructions for an individual employee, you can use this field to enter a percentage. To account for all hours that an employee worked during the pay period, the sum of the percentages defined on all labor instruction entries must equal 100% for each job type, job step and home business unit. The system converts the percentages to hours when it copies the labor instruction records into actual time entry (timecard) records.  
When you enter labor distribution with the hours method, this field can be blank. You must make an entry when using the percent method. |
What You Should Know About

Workers compensation code
The processing options indicate where to find the workers compensation code.

Multiple active jobs
Labor distribution is used to override position ID accounts or AAs in both multiple-job and single-job environments. The percentage of each job must total 100% if the percent method is used. The Home Business Unit, Position ID, Job Type, and Job Step fields specify which job is being entered. If you are using multiple jobs, these fields must match an active job in the Employee Multiple Job table (F060118).

See also Entering Multiple Job Information.

See Also

- Copying Labor Distribution Instructions (P060151)

Processing Options for Labor Distribution

1. Choose how you wish the Worker’s Comp Code to default. . . . . . . : 

   '1' = From the Employee Master file regardless if the field in the Employee Labor Distribution fold area is Blank.
   '2' = From the Employee Master file Only if the field is left Blank
   '3' = From the Data Dictionary if the field is left Blank. (Default)

Exercises

See the exercises for this chapter.
Assigning Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose DBA Instructions

Deductions represent dollar amounts withheld from an employee’s earnings (excluding taxes). Benefits and accruals represent amounts that the company funds for additional employee compensation. You set up benefits to calculate dollar amounts, such as health-care insurance. You set up accruals to calculate hours, such as vacation time and sick time.

To simplify the handling of deductions, benefits, and accruals (DBAs) among employees, you can combine DBAs into groups of similar benefits that fit groups of employees with common characteristics. By using benefit groups, you can avoid keying identical lists of DBAs for each employee. The system refers to these groups of DBAs as union or group codes.

You can use DBA Instructions to define exceptions to union and group codes. Although you can use this form to define all DBAs for an employee, maintaining the lists requires considerable effort. For this reason, J.D. Edwards recommends that you define the majority of an employee’s DBAs in a union or group code and that you use DBA Instructions only for exceptions. You can override a DBA in a union or group code on DBA Instructions, as well as add DBAs to an employee record.

If you use the Human Resources Benefits Administration system, you also have benefit-group codes. The system displays benefit-group codes assigned to an employee on Employee DBA Instructions.

After you set up your DBA specifications, you can assign them. You can assign DBAs at four levels.
The following illustration represents the DBA hierarchy.

After you assign DBAs, the system calculates them during the payroll cycle according to the following search sequence:

1. One-time DBA override in time entry
2. Employee DBA instructions
3. Union or group plan
4. DBA setup

You assign DBA instructions at the employee level to define and maintain DBAs unique to an individual employee. A DBA assigned at the employee level overrides DBA amounts or rates defined at the group or DBA setup level, unless it is a table method DBA.

The information you enter on DBA Instructions represents the third level of DBA assignment, the employee level.
When you assign DBA instructions at the employee level, you can:

- Enter exceptions by employee for a group of DBAs
- Specify overrides for amounts, dates, and limitations
- Set up start and stop dates for a DBA
- View expired or cleared transactions

To assign deductions, benefits, and accruals

On Employee DBA Instructions

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Employee Number
   - DBA Code
2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Amount or Rate Level 1
   - Start
   - Stop
   - Generate A/P Voucher (GV)
   - Payee Number
3. Access the detail area.
4. Review the default information and, if necessary, enter override information.

5. If you are assigning a DBA that applies only to the secondary job, complete the following fields:
   - Business Unit (MCU)
   - Position ID (Pos)
   - Job Type
   - Job Step

6. When you enter a deduction number set up for garnishment, levy, loan, or child-support deduction, the system displays the Wage Attachment Window.

7. On the Wage Attachment Window, complete the following optional field:
   - Case/Loan Number

8. Choose the Continue function.
### Field

**Level 1**

The value in this field is either a percentage, a monetary amount, or an hourly rate, depending on where it is used:

1. For a deduction, benefit, or accrual, the meaning of this field depends on the Method of Calculation. The method determines if the deduction is a flat dollar amount, a percentage, or a multiplication rate. Table method DBAs, depending on which table method they use, can either use this amount in the calculation or ignore it. If there are exceptions to the table calculation, you can override the table code in the field area, set up a flat dollar DBA amount, or override the amount in One Time Overrides.

2. For a pay type, amounts entered in this field override the hourly rate.

**Start**

The date that an employee may begin participating in the company's benefit plans or may be included in payroll processing.

You can also use this field to provide a beginning date for seasonal employees or for employees who work only part of the year (such as a teacher who works only nine months of the year).

Enter the date an instruction starts, for example, the date the system should start a deduction.

The start date must be less than or equal to the timecard date. To start a DBA at the beginning of a pay cycle, make the start date equal to the first day of the pay cycle. For example, if the pay cycle runs from 10/01 to 10/15, start the DBA on 10/01.

If both the start and stop dates are within the pay period from and through dates, even if the stop date is not less than the timecard date, the system will not calculate the DBA.

For a flat amount DBA, the system calculates the full DBA for any timecard that falls within the DBA start and stop dates.

For DBAs that calculate from a basis amount, such as a percentage rate DBA, the system includes only those timecards that fall within the DBA start and stop dates in the basis of calculation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>The date that an employee's pay stops. This date is used to provide for employees who are seasonal or for employees who work only part of the year (such as a teacher who works only nine months of the year). See also data item PSDT. It may also be the date that a deduction, benefit, or instruction stops.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  **Form-specific information**

The stop date must be less than the timecard date. To stop a DBA before the next pay cycle, make the stop date one day prior to the first day of the next pay cycle. For example, if the pay cycle runs from 10/01 through 10/15, set the DBA stop date as 9/30.

If both the start and stop dates are within the pay period from and through dates, even if the stop date is not less than the timecard date, the system will not calculate the DBA.

For a flat amount DBA, the system calculates the full DBA for any timecard that falls within the DBA start and stop dates.

For DBAs that calculate from a basis amount, such as a percentage rate DBA, the system includes only those timecards that fall within the DBA start and stop dates in the basis of calculation.

| G V       | A code used to determine whether the system should generate a voucher for the DBA, tax, or wage attachment during the final update phase of the payroll processing cycle. Valid codes are:  
            | N  No, do not generate a voucher  
            | Y  Yes, generate a voucher |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Payee No  | The address book number for the supplier who receives the final payment. In benefits administration, this is the address book number of the company that issues the plan and receives premium payments for it. For wage attachments, payee is the address book number of the agency, company, individual, or court that is to receive the payment of the check. |
What You Should Know About

**Overriding a group DBA**  If an employee does not qualify for a DBA in a union or group, you can indicate that the employee does not receive the benefit by entering a Y (yes) in the Z (zero) field. The system overrides the amount in the Amount/Rate field with a zero amount.

**Declining balance**  To enter an amount due during DBA setup, you must set up deductions with the declining balance indicator set to Y (yes). Both the indicator and the amount are on the DBA Additional Information form.

See Also

- *Entering Employee Wage Attachments (P060182)*

**Processing Options for DBA Instructions**

BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION:

------------------------

1. Enter a ‘1’ to allow changes on the employee DBA instructions screen for DBAs that are attached to benefit plans/options. A blank means changes may only be initiated through the benefits administration programs.

**Reviewing Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose DBA Instructions

For any employee, you can review:

- All the assigned DBAs
- All the required DBAs
- All parts of a group or union plan
- DBAs unique to an employee
To review DBAs

On DBA Instructions

1. Choose the DBA Review function.

2. On Employee DBA Review, review the following field:
   - File Code (F)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| File Code | Code used to select a specific file that should be used for Employee DBA Overview Inquiry (P06087). If a value is specified, only information from that file will be displayed. Valid values are:  
E Employee Pay Instructions (F06106)  
U Union Benefits Master (F069106)  
D Deduction/Benefit Specs (F069116) |
**Entering Automatic Deposit Instructions**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Auto Deposit Instructions

You can define any of three methods of payment for each employee:

- Check
- Automatic deposit
- Cash

You enter automatic deposit instructions for any employee who wants all or part of each payment deposited directly into a bank account.

You can perform the following additional functions:

- Set up a combination of automatic deposit, check, or cash payment
- Set up multiple bank accounts for an employee
- Start and stop automatic deposits by period
- Start and stop automatic deposits by date
- Set up a remainder code to automatically process any money remaining when employees select different ways to distribute a payment

**Before You Begin**

- Set up the processing options that provide the originating bank number, service class code, and standard entry class.
To enter automatic deposit instructions

On Auto Deposit Instructions

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Employee Number
   - Bank Account
   - Bank Transit Number
   - Method Code (MC)
   - Amount or Percent

   The system supplies values for the following fields:
   - Prenote Flag
   - Transaction Code

2. Access the detail area.
3. Review the values supplied by the system for the following fields:
   - Full/Partial Code
   - Pre Notification Transaction Code
   - Deduction Period Codes 1–5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Bank Account  | The employee's unique account number at the financial institution. You can obtain the number from the MICR line of a voided check or a deposit slip from the employee’s account. You must include dash cue symbols in the field. However, they are recorded in a translated mode as a hyphen (-). You can also obtain account numbers from other sources, such as passbooks or debit cards. When transcribing information, left justify and enter only numbers (0 through 9), alphabetic (A through Z), and hyphens (-). If less than 17 characters are required, leave the unused spaces blank. Spaces left within the depositor's account number will be ignored when the paperless entry is prepared. For example, 0123 4 56789 will appear as 0123456789 in the entry record, and 0123-4 56789 will appear as 0123-456789. If you change this number, the system automatically prenotes the employee's auto deposit record again. Note: The Financial Organization Account Number (FOA#) is used as the company’s unique bank account number rather than the employee’s unique bank account number in the following tables:  
F06560 - Bank Reconciliation - Issue Table  
F06561 - Bank Reconciliation - Paid Table  
<pre><code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
</code></pre>
<p>| Bank Trnst No | The bank transit number for the employee’s financial institution. Banks might refer to this number as the ABA or payment routing number. This number can be obtained from the employee's check or deposit slip. It is located between the MICR colons (;) at the bottom of the check. For U.S. banks, this number contains 9 digits. If this number does not contain nine digits, you must contact the employee's financial institution to obtain the correct number. For Canadian banks, this number contains 8 digits. Therefore, Canadian clients must enter the bank transit number with a leading zero. If you change this number for an employee, the system creates a prenote for the employee's next auto deposit. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| M C   | An employee can in a variety of ways split up net pay. This code specifies the method(s) in which a segment is to be computed:  
A | A specific amount is to be deposited.  
% | A percentage of net pay is to be deposited. You must enter a whole number. Do not use decimals.  
C | A specific amount is to be generated as a payroll check.  
P | A specific amount is to be generated as cash.  
R | The remainder of the net pay, after % and/or specific amount segments are processed, is to be deposited in the bank. This is the default.  
Q | The remainder of the net pay, after % and/or specific amount segments are processed, is to be generated as cash.  
D | The remainder of the net pay, after % and/or specific amount segments are processed, is to be generated as a payroll check.  
You can have only one R, Q, or D instruction per employee.  
NOTE: Even if you have only one line, you must designate a remainder record as the last instruction. This code identifies how to distribute any money left over from rounding. You can only use R, Q, or D as the remainder record. You cannot use the Distribution Start Date and Stop Date fields for remainder records. |

| Amount or Percent | The value in this field is either a percentage, a monetary amount, or an hourly rate, depending on where it is used:  
1 | For a deduction, benefit, or accrual, the meaning of this field depends on the Method of Calculation. The method determines if the deduction is a flat dollar amount, a percentage, or a multiplication rate. Table method DBAs, depending on which table method they use, can either use this amount in the calculation or ignore it. If there are exceptions to the table calculation, you can override the table code in the fold area, set up a flat dollar DBA amount, or override the amount in One Time Overrides.  
2 | For a pay type, amounts entered in this field override the hourly rate.  
<p>| Form-specific information | For auto deposit instructions using a percentage method, enter whole numbers. Do not use decimals. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prenote Flag</td>
<td>A code that lets you test the deposit instructions for one pay period before actually processing a deposit. Adding an employee to this form automatically activates this person in the automated deposit system. The system prenotes this employee in the next applicable payroll run to test the auto deposit instructions you have set up before actually depositing a check. In the prenote test, the system creates a no-dollar entry for this employee and sends it to the employee's bank account. In addition, the employee receives a check for this amount. After the test, the system changes this field to N. To repeat this test, enter P in this field. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the default value of P. You cannot use this field for Canadian employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tr Cd</td>
<td>A code used to distinguish various types of bank accounts, for example, checking, savings, or credit union. Currently the following codes have been assigned:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demand Account Credits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20    - Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21    - Credit entry to return automated deposit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22    - Automated Deposit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Savings Account Credits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30    - Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31    - Credit entry to return automated deposit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32    - Automated Deposit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demand Account Debits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25    - Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26    - Debit entry to return automated payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27    - Automated Payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Savings Account Debits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35    - Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36    - Debit entry to return automated payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37    - Automated Payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: If you leave this field blank, the system uses the default value of 22.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full/Partial Code</td>
<td>This code only applies to method code A (see BDM). If there is not enough net pay remaining to process the amount specified in the amount/percentage field, a value of “P” in this field specifies that a partial amount can be generated for the bank and account specified for the segment. A value of “F” specifies that if the full amount cannot be generated, the segment is ignored. If you leave this field blank, the system uses F as the default value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Processing Options for Auto Deposit Instructions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre Note Trans Cd</td>
<td>A code used to distinguish various types of debit and credit nondollar prenotification transactions that must precede the first actual automated paperless transaction with dollars for an employee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Demand Account Credits**
- 23 Prenotification of Credit Authorization
- 24 Prenotification of Credit/Mailed Authorization

**Savings Account Credits**
- 33 Prenotification of Credit Authorization
- 34 Prenotification of Credit/Mailed Authorization

Debits are not currently handled by this Payroll system.

Automatic prenoting is only done one time. Therefore, if your bank requires multiple prenote cycles, you can manually set the transaction code (TCOD) for this record to a prenote code and leave it that way for as long as necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period 1–5</td>
<td>These period fields represent the five possible payroll periods in a month. They are used to control which period within the month a specific type of earnings may be paid or which deductions, benefits or accruals may be calculated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What You Should Know About

**Changing auto deposit instructions**

If you change an employee’s automatic deposit instructions, the system creates a prenote. If you do not want a prenote, you must change the value in the Prenote Flag field to N.

### See Also

- *Printing Checks and Autodeposits (P06230P)*

### Processing Options for Auto Deposit Instructions

1. Enter the Originating Bank Number:  
2. Enter the Service Class Code:  
3. Enter the Standard Entry Class:  

### Exercises

See the exercises for this chapter.
Entering Additional Employee Information

After you enter basic employee information, you can enter additional employee information. Additional employee information is commonly used for special taxes, reporting purposes, or other requirements of your company.

Entering additional employee information includes the following tasks:

- Entering only basic employee data
- Entering pay and tax information
- Entering dates, eligibility, and EEO information
- Entering international employee information
- Assigning category and geographic data codes

Entering only basic employee data is an alternative method you can use to create an employee master record. Use this method if the person who enters employee information does not have authority to enter anything other than non-confidential information. You can also enter other employee data that can be found only on this form, such as the employee’s supervisor and shift code.

You can enter additional pay and tax information to more completely define the pay and tax information you entered on the initial employee entry form.

You enter dates, eligibility, and EEO information for reporting purposes or for any other business requirement. You can enter dates and EEO data that can be found only on this form, such as the date of the last contact with a seasonal employee or a U.S. employee’s I9 status.

International employee information includes information about individuals you employ from other countries.

You assign category codes to employees when you want reporting capabilities for classifications not already defined by the Payroll system. You assign geographic codes for reporting purposes. For example, in the United States some states use these codes to prepare unemployment reports.
Entering Only Basic Employee Data

Entering only basic employee data is an alternative method to the Employee Entry program that you can use to create an employee master record. You might limit individuals who have authority to enter only non-confidential information to using this method. You can also enter other employee data, such as the employee's supervisor and shift code.

Use the Basic Employee Data form to complete one of the following tasks:

- Enter only basic employee data for a new employee
- Enter additional data for an existing employee

Entering Only Basic Employee Data for a New Employee

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional Employee Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G07111), choose Basic Employee Data

You can use the Basic Employee Data form to enter new employee information when the person who enters employee information does not have authority to enter anything other than non-confidential information.
To enter only basic employee data for a new employee

On Basic Employee Data

1. To assign a specific employee number, complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. Complete the following fields:
   - Social Security Number
   - Home Company
   - Home Business Unit
   - Pay Status
   - Pay Frequency
   - Pay Classification
   - Security Business Unit

3. Complete the following optional fields and press Enter:
   - Employment Status
   - Supervisor
   - Workers Compensation
   - Pay Grade
   - Pay Step
   - Number of Pay Steps
- Locality
- Shift Code
- Work Schedule Code
- Record Type
- Employee Classification Status
- Dock Component Flag
- Job Title
- Tipped Employee

4. On Address Window, complete the following fields and press Enter:
   - Mailing Address
   - Phone Number

5. On History and Turnover Information, review the information.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay Status</td>
<td>A code that indicates whether an employee’s pay status is active or inactive. Codes for active pay status employees are numeric. Codes for inactive pay status employees are alphabetic. The system omits all employees with alphabetic pay status codes from the payroll run. To process an employee's last check, the pay status must contain a numeric code. After the system processes the check through final update, you can change the pay status to an alphabetic code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Status</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/ES) that identifies an employee’s status within the company. You can change the default codes or set up new codes to meet the needs of your company. For example: 1 Full-time temporary 2 Part-time temporary 3 Part-time regular 4 Seasonal 5 Casual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor</td>
<td>The address book number of the supervisor. Note: A processing option for some forms allows you to enter a default value for this field based on values for Category Codes 1 (Phase), 2, and 3. Set up the default values on the Default Managers &amp; Supervisor form. After you set up the default values and the processing option, the information displays automatically on any work orders you create if the category code criterion is met. You can either accept or override the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. Pay Steps</td>
<td>Indicates the number of optional pay increments, if any, available within each pay grade. Form-specific information This field is informational only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/SL) that defines the different salary localities within an organization. For example, you can compare salaries for employees on the East Coast with employees in the Midwest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shift Code</td>
<td>A user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts. In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percent or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard. For payroll and time entry: If an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record, you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time. If an employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Schedule</td>
<td>A user defined code to designate intra-pay period work schedules. This code can be used for reporting and to select employees to be included in a payroll run. For example: A Monday through Friday B Saturday through Wednesday C Monday through Thursday (4 x 10 hrs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Type</td>
<td>A code that identifies whether the employee is to be handled through the Recharge processing option for the Payroll Journal Entry program. Valid codes are: 1 Payroll Processing Only 2 Payroll and Recharge Processing 3 Recharge Processing Only After a timecard has been added, you cannot change its record type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Class</td>
<td>A code that represents the employee's classification status. Valid values are: Y Contract labor (non-employee) N Regular employee S Employee to be included in step progression process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipped Employee</td>
<td>A code that specifies whether this employee receives or claims tips and should be included in any necessary Tip Processing programs. (This applies to U.S. Payroll Only.) This field must contain Y (yes) for tip processing. If you assign the employee a job type that is set up as a job that earns tips, that information defaults to this field and you do not need to manually enter it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Entering Additional Data for an Existing Employee

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional Employee Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G07111), choose Basic Employee Data

After you create an employee record, you can enter other employee data that can be found only on this form for an existing employee, such as the employee’s supervisor and shift code.

To enter additional data for an existing employee

On Basic Employee Data

1. To locate the existing employee, complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. Review the values supplied by the system for the following fields:
   - Last Job Worked
   - Pay Cycle Code

3. Change the information in any of the fields, as applicable.

4. Complete the following optional fields and press Enter:
   - Job Title
   - Shift Code
   - Work Schedule
   - Supervisor
   - Dock Component Flag

The system displays the History and Turnover Information Window.

5. On History and Turnover Information, review the information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last Job Worked</td>
<td>The last business unit (job) number associated with this employee. This field is used for distribution of paychecks and in the generation of journal entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay Cycle Code</td>
<td>A code that identifies the values for a master payroll cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Title</td>
<td>A title associated with an employee’s job.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field Explanation

Dock Pay Flag  
Use this field for employees with contract calendars if you want to dock, or deduct, standard pay when they take leave in excess of what has been earned. Valid values are:

- **Y** The system includes the daily rate of pay for this job to calculate the daily rate of pay to deduct when it docks the employee's pay. (default)
- **N** The system does not include the daily rate of pay for this job.

If you dock pay for leave taken in excess of the earned amount, but the employee's record does not have a contract calendar attached, you should enter N.

### What You Should Know About

**Setting processing options**  
The processing options control both the basic employee data and the employee entry programs.

### Entering Pay and Tax Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional Employee Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G0711), choose Pay & Tax Revisions

You enter pay and tax information to more completely define the pay and tax information you entered during initial employee entry.

When you enter pay and tax information, you can:

- Define a tax method for an employee. For example, in the United States when you enter the code for a contract employee, the employee is taxed differently from a regular employee and receives a 1099 tax form, rather than a W-2, at year end.
- Define an hourly employee as autopay by entering a standard number of hours to pay in each payroll cycle, regardless of the number of hours worked.
To enter pay and tax information

On Pay and Tax Information

1. To locate the employee, complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. Complete any of the following optional fields:
   - Vacation Factor
   - Pay on Standard Hours
   - Number of Pay Periods per Year
   - Maximum/Minimum Net Pay
   - Default Auto Pay Type
   - Tax Method
   - Source of SUI Report
   - Residency Status
   - Work Tax Source
   - EIC (Earned Income Credit) Status
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vacation Factor</td>
<td>Enter the number of pay periods that this check includes. This factor directs the Vertex payroll tax program to treat the pay as a vacation advance. The system averages the computed taxes over the number of pay periods you enter. See the Vertex system manual for an explanation on the method the system uses to calculate tax for vacation advances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay on Std Hours</td>
<td>The standard number of hours that you want to pay an hourly employee for in each payroll, regardless of whether the employee works more or less hours. If you leave this field blank, time entry is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form-specific information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By entering a value in this field, you identify this employee as autopay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. Periods/Year</td>
<td>The number of periods in the year during which the employee will be paid the salary amount. The system uses this number to calculate the annual salary and pay period gross amount for a job that lasts for only part of a year. For employees with contract calendars attached, update this value in the contract calendar window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max/Min Net Pay</td>
<td>The lowest amount to be generated as a check, bank advice, or payslip. The system does not allow zero amount checks if you have specified a minimum check amount. You can leave this field blank. Generally, this field's value will specify the minimum amount that must be paid to the employee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Pay Type</td>
<td>This code is used specifically to designate the default pay type to be used in the generation of autopay in those instances where the system does not use the employee labor distribution instructions. If nothing is entered in this field, then pay type 001 will be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Method</td>
<td>This code indicates to the Vertex system how to calculate certain taxes. The codes are contained in user defined code table 07/TM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What You Should Know About**

**Employees with contract calendars attached**

You cannot use the Pay and Tax Information form to enter standard hours or pay information for employees with contract calendars attached. You must make these changes on the Contract Calendar window.
Entering Additional Employee Information

**Processing Options for Pay and Tax Information**

1. Enter the method for assigning Tax Areas.
   
   ' ' = manually enter Work and Res. Tax Areas. (Default)
   
   '1' = allow Work and Res. Tax Areas to be left blank.
   
   '2' = use GeoCoder to update Work and Res. Tax Areas.

   *Note: For values (1-2), you must first install the Vertex GeoCoder system. If you do not install the system, the default value ' ' will be used for assigning Tax Areas.

2. Enter '1' to receive a warning message if Std Hrs/Day and the Std Days/Year is equal to Blank.

**Entering Dates, Eligibility, and EEO Information**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional Employee Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G07111), choose Dates Eligibility & EEO

You enter dates, eligibility, and EEO information for reporting purposes or for any other business requirements. You can enter dates and EEO data that can be found only on this form, such as the date of the last contact with a seasonal employee or a U.S. employee’s I9 status.

You can enter date information such as:

- The date of the employee’s next review
- The date an employee’s leave of absence expires

To enter eligibility information, you assign eligibility codes to employees. Eligibility codes are additional user defined codes that you define when you set up your Payroll system. Use these codes when you want reporting capabilities for classifications not already defined by the system.
To enter dates, eligibility, and EEO information

On Dates, Eligibility, and EEO

1. To locate the employee, complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To enter additional date information, complete any of the following optional fields:
   - Date Pay Stops
   - Participation Date
   - Leave Begin Date
   - Leave Expires Date
   - Date in Position
   - Date of Recall
   - Last Contacted
   - Date of Last Raise
   - Date of Bonus
   - Date of Next Review
   - Type of Increase Next Review
   - Salary Forecast Data
3. To enter eligibility information, complete the following optional fields:
   - Eligibility Codes 01–10
   - Pension
   - Oregon Insurance
   - Employee Benefit Status

4. To enter EEO information, complete the following optional fields:
   - Applicant Pool Y/N
   - I9 Status
   - Veteran
   - Disabled Veteran
   - Disability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date Pay Stops</td>
<td>The date that an employee’s pay stops. This date is used to provide for employees who are seasonal or for employees who work only part of the year (such as a teacher who works only nine months of the year). See also data item PSDT. It may also be the date that a deduction, benefit, or accrual instruction stops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participate Date</td>
<td>The date the employee began participating in the company deferred income or stock option plan. This date must be later than the Date Started date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Begin Date</td>
<td>The date on which an employee’s paid or unpaid leave of absence begins. Use this date to indicate the leave for the Family and Medical Leave Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Expires</td>
<td>The date on which an employee’s paid or unpaid leave of absence expires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Recall</td>
<td>The date on which the employee can be recalled for employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Contacted</td>
<td>The date you last contacted a temporary, seasonal, or laid-off employee, or an employee on furlough or leave of absence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Last Raise</td>
<td>The date of the employee's last raise. For the stand-alone HR system, this is the date when you update salary and wages. If you also have the Payroll system, this date is automatically updated when a payroll is run. You define pay effective dates using Pay Rate Information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Form-specific information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The system retrieves the system date for this field any time you make changes to an employee’s salary using Employee Entry. If the system date is not appropriate, you can change it, or make rate changes by specifying an effective date on Pay Rate Information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Bonus</td>
<td>The date an employee is to receive a bonus. This date is also part of the supplemental data for a bonus review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Nxt Review</td>
<td>The date the next employee review is scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type Review</td>
<td>A code to define the next type of salary or wage review due. You can define this code using user defined code table system 06, type RV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sal Forecast Dt</td>
<td>A date in the future when it is expected the employee will be given a salary change. The position budget module uses this date to determine if employee position assignments will result in effective budgeted salary amounts being exceeded. The system also uses this date to include future forecast salary changes in generating position budgets when the Create Next Year's Position Budget program (P081820) is used. In both cases, the system stores the future rate values in either the Union Rates table (F069126) or the pay grade step table (F081002).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code 01</td>
<td>A code to specify an employee's eligibility for or participation in various user defined plans or programs. For example, these codes can be used to designate the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voluntary Accidental Death &amp; Dismemberment Insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overtime Call Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Profit Sharing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Political Action Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coffee Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td>A code that specifies whether the employee participates in the company's pension or 401(k) plan. When you process W-2 information for employees, the code that you enter in this field determines whether the system places an X, indicating employee participation, in the pension box of the employee's W-2 form.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Entering Additional Employee Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Ins</td>
<td>A code to specify whether an employee is participating in the Oregon Industrial Insurance program. The Oregon SUI continuation report uses the code in this field to determine what to enter in the appropriate box on the tax return.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Benefit St     | A user defined code (07/EA) that allows the system to test an employee's eligibility for benefits and to determine the enrollment parameters (guidelines) for benefits administration.  
This code specifies the employee action for which the system searches as it tests for eligibility. An asterisk (*) indicates that the guidelines refer to all employee actions not otherwise specified.  
Do not change the codes that are hard-coded, such as A (Active) and X (Terminated). These are required codes in the system. |
| Appl Pool (Y/N) | You can enter a value in this field only when you terminate an employee (enter a termination date).  
Use this code to indicate whether the information entered for the terminated employee should be moved, by batch job, to the applicant database. Valid codes are:  
  Y Yes, move the employee's information to the applicant database  
  N No, do not move the employee to the applicant database  
When you enter Yes in this field, the system:  
  • Generates an applicant record for the employee  
  • Retains an employee record for the employee  
  • Changes the employee's search type to Applicant (A)  
When you enter No in this field, the system changes the employee's search type to Terminated (X). |
| 19 Status      | A code that indicates the method used to verify that this employee is eligible to work in the United States. Valid codes are:  
  Y 19 form on file  
  P Passport used for verification  
  R Resident alien or alien registration card  
  S Social Security card  
  L Driver's license and Social Security card  
  V Visa (worker's permit)  
  B Birth certificate  
  N Waiting for verification |
### Processing Options for Dates, Eligibility, and EEO

**DISPLAY OPTIONS:**

1. Enter your display preference for Ethnic Code . . . . . . . . . . . .
   Enter ‘1’ for Yes, ‘ ’ for No.

2. Enter the candidate requisition status, with a status of type ‘DET’, for the system to use when you terminate an employee. This will detach the employee from all req’s that the employee has a candidate requisition status type of ‘FIL’. (The candidate requisition status type is defined in the special handling code of the user defined code 08/CN)

3. Enter a ‘1’ to have the termination date default into the date pay stops field. Leave this blank if the termination date should not default into the date pay stops field.
   (NOTE: If FSA claims are being used, leave this field blank so that the employee will not have a date in the date pay stops field and will still be included in the payroll.)
What You Should Know About

User Dates function
Choose the User Dates function to define up to 10 dates according to your business needs. These dates do not print on reports and are not used by DBAs.

See Also

- Setting Up User Defined Codes for Payroll (P0051)
- Technical Foundation Guide for information about user defined codes

Exercises
See the exercises for this chapter.

Entering International Employee Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional Employee Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G0711), choose International Data

If your company has international employees, you can enter additional employee information, such as maiden name, alien registration number, and country code. Also, for Canadian employees, you can enter information that is required for Canadian employment equity.

To enter international employee information, complete the following tasks:

- Enter personal information for international employees
- Enter additional information for Canadian employees
To enter personal information for international employees

On International Data

1. For Canadian employees, complete the following field:
   - Maiden Name

2. Complete any of the following optional fields:
   - Country Code
   - Currency Code
   - Alien Registration Number
   - Extended Alpha Name
   - Preferred Name
   - Additional Name
   - Salutation
   - Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name – Maiden</td>
<td>A female employee’s maiden name. If this employee is a resident of Canada, this field is mandatory. This information is used for all government reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Entering Additional Employee Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alien Reg. No</td>
<td>The alien registration number for employees who have more than one ID. For instance, if you have a foreign employee who is working under a work permit, you would record that number in this field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended Alpha Name</td>
<td>A 50-character alphabetical field for the extended name for an employee. You can use this field on certain designated reports in place of the normal 40-character name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form-specific information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The standard J.D. Edwards name field is 30 characters long. This field allows you to enter the complete legal name of an employee whose name is between 30 and 50 characters long. You can run a World Writer report on the Extended Alpha Name field to obtain a listing of the complete name of all your employees with names longer than 30 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred Name</td>
<td>The preferred name of the employee. For instance, an employee might have the legal name of Catherine, but she might be known as Cathy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffix</td>
<td>A code that identifies the credentials for a given employee. Some examples are PhD, MD, CPA, and so on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

🏃‍ To enter additional information for Canadian employees

On International Data

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Language
   - Medical Plan ID

2. To enter Canadian employment equity information, complete the following fields:
   - National Occupation Classification
   - Census Metropolitan Area
   - Sector Industrial Code
Assigning Category and Geographic Data Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Occ. Code</td>
<td>A code that identifies the National Occupational Classification (NOC) for a job or employee. The Canadian government defines NOC codes. For more information about NOC codes, see the Canadian Employment Equity documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Metrop. Area</td>
<td>A code that identifies the Census Metropolitan Area code of work. Valid codes are defined by the Canadian government and can be found in the Canadian Employment Equity documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector Indus. Code</td>
<td>A code that identifies the Sector Industrial Code. These codes are defined by the Canadian government and can be found in the Canadian Employment Equity documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What You Should Know About**

**Canadian values for visible minorities**

The user defined code table for Ethnic Code (07/M) stores values for visible minorities. Visible minorities are people who belong to racial groups other than Caucasian, such as Southeast Asian or Latin American.

**Assigning Category and Geographic Data Codes**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional Employee Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G0711), choose Category Codes and Geographic Data

Category codes are user defined codes that you define when you set up your Payroll system. You assign category codes to employees when you want reporting capabilities for classifications not defined by the Payroll system.
For example, you might assign employees to a category code that you have defined to determine stock-option eligibility. After you define the category codes and assign your employees to them, you can run a report listing the employees who are eligible to own stock options.

You assign geographic data codes for reporting purposes. Geographic data codes are user defined codes. For example, in the United States some states use these codes to prepare unemployment reports.

To assign category codes and geographic data codes

On Category Codes and Geographic Data

![Image of Category Codes and Geographic Data]

Complete the following fields as appropriate:

- Category Codes 1–20
- Home State
- Home City
- Standard Occupational Class
- Work State
- Work City
- Work County
- Region
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home State</td>
<td>The employee's home state for tax reporting purposes. This code designates the state in which the employee resides. Note: For W-2 reporting, use the numeric value equivalent of the designated state. For example: 06 - Colorado, 05 - California. Otherwise, the system produces undesirable report results. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the value in the Tax Area (Resident) field on Pay and Tax Information as the employee's resident (base) state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std Occ Class</td>
<td>A series of codes that identify occupational titles and their definitions. These codes are used in one or more states in the preparation of unemployment reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>A region within a state. This field is intended for use in preparation of unemployment reports for Alaska.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What You Should Know About**

**Category codes 1 through 4**
You can enter the values from category codes 1 through 4 on timecards for reporting purposes.

**Category codes 1 through 10**
The Human Resources system can use category codes 1 through 10 for job information.

**See Also**

- *Setting Up User Defined Codes for Payroll (P0051)*
- *Technical Foundation Guide* for information about user defined codes
Entering Information for Multiple Jobs

You enter information about multiple jobs for an employee who holds more than one job or position. For example, you might employ an individual whose primary job is English teacher and whose secondary job is basketball coach.

You define occupational pay rates for employees who perform various jobs and have different hourly rates for each job.

When you enter multiple job information, you have the ability to link the information to position control. Entering multiple job information also offers more flexibility than defining occupational pay rates. When you enter multiple job information, you can enter start and stop dates for each job. When you define occupational pay rates, you can enter only one start and stop date that applies to all jobs.

Entering information for multiple jobs includes the following tasks:

- Entering employee multiple-job information
- Defining occupational pay-rate tables

Entering Employee Multiple-Job Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Employee Multiple Job Entry

For employees who have more than one job or position within your organization, you can enter multiple job information. Entering multiple job information allows you to:

- Track separate job and pay information for each job.
- Define job start and stop dates for each position.
- Avoid entering timecards for an hourly employee by entering a standard number of hours to pay in each payroll, regardless of the number of hours worked.
- Set an employee to autopay status for more than one job. Autopay status means that you do not need to enter timecards for the employee’s regular hours. You enter a timecard only when the employee has exception time, such as vacation or sick time.
For example, if you have an employee who is an English teacher for nine months per year as well as a basketball coach for three months per year, you can track the different pay rate for each job. You can also assign different effective dates to each job so that the employee receives payments for teaching during the nine months that he teaches and receives payments for coaching only during the three months in which he actually coaches.

When you inquire on a specific employee, the system displays the total current salary for all jobs that the employee holds.

When you add information using Employee Multiple Job Entry, the primary job information also updates the Employee Master table (F060116).

To enter employee multiple-job information

On Employee Multiple Job Entry

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Address Number
   - Home Business Unit
2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Position ID
   - Job Type
   - Job Step
   - Union Code
3. Complete one of the following fields:
   - Salary
   - Hourly Rate
4. If you entered an effective salary, complete the following field:
   - Salary Frequency
5. Access the detail area.
6. Complete the following fields:
   - Change Reason
   - Effective Date
   - Pay Class
   - FLSA Exempt (Exempt in Canada)
   - EEO Job Category (EOC in Canada)
7. For employees with contract calendars attached, complete the following field:
   - Dock Component Flag
8. To enter pay information for the job, complete the following fields:
   - Date Pay Starts
   - Date Pay Stops
   - Pay on Standard Hours
   - Periods per Year
• Standard Hours per Day
• Standard Days per Year
• Standard Hours per Year

9. Complete the following optional fields:
• FTE
• Supervisor
• Next Review Date
• Next Review Type
• Default Auto Pay

10. Complete the information for each job the employee holds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date Pay Stops</td>
<td>The date that an employee's pay stops. This date is used to provide for employees who are seasonal or for employees who work only part of the year (such as a teacher who works only nine months of the year). See also data item PSDT. It may also be the date that a deduction, benefit, or instruction stops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form-specific information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std Hrs/Day</td>
<td>The number of hours that the employee normally works in one day. If you leave this field blank, the default is the standard number of hours per day that you defined in the payroll company constants. For example, if, in the payroll company constants, you specified 8 as the standard number of hours per day, but a few employees normally work 7 hours per day, enter 7 in this field for those employees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Entering Information for Multiple Jobs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Std Days/Year</td>
<td>The number of work days in a year. The number of standard days per year multiplied by the number of hours per day equals the standard hours per year. When you set up the human resources constants to use the pay grade step table as the default source for the pay rate, the system calculates the salary for an employee by multiplying the standard days per year by the employee's hourly rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTE</td>
<td>The full-time equivalent (FTE) amount. This figure is the portion of a full-time worker that an employee represents within the business unit. For example, an employee who works 20 hours per week would represent .50 (1/2 FTE). This number cannot be greater than 1 for any employee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What You Should Know About

**Working with contract calendars**

If you set the contract calendar option on Constants Information, the Contract/Calendar Window automatically appears when you enter a new employee.

If you need to change information on a job with a contract calendar attached, choose the Contract/Calendar Window option.

You can attach a different calendar to different jobs, or you can use the same calendar for more than one job.

*See Attaching a Contract Calendar.*

Employees with contract calendars attached can accumulate wages for their primary job only. They cannot accumulate wages for secondary jobs.

*See Setting Up a DBA to Accumulate Wages.*

### Processing Options for Employee Multiple Job Entry

SET VIDEO DISPLAY:

1. Enter your display preference for the Salary and Hourly Rate.
   - ‘’ or ‘1’ = Always Display
   - ‘2’ = Do not Display on Inquiry
   - ‘3’ = Never Display

2. Enter a ‘1’ next to each to suppress its display:
   - Workers Comp/Sub....
3. To display the Address Book European Tax ID Number in the Address Book window select ‘1’ for Yes. Enter ‘1’ for Yes, ‘ ’ for No.

EDIT/DEFAULT OPTIONS:

---------------------
4. The Job Information file (F08001) EDITS the Job Type and Step and DEFAULTS the Job Information and Category Codes on ADDS or CHANGES, depending on which of the following options are selected.
   ’ ’=Edit Job Type/Step against UDC’s and use DD for defaults.
   ’1’=Default Job Info ONLY when blank
   ’2’=Default Job Info and Category Codes ONLY when blank.
   ’3’ Always default Job Information.
   ’4’ Always default Job & Cat. Codes

5. Enter ‘1’ when you are using the job Information File, as specified in processing option 4, and want to override the default of the Benefit Group, Union Code, Worker’s Comp Code and Subclass when changing the Business Unit or Job with those values defined in the Business Unit – Job Cross Reference file (F08005). If processing option 4 is set to ‘Default Only When Blank’, then the Cross Reference file values will ‘Default Only When Blank’. Likewise, if processing option 4 is set to ‘Always Default’, the Cross Reference file values will ‘Always Default’.

6. Enter a ‘1’ if you want F18 to exit to Canadian Payroll Employee Setup program (P070101). Default of blank will exit to US Payroll Employee Setup program (P060101).

WHEN CHANGING AN EMPLOYEE JOB:

---------------------
7. Enter a ‘1’ to automatically redisplay the information.
Defining Occupational Pay-Rate Tables

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional Employee Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G07111), choose Occupational Pay Rates

You define occupational pay rates for employees who perform various job types and have different hourly rates for each job type. Pay rates are specific to an employee. They can be specific to a business unit and union for that employee.

To define occupational pay-rate tables

On Occupational Pay Rates

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Employee Number
   - Effective Dates
   - Job Type
2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Job Step
   - Hourly Rate
   - Billing Rate
   - Piece Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Rates | A rate used for the billing of labor services. This rate is often referred to as the billing or recharge rate. The extended amount based on this rate will be charged to the primary distribution account on the timecard with an offset being made to an account derived from the Accounting Rules table. This rate will not affect the employee's payroll. To allow billing rates in time entry, you must set the employee's record type as either 2 or 3 on the Basic Employee Entry form. A rate entered on any of the following forms overrides the rate in the Employee Primary Job table:  
  - Pay Rate Information  
  - Employee Labor Distribution  
  - Occupational Pay Rates  
  - Time Entry by Employee  
  - Time Entry by Job or Business Unit  
  - Daily Timecard Entry  
  - Time Entry by Employee with Equipment  
  - Time Entry by Shop Floor Control |
| Piece | The rate paid for the type of component (piece) produced. If you enter a rate in this field, this rate overrides the rate in the Employee Master table. |
What You Should Know About

Using occupational pay rates in time entry
To use the occupational pay rate in time entry, you must enter the associated job type from the occupational pay-rates table on the timecard.

Accessing pay rates
Set the processing options in time entry to access the rates defined on the occupational pay-rate tables. The system derives the hourly rate for an employee using information you enter in the following forms:

1. Time entry – hourly rate information
2. Pay Rates for Groups/Unions – union and job type
3. Occupational Pay Rates – job type and job step
4. Employee Multiple Job Entry – job type and job step
5. Employee Entry – hourly rate

See Also

- *Entering Employee Multiple Job Information (P060118)*
Working with Employee Profile Data

Employee profile data is any type of additional information that you want to track, such as the person to contact for an employee in an emergency situation, or certifications and job skills for employees.

When you set up your system, you specify the types of profile information you want to track for your employees.

Working with employee profile data consists of the following tasks:

- Entering profile data
- Copying profile data
- Changing profile data
- Reviewing profile data for a specific employee
- Reviewing profile data by data type
- Locating employees who meet multiple criteria
- Reviewing the Employee Profile report
- Reviewing the Employees by Data Type report
- Reviewing the Employee Profile workfile

Before You Begin

- Define your types of profile data and associated user defined codes. See Setting Up Profile Data.

See Also

- Purging Profile Data (P98300)
Entering Profile Data

Profile data is any type of additional information that you want to track. Profile data is not required by the system.

For employees, typical types of profile data might include:

- Emergency contacts
- Job skills
- Foreign language competencies
- Work history

When you set up your system, you specify the types of profile information, or data types, that you want to track. For each data type, you specify the format in which you want to track information. Valid formats include:

- Narrative
- Code

For narrative-format data types, you enter free-form text. For code-format data types, you enter information in predefined columns. When you enter information in code format, you also can associate narrative information with it.

Entering profile data includes:

- Entering profile data in narrative format
- Entering profile data in code format

What You Should Know About

Entering multiple types of information

To save time during data entry, you can choose multiple types of profile data to update. The data types can be all narrative format, all code format, or a combination of these formats. The system displays the form in data-type sequence for each type of data you choose. When you exit from one form, the system displays the form for the next type of data that you choose.
Entering Profile Data in Narrative Format

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Profile Data Entry

When you enter profile data in narrative format, you enter free-form text. You typically use narrative format for general information that is unique for each employee. For example, you might use narrative format for performance appraisal information.

To enter profile data in narrative format

On Profile Data Entry

1. Locate the employee for whom you want to enter profile data.
2. To determine which types of profile data are in narrative format, review the information in the following field:
   - Mode
3. Choose the Select and Update option for one or more types of narrative-format information and then press Enter.

   The system displays the form for the first type of data.
4. Enter the appropriate information and press Enter.
5. Choose the Field Exit function to advance to the next type of data you chose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Display Mode – Code or Narrative</td>
<td>The format of a data type. This code determines the display mode for supplemental data. Valid codes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C  Code format, which displays the form for entering code-specific information. These codes are associated with User Defined Codes table (F0005).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N  Narrative format, which displays the form for entering narrative text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P  Program exit, which allows you to exit to the program you specified in the Pgm ID field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M  Message format, which displays the form for entering code-specific information. However, the system can edit the code values you enter against values in the Generic Rates and Messages table (F00191). This code is not used by the Human Resources or Financials systems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

Deleting narrative-format information
To delete an entire form of narrative information, use the Delete action. To delete only some information from a form, use the Change action. To delete information, you can either type over it or choose the Delete Line option.

Entering Profile Data in Code Format

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Profile Data Entry

When you enter profile data in code format, you enter information in predefined columns. For example, the form for entering job skills information might have columns for skill code, number of years of experience, and proficiency level.

To ensure consistent data entry, code fields are typically associated with user defined code tables. Any value that you enter in one of these fields must be included in the associated user defined code table. For fields that are associated with a user defined code table, the length of the field and the user defined code description appear above the column.

When you enter information in code format, you also can associate narrative information with it.

To enter profile data in code format

On Profile Data Entry

1. Locate the employee for whom you want to enter profile data.
2. To determine which types of profile data are in code format, review the information in the following field:
   • Mode
3. Choose the Select and Update option for one or more types of code-format information.

The system displays the form for the first type of data.
4. Enter the appropriate information.

5. To add information in narrative format, use the Change action and choose the Narrative Text option.

6. Enter the additional information and press Enter twice.

7. Choose the Field Exit function to advance to the next type of data you chose.

**What You Should Know About**

**Revising code-format information**

Use the Change action to revise or delete individual lines of code-format information. Typing new information over existing information does not delete the existing information. The system retains the existing information and creates a new line of information for the change. To delete a line of information, use the Field Exit key to remove all information from the line.

**Processing Options for Profile Data Entry**

1. Enter the Profile Data Base name for the type of information you wish to revise, as follows:
   - A = Applicants,
   - E = Employees (default value),
   - J = Jobs,
   - H = Health & Safety Cases,
   - P = Dependents/Beneficiaries
   - R = Requisitions.
Copying Profile Data

When you need to enter the same profile data for two or more employees, you can save time and reduce keying errors by copying information from one employee’s record to another employee’s record. You also can copy all of one employee’s profile data to another employee’s record.

You can choose specific types of narrative information, including information that is associated with code-format information, to copy from one employee’s record to another employee’s record. For example, if two employees share the same emergency contact information but do not have any other profile data in common, you can copy only emergency contact information.

After you copy profile data, you can revise it, if necessary.

Copying profile data includes:

☐ Copying narrative text
☐ Copying all profile data for an employee

Copying Narrative Text

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Profile Data Entry

When you need to enter the same profile data for two or more employees, you can save time and reduce keying errors by copying information from one employee’s record to another employee’s record.

You can copy narrative information by data type. For example, if two employees have the same emergency contact, you can enter this information for one of the employees and then copy it into the other employee’s record.

You also can copy any narrative information that is associated with a code-format data type. For example, assume that:

- A group of employees attended the same training class
- You track training information in code format
- You need to enter a description of the class as narrative text

In this case, you do not need to enter the class description for each employee. Instead, you can enter the class description for one employee and then copy the description into the training profile records for all the other employees who attended the class.
To copy narrative text

On Profile Data Entry

1. Locate the employee for whom you want to copy information.
2. Choose the Select and Update option to access the data type into which you want to copy narrative-format information.

3. Using the Change action, choose the Copy Text option.
4. On Copy Text, complete the following field with the employee number of the employee from whom you want to copy information:
   - Employee

   The system lists the types of profile data that contain narrative information for that employee.

5. Choose the Select option to specify the data type from which you want to copy information.

   The system displays the narrative information for that employee and data type.

6. On the data-type form, choose the Select option to specify the lines of text you want to copy.
The system copies the text.

**What You Should Know About**

**Using the roll keys**

You can scroll through the lines of information to locate the lines you want to copy. However, you cannot choose text in one form, scroll up, and then choose text from another form. You can copy text from only one form at a time.
Copying All Profile Data for an Employee

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Profile Data Entry

In some cases, you might want to copy all of the profile data for one employee into the record for another employee. You might do this when you need to enter very similar information for two employees. After you copy profile data, you can revise it as necessary.

To copy all profile data for an employee

On Profile Data Entry

1. Locate the employee whose profile data you want to copy.
2. Choose the Profile Copy function.

3. On Profile Copy, complete the following field to specify the employee to whom you are copying profile data:
   - To Employee
4. Choose the Update function to copy all of the profile data.

Changing Profile Data

After you enter employee profile data, you can change the data. For example, if an employee’s profile data indicates the highest level of education reached and the employee earns an advanced degree, you can then change that information in the profile data.

To change profile data, complete the following tasks:

- Change narrative-format profile data
- Change code-format profile data
To change narrative-format profile data

On Profile Data Entry

1. Locate the employee.
2. Choose the narrative type of information you want to change.
   The system displays the appropriate form.
3. Use the Delete option on the line you want to change.
4. Add the new information on the first blank line below the text you deleted.

To change code-format profile data

On Profile Data Entry

1. Locate the employee on the appropriate code-format form.
2. Choose the code type of information you want to change.
   The system displays the appropriate form.
3. Use the Delete option on the line you want to change.
4. Complete the following fields:
   - Code Title
   - Updated
5. Enter information in any of the additional fields.

What You Should Know About

Deleting information Using the Delete action deletes all information from the form. Typing new information over the information you want to change does not delete the original information. The system retains the original information and creates a new line of information for the change.
**Reviewing Profile Data for a Specific Employee**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Profile by Employee

After you enter profile data, you can review that information to determine whether one or more people meet certain criteria. For example, you might be looking for someone who speaks French, or you might need a list of the employees who have completed CPR training.

You can review complete information for a specific employee in an easy-to-read, resume-style format. You can also print profile data for internal use.

► **To review profile data for a specific employee**

On Profile by Employee

Complete the following field:

- Employee
Processing Options for Profile Data Inquiry

1. Enter the Record Code for the type of information that you wish to review as follows:
   A = Applicants,
   E = Employees (default value),
   H = Injury/Illness Case Number,
   J = Jobs,
   P = Dependents/Beneficiaries
   R = Requisitions.

2. For Detailed Employee Inquiry Only: Enter a ‘1’ if you do not wish to display the employee’s salary information. (Default of blank will display the information.)

3. For Detailed Employee Inquiry Only: Enter a ‘1’ if you do not wish to display the employee’s Social Security Number. (Default of blank will display the number.)

Reviewing Profile Data by Data Type

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Profile by Data Type

You can review all employees who have information for a specific data type. For example, you can review training profile information to identify employees who have had management training. Or, you can review professional licenses information to identify which employees need to renew their licenses within the next month.
To review profile data by data type

On Profile by Data Type

1. Complete the following field:
   - Type of Data

2. To locate a specific value within a list of data types, complete the following field:
   - Skip To Value

3. To review additional information, choose the More Detail function.
Processing Options for Profile by Data Type

1. Enter the Profile Data Base name for the type of information you wish to review as follows:
   - A = Applicants,
   - E = Employees (default value),
   - J = Jobs,
   - H = Case Number,
   - P = Dependents/Beneficiaries
   - R = Requisitions.

2. Enter the specific Type of Data on which to inquire within the chosen data base.

3. Enter a ‘1’ to see inactive employees (Employee Pay Status not numeric) in addition to active employees. Default of blank will show active employees only (Pay Status numeric)
Locating Employees Who Meet Multiple Criteria

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Profile Multiskill Search

You can search your database for employees who meet multiple criteria. You typically use this type of search when you are looking for a person to fill a vacancy within your organization.

For example, you can search for all employees who:

- Have an MBA degree
- Speak French
- Are certified public accountants
- Know the RPG computer programming language

When you perform the search, the system lists all the people who meet the multiple criteria. You can enter up to 20 search criteria.

The criteria you specify can be based on either an AND condition or an OR condition. This means that you can search for people who meet either some criteria or some other criteria. For example, you can search for people who:

- Have an MBA degree from any college or a BA in business from Harvard
- Know the C programming language and have a degree in either computer science or mathematics

The system processes search criteria in the order in which you list them. When any of the criteria you specify are based on an OR condition, the order in which you enter the search criteria is important. To ensure that the results of the search are what you would expect, you typically order the search criteria so that all of the OR conditions come before any AND conditions that you want to apply to all records.
Example: Specifying Search Criteria

When you specify search criteria, the order in which you list the criteria determines the outcome of the search. Suppose that you are searching for people who know the C programming language and have a degree in either mathematics or computer science. To locate that group of people, specify the following search criteria in the order listed:

Degree in computer science

OR

Degree in mathematics

AND

C programming language

To locate the people who meet these search criteria, the system completes the following steps:

1. Locates the people who know C programming. (For demonstration purposes, call this group of people group A.)
2. Searches group A for people who have degrees in computer science. (Call these people group B.)
3. Searches group A for people who have degrees in mathematics. (Call these people group C.)
4. The result of the search is the total of the people in groups B and C.
To locate people who meet multiple criteria

On Profile Multiskill Search

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee/Applicant/Both</th>
<th>(E/A/E)</th>
<th>Home Bus. Unit</th>
<th>Job Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. To choose the database to search, complete the following field:
   - Employee/Applicant/Both

2. To limit the search, complete the following optional fields:
   - Home Business Unit
   - Job Type

3. To determine the search criteria, complete the following fields:
   - And/Or
   - Data Type
   - Field
   - Operator (OP)
   - Search Value

4. To review additional information, choose the More Detail function.
## Field

**And Or**

A code that designates whether the test parameters or criteria are based on an AND condition or an OR condition.

*Form-specific information*

For example, to identify employees who are either CPAs or who have MBAs, enter the code for professional licenses and certificates in the Data Type field and CPA in the Search Value field. On the second line, enter the code for education in the Data Type field and MBA in the Search Value field. Link the two lines by entering Or in the And/Or field of the second line.

As another example, to identify employees who are both CPAs and who have MBAs, enter the code for professional licenses and certificates in the Data Type field and CPA in the Search Value field. On the second line, enter the code for education in the Data Type field and MBA in the Search Value field. Link the two lines by typing And in the And/Or field of the second line.

To search for applicants who speak Spanish and German, enter Spanish as the first search value, German as the second search value, then enter And in this field. To search for applicants who speak Spanish or German, enter Spanish as the first search value, German as the second search value, then enter Or in this field.

## Data Type

The type of data from the profile database that the system uses in a multiple information search.
### Field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| OP    | A code that identifies the operands in Boolean logic. You can specify any of the following:  
  EQ   | Equal to   
  LT   | Less than  
  LE   | Less than or equal to  
  GT   | Greater than  
  GE   | Greater than or equal to  
  NE   | Not equal to  
  NL   | Not less than  
  NG   | Not greater than |

### Search Value

You must enter a search value based on the data you entered in the profile for the selected field.

This field is case sensitive. For example, assume that you want to search for the word Active. If the data was originally entered into the database as Active, then you must enter the value into the search field as Active. Do not enter ACTIVE or active.

You can also use the % wildcard character to search for data starting with, ending with, or containing one or more consecutive characters. For example:

- BA% displays all words that begin with the letters B and A, such as bamboo and bachelor.
- %ing displays all words that end with ing.
- %BA% displays any words that contain the letters B and A, such as abate, cabbage, or bachelor.

### What You Should Know About

#### Searching both databases

If you are searching for both employees and applicants, you must enter the data type, field, and search values.
Processing Options for Profile Multiskill Search

INITIAL SEARCH CRITERIA:

---------------------------------
1. Enter the search criteria code you want to direct your search:
   A = Search for Applicants
   E = Search for Employees
   B = Search for both types.
   A default of blank will display both Applicants and Employees . . . . .

ACTIVE EMPLOYEE CRITERIA:

--------------------------
2. To limit the search to only active employees, enter the Pay Statuses, separated by commas, that define an active employee. A blank will search for all employees.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS CRITERIA:

-----------------------------
3. To limit the search to specific employment statuses, enter the employment statuses, separated by commas, or *ALL for all employment statuses. The typical default for full time regular is a blank, so a blank followed by a comma must be entered to include this in the search.

APPLICANT STATUS CRITERIA:

--------------------------
4. To limit the search to specific application statuses, enter the application statuses, separated by commas, or blank for all application statuses. Since this field is two characters wide, you should always enter two characters between commas including a blank if necessary. For example, to search for 5 and 99, the entry would be: 5,99 (NOT 5,99).

APPLICATION DATE CRITERIA:

--------------------------
5. Enter the earliest application date to limit the search. Only applications on or after this date will be included in the list. A blank will search through all applications, regardless of date.
Reviewing the Employee Profile Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional EE Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G07111), choose Employee Profile

When you need to review complete profile information for one or more employees, print the Employee Profile Data report. This report compiles all of an employee's profile information into an easy-to-read, resume-style format.

The information that prints on this report is the same information that you can review online using Profile by Employee. However, the report allows you to print information for multiple employees at one time.

---

Employee Number: 6002 Abbot, Dominique
Home Company: 00250 Model Manuf/Distrib Company
Home Bus. Unit: 741 Accounting
Benefit Group: 
Union Code: 
Pay Class/Freq: H / B
Pay Grade: 
Pay Grade Step: 
Date Of Birth: 
Date Started: 02/19/96
Pay Status: 0
Annual Salary: 20,800.00
Change Reason: 001
FLSA Exempt Y/N: Y

Emergency Contacts
Parents: (303) 671-6364

Training
Type | Trng Dte | Where Obtained | Certification Earned | Costs
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
LDRSHP | 02/15/96 | Fred Pryor | 150.00
She has shown impressive leadership qualities.
PLTRM | 05/30/97 | Local college | 150.00
Total | 300.00

Appraisal Details
Appraisal | App.Date | Overall Results | Points Earned | Yrs Wrked
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
MR | 03/15/98 | Standard performance |
Processing Options for Employee Profile Report

1. Enter a ‘1’ to bypass printing text information on the report. (Default of blank will print the text.)

2. Enter a ‘1’ if you wish to bypass printing the employee’s salary information. (Default of blank will print the information.)

3. Enter a ‘1’ if you wish to bypass printing the Social Security number. (Default of blank will print the number.)

See Also

- Reviewing Profile Data (P080200) for information about reviewing profile data online

Reviewing the Employees by Data Type Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional EE Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G0711), choose Employee by Data Type

When you need to review a list of all employees who have information entered in a particular profile data type, you can print the Employees by Data Type report. For example, you can review employees whose profile data includes job skills information. The information that prints on this report is the same information that you can review online using Profile Data Entry. You can review information either by data type or by employee.

For each employee, the system lists data types in alphabetical order.

The following sample report shows employee information by data type.
### Professional Licenses/Certifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee Number</th>
<th>License Type</th>
<th>Professional Title</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Updated</th>
<th>State/Province</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6010 Eason, Walter</td>
<td>CDP</td>
<td>Certified Data Processing</td>
<td>09/01/88</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>01/01/92</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7704 Rivard, Jacques</td>
<td>CFP</td>
<td>Cert. Financial Planner</td>
<td>01/01/92</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>01/01/92</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 Kellerman, James</td>
<td>CMA</td>
<td>Certified Management Acct</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6012 Abbot, Dominique</td>
<td>CPA</td>
<td>Certified Public Accountant</td>
<td>06/15/98</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6001 Allen, Ray</td>
<td>CFP</td>
<td>Certified Payroll Professional</td>
<td>06/01/80</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7505 Mastro, Robert</td>
<td>CPP</td>
<td>Certified Payroll Manager</td>
<td>10/15/98</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7500 McDougle, Cathy</td>
<td>HRM</td>
<td>Certified HR Manager</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 Walters, Annette</td>
<td>HRM</td>
<td>Certified HR Manager</td>
<td>10/13/93</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>10/13/93</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Processing Options for Employees by Data Type

1. Enter '1' to bypass printing text information on the report.

### See Also

- *Reviewing Profile Data (P080200)* for information about reviewing profile data online.

---

**Processing Options for Employees by Data Type**

1. Enter ‘1’ to bypass printing text information on the report.

**See Also**

- *Reviewing Profile Data (P080200)* for information about reviewing profile data online.
Reviewing the Employee Profile Workfile

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional EE Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G07111), choose Employee Profile Workfile

You can print a report that lists employees by one or more profile data types. For example, a report that lists employees by foreign language proficiency might show that one employee knows French, another knows German, and so on.

Typically, this report does not include records for the employees who do not know any foreign languages (and, therefore, have no information entered in the data type for foreign language proficiency). To include such employees on the report, you must build the Employee Profile workfile (T08092WF) before you run the report. The build program:

- Searches the employee master records to locate employees with no profile data
- Creates a table with Xs in place of actual profile-data values

After you build the Employee Profile workfile, you can run the associated World Writer report that lists employees by profile data types. For employees who have values in the profile data types you specified, the profile data-type codes appear in the User Defined Code field. For employees who have no profile data of that type, Xs appear in the User Defined Code field.

See Also

- *Reviewing Profile Data (P080200)* for information about reviewing profile data online
Reviewing Employee Information

After you have entered employee-related information, you must verify that you have entered it correctly. You review the accuracy of the information before you enter timecards to ensure that the timecards for the current payroll cycle have the most current data.

Complete the following tasks:

- Review the Employee Roster report
- Review the Employee Roster with Rates report
- Review the Employee Labor Distribution report
- Review the Employee DBA Instructions report

You can restrict access to these reports to only those individuals who have proper authorization.

Reviewing the Employee Roster Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional EE Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G07111), choose Employee Roster

The Employee Roster report lists all or selected groups of employees entered in the Payroll system. You run this report to verify that the following employee information has been entered correctly:

- Home company
- Business unit
- Basic dates
- Group plan
- Workers compensation
- Federal and state tax exemption
### Processing Options for Report - Employee Roster

If you wish to print full employee address, enter a 'Y'. (Y/N)

### Reviewing the Employee Roster with Rates Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional EE Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G0711), choose Employee Roster with Rates

You run the Employee Roster with Rates report to review all or a selected group of employees. In addition to the basic information included on the Employee Roster report, the Employee Roster with Rates report lists:

- Salary amounts
- Person who last changed the payroll data and the date the change occurred
- Work and residence tax areas
- Employment status
### Reviewing Employee Information

- Termination/change status
- Contract employee information
- Earned income credit status
- Residence status
- Tax method
- Pay frequency and class
- FLSA (Fair Labor Standards Act) exemption status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee Name</th>
<th>Empl No</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Ex</th>
<th>Residence Work Loc.</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1 N</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>S Y 00100</th>
<th>90</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McDougle, Cathy</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
<td>24,038</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 N</td>
<td>S S Y 00100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kraton, Ralph</td>
<td>7503</td>
<td>56,000.00</td>
<td>26,923</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 N</td>
<td>S S Y 00100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade, Jane</td>
<td>7504</td>
<td>35,000.00</td>
<td>16,826</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00 N</td>
<td>S S Y 00100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastro, Robert</td>
<td>7505</td>
<td>37,750.00</td>
<td>18,149</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 N</td>
<td>S S Y 00100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayeda, Donald</td>
<td>7506</td>
<td>15,600.00</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00 S</td>
<td>S H N 00100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morales, Jesus</td>
<td>7510</td>
<td>13,520.00</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00 N</td>
<td>S H N 00100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter, Melvyn</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>57,131.36</td>
<td>27,467</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>01 N</td>
<td>S H N 00100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter, Melvyn</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>57,131.36</td>
<td>27,467</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>01 N</td>
<td>S H N 00100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter, Melvyn</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>57,131.36</td>
<td>27,467</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>01 N</td>
<td>S H N 00100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter, Melvyn</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>57,131.36</td>
<td>27,467</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>01 N</td>
<td>S H N 00100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter, Melvyn</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>57,131.36</td>
<td>27,467</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>01 N</td>
<td>S H N 00100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter, Melvyn</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>57,131.36</td>
<td>27,467</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>01 N</td>
<td>S H N 00100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Employee Number: 064021
- Page: 8
- Date: 7/12/98
- Date of Last Change: 06/12/98
- User: J.D. Edwards & Company
- Program: Page 8
- Bus. Unit: –
### Processing Options for Employee Roster with Rates

1. Select the employee number you wish to print.
   - **A** = Address Book Number
   - **S** = Social Security Number
   - **O** = Additional Employee Number

### Reviewing the Employee Labor Distribution Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional EE Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G07111), choose Employee Labor Distribution

The Employee Labor Distribution report lists accounting distribution instructions. You can run this report to review that employee labor distribution information has been entered correctly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pay</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>M T</th>
<th>Hrs./%</th>
<th>Account Number</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Table</th>
<th>W/C Code</th>
<th>Tax Area</th>
<th>S Gross Amount</th>
<th>H Annual Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7500</td>
<td>McDougle, Cathy</td>
<td>1 P Regular</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>90.8118</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7500</td>
<td>McDougle, Cathy</td>
<td>1 P Regular</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>90.8115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7504</td>
<td>Meade, Jane</td>
<td>1 P Regular</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>141.8115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8810</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7504</td>
<td>Meade, Jane</td>
<td>1 P Regular</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>90.8115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8810</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7505</td>
<td>Mastro, Robert</td>
<td>1 P Regular</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>90.8115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7505</td>
<td>Mastro, Robert</td>
<td>1 P Regular</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>90.8118</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7600</td>
<td>Malwitz, Terry M.</td>
<td>1 P Regular</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>6001.8110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7720</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing Options for Employee Labor Distribution Report

1. Select the employee number to print
   A = Address Book Number
   S = Social Security Number
   O = Additional Employee Number

Reviewing the Employee DBA Instructions Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional EE Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G0711), choose Employee DBA Instructions

The Employee DBA Instructions report lists the deduction and benefit instructions as defined for each employee. The report prints only those DBAs set up at the employee level. It does not list required DBAs or DBAs set up at the group plan level that are associated with the employee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>LV-1/LV-2</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>Pay Period</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
<th>Annual-LV 1</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>W/H Periods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1018</td>
<td>FLTDCoverage</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1102</td>
<td>Child Supprt</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1108</td>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1122</td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1511</td>
<td>FMed100-EE+1</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1541</td>
<td>FDENT1-EE+1</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4598</td>
<td>FSA-DEP/Ded</td>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing Options for Employee DBA Instructions Report

1. Select the employee number you wish to print.
   A = Address Book Number (Default)
   S = Social Security Number
   O = Additional Employee Number

2. Enter a year for a prior year Remaining Balance. Blank is the default for the current year Remaining Balance.

   *Note: If it is January, and you have not run Year End Processing (Rollover), you must enter the previous year.

Exercises
See the exercises for this chapter.
Revising Employee Information

After you add an employee record, you can change, correct, or update the employee’s information as necessary. For example, when an employee receives a promotion, you might need to update the employee’s salary, job type, and pay grade.

Complete the following tasks to revise employee information:

- Revise the status of an employee
- Enter changes for rates only
- Process future changes for any data item
- Process mass changes

You can enter changes that take effect either immediately or on a future date. You can also enter changes that apply to a group of employees.

You can enter rate changes by setting up planned increases for an individual employee and specifying effective dates for those increases.

You enter future changes to specify that a change to a data item for an individual employee takes effect on a future date.

You process mass changes to specify new data for a selected data item for a group of employees.

You can change employee information at any time. Typical changes include:

- Promotions
- Raises
- Leaves of absence
- Transfers
See Also

- *About Employee History and Turnover (P08042)*

Revising the Status of an Employee

You revise the status of an employee if there is a change to the employee/employer relationship, such as the employee’s pay or employment status. The Payroll system verifies this information before issuing a payment for an employee.

Revising the status of an employee allows you to indicate to the system that an employee’s status has changed due to termination or rehire. Revising employee information changes the Employee Master table (F060116).

When you revise the status of an employee, you can:

- Define a reason for termination or reactivation
- Determine when an employee was last paid
- Store leave-of-absence dates
- Change pay status and employment status

If your Payroll system is integrated with the Human Resources system, the system might require requisition information when you terminate and rehire employees.

Complete the appropriate task:

- [ ] Terminate an employee
- [ ] Rehire an employee

See Also

- *Terminating an Employee* in the *Human Resources Guide*
- *Rehiring an Employee* in the *Human Resources Guide*
Terminating an Employee

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Termination/Rehire

When you terminate an employee you are indicating to the system that employment has ended as a result of any of the following reasons:

- Retirement
- Resignation
- Layoff
- Termination
- Leave of absence

Depending on the combination of values you use when you enter an employee’s pay status and termination date, the system responds in different ways. You can terminate an employee using the following methods:

**Indicate a termination date and continue pay**

Enter the termination date and a numeric pay status if an employee is to continue receiving payments from your company for entered time or autopay. You can set up numeric statuses that determine processing for the last check for a terminated employee.

A numeric pay status allows you to process any final payments for as long as necessary. A numeric pay status allows you to enter time, process a payroll, and create interim checks regardless of the actual termination date.

If you use a termination date without a pay status, the termination date must fall before the current pay period to prevent autopay. As long as the termination date falls within or after the current pay period, the employee continues to receive autopay.

**Indicate a termination date and cease pay**

An employee with an alpha pay status immediately stops receiving autopay if the pre-payroll version uses a data selection range for pay status greater than or equal to zero.

Using an alpha pay status also prevents you from entering time, either in the time entry menu selections or in interim checks.
J.D. Edwards recommends setting up a special numeric pay status to indicate that an employee has been terminated and that the final payment is to be processed in the future. After the last payment is processed for the employee, update the employee’s pay status to an alpha code. You can automate this process by using the Employee Master Revisions program.

**See Also**

- *Entering Future Changes (P06042)*

### To terminate an employee

On Termination/Rehire

1. To locate the employee you are terminating, complete the following field:
   - Employee
2. Complete the following fields:
   - Date Terminated
   - Change Reason
   - Move to Applicant Pool
   - Pay Status
3. Complete the following optional field:
   - Expected Recall Date
4. Review the value supplied by the system for the following field:
   - Last Check Date

5. If you use the J.D. Edwards Human Resources system and are creating requisitions, enter requisition information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date – Terminated</td>
<td>The date that the employee was terminated, if applicable. Form-specific information Form-specific information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you enter a date in this field, you must also enter an alphabetical termination code in the Change Reason field, change the pay status code, and enter Y (Yes) or N (No) in the Move to Applicant Pool field. If you are reactivating an employee, remove the date from this field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change Reason</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/T) that indicates:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The reason that an active employee’s record was changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The reason that an employee was terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The reason that you are recommending the change in salary or rate. If you are reactivating an employee, you must change the code in this field to a numeric character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: The default reason code for new hires is the default value for the Change Reason data item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move to Appl Pool</td>
<td>You can enter a value in this field only when you terminate an employee (enter a termination date).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use this code to indicate whether the information entered for the terminated employee should be moved, by batch job, to the applicant database. Valid codes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Y Yes, move the employee’s information to the applicant database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N No, do not move the employee to the applicant database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When you enter Yes in this field, the system:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Generates an applicant record for the employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Retains an employee record for the employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Changes the employee’s search type to Applicant (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When you enter No in this field, the system changes the employee’s search type to Terminated (X).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay Status</td>
<td>A code that indicates whether an employee’s pay status is active or inactive. Codes for active pay status employees are numeric. Codes for inactive pay status employees are alphabetic. The system omits all employees with alphabetic pay status codes from the payroll run. To process an employee’s last check, the pay status must contain a numeric code. After the system processes the check through final update, you can change the pay status to an alphabetic code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exp. Recall Date</td>
<td>The date on which the employee can be recalled for employment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rehiring an Employee**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Termination/Rehire

You can rehire former employees who have a termination status attached to their records.

**To rehire an employee**

On Termination/Rehire

1. To locate the employee you are rehiring, complete the following field and press Enter:
   - Employee
2. Remove the value from the following field:
   - Date Terminated
3. Complete the following fields:
   - Change Reason
   - Pay Status
   - Employment Status
   - Date Started
   - Benefit Status
**Field** | **Explanation**
---|---
Date Started | The date on which the employee actually reported to work for the most recent period of hire. When an employee initially begins working, the default is the original hire date. If no original hire date exists, the system uses the current date. This field can be updated multiple times if, for example, an employee is a seasonal worker.

For the calculation tables in the Payroll system and the eligibility tables and date codes in the Human Resources system, the system also uses this date as a start date when it calculates deductions, benefits, and accruals.

**What You Should Know About**

**Updating DBA instructions**

When you rehire an employee, you must also assign the current DBAs.

**See Also**

- *Assigning Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals (P060181)*
**Processing Options for Termination and Rehire**

1. Enter the candidate requisition status, with a status of type ‘DET’, for the system to use when you terminate an employee. This will detach the employee from all req’s that the employee has a candidate requisition status type of ‘FIL’.
   (The candidate requisition status type is defined in the special handling code of the user defined code 08/CN)

2. Enter the default value for Requisition Status when an employee is terminated and a requisition is created.
   (F1 for valid values)

3. Enter a ‘1’ to have the termination date default into the date pay stops field. Leave this blank if the termination date should not default into the date pay stops field.
   (NOTE: If FSA claims are being used, leave this field blank so that the employee will not have a date in the date pay stops field and will still be included in the payroll.)

**Entering Changes for Rates Only**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional Employee Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G0711), choose Pay Rate Information

When you know that an employee’s pay rate is scheduled to change on a specific date, you can enter a pay-rate change for the employee. You can enter a change that takes effect immediately, or you can enter a change that takes effect on a future date.

To enter a change that takes effect on a future date, you can enter an effective date for the change. When the future date occurs, the system automatically updates the employee’s pay-rate information. For example, Cathy is scheduled to receive a five percent pay increase on May 15, 1999. Because you will be on vacation for the entire month of May, you enter Cathy’s increase on April 30, 1999, before it actually takes effect. On May 15, the system increases Cathy’s pay rate by five percent.
You can specify the change as a monetary amount or as a percentage of the employee’s current pay rate. Alternatively, you can enter a new salary or hourly rate.

You can revise the following types of pay rates:

- Annual salary
- Hourly rate
- Billing rate
- Piecework rate

This program updates the Employee Master table (F060116). Time entry programs and pre-payroll processing use the information based on the effective dates. You can use this program to update only one employee record at a time.

**To enter changes for rates only**

On Pay Rate Information

1. To locate the employee, complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To enter a new or current rate, complete the appropriate fields in the following column:
   - Current Rates
3. To define a future pay change as a percent or flat amount increase calculated by the system, complete the following fields:
   - Planned Increase
   - F/% (Method for Pay Increase)
   - Date Effective

4. To define a future pay rate, complete the following fields:
   - New Rates
   - Date Effective

5. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Annual Salary 1
   - Annual Salary 2
   - Employee Age
   - Change Reason

The Burden Billing Rate fields are for future use and are inactive for this release.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planned Incr</td>
<td>The amount of increase that you specify either as a monetary amount or as a percentage. The system adds this amount to the current annual salary to obtain the new annual salary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Form-specific information

When you enter F as the method and a flat dollar amount in the New Rate field, the system calculates and displays the planned increase.

When you enter a % as the method and a percentage amount in the New Rate field, the system calculates the planned increase as a flat dollar amount and displays the planned increase.

To decrease the pay rate, enter a minus sign (−) either before or after the flat dollar amount or percentage amount in the Planned Increase field.

F/% | The method by which the pay increase amount is to be calculated. The increase can either be a percentage of the current amount or a monetary amount. |

Form-specific information

Although you defined the method on the Annual Salary row, the system uses that method for all other rows.
### Field | Explanation
---|---
New Rates | The employee’s new annual salary for all payroll entries that are either manually entered or automatically generated for the payroll period after the Date of Next Raise from the employee’s record.

#### Effective
The date on which the hourly or annual pay rate for the employee increases. The new rates go into effect after the payroll processing run that has a payroll date on or after the date of next raise.

> Form-specific information

Changes become effective as indicated below:

All changes
- The final update step of the payroll cycle updates the new annual salary, hourly rate, and salary per pay period in the Employee Master table.

DBAs
- DBAs based on annual salary become effective at the next payroll after the effective date

Hourly employees
- Time entry uses the changed information when the effective date is less than or equal to the time entry work date.

Autopay employees
- The new rate applies when the effective date is less than or equal to the pay period end date of the payroll being processed.

#### Annual Salary 1 / 2 (Life Insur)
A value that the system uses to calculate deductions, benefits, and accruals (DBAs) for an employee’s life insurance premium. Any table method that begins with an I (Insurance) uses this field.

#### Annual Salary 1 / 2 (Life Insur)
A value that the system uses to calculate deductions, benefits, and accruals (DBAs) for a spouse’s life insurance premium. Any table method that begins with an F uses this field.

#### Employee Age (as of Jan 1)
The age of the employee as of a certain date (for example, August 1st) for a given year. You can manually update this field or update it each year using the future data facility.

### What You Should Know About

**Employees with contract calendars attached**
You cannot use the Pay Rate Information form to make pay-rate changes for employees with contract calendars attached. You must change the pay information on the Contract Calendar Window.
See Also

- Changing the Rate by Entering Future Rate Changes (P060131)

Processing Future Changes for Any Data Item

You enter future changes to specify that a change for an individual employee takes effect on a future date. For example, if an employee changes home business units on a certain date, you enter the new information prior to the employee actually changing business units. You process the changes by requesting a batch job that updates employee records. However, if the system is currently processing records in final update for payroll, you cannot update those records.

You can choose when to have the system process the changes:

- During the final update steps of the payroll cycle
- When you request a batch job to update the changes

Processing future changes for any data item includes the following tasks:

- Entering future changes
- Updating employee master records (optional)
The graphic below illustrates how the system processes data changes.

Before You Begin

☐ Choose the data items (fields) that you will allow this program to change.

See Also

- Choosing Fields for Future Data Revisions (P06041)

Entering Future Changes

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Employee Entry

Entering future changes allows you to:

- Enter changes to the employee master prior to the effective date of the change
- Enter multiple changes to the same data item with different effective dates
- Enter changes in employee records that are locked in a payroll cycle

The system updates the Employee Master during the final update step of the appropriate payroll cycle, or you can submit the program manually.
To enter future changes

On Employee Entry

1. To locate the employee whose data item you want to change, complete the following field:
   - Employee Number
2. Place your cursor in the field containing the value you want to change.
3. Choose the Employee Master Revisions function.

4. On Employee Master Revisions, review the following fields:
   - Display
   - Employee Number
   - Data Item
5. Complete the following fields:
   - Effective Date
   - Future Value
6. Access the detail area.
7. Complete the following optional field:
   - Change Reason

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Display Cleared Records</td>
<td>This field controls which records in the Future Employee Master Data table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(F06042) will appear. The possible values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A    All records will appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Y    Only processed (cleared) records will appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blank Only unprocessed records will appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Item</td>
<td>The technical name of the field to which the change will apply. You must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>first specify the fields allowed to have changes by using the Specify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Future Data Fields form.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### What You Should Know About

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect</td>
<td>The date to update the employee record with the new information. When updating the Employee Master table using the final update step of the payroll cycle, the system updates any changes with an effective date that is less than or equal to the pay-period end date of the payroll. For example, assume that your company processes a payroll on July 1 for work dates June 16–30 and another payroll on July 16 for work dates July 1–15. You want the system to apply the future data changes to the Employee Master table for the July 16 payroll. Therefore, the effective date that you enter for the future change should be between the dates of the previous payroll (June 16–30, in this case). When you process the 7/16 payroll, the system updates the change to the employee records. The system automatically submits the update program as part of the final update step. Only those employees included in the payroll are processed for future changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form-specific information</td>
<td>The date that the system updates the HR History table (F08042) with the revised information. The update program identifies the pay period ending date of the payroll ID being processed to determine whether the future value qualifies for the update.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Alternate revision methods

You can also enter future changes on Employee Master Revisions from the Change Control and Monitoring menu (G07112, G77112, or G05112).

#### Hourly and salary rates

If you enter a future value for the annual salary, the system recalculates the hourly rate during the future data update for salary employees. If you enter a future value for hourly rate, the system recalculates the annual salary.

#### Terminating an employee

When you are terminating an employee and the last payment is processed for the employee, you must update the employee’s pay status to an alpha code. You can automate this process by using the Employee Master Revisions program.
**Future Values window**  
Choose the Select Future Data Fields function to review previously entered changes for the field where your cursor is located.

You cannot access Future Values if the value in the field is not specified as valid for future changes.

Access to this window is also available on several other employee forms.

*See Choosing Fields for Future Data Revisions.*

**Future Data table**  
*(F06042)*

The Future Data table is a permanent table. Note the following information about this table and future data changes:

- The update does not delete any of the records in this table.
- The system does not display future data changes on the Pay Rate Information form.
- If you use the Employee History table *(F08042)* to monitor changes made to the Employee Master table, the system updates the Employee History table with turnover and history records for all future data changes.

**Employees with contract calendars attached**

If an employee has a contract calendar attached, you cannot make changes to any of the data items for the employee’s salary. You must make changes to salary information on the Contract Calendar Window.

---

**Updating Employee Master Records**

From Payroll Master *(G07)*, choose Employee Information

From Employee Information *(G0711)*, choose Change Control & Monitoring

From Change Control & Monitoring *(G07112)*, choose Employee Master Update

After you enter future changes for one or more employees, you can do one of the following:

- Allow the system to update the Employee Master table during the final update step of the appropriate payroll cycle.
- Manually submit the Employee Master Update program to apply future changes to the information in the Employee Master table.
When you run the update, you can control when the update occurs and which records the system updates. You can set the processing options for a specific date. The system updates any records with an effective date on or before that date. You can specify all employees or a particular employee in the data selection values.

When you allow the system to make the changes during the payroll cycle, the system processes future changes only for the employees who are included in the current payroll cycle. When you choose to run the master update, you can choose employees who are included in different payroll cycles. For example, you can choose some employees who are included in the payroll cycle for hourly employees and some employees who are included in the payroll cycle for salaried employees.

See Also

- Entering Future Changes for Rates Only (P060131) for an alternate rate-change method

What You Should Know About

Employees who are locked in the payroll cycle

If an employee's record is not available because it is locked in the payroll cycle, the system displays a message at the bottom of the form. In addition, the word Update flashes beside any data item that will be updated during the processing of the current payroll cycle. During a payroll cycle, you can enter data changes before but not during the final update step. This applies only to values that will be updated within the active dates of the payroll.

Processing Options for Update Future Data to Employee Master

1. Enter the Pay Period Ending Date that you would like the Future Values Records (in F06042) to be “tagged” with.

(Todays Date will be used if left blank)

Exercises

See the exercises for this chapter.
Processing Mass Changes

From Payroll Master (G07), enter 27

From Payroll Advanced/Technical Operations (G073), choose Data Integrity/Global Update

From Data Integrity & Global Updates (G0731), choose Employee Master Mass Change

You process mass changes to specify and process new data for a selected data item for groups of employees. For example:

- All employees currently in Building 1 are moving to Building 2. Because you use the check-route code to indicate the location of employees, you must reassign the check-route code for employees currently in Building 1.
- Your company is restructuring departments. You must change the category code for all employees currently in department 10 to department 110.

When you process mass changes, you can also:

- Specify employees in the data selection values
- Omit individual employees after selection occurs
- Specify the effective date and reason for the change
- Use percentages or flat amounts when changing the salary or hourly rate
- Review both old and new data
- Override the mass change data and effective date for specific employees
- Apply changes immediately or at a later date

Before You Begin

Create a program version for Employee Master Mass Change that specifies the employees for whom you need to process the change.

Exercises

See the exercises for this chapter.
To process mass changes

On Employee Master Mass Change

1. Complete the following field:
   - Version of EE Master Mass Change
2. On Mass Change – Data Selection, complete the following fields and press Enter:
   - Data Item
   - New Value
   - Effective On Date
   - Change Reason

3. If you are revising a rate field, complete the following field:
   - Method

4. On Mass Change – EE Selection, review the list of employees who will be affected by the mass change.

   If the field to the left of the employee’s name contains an L, the employee is locked in payroll processing.

5. Change the following field if necessary:
   - New Value

6. Choose one of the following options if necessary:
   - Add the employee to a future data revision
   - Omit the employee from the mass change

7. Access the detail area to review additional information about locked employees and the current step in the payroll cycle.
8. Change the following fields if applicable:
   - Effective Date
   - Change Reason


10. Complete the following field:
    - Apply Changes Now to the Employee Master (Y/N)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Value</td>
<td>A code that indicates a selection or a future set of information. When the effective date of the revision arrives, the value you enter in this field replaces an existing value in the Employee Master table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Effective:</td>
<td>The date to update the employee record with the new information. When updating the Employee Master table using the final update step of the payroll cycle, the system updates any changes with an effective date that is less than or equal to the pay-period end date of the payroll. For example, assume that your company processes a payroll on July 1 for work dates June 16–30 and another payroll on July 16 for work dates July 1–15. You want the system to apply the future data changes to the Employee Master table for the July 16 payroll. Therefore, the effective date that you enter for the future change should be between the dates of the previous payroll (June 16–30, in this case). When you process the 7/16 payroll, the system updates the change to the employee records. The system automatically submits the update program as part of the final update step. Only those employees included in the payroll are processed for future changes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

Applying changes
If you answer yes to the prompt:

- If you answer yes and the effective date is on or before today's date, the system updates the changes immediately.
- If you answer yes and the effective date is later than today's date, the system creates future data records for the changes. The system then applies the changes automatically during final update for the first payroll cycle with a pay-period ending date that is greater than or equal to the effective date of the changes.

If you answer no to the prompt:

- The system creates future data records for all the changes. The system applies future data records during final update processing for the first payroll cycle with a pay-period ending date greater than or equal to the effective date of the changes.

For locked employees:

- Whether you answer yes or no, if the effective date is within the pay-period dates for a current payroll cycle, the system creates future data records and flags them as Update Pending. The system applies the changes in the final update.
- When you request a mass change, the system does not create a separate payroll of changes for locked employees.
- Any changes that affect gross-to-net pay will not reflect on the current payroll cycle for locked employees.

Omitting and reloading employees
You can choose an option to omit an employee from the mass change.

You can choose a function to reload all employees whom you previously omitted from the mass change.

Processing changes for contract calendar employees
If your company assigns contract calendars to employees, you cannot use this method to process salary-related changes for employees with contract calendars attached to their records. You must either change the individual's record on the Contract Calendar Window or use the Recalculate Contract Calendar Salary form.

See Moving Employee Records to a New Contract Calendar.
Time Entry

During payroll-cycle processing, the system uses timecards to create payments for employees. All employees must have timecards to receive payments.

Time entry includes:

- Entering timecards by employee
- Entering timecards by job or business unit
- Entering timecards by day
- Entering timecards with equipment information
- Entering time and sales for tip processing
- Working with timecard information
- Generating overtime timecards automatically
- Generating timecards for accumulated wages
- Working with uploaded timecard information

You can manually enter timecards, or you can generate them automatically during payroll-cycle processing. Employees whose timecards are automatically generated are classified as autopay employees. Autopay employees include:

- Salaried employees
- Hourly employees for whom you entered standard hours when you entered their pay and tax information

For autopay employees, you must enter exception timecards for time other than regular work hours, such as holiday and vacation time. You can also use time entry to override the default timecard information for an employee.
You can use several methods to enter timecards manually, including:

- By employee
- By job or business unit
- By day
- By employee with equipment
- By employee or business unit for tip processing

The way in which your organization gathers timecard information determines your most efficient method for time entry. You can also use different methods for different groups of employees. For example, in a manufacturing environment, you can use autopay for office personnel and enter time by business unit for factory workers.

In addition to entering timecards manually and using autopay, you can:

- Create timecards for overtime hours automatically
- Enter timecard information in a third-party system and upload it to the Payroll system

Both of these methods can save you time by reducing the number of timecards you must enter manually.

When you enter timecards, the system updates the Employee Transactions Detail table (F06116).
Entering Timecards by Employee

You can use several methods to manually enter timecards. When you need to enter timecards for individual employees, entering time by employee is usually the most convenient method. You also use this method when you need to temporarily override DBA amounts or copy an employee’s labor distribution instructions.

Entering timecards by employee includes:

- Entering essential timecard information by employee (required)
- Calculating an employee’s hourly rate
- Entering a bonus for an employee
- Entering work-order information
- Overriding system-supplied information temporarily
- Overriding DBA amounts temporarily
- Copying labor distribution instructions

Essential timecard information is the minimum information required to enter a timecard. When you enter essential timecard information for an employee, the system supplies a pay rate and some additional information, such as business unit, account number, tax area, and so on. In some cases, you might need to temporarily override an employee’s system-derived information. For example, when an employee who normally works the day shift temporarily works the night shift, you might need to enter a shift differential.

When an employee receives a bonus or lump sum payment, you must enter a timecard for that employee. For employees who charge their time to work orders, you can use time entry to associate hours worked with specific work-order numbers. For employees whose timecard information does not often vary, you can use labor distribution instructions to save time during time entry.
See Also

- Appendix G — Timecard Derivation Sequence for information about how the system derives timecard information

**Entering Essential Timecard Information by Employee**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose by Employee

Essential timecard information is the minimum information required to enter a timecard. You must enter timecard information for all employees who are not set up for autopay. (Autopay employees include salaried employees and hourly employees who are set up for standard hours.) Entering timecards by employee is usually the most convenient method when you need to enter information for individual employees. When you enter essential timecard information by employee, the system supplies additional information, depending on how your system is set up.
To enter essential timecard information by employee

On by Employee

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Employee
   - Date
   - Pay

2. To assign a specific batch number, complete the following field:
   - Batch

3. Complete one of the following fields:
   - Hours
   - Lump Sum Amount

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WrkDt</td>
<td>The date used as the actual work date or pay-period ending date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form-specific information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you enter time on a weekly or bi-weekly basis, you can use any date within the pay period. If you enter time daily, use the specific date for that day’s transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>A code that defines the type of pay, deduction, benefit, or accrual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pay types are numbered from 1 to 999. Deductions and benefits are numbered from 1000 to 9999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form-specific information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you are using pay rate tables and have set the processing option to use union rates, you can:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leave the Pay field blank when you need to enter regular hours. The system automatically supplies the regular pay type and the corresponding union rate from the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enter a code for the respective category column (either A, B, C, or D) in the Pay field to enter overtime hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batch Added</td>
<td>A number that identifies a group of transactions that the system processes and balances as a unit. When you enter a batch, you can either assign a batch number or let the system assign it through Next Numbers. When you change, locate, or delete a batch, you must specify the batch number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form-specific information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All timecards must be associated with a batch number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What You Should Know About**

**Adding a timecard entry**  Each line on by Employee represents a timecard entry. To add a new entry when you are reviewing an employee’s existing entries, use the Change action. Do not use the Add action.

**Copying timecard fields** With WorldSoftware only, you can duplicate any field of timecard information to the next line on the form. Use the designated duplicate key on your keyboard.

**Changing an employee's pay rate** If you enter a timecard for an employee and then change the pay rate for that employee, you must remove the value in the Override/Rate field on the time entry form. The system retrieves the new rate and recalculates the gross pay for that timecard.

**Entering piecework information** When you need to enter timecard information about piecework, such as number of pieces and rate per piece, you can use the regular time entry programs. If you are using the piecework processing feature, you might prefer to use the Piecework Time Entry program to enter timecard information for piecework.
Calculating Hourly Rate for an Employee

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose by Employee

Typically, when you enter a timecard for an employee, you do not need to enter an hourly pay rate. The system derives the hourly rate for an employee using information you enter elsewhere in the system. Unless you set the processing options differently, the system uses the following sequence to derive an employee’s hourly rate:

1. Time entry forms
2. Union and job-type information from the Union Rates table (F069126) as entered on Pay Rate tables (P069121)
3. Job type and job step from the Employee Pay Rates table (F060146) as entered on Occupational Pay Rates (P060231)
4. Job type and job step from the Employee Multiple Job table (F060118) as entered on Employee Multiple Job Entry (P060118)
5. Hourly rate from the Employee Master table (F060116) as entered on Employee Entry (P060101)

For each employee, the system stops searching when it finds an hourly rate.

In some cases, you might need to temporarily override an employee’s system-derived hourly rate. For example, an employee might receive a higher rate for working in a job other than the employee’s regular job. You can use time entry to override an employee’s hourly rate for the current timecard.

To calculate hourly rate for an employee

On by Employee

1. Complete the steps for entering essential timecard information.
2. Complete the following field if necessary:
   - Override/Rate
3. Access the detail area.
4. Complete any of the following optional fields:
   - Urate
   - Shift Code (Sh)
   - Shift Differential (D)
   - Percent or Amount (M)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Rate – Hourly | The employee's hourly rate. If applicable, the system adds Pay Type Multiplier and Shift Differential values to the hourly rate.  
If you change the value of the data display decimals for this field, you must also change the Hourly Rate (PHRT) and Base Rate (BHRT) fields in time entry to have exactly the same data display decimals.  
**Form-specific information**  
Enter an amount in this field to override all the rates that would have been derived elsewhere. The system uses this rate to calculate the employee's pay based on the hours you enter. Depending on where the system finds the rates, one of the following occurs:  
• If the system retrieves rates from the Employee Master table (F060116), the system does not display rate amounts. A message of Secured indicates that the system used employee information.  
• If the system retrieves the rate from the Union Rates or Occupational Pay Rates table, the system displays the rate of pay, provided that the rates for all lines of time entry are the same. If the system detects different rates for the lines of time entry, the message Dff U. Rate appears.  
• If you enter a lump sum amount, the system shows the calculated rate using that amount. |
| Uprate     | An amount that the system adds to an employee's base hourly rate. For example, you might enter a rate differential for equipment operators when they move from operating one piece of equipment to another piece. The system adds this amount directly to the base rate to calculate gross wages.  
The system adds the uprate amount to the base pay rate before it performs any other rate calculations, such as applying a shift differential or pay type multiplier. |
| Sh/D/M     | A user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts. In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percent or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard.  
For payroll and time entry:  
If an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record, you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time.  
If an employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default. |
Entering Timecards by Employee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount – Shift Differential</td>
<td>An additional rate, expressed in dollars or percent, added to an employee's hourly rate, depending on the shift worked. This rate can be applied in one of two ways, as defined by the Shift Differential Calculation Sequence (data item CMTH).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- *Entering Essential Timecard Information by Employee (P061121)*
- *Appendix G — Timecard Derivation Sequence* for information about how the system derives timecard information

Entering a Bonus for an Employee

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose by Employee

When an employee receives a bonus or lump sum payment, you must enter a timecard for that employee.

To enter a bonus for an employee

On by Employee

Complete the following fields:

- Employee
- Date
- Batch
- Pay Type
- Lump Sum Amount
Entering Work-Order Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose by Employee

For employees who charge their time to work orders, you can use time entry to associate hours worked with specific work-order numbers.

To enter work-order information

On by Employee

1. Complete the steps for entering essential timecard information.
2. Complete the following fields:
   - Account Number
   - Subledger
   - Subledger Type (T)
3. Access the detail area.
4. Complete the following optional field:
   - Subledger Phase (Sb.P)
### Entering Timecards by Employee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Account Number | A field that identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of the following formats for account numbers:  
- Standard account number (business unit.object.subsidiary or flexible format)  
- Third G/L number (maximum of 25 digits)  
- 8-digit short account ID number  
- Speed code  

The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program.  

********** Form-specific information **********  

If you leave this field blank, the system uses the employee’s home company and home business unit to retrieve the object account and subsidiary from the accounting rules table.  

If you enter a business unit followed by a period (.), the system uses this business unit and retrieves the rest of the account number from the accounting rules. To specify a business unit and a subsidiary account, but have the system retrieve the object account from the accounting rules, enter business unit/subsidiary.  

For Work Orders speed code entry:  

You can use speed codes to reduce data entry when you enter work order information. When you enter a speed code, the system automatically enters account information that is stored elsewhere in the system. To enter a speed code, enter a back slash (\), the work order number, and a period (.) For example, work order 145648 is entered as \145648. in the Account Number field.  

When you add the timecard information, the system:  
- Replaces the speed coding information with account number information  
- Uses the Charge to Business Unit number from the work order  
- Uses the Object Account number from the Automatic Accounting Instructions for Debit/Labor/Billing/Equipment for Journal Type LD  
- Enters the work order number in the Subledger field in the detail area  
- Enters W as the subledger type  

Subldgr | A value such as equipment number or work order number that you can attach to the end of an account number to further define an account and more easily track it.
### Field | Explanation
---|---
T | A code identifying the type of subledger in the previous field. If you enter a subledger, you must also enter a subledger type.
Sb.P | A user defined code (00/W1) that indicates the current stage or phase of development for a work order. You can assign a work order to only one phase code at a time.

**NOTE:** Certain forms contain a processing option that allows you to enter a default value for this field. If you enter a default value on a form for which you have set this processing option, the system displays the value in the appropriate fields on any work orders that you create. The system also displays the value on the Project Setup form. You can either accept or override the default value.

**See Also**

- *Entering Essential Timecard Information by Employee (P061121)*

### Overriding System-Supplied Information Temporarily

**From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry**

**From Time Entry (G0712), choose by Employee**

When you enter essential timecard information for an employee, the system supplies additional information, depending on how your system is set up. For example, the employee’s pay rate might come from the Pay Rate table, and the account number might come from automatic accounting instructions (AAIs).

In some cases, you might need to temporarily override an employee’s system-supplied information. For example, you might need to override the account number and job location when an employee works a job other than the employee’s regular job.

**To override system-supplied information temporarily**

1. Complete the steps for entering essential timecard information.
2. Access the detail area.
3. To override system-supplied information, enter values in any of the following fields:
   - Account Number
   - Over/Rate
   - Job Type/Step
   - Job Location (Jobl)
   - Shift Code
   - Shift Differential
   - Shift Method
   - Billing Rate
   - Date Worked
   - Home Company
   - Home Business Unit
   - Tax Area
   - Explanation
   - Record Type
   - Worker’s Compensation Insurance Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jobl</td>
<td>This business unit represents the location in which the employee worked. It can be used to indicate that an employee worked at this location, but charged the time to another business unit. This field is used for deriving rates from the Union Pay Rate table and is used exclusively by the Certified Payroll Register.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- *Entering Essential Timecard Information by Employee (P061121)*
- *Appendix G — Timecard Derivation Sequence* for information about how the system derives timecard information
Overriding DBA Amounts Temporarily

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose by Employee

You can temporarily override the DBA amount the system normally calculates. For example, you might need to override DBA amounts for employees who began employment in the middle of a pay period. You can override the DBA amount when you enter time for an employee, but you do not need to actually enter time to override a DBA amount. For example, you can override the DBA amount for an autopay employee or enter the actual time for an hourly employee later.

To override DBA amounts, change the dollar amount (or the hour amount for an hourly accrual) that the system calculates for that DBA during payroll-cycle processing. You can enter zero or any adjusted amount.

When you override DBA amounts temporarily, the system updates the DBA Transaction Detail table (F0609).

To override DBA amounts temporarily

On by Employee

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Employee
   - Date
   - Batch

2. Choose the One-Time Override option.
3. On DBA One-Time Overrides, complete the following field:
   - Date Worked

4. Choose the function to copy DBAs or complete the following field:
   - DBA

5. Complete the following field:
   - Amount

6. Complete any of the following optional fields:
   - Basis
   - Union
   - Job Type
   - Step
   - Business Unit
   - Company
   - Work Tax

7. Access the detail area.

8. To override voucher information, complete the following fields:
   - A/P Voucher
   - Payee Number

9. If you are overriding a wage attachment deduction, complete the following field:
   - Wage Attachment
What You Should Know About

Reviewing timecards When you review timecards, the system does not indicate that a DBA one-time override exists.

Reviewing DBA information During a payroll cycle, you can use the DBA One-Time Override window to review the DBAs that the system calculated for an employee.

Copying Labor Distribution Instructions

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose by Employee

When you enter timecards by employee, you can enter labor distribution instructions for an employee who typically charges time to the same pay types and accounts for each pay period. You enter the labor distribution instructions for an employee only once and then copy the instructions into the employee’s timecard each pay period. Copying labor distribution instructions saves time and reduces keying errors.

To copy labor distribution instructions, complete one of the following tasks:

- Copy labor distribution instructions by hour
- Copy labor distribution instructions by percentage

Before You Begin

Enter labor distribution instructions for the employee. See Entering Labor Distribution Instructions.

To copy labor distribution instructions by hour

On by Employee

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Employee
   - Date
   - Batch
2. Choose the Copy Labor Distribution Instructions function.
3. Accept the timecard information as displayed or make changes to any of the fields as needed for this entry.
4. Complete the steps to enter the timecard.

▶ To copy labor distribution instructions by percentage

On by Employee

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Employee
   - Date
   - Batch
2. Choose the Copy Labor Distribution Instructions function.

3. On Labor Distribution Pay Period, complete the following field:
   - Pay Period Hours
4. Choose the Continue function.
5. On by Employee, accept the information as displayed or make changes to any of the fields as needed for this entry.
6. Complete the steps to enter the timecard.

What You Should Know About

Multiple jobs

When copying labor distribution instructions for an employee with multiple jobs, you must choose the Copy Labor Distribution Instructions for each job.
Processing Options for Time Entry by Employee

1. Enter 'E' to use the Employee Occupational Pay Rate Table or Enter 'U' to use the Union Rate Table. If neither 'E' nor 'U' is entered, blank is the default and the Hourly Rate from Employee Multiple Job File will be used.

2. If the Union Table is selected, enter ONLY the Pay Type codes associated with the entries you made in your Union Table. If you entered Regular Pay Rate in Union Table, enter Pay Type code here. If you entered Premium Amounts in Union Table, enter their Pay Type codes here also.
   If the Occupational Table is selected, ONLY enter the Pay Type code for "Regular".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>- Blank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overtime</td>
<td>- A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doubletime</td>
<td>- B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triptime</td>
<td>- C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday</td>
<td>- D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   NOTE: If you have entered codes in fields A, B, C, or D; Time Entry will retrieve amounts from table before applying overrides, such as Shift Differential. If Union Table premiums are NOT found, but you entered Pay Type codes in A, B, C, or D, the Pay Type Multiplier will also be applied before Shift Differential overrides.

3. Enter '1' if using Multiple Jobs feature.
   (Please refer to program helps for information about this processing option).

4. Enter '1' to have batch numbers automatically assigned.
   (F13 will be Invalid.)

5. Enter '1' to have date and batch loaded from the first timecard for this employee.

6. Enter '1' to display batch statistics on request.

7. Enter '1' to prevent changes and deletes to records locked to another user.
8. Enter ‘1’ to edit Pay Type with job type and step from the Classification/Pay Cross Reference screen.

9. Enter ‘1’ to use Zero Billing Rate.

10. Enter ‘1’ to load Pay Type Desc. into Explanation field (YTEXR).

11. Enter ‘1’ to request Canadian Employee Entry. Default is ’ ’ to request US Employee Entry.

12. Enter ‘1’ to automatically split time based on Labor Distribution or Position Account Distribution instructions. Default is ’ ’ and time will not be split unless F2 is used during Time Entry.

13. Enter ‘1’ to default Equipment Worked On (EQWO) from referenced Work Order.

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Multiple jobs (1, 3)
The processing options for multiple jobs operate in conjunction with one another. If you are not using multiple jobs, the system reads all information, except the hourly rate, from the Employee Master table (F060116). The hourly rate in the primary multiple-job record is the same as the hourly rate in the employee master record.

Changing locked timecards (7)
The time entry records for employees who are included in an active payroll cycle display a message that the employee is locked. Typically, only the person who initiated payroll cycle processing should change locked timecards. Leave this processing option blank to give other users access to locked timecards.

When you change a locked timecard, you must run pre-payroll only for the changes.

See Processing a Changes-Only Pre-Payroll.
Entering Timecards by Job or Business Unit

Enter time by job or business unit to streamline time entry for a group of employees who work in the same business unit.

When you use this method of time entry, you only enter information once that applies to the entire group of employees. Then, you can enter individual information for each employee in the group. You also can track detailed information about a job site, such as the superintendent, foreman, and check-route code for the job.

Entering timecards by business unit includes:

- Entering essential timecard information by job or business unit
- Entering site information

See Also

- Appendix G — Timecard Derivation Sequence for information about how the system derives timecard information
Entering Essential Timecard Information by Job or Business Unit

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose by Job or Business Unit

Essential timecard information is the minimum information required to pay an employee. You must enter essential timecard information for all employees who are not set up for autopay. (Autopay employees include salaried employees and hourly employees who are set up for standard hours.) Enter time by job or business unit to streamline time entry for a group of employees who work in the same job or business unit. When you use this method of time entry, you enter information once that applies to the entire group of employees. Then, you can enter individual information for each employee in the group.

When you enter essential timecard information by job or business unit, the system supplies additional information, depending on how your system is set up.

**To enter essential timecard information by job or business unit**

On by Job or Business Unit

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Batch
   - Date Worked
   - Job Worked

2. For each employee working on the job, complete the following fields:
   - Employee
   - Hours
   - Pay Type
   - Cost Code (Account Number)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job Worked</td>
<td>A code for the job worked or business unit worked in. On Time Entry by Job or Business Unit, the system uses the code entered in this field as the default into each timecard unless you override the code at the individual timecard level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Code</td>
<td>A subdivision of an object account. Subsidiary accounts include more detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**What You Should Know About**

**Features not available** When you enter timecards by job or business unit, you cannot:
- Copy labor distribution instructions
- Override DBA amounts

You must use the by Employee form to access these features.

See also:
- *Copying Labor Distribution Instructions*
- *Overriding DBA Amounts Temporarily*

**Locating timecards** To locate a timecard for an employee using Time Entry by Job or Business Unit, you must know the job and batch number that includes the timecard.

**Adding a timecard entry** Each line on the by Job or Business Unit form represents a timecard entry. To add a new entry when you are reviewing existing entries, use the Change action. Do not use the Add action.

**Copying timecard fields** With WorldSoftware, you can duplicate any field of timecard information to the next line on the form. Use the designated duplicate key on your keyboard.

**Entering Site Information**

*From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry*

*From Time Entry (G0712), choose by Job or Business Unit*

When you enter timecards by business unit, you can track detailed information about a job site, such as the superintendent, foreman, and check-route code for the job. You can also customize category code fields to meet the specific needs of your organization.

The site information you enter applies to all timecards in the batch.
To enter site information

On by Job or Business Unit

1. Complete the steps for entering essential timecard information by job or business unit.

2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Superintendent
   - General Foreman
   - Foreman
   - Work Area
   - Shift
   - Check Route

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check Route</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/CR) that specifies the check routing or mail-stop code. Use this code to sequence the printing of payroll checks to facilitate their handling and delivery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What You Should Know About

Category codes

Time Entry by Job or Business Unit uses category codes 1 through 4. You name and define these category codes when you set up your Payroll system. In the J.D. Edwards Demo data, category codes 1 through 4 are Superintendent, General Foreman, Foreman, and Work Area, respectively.

See the Technical Foundation Guide for information about defining category codes.

See Also

- Entering Essential Timecard Information by Job or Business Unit (P061161)
**Processing Options for Time Entry by Job or Business Unit**

1. Enter ‘E’ to use the Employee Occupational Pay Rate Table or Enter ‘U’ to use the Union Rate Table. If neither ‘E’ nor ‘U’ is entered, blank is the default and the Employee Master hourly rate will be used.

2. If the Union Table is selected, enter ONLY the Pay Type codes associated with the entries you made in your Union Table. If you entered Regular Pay Rate in Union Table, enter Pay Type code here. If you entered Premium Amounts in Union Table, enter their Pay Type codes here also.
   If the Occupational Table is selected, ONLY enter the Pay Type code for “Regular”.
   
   Regular  – Blank
   Overtime  – A
   Doubletime – B
   Tripletime – C
   Holiday   – D

   NOTE: If you have entered codes in fields A, B, C, or D; Time Entry will retrieve amounts from table before applying overrides, such as Shift Differential. If Union Table premiums are NOT found, but you entered Pay Type codes in A, B, C, or D, the Pay Type Multiplier will also be applied before Shift Differential overrides.

3. Enter ‘1’ to have batch numbers automatically assigned. (F13 Invalid)

4. Enter ‘1’ to have header information, heading date and job loaded from the first time card for this batch.

5. Enter one of the following Header Info. Update Options: (default = 0)
   0 = Update time cards with header info. during an add only.
   1 = Update time cards with header info. during an add and change.

   NOTE: Header Info. Changes only allowed when proc opt 4 is set to load headings
6. Enter one of the following Check Route Code Update Options:
   0 = Update Master only if Blank
   1 = Always Update Master
   2 = Do Not Update Master

7. Enter one of the following Cost Code window formats: (default=1)
   1 = Business Unit.Object.Subsidiary
   2 = Business Unit.Subsidiary.Object

8. Enter ‘1’ to have heading fields clear when you press Enter.

9. Enter ‘1’ to edit Pay Type with job type and step from the Classification Pay Cross-Reference screen.

10. Enter ‘1’ to use Zero Billing Rate.

11. Enter ‘1’ to default Equipment Worked on from the work order referenced in the Subledger field.

12. Enter ‘1’ to have Pay Type Desc. moved to Explanation field in the fold area.

13. Enter ‘1’ to request Canadian Employee Entry. Enter ‘ ’ to request US Employee Entry. (default = ‘ ’)
Entering Timecards by Day

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry
From Time Entry (G0712), choose Daily Timecard Entry

You can use several methods to manually enter timecards. For employees who must maintain a daily record of their time, you can enter timecards by day of the week. Using this method of time entry, you can divide by day of the week those hours that use the same pay type, business unit, and rate for each employee.

Entering timecards by day is particularly useful for the following examples:

- When processing U.S. payroll for employees in certified payroll jobs who are required to report time on a daily basis.
- When pay rates under a previous contract expire in the middle of a pay period and the new pay rates are under negotiation, you might find it efficient to enter timecards by day for that pay period, or until the contract is approved. When the contract is approved, you can easily apply retroactive pay to the renegotiated days.

When you enter timecards by day, the system supplies default pay and job information, which you can override if necessary.

See Also

- Appendix G — Timecard Derivation Sequence for information about how the system derives timecard information
To enter timecards by day

On Daily Timecard Entry

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Batch
   - Job Location
   - Week Start Date
   - Employee
   - Cost Code
   - Pay Code
   - Pay Type
   - Hours

2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Superintendent
   - General Foreman
   - Foreman
   - Work Area
   - Shift
   - Check Route
### What You Should Know About

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Week Start Date</strong></td>
<td>The date used as the actual work date or pay-period ending date. <strong>Form-specific information</strong> The date you enter in this field must be a valid date for the day specified in the processing options as the beginning day of the week. For example, if the week is set to begin on Mondays, you can enter 02/05/96 because that date is a Monday. You cannot enter 02/10/96 because that date is a Saturday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Features not available

When you enter timecards by day, you cannot:

- Copy labor distribution instructions
- Override DBA amounts

You must use the by Employee form to access these features.

See also:

- Copying Labor Distribution Instructions
- Overriding DBA Amounts Temporarily

#### Adding a timecard entry

Each line on Daily Timecard Entry represents a timecard entry. To add a new entry when you are reviewing existing entries, use the Change action. Do not use the Add action.

#### Copying timecard fields

With WorldSoftware you can duplicate any field of timecard information to the next line on the form. Use the designated duplicate key on your keyboard.

#### Category codes

Daily Timecard Entry uses category codes 1 through 4. You name and define these category codes when you set up your Payroll system. In the J.D. Edwards Demo data, category codes 1 through 4 are Superintendent, General Foreman, Foreman, and Work Area, respectively.

See the Technical Foundation Guide for information about defining category codes.

#### Reviewing timecards

You can use Daily Timecard Entry to review only those timecards that have been entered using this program. You cannot use this program to review timecards entered in other time entry programs.
Processing Options for Daily Timecard Entry

1. Enter 'E' to use the Employee Occupational Pay Rate Table or Enter 'U' to use the Union Rate Table. If neither 'E' nor 'U' is entered, blank is the default and the Employee Master hourly rate will be used.

2. If the Union Table is selected, enter ONLY the Pay Type codes associated with the entries you made in your Union Table. If you entered Regular Pay Rate in Union Table, enter Pay Type code here. If you entered Premium Amounts in Union Table, enter their Pay Type codes here also.

   If the Occupational Table is selected, ONLY enter the Pay Type code for "Regular".

   Regular - Blank
   Overtime - A
   Doubletime - B
   Tripletme - C
   Holiday - D

   NOTE: If you have entered codes in fields A, B, C, or D; Time Entry will retrieve amounts from table before applying overrides, such as Shift Differential. If Union Table premiums are NOT found, but you entered Pay Type codes in A, B, C, or D, the Pay Type Multiplier will also be applied before Shift Differential overrides.

3. Enter '1' to have batch numbers automatically assigned. (F13 will be Invalid)

4. Enter '1' to have header information, heading date and job loaded from the first time card for this batch.

5. Enter one of the following Header Info. Update Options: (default = 0)
   0 = Update time cards with header Info. during an add only.
   1 = Update time cards with header Info. during an add and change.

   NOTE: Header Info. Changes only allowed when Option No. 4 is set to load headings.

6. Enter one of the following Check Route Code Update Options:
   0 = Update Master only if Blank
1 = Always Update Master
2 = Do Not Update Master

7. Enter one of the following Cost Code window formats: (default=1)
   1 = Business Unit.Object.Subsidiary
   2 = Business Unit.Subsidiary.Object

8. Enter ‘1’ to have heading fields clear when you press Enter.

9. Enter ‘1’ to edit Pay Type with job type and step from the Classification Pay Cross-Reference screen.

10. Enter ‘1’ to use Zero Billing Rate.

11. Enter the beginning day of the week where Monday='1', Tuesday='2', etc.
    (Default or ' ' is Monday)

12. Select what day of the week should be in column one of the time entry screen. (Mon = 1, Tues = 2, etc.)

13. Enter ‘1’ to have default cursor on action code.
    Enter ‘0’ to have default cursor on Employee Number field.

14. Enter ‘1’ to request Canadian Employee Entry. Default is ‘ ’ to request US Employee Entry.

15. Enter ‘1’ to default Equipment Worked On (EQWO) from referenced Work Order.
Entering Timecards with Equipment Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose by Employee with Equipment

For employees who work with equipment, you can track various equipment information on their timecards, including:

- Equipment ID number
- Number of hours that the employee used the equipment
- Equipment billing rates
- Equipment costs and expenses

You can choose from several methods of time entry to include equipment information on an employee’s timecard. The method you choose depends on the amount of equipment information you need to track, as well as the way in which you organize your timecards. Enter time by employee with equipment when you need to:

- Track complete equipment information
- Track equipment hours separate from employee payroll hours

The following table shows the types of equipment information you can track using other time entry methods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Entry by Employee</th>
<th>Tracks equipment repaired or maintained only. Use this method when you do not need to enter equipment time used.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time Entry by Job or Business Unit</td>
<td>Tracks complete equipment information. Allows you to enter equipment information as well as job-site information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Timecard Entry</td>
<td>Tracks complete equipment information. Allows you to enter equipment information by day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Before You Begin

- Set up equipment numbers on Equipment Master. See *Creating an Equipment Master Record* in the *Equipment Billing Guide*.

- Set up rate tables and rate groups in the Job Cost system. See *Setting Up Equipment Billing* in the *Equipment Billing Guide*.

- Set up an AAI table for the equipment distribution journal type (ED). See *Setting Up Labor, Billings, and Equipment Distribution Instructions*.

See Also

- Appendix G — *Timecard Derivation Sequence* for information about how the system derives timecard information

- *Entering Essential Timecard Information by Employee (P061121)*

To enter timecards with equipment information

On by Employee with Equipment

1. Complete the steps for entering essential timecard information.
2. To identify the equipment that the employee used, complete the following fields:
   - Equipment ID
   - Equipment Hours
3. Access the detail area.

4. To identify equipment that the employee maintained or repaired, complete the following field:
   - Equipment Worked On (EQWO)

5. To identify the billing information for the equipment the employee used, complete the following fields:
   - Equipment Rate Code (RC)
   - Equipment Billing Rate (RT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equip. Id</td>
<td>The ID number of the equipment an employee used to perform a job. For example, an employee might drive a company dump truck or operate a printing press. Use this field to distribute the cost of using the equipment to the proper account in the general ledger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equip/Hr</td>
<td>The number of hours the equipment was operated. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the hours from employee time entry when you enter an equipment number. If you do not enter employee hours, you must complete this field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Equipment Rate Code | A user defined code (00/RC) that indicates a billing rate, such as DY for daily, MO for monthly, and WK for weekly. You can set up multiple billing rates for a piece of equipment. If you leave this field blank, the system searches for a valid billing rate in the following sequence:  
  1. Account Ledger Master (F0901) – This table contains the most detailed rate information. You can assign multiple rates for a job. For example, you can set up separate rates for different equipment working conditions.  
  2. Job or Business Unit Master (F0006) – This table contains less detailed rate information than the Account Ledger Master. You can only set up a single rate for a job based on this table.  
  3. Rental Rules (F1302) – This table contains the least detailed rate code information. The system searches this table according to the criteria you establish when setting up the table. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Billing Rate – Equipment</td>
<td>The dollar amount for the equipment billing rate. Each equipment item can have numerous billing rates based on the rate code (see Equipment Billing Rate - ERC). The equipment billing rate can consist of up to ten different rates. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Billing Rate = $100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$20  Rate 1 (Ownership Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$50  Rate 2 (Operating Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$25  Rate 3 (Maintenance Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$5   Rate 4 (Other Costs Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can enter debits or charges to specific cost accounts using the total billing rate (for example, $100). When these entries are posted to the general ledger, credits are recognized in revenue accounts for each of the rate components. This allows you to separate portions of the equipment billing by type of cost. You do not need to use the rate components concept unless it is appropriate to your business.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What You Should Know About

**Adding a timecard entry**  Each line on by Employee with Equipment represents a timecard entry. If you want to add a new entry, use the Change action. Do not use the Add action.

**Copying timecard fields**  With WorldSoftware you can duplicate any field of timecard information to the next line on the form. Use the designated duplicate key on your keyboard.
Processing Options for Time Entry by Employee with Equipment

1. Enter ‘E’ to use the Employee Occupational Pay Rate Table or Enter ‘U’ to use the Union Rate Table. If neither ‘E’ nor ‘U’ is entered, blank is the default and the Employee Master hourly rate will be used.

2. If the Union Table is selected, enter ONLY the Pay Type codes associated with the entries you made in your Union Table. If you entered Regular Pay Rate in Union Table, enter Pay Type code here. If you entered Premium Amounts in Union Table, enter their Pay Type codes here also.

If the Occupational Table is selected, ONLY enter the Pay Type code for “Regular”.

- Regular - Blank
- Overtime - A
- Doubletime - B
- Tripletime - C
- Holiday - D

NOTE: If you have entered codes in fields A, B, C, or D; Time Entry will retrieve amounts from table before applying overrides, such as Shift Differential. If Union Table premiums are NOT found, but you entered Pay Type codes in A, B, C, or D, the Pay Type Multiplier will also be applied before Shift Differential overrides.

3. Enter ‘1’ to have batch numbers automatically assigned. (F13 will be Invalid).

4. Enter ‘1’ to have heading date and batch to be loaded from the first subfile record.

5. Enter ‘1’ to display batch statistics on request.

6. Enter ‘1’ to prevent changes and deletes to records locked to another user.

7. Enter ‘1’ to edit Pay Type from Classification/Pay X-Ref.

8. Enter ‘1’ to load Pay Type Desc. into explanation field (YTEXR)
9. Enter ‘1’ to request Canadian Employee Entry. Default is ‘ ’ to request US Employee Entry.

10. Enter ‘1’ to default Equipment Worked On (EQWO) from referenced Work Order.

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Changing locked timecards (6) The time entry records for employees who are included in an active payroll cycle display a message that the employee is locked. Typically, only the person who initiated payroll-cycle processing should change locked timecards. Leave this processing option blank to give other users access to locked timecards.

When you change a locked timecard, you must run pre-payroll to process only the changes.

See Processing a Changes-Only Pre-Payroll.
Entering Time and Sales for Tip Processing

Many companies hire employees who earn tips as part of their income. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requires special reporting of wages for employees who earn tips. You should obtain the current IRS publications for tip processing. The following definitions apply to tip earnings and processing:

**Reported or cash tips**  
A tip is a voluntary payment from a customer, the amount of which is determined by the customer. The amount of the tip must not be dictated by company policy or subject to negotiation with the employer.

IRS regulations contain specific information that an employer must report for employees who receive tips. For example:

- A minimum amount that an employee must receive per month in tips
- When to handle tips as wages instead of cash tips

**Directly tipped employee**  
This is an employee who receives the tip directly from the customer, such as a waitperson or bartender.

**Indirectly tipped employee**  
This is an employee who receives tips from a co-worker for helping provide the services to the customers, such as a busperson or maitre d’.

**Types of establishments**  
The government requires 8027 reports and adherence to tip regulations from the following types of establishments:

- Those that serve evening meals only with or without alcohol
- Those that serve evening and other meals with or without alcohol
- Those that do not serve evening meals with or without alcohol
- Those that are in the business of serving alcohol and serve food incidentally
To enter time and sales for employees who earn tips, complete the following tasks:

- Enter timecards for employees who earn tips
- Enter timecards by job for employees who earn tips
- Enter sales
- Post sales for tips
- Allocate tips
- Generate credit for tips

**Before You Begin**

- Ensure that the appropriate pay types for tip processing have been set up. See *Setting Up Earnings Information*.

**Entering Timecards for Employees Who Earn Tips**

- From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing
- From Tip Processing (G0728), choose by Employee

You can enter separate timecards for each employee. You can enter the specific sales the employee made and the actual tips the employee earned. You can enter reported tips and hours with the same entry. The system creates a separate line for the reported tips based on the pay type for tips that you entered in the processing options.

You must use a time entry program for employees who receive tips to correctly account for sales and tip income. If your company has both employees who receive tips and employees who do not receive tips, you should not enter time for employees who do not receive tips on this time entry program.
To enter timecards for employees who earn tips

On by Employee

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Employee
   - Date
   - Pay
   - Hours
   - Tips Claimed
   - T (Pay type for tips)
2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Sales
   - Sales Type (B)
3. To assign a specific batch number, complete the following field:
   - Batch Number
4. Access the detail area to temporarily override system-supplied information.
5. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Union
   - Job Type
   - Job Step
   - Workers Compensation
   - Workers Compensation Subclass
   - Shift Differential
   - Shift Differential Amount
   - Shift Method
   - Tax Area
   - Home Business Unit
   - Home Company
   - Table Code (Dtab)
   - Date Worked
   - Record Type
   - Tip Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tips Clmd</td>
<td>The amount of tips, whether direct or indirect, being claimed by the employee for the pay period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Entering Time and Sales for Tip Processing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>A code that identifies the pay type to be used in generating time and pay records for Tips Claimed. The five possible Tax Status Codes and their corresponding Pay Types are defined in the processing options for this program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>The amount of sales generated by the employee for the pay period. Sales amounts should be identified for a specific business unit (establishment), location, and shift.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| B     | The following are the valid sale types:  
|   C   | Cash  
|   G   | Charge  
|   S   | Sales  
|   O   | Others |

### What You Should Know About

#### Adding a timecard entry
Each line on by Employee represents a timecard entry. To add a new entry when you are reviewing existing entries, use the Change action. Do not use the Add action.

#### Copying timecard fields
With WorldSoftware only, you can duplicate any field of timecard information to the next line on the form. Use the designated duplicate key on your keyboard.

#### Changing an employee’s pay rate
If you enter a timecard for an employee and then change the pay rate for that employee, you must remove the value in the Override/Rate field on the time entry form. The system retrieves the new rate and recalculates the gross pay for that timecard.

### See Also

- **Overriding DBA Amounts Temporarily (P061121)** for information about entering DBA amounts for an employee when you enter a timecard
- **Copying Labor Distribution Instructions (P061121)** for information about copying labor distribution instructions during timecard entry
Processing Options for Time Entry by Employee with Tips

1. Enter the Pay Types to be used for the following Tax Status Types:
   1 - xxx
   2 - xxx
   3 - xxx
   4 - xxx
   5 - xxx

2. Enter the default 'Tax Status' code for Tips: (Allowed Values 1 to 5)

3. Enter the default Pay Basis to be used when entering sales. (C = Cash, S = Sales, G = Charge & O = Others)

4. Enter 'E' to use the Employee Occupational Pay Rate Table or Enter 'U' to use the Union Rate Table. If neither 'E' nor 'U' is entered, blank is the default and the Employee Master hourly rate will be used

5. If the Union Table is selected, Enter the Pay Type to be used for each of the following categories. If the Occupational Table is selected, only Enter the Pay Type for “Regular”.
   Regular - Blank
   Overtime - A
   Doubletime - B
   Triplettime - C
   Holiday - D

6. Enter '1' to have batch numbers automatically assigned. (F13 Invalid)

7. Enter '1' to have heading dates and batch to be loaded from the first subfile record.

8. Enter '1' to display batch statistics on request.

9. Enter '1' to assign employee Job Type into the subsidiary.

10. Enter '1' to prevent changes and deletes to records locked to another user.

11. Enter '1' to use summarized Job Code based on Business Unit.

12. Enter '1' to edit Pay Type from Classification/Pay X-Ref.
13. Enter ‘1’ to load Pay Type Desc. into Explanation field (YTEXR).

14. Enter ‘1’ to request Canadian Employee Entry. Enter ‘ ’ to request US Employee Entry. (Default = ’ ’)

What You Should Know About Processing Options

**Pay types and tax status (1, 2)**

IRS regulations identify different tax status types for different types of establishments. Enter a pay type in processing option 1 for each tax status that applies to your business.

Enter the default tax status in processing option 2. You can override this default during time entry.

**Changing locked timecards (10)**

The time entry records for employees who are included in an active payroll cycle display a message that the employee is locked. Typically, only the person who initiated payroll-cycle processing should change locked timecards. Leave this processing option blank to give other users access to locked timecards.

When you change a locked timecard, you must run pre-payroll only for the changes.

*See Processing a Changes-Only Pre-Payroll.*

**Entering Timecards by Job for Employees Who Earn Tips**

**From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing**

**From Tip Processing (G0728), choose by Job**

You can streamline time entry for a group of employees who work in the same business unit by entering time by job. When you use this method of time entry, you only enter information once that applies to the entire group of employees. Then, you can enter individual information for each employee in the group. You can also track detailed information about a job site, such as the superintendent, work area, and check route. You can enter reported tips and hours with the same entry. The system creates a separate line for the reported tips based on the pay type for tips that you entered in the processing options.

You must use one of the time entry programs for employees who receive tips to correctly account for sales and tip income. If your company has both employees who receive tips and employees who do not receive tips, you should not enter time for employees who do not receive tips on this time entry program.
To enter timecards by job for employees who earn tips

On by Job

1. To enter information about the worksite, complete the following fields:
   - Superintendent
   - Foreman
   - Work Area
   - Shift
   - Check Route

2. Complete the following fields:
   - Batch
   - Date Worked
   - Job Worked

3. For each employee working on the job, complete the following fields:
   - Employee
   - Hours
   - Pay
   - Job Type
   - Tips Claimed
4. For each employee working on the job, complete the following optional field:
   - Sales

What You Should Know About

Features not available When you enter timecards by job, you cannot:
   - Copy labor distribution instructions
   - Override DBA amounts

You must use the by Employee form to access these features.

See also:
   - Copying Labor Distribution Instructions
   - Overriding DBA Amounts Temporarily

Locating timecards To locate a timecard for an employee using the by Job form, you must know the job and batch number that includes the timecard.

Adding a timecard entry Each line on the by Job form represents a timecard entry. To add a new entry when you are reviewing existing entries, use the Change action. Do not use the Add action.

Copying timecard fields With WorldSoftware you can duplicate any field of timecard information to the next line on the form. Use the designated duplicate key on your keyboard.

Category codes The by Job form uses category codes 1 through 4. You name and define these category codes when you set up your Payroll system. In the J.D. Edwards Demo data, category codes 1 through 4 are Superintendent, General Foreman, Foreman, and Work Area, respectively. You can change these codes to meet the needs of your business.

See the Technical Foundation Guide for information about defining category codes.
Processing Options for Time Entry by Job with Tips

1. Enter the Pay Types to be used for the following Tax Status Types:
   1 - xxx
   2 - xxx
   3 - xxx
   4 - xxx
   5 - xxx

2. Enter the default ‘Tax Status’ code for Tips: (Allowed Values 1 to 5)

3. Enter the default Pay Basis to be used when entering sales. (C = Cash, S = Sales, G = Charge & O = Others)

4. Enter ‘E’ to use the Employee Occupational Pay Rate Table or Enter ‘U’ to use the Union Rate Table. If neither ‘E’ nor ‘U’ is entered, blank is the default and the Employee Master hourly rate will be used.

5. If the Union Table is selected, Enter the Pay Types to be used for each of the following categories. If the Occupational Table is selected, only Enter the Pay Type for “Regular”.
   - Regular - Blank
   - Overtime - A
   - Doubletime - B
   - Tripletme - C
   - Holiday - D

6. Enter the default tips overtime pay type:

7. Enter ‘1’ to have batch numbers automatically assigned. (F13 Invalid)

8. Enter ‘1’ to have header information, heading date and job loaded from the first time card for this batch.

9. Enter one of the following Header Info. Update Options: (default = 0)
   0 = Update time cards with header info during an add only
   1 = Update time cards with header info during an add and change.

   NOTE: Header info. Changes only allowed when proc opt 8 is set to load headings.

10. Enter one of the following Check Route Code Update Options:
    0 = Update Master only if Blank
    1 = Always Update Master
    2 = Do Not Update Master
11. Enter one of the following Cost Code window formats: (default=1)
   1 = Business Unit.Object.Subsidiary
   2 = Business Unit.Subsidiary.Object

12. Enter ‘1’ to assign Employee Job Type into the subsidiary.

13. Enter ‘1’ to use summarized Job Code based on Business Unit.

14. Enter ‘1’ to have heading fields clear with each update.

15. Enter ‘1’ to edit Pay Type from Classification/Pay X-Ref.

16. Enter ‘1’ to request Canadian Employee Entry. Enter ‘ ’ to request US Employee Entry. (Default = ‘ ’)

**What You Should Know About Processing Options**

**Pay types and tax status (1, 2)**

IRS regulations identify different tax status types for different types of establishments. Enter a pay type in processing option 1 for each tax status that applies to your business.

Enter the default tax status in processing option 2. You can override this default during time entry.

**Entering Sales**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose Sales Entry

Instead of entering sales during time entry, you can enter sales separately. If you enter all sales during time entry, do not enter the sales separately. The system does not update the tables with the sales you enter separately until you post the tip sales.

You can track sales by tipped employee through the actual cash register sales or allocate sales in proportion to the hours an employee worked divided by the total hours worked when tips were received. Choose the format to use based on the way you set up your company constants.
Before You Begin

☐ Set up your business-unit constants to identify the allocation method used by your company. See also *Setting Up Business-Unit Constants*.

To enter sales

On Sales Entry

1. Complete the following field:
   - Pay Cycle Code
2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Location
   - Shift
3. For each employee working, complete the following fields:
   - Employee Number
   - Pay Period
   - Amount
4. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Sales Type
   - Job Type
See Also

- Reviewing the Sales Entry Register (P063071) for information about verifying the accuracy of the sales information you entered
- Posting Sales for Tips (P066901)
- Allocating Tips (P066201)

**Processing Options for Sales Entry**

Select Sales Entry or Allocation to be used for this screen. (E/A) ____________

To have the batch number automatically assigned select ‘Y’. (Y/N)  F13Invalid ____________

To process Tip Emp. only enter a ‘Y’. ____________

Select a ‘Y’ to load Employee and Hours Worked based upon Pay Types and Date Range. (Y/N) ____________

Required If = Y  Pay Type:  From: Thru: ____________

Date Worked:  From: Thru: ____________

**Posting Sales for Tips**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose Post Tip Sales

After you enter sales, you must run the program to post sales. If you entered all sales during time entry, you do not need to post the sales separately. Use this program to post sales only if you entered sales separately from the timecards.

When you post sales, the system updates the following tables:

- Employee Tip History (F06216)
- Business Unit Tip History (F06226)

See Also

- Entering Sales (P06603)
Processing Options for Post Sales for Tips

1. Enter the two-digit YEAR to be posted
   (Example: 98)

   IMPORTANT NOTES
   ---------------------
   A. The YEAR entered above must be the
      same year requested for Pay Period
      End Date in Data Selection.
   B. The DATE RANGE specified in Data
      Selection should not exceed one
      year. (Example: 1/1/98 - 12/31/98)

Allocating Tips

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose Allocate Employee Tips

You must update the files that hold the information for employees’ hours, wages, sales, and tips. Companies can choose to allocate tips on a schedule convenient to their business purposes. Some companies might want to allocate tips every pay period. Other companies allocate tips quarterly or annually only. When you allocate employee tips, the system updates the following tables:

- Employee Transaction History (F06146)
- Employee Tip History (F06216)
- Business Unit Tip History (F06226)

The government requires that all tips reported by employees must equal an established percentage (currently 8%) of total sales. If the employees report less than the required percent, you must allocate, or apportion, the difference among all employees. The allocation must apply to all directly tipped employees. Depending on the agreement between your company and the employees, the allocation may also apply to indirectly tipped employees. When you allocate tips, the system calculates the difference, or shortfall, and allocates to each employee additional tip income for the employee’s income tax reporting purposes. The system maintains the annual allocated tip amount to include in the Allocated Tips box on the W-2 form.

You can calculate tips either by hours worked or by sales. Currently, most companies allocate by the number of hours worked. When you allocate by worked hours, the system uses the following calculation:

Total sales x federally set % = establishment’s tips

Establishment’s tips – reported tips = shortfall
You can use either a flat percentage or the IRS method to calculate the amount allocated to each employee. After your company establishes a method, you should use the same method consistently with all employees.

Assume that your company has:

- One employee who worked 40 hours and reported 100 in tips.
- A second employee who worked 40 hours and reported 120 in tips.
- 5,500 in total sales

Your establishment’s tips should equal 5,500 x 8% = 440

Based on the government’s current requirement that tips must be equal to or greater than 8 percent, you must allocate the shortfall equally between the two employees.

**Example: Allocation by Flat Percentage**

To allocate by the flat percentage method, the system uses the following calculations:

Employee’s hours / total hours of all employees x establishment’s tips = shortfall

Shortfall – reported tips = employee’s allocation

The system calculates the allocation for each employee as follows:

**Employee 1**

\[ \frac{40}{80} \times 440 = 220 \text{ (shortfall)} \]

\[ 220 - 100 = 120 \text{ (employee’s allocation)} \]

The system will report an additional 120 on the W-2 for Employee 1.

**Employee 2**

\[ \frac{40}{80} \times 440 = 220 \text{ (shortfall)} \]

\[ 220 - 120 = 100 \text{ (employee’s allocation)} \]

The system will report an additional 100 on the W-2 for Employee 2.
Example: Allocation by IRS Method

To allocate by the IRS method, the system uses the following calculation:

\[
\text{Establishment’s shortfall} - (\text{employee’s shortfall} / \text{total shortfall}) = \text{employee’s allocation}
\]

The system calculates the allocation for each employee as follows:

Employee 1

\[
220 \times (120/220) = 120.01
\]

The system will report an additional 120.01 on the W-2 for Employee 1.

Employee 2

\[
220 \times (100/220) = 99.99
\]

The system will report an additional 99.99 on the W-2 for Employee 2.

Before You Begin

- Verify that the business-unit constants include the method, hours (H) or sales (S), that your company uses to allocate tips. See also Setting Up Business-Unit Constants.

- Verify that the DBA used to accrue allocated tips is set up.

Processing Options for Allocate Employee Tips

1. Enter the range of Pay Period End dates to be processed. From: ____________ Through: ____________

2. Enter the type of processing to be performed:
   '1' = Allocation Proof Reporting
   '2' = Update Transaction History File

3. Enter 'Y' to exclude 'Other Sales' in Gross Receipts. (Y/N) ____________

4. Enter 'Y' to exclude 'Service Charge Sales' in Gross Receipts. (Y/N) ____________

5. Enter the method to be used to calculate Allocated Tips:
   '' = IRS Allocation Method (default)
   '1' = Flat % Allocation Method
6. If update Transaction History file, enter the Accrual Code where the tip allocation is to be posted. ____________

7. Enter '1' to process a summarized time period. (default = ' ' : process pay period) ____________

8. If summarizing, enter the following information to put on allocation records:
   Pay Period Month: ____________
   Period Number in the Month: ____________
   Pay Period End Date: ____________

9. Enter '1' to replace existing allocations for the months specified
   ** CAUTION **
   The replace option will replace all the months allocations for the month(s) in the from-through date range. ____________

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Accrual DBA (6) Enter the code for the DBA you use to accrue allocated tips.

Generating Credit for Tips

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing
From Tip Processing (G0728), choose Tip Credit Generation

You generate credit for tips in order to do the following:

- Determine whether any employees are earning less than the minimum wage
- Generate a transaction to adjust earnings for employees who are earning less than the minimum wage
- Print a report of the earnings and adjusting transactions the system made during processing

You should generate the tip credit after you have entered all timecards but before you process payroll. The system updates the employees' timecards with the tip credit and includes the credit in the employees' checks with the correct pay type.
The federal and state governments establish a minimum wage that companies must pay their employees. Employers are allowed to apply some or all of the tips their employees receive toward meeting the minimum wage. The system uses the minimum wage to calculate tip credit.

If an employee’s wages and tips do not result in the employee receiving the minimum wage, the system adds a tip credit, or additional wages, to the employee’s timecard. The tip credit is any additional amount a company owes an employee in order to bring the employee up to the minimum wage.

For example, if the minimum wage for a state is 5.25 and the company pays the employee 2.25 an hour, the employee must receive at least 3.00 in tips for each hour worked. If the tips reported do not calculate to at least minimum wage, the company owes the employee additional wages.

You must run this program at the business-unit level. If an employee works in more than one business unit in a pay period, you must process each business unit separately.

**Example: Tip-Credit Processing**

Many states have unique requirements for minimum wage and the allowed percentage of tips that you can apply to meet the minimum wage. You must be familiar with the requirements for each jurisdiction in which you do business.

If a state minimum wage is 5.00 and the state allows you to apply only 25 percent of employee tips, you could apply no more than 1.25 of tips per hour worked to meet the minimum wage.

The system uses the following calculation to determine tip credit:

Base rate + tips – any regulated maximums = employee wage

If you pay employees 3.00 an hour and an employee reports 2.00 an hour in tips, the system generates .75 tip credit based on the following calculation:

3.00 + 2.00 – .75 = 4.25 – 5.00 = <.75> tip credit

**Before You Begin**

- If you use job types, verify that user defined code list 07/G is correctly set up. You must have a D (Direct Tip) or I (Indirect Tip) in the second description of user defined code 07/G. See also Setting Up User Defined Codes.

- Verify that the pay type to credit tips is set up. See also Setting Up Pay Types.
**Processing Options for Tip Credit Generation**

1. Enter the range of work dates which will be included in this process:
   FROM work date: __________________
   THRU work date: __________________

2. Enter '1' to Create 'Tip Credit' records. (1/0) __________________

3. Enter the Pay Type to be used for the 'Tip Credit' records: __________________

**Data Sequence for Tip-Credit Generation**

Do not change the data sequence and setup. The data sequence should be as follows:

1. Chargeout Business Unit: Total = 02, Page = Y
2. Employee Number: Total = 01, Page = N
3. Job Type: Total = 00, Page = N
Working with Timecard Information

After you enter timecards but before you begin pre-payroll processing, review the current timecard information to verify that it is correct. If you discover any errors, use the time entry programs to revise the incorrect timecards.

Working with timecard information includes:

- Reviewing timecard status
- Reviewing timecards by date
- Reviewing batch totals by batch
- Reviewing timecards by pay type
- Reviewing detail batch information
- Reviewing tip summary
- Reviewing the Time and Pay Register report
- Reviewing the Payroll Exception report
- Reviewing the Sales Entry Register report for employees who earn tips
- Reviewing the DBA Register report
- Printing employee time sheets
- Revising timecards

You can use any of the time entry programs to review timecards. The specific information you can review varies by program.

To verify batch totals, you can review timecard information by batch. You also can review batch information online. You can choose from several methods to review totals by:

- Work date
- Business unit or job
- Pay type
After you enter timecards for a pay period but before you begin payroll-cycle processing, you should print time entry reports. Use these reports to verify detailed information about each timecard.

You can revise timecards any time before you begin payroll-cycle processing. After you begin processing a payroll cycle, your ability to revise a timecard depends on which steps of the payroll cycle you have completed.

**Reviewing Timecard Status**

**From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry**

**From Time Entry (G0712), choose a time entry option**

When an employee’s timecard is included in current payroll-cycle processing, the timecard displays a status code to the left of the pay type. If this area is blank, the timecard is not currently in payroll-cycle processing.

**To review timecard status**

On any time entry form

1. Locate the timecard you want to review.
2. Review the code in the following field:
   - Status Code (unlabeled)
### Field Explanation

Payroll Timecard Indicator
A code indicating the status of timecards related to other payroll functions. Values are:

- A A step of the payroll cycle is active. This timecard is protected.
- C Checks have been printed for this payroll. This timecard is protected unless checks are reset.
- F The final update for payroll is active. The timecard is protected.
- H This timecard is created by the Human Resources System. This timecard is protected.
- I This timecard belongs to an interim check. This timecard is protected. You can change it, but only through Interim Check Processing.
- L This timecard is locked because Pre-Payroll has been run. You can change locked out information if you are authorized to do so, but you must run a Changes Only payroll when you do.
- P Journal entries have already been created (posted). This timecard is protected.
- ! You have attempted to enter a timecard into an active payroll. An entry is not allowed.
- R Reversing timecard created by the Automatic Timecard Generator for a timecard posted by Special Timecard Post.

---

**Reviewing Timecards by Date**

**From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry**

**From Time Entry (G0712), choose Review by Date**

To verify that timecard information is correct, you can review batches of current timecards that were entered within a certain time period or for a specific business unit or job. You can also review totals for a batch of timecards. The processing options control how the system determines the number of hours and the gross pay.
To review timecards by date

On Review by Date

1. To limit your review to specific dates, complete one or both of the following fields:
   - From Date
   - Through Date

2. To review information by job or business unit, complete the following optional field:
   - Job

What You Should Know About

Column headings

You can use vocabulary overrides to change the column headings on this form.

See the Technical Foundation Guide for information about vocabulary overrides.
Processing Options for Review by Date

1. Enter Pay Types 001 thru 999. This will break out Hours (Regular, Overtime, etc..), based on the range of Pay Types you enter in each column.
   e.g. Regular From Pay Type - 001
       Thru Pay Type - 010

   Regular Hours - From Pay Type
   " " - Thru Pay Type
   ____________________________

   Overtime (1.5) - From Pay Type
   " " - Thru Pay Type
   ____________________________

   Overtime (2.0) - From Pay Type
   " " - Thru Pay Type (more)
   ____________________________

   Sick Hours - From Pay Type
   " " - Thru Pay Type
   ____________________________

   Vacation Hours - From Pay Type
   " " - Thru Pay Type
   ____________________________

   All Other Hours - From Pay Type
   " " - Thru Pay Type
   ____________________________

   Note: If All Other Hours Pay Types are left blank, system will pull in any previously undisplayed types.

2. To have Column 7 heading say "Gross Pay", key an 'E'. To have it say "Equipment Units/Hours", key a 'U'.

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Pay types (1)

In the processing options, specify a range of pay types for calculation and display in each of the columns. You must be able to group pay types in ranges for these columns. You should identify meaningful ranges when you set up the Payroll system.

See Setting Up Pay Types.
Reviewing Batch Totals by Batch

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose Batch Summary by Batch

To verify that timecard information is correct, you can review batches of current timecards by work date, business unit, or job.

The display includes batch totals for ranges of pay types and gross pay. Additionally, it includes grand totals for all current batches within the work date. The work date can be either the actual date worked or the pay-period ending date, depending on how you originally entered the timecard information.

To review batch totals by batch

On Batch Summary by Batch

![Batch Summary by Batch](image)

1. Complete the following field:
   - Work Date
2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Batch
   - Job
**What You Should Know About**

**Column headings**
You can use vocabulary overrides to change the column headings on this form.

See the *Technical Foundation Guide* for information about vocabulary overrides.

**Work date**
If you enter timecard information by day, when you enter the work date on Batch Summary by Batch, the system displays only batch information for that workday. Use the Review by Date form to view the hours and totals for batches for the entire workweek through the pay-period ending date.

---

**Processing Options for Batch Summary by Batch**

1. Enter Pay Types 001 thru 999. This will break out Hours (Regular, Overtime, etc.), based on the range of Pay Types you enter in each column.  
   e.g. Regular From Pay Type – 001  
        " Thru Pay Type – 010

   Regular Hours – From Pay Type  
        " Thru Pay Type

   Overtime (1.5) – From Pay Type  
        " Thru Pay Type

   Overtime (2.0) – From Pay Type  
        " Thru Pay Type(more)

   Sick Hours – From Pay Type  
        " Thru Pay Type

   Vacation Hours – From Pay Type  
        " Thru Pay Type

   All Other Hours – From Pay Type  
        " Thru Pay Type

   **Note:** If All Other Hours Pay Types are left blank, system will pull in any previously undisplayed types.

2. To have the Column 7 heading say “Gross Pay”, key an ‘E’. To have it say “Equipment Units/Hours”, key ‘U’.
What You Should Know About Processing Options

Pay types (1)

In the processing options, specify a range of pay types for calculation and display in each of the columns. You must be able to group pay types in ranges for these columns. You should identify meaningful ranges when you set up the Payroll system.

See Setting Up Pay Types.

Reviewing Timecards by Pay Type

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose Batch Review by Pay Type

To verify that timecard information is correct, you can review the pay types included in batches of current timecards. You can also review the total hours and gross pay for each pay type. The work date can be either the actual date worked or the pay-period ending date, depending on how you originally entered the timecard information.

You can set up business-unit security that restricts unauthorized users from this method of review.
To review timecards by pay type

On Batch Review by Pay Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Date</th>
<th>Batch</th>
<th>Job</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04/25/96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Gross</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40.60</td>
<td>511.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Work Date
   - Batch
2. Complete the following optional field:
   - Job

What You Should Know About

Work date

If you enter timecard information by day, when you enter the work date on Batch Review by Pay Type, the system displays only batch information for that workday. Use the Review by Date form to view the hours and totals for batches for the entire workweek through the pay-period ending date.
Reviewing Detail Batch Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose Detail Batch Review

To verify that current timecard information is correct, you can review detailed timecard information for a specific employee. You can review employees by business unit or job, work date, batch number, and pay type.

The work date can be either the actual date worked or the pay-period ending date, depending on how you originally entered the timecard information.

To review detail batch information

On Detail Batch Review

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Work Date
   - Batch
2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Job
   - Pay Type
What You Should Know About

**Work date**

If you enter timecard information by day, when you enter the work date on Detail Batch Review, the system displays only batch information for that workday. Use the Review by Date form to view the hours and totals for batches for the entire workweek through the pay-period ending date.

**Reviewing Tip Summary**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose Tip Summary Review

You can verify the hours, reported tips, and sales entered by reviewing a tip summary. Depending on how you set the processing options, you can review specific pay types and interim check information.

► To review tip summary

On Tip Summary Review

1. Complete the following field:
   - Business Unit
2. To limit your search, complete one or more of the following fields:
   - Location
   - Job Type
   - From
   - Thru

**Processing Options for Tip Summary Review**

1. Enter the range of Pay Types to be included in each of the respective columns. Do not enter any pay types defined as “Tips”; tips will be handled independently.
   - Regular Hours – From Pay Type ____________
   - “ “ – Thru Pay Type ____________
   - Overtime Hours – From Pay Type ____________
   - “ “ – Thru Pay Type ____________
   - Other Hours – From Pay Type ____________
   - “ “ – Thru Pay Type (roll) ____________

2. Enter a 1 to include Interim Check records in the column totals. (Default = 0)

3. For Employee display format enter:
   - “1” = Employee Number
   - “2” = Employee SSN
   - “3” = Additional Employee Number

**Reviewing the Time and Pay Register Report**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose Time & Pay Register

Alternatively, you can choose Time & Pay Entry Journal from the Tip Processing menu.

Review this report to verify that you have entered all required timecards. When you run this report after entering timecards but before processing pre-payroll, the report includes information only from manually entered timecards. When you run this report during payroll-cycle processing, the report shows information from both manually entered and automatically generated timecards.

You can use this report to compare the Time and Pay Entry Journal that lists totals by employee.
Reviewing the Payroll Exception Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose Payroll Exception Report

The Payroll Exception report lists employees who either exceed the maximum or fall below specified minimum rates and hours. The report also prints warning messages about possible time entry errors.
### Payroll Exception Report

**Employee No** | **Employee** | **Hours Worked** | **Gross Pay** | **Message** | **Amt Over/Under**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
2006 Walters, Annette | 175.00 | Hours less than minimum | 88.00 | | 
2022 Kellerman, James | 32.00 | 461.54 | Hours greater than maximum | 32.00 | 
2111 Ingraham, Paul | 211.00 | 3,967.16 | Pay rate different than Employee Master | 8.174 | Hours greater than maximum | 101.00 |
2129 Jackson, John | 75.00 | Hours less than minimum | 88.00 | | 
6000 Easter, Melvyn | 91.00 | 2,364.25 | Pay rate different than Employee Master | 2.967 | Overtime hours paid for this Employee | 
6001 Allen, Ray | 40.00 | 1,632.28 | Excessive Pay Rate | 11.057 | Hours less than minimum | 48.00 |
6003 Akin, Dwight | 80.00 | 1,280.40 | Overtime hours paid for this Employee | 8.00 | 
7500 McDougle, Cathy | 16.00 | 326.91 | Pay rate different than Employee Master | 7.212 | Hours less than minimum | 72.00 |
7508 Mai, Tien | 40.00 | 150.00 | Below minimum rate | 3.000 | Hours less than minimum | 40.00 |
7510 Morales, Jesus | 200.00 | 88.00 | Hours less than minimum | 88.00 | 
7544 Mubarak, Assad | 10.50 | 132.48 | Below minimum rate | 3.000 | Hours less than minimum | 29.50 |
7550 Morrell, Jason | 95.00 | 2,589.25 | Overtime hours paid for this Employee | 12.500 | Excessive Pay Rate | 

### See Also

- **Reviewing Time and Pay Entry Reports (P063051)** for a list of exceptions

### Processing Options for Payroll Exception Report

1. For weekly employees, enter
   - Minimum hours.
   - Maximum hours.

2. For biweekly employees, enter
   - Minimum hours.
   - Maximum hours.

3. For semimonthly employees, enter
   - Minimum hours.
   - Maximum hours.

4. For monthly employees, enter
   - Minimum hours.
   - Maximum hours.

5. Enter the maximum allowable pay rate.

6. Enter the minimum allowable pay rate.

7. Specify From and Thru date if being run stand alone.
   - From date (MM/DD/YY)
   - Thru date (MM/DD/YY)
8. Enter the type of Employee number to print.
   A = Address Book Number (Default)
   S = Social Security Number
   O = Additional Employee Number

Reviewing the Sales Entry Register for Employees Who Earn Tips

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose Sales Entry Register

Review the Sales Entry Register to verify the sales you have entered for employees who earn tips. The report shows all sales entries such as cash, charge, and service associated with each employee. The report includes both the sales you entered on timecards and any sales you entered separately.

Before You Begin

☐ If you entered sales separate from the timecards, you must run the Post Tip Sales program to ensure an accurate reporting of all sales. See also Posting Tip Sales.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business Unit . .</th>
<th>800 Rockies Bar &amp; Grill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07/05/98</td>
<td>7508 Mai, Tien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-1</td>
<td>No Shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Cash Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>620.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mai, Tien</td>
<td>620.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockies Bar &amp; Grill</td>
<td>620.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Total</td>
<td>620.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Processing Options for Sales Entry Register

Select the type of employee number you wish to print on the report.
   ’A’ = Address Book Number (Default)
   ’S’ = Social Security Number
   ’O’ = Third Employee Number
Reviewing the DBA Register Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose DBA Register

The DBA Register lists the one-time override DBAs and assigned DBAs calculated for employees during payroll-cycle processing. This report lists different information depending on when you print it. The following table shows the times when you would print this report and the type of information that the report includes at each of these times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Information Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After time entry, but before pre-payroll</td>
<td>The register includes the following information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• One-time DBA overrides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DBAs for outstanding interim checks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After pre-payroll, but before journal entries</td>
<td>The register includes the following information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• One-time DBA overrides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DBAs for outstanding interim checks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DBAs generated during pre-payroll that were defined to calculate in pre-payroll processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After journal entries</td>
<td>The register lists all DBAs, including noncash benefits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Print the Employee Time Sheet

**From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry**

**From Time Entry (G0712), choose Employee Time Sheets**

The employee time sheet lists employees and their job categories, job steps, union codes, and hourly rates. A printed time sheet also provides spaces for recording regular and overtime hours worked in a given week. Job foremen can use this report to enter the hours worked on their assigned jobs. Workers can use this report to enter time. A processing option controls whether the report shows information for each employee's hourly rate. You can use this report to enter timesheet information for both rechargue and regular time.

You can set up business-unit security that restricts unauthorized users from accessing this report.
### Processing Options for Employee Time Sheets

1. **Enter the day on which the pay period begins.**

   - 0 = Sunday
   - 1 = Monday
   - 2 = Tuesday
   - 3 = Wednesday
   - 4 = Thursday
   - 5 = Friday
   - 6 = Saturday

2. **Enter the date on which this pay period begins.**

3. **Enter the pay period ending date.**

4. **Enter the number of additional lines to be printed per employee.**

5. **Enter the type of Employee Number to be printed:**
   - A = Address Book Number
   - S = Social Security Number
   - O = Additional Employee Number

6. **Print Hourly Rate (Y/N)**
Revising Timecards

You might need to revise a timecard if you discover an error when you review timecards or time entry reports. You can revise timecards anytime before you begin payroll-cycle processing. After you begin payroll-cycle processing, your ability to revise a timecard depends on which steps of the payroll cycle you have completed.

Revising timecards includes:

- Revising unprocessed timecards
- Revising locked timecards

Unprocessed timecards are timecards that have not yet been included in pre-payroll processing. You can use any of the time entry programs to revise unprocessed timecards.

Locked timecards are timecards that have been processed in pre-payroll but for which payments have not yet been printed. Typically, only the person who processed pre-payroll can revise locked timecards. The Time Entry by Employee program includes a processing option that you can use to allow other users to change locked timecards.

After you print payments and before you create journal entries, you can revise timecards only if you reset the payment workfile. Then, you can revise the timecard and begin payroll-cycle processing again.

You cannot revise timecards after you have created pro forma journal entries, unless you rerun pro forma journal entries without regenerating the batch. You cannot revise timecards when a step in the payroll cycle is active.

Each time entry form displays timecard status codes in an untitled field on the left side of the form. Review these status codes to determine whether you can revise a specific timecard.

See Also

- Creating the Pro Forma Journal Entry Workfile (P06220) for information about rerunning journal entries without regenerating the batch
Revising Unprocessed Timecards

Unprocessed timecards are timecards that have not yet been included in pre-payroll processing. When you revise unprocessed timecards, you perform the same steps as you use to change information on most time entry forms. You can use any of the time entry programs to revise unprocessed timecards. However, when you review daily timecards, you must use the Daily Timecards program. You cannot use Daily Timecards to review other types of timecards.

You should revise an unprocessed timecard when one of the following occurs:

- You discover an error on the timecard when you review timecards or time entry reports
- You enter a rate change for an employee on an employee entry form

When you enter a rate change for an employee after you have entered the employee’s timecard, you must revise the timecard to remove the pay rate entered on it. Removing the existing pay rate causes the system to recalculate the employee’s gross pay using the new pay rate you entered on the employee entry form.

When you change the pay type for a timecard, the system displays a warning message because this change might affect the gross pay calculation. If you change any field that affects the pay rate, you should remove the pay rate so that the system will recalculate gross pay. If you do not remove the existing pay rate, that rate overrides the pay rate that the system normally calculates for the pay type.

When you need to change a timecard attached to an interim check, you must use the Interim Check program.

See Also

- Entering Timecards by Day (P061191)

Revising Locked Timecards

Locked timecards are timecards that have been processed in pre-payroll but for which payments have not yet been printed. Typically, only the person who processed pre-payroll can revise locked timecards. The Time Entry by Employee program includes a processing option that you can use to allow other users to change locked timecards.
You can use the following time entry programs to revise locked timecards:

**by Employee**

Use this method for:

- One employee
- Several employees who work in different business units

**by Job or Business Unit**

Use this method for:

- Several employees who work in the same business unit

When you revise locked timecards, you perform the same steps as you use to change information on most time entry forms.

No one can rerun pre-payroll while you are revising locked timecards. When you finish revising timecards, you must run a pre-payroll step to process only the changes.

**Before You Begin**

Before you can revise locked timecards using the by Job or Business Unit program, you must use the Attach Version function to specify the payroll ID associated with the timecards you need to revise. You do this because the timecards in a batch might be locked by different users.

**See Also**

- *Entering Timecards by Employee (P061121)*
- *Entering Timecards by Job or Business Unit (P061161)*
- *Processing a Changes-Only Pre-Payroll (P06210)*

**Exercises**

See the exercises for this chapter.
Generating Overtime Timecards Automatically

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose Automatic Timecard Generator

You can save time and keystrokes during time entry by automatically generating timecards for employees’ overtime hours. Rather than entering timecards for overtime hours, you can enter all of an employee’s hours on one timecard (using the pay type for regular pay) and then automatically generate the overtime timecards.

When you automatically generate overtime timecards, the system uses the timecards you enter to determine the number of overtime hours that an employee worked. The program then creates a timecard for those overtime hours. You can calculate overtime hours on a daily or weekly basis.

For example, you can enter 45 hours of regular pay for an employee. When you generate overtime timecards automatically, the system creates a timecard for 5 hours of overtime and revises the original timecard to 40 hours of regular pay.

You can print a report when you submit the automatic timecard generator for processing. You should review this report to verify that the overtime timecards are correct. The report lists both the revised regular-pay timecards and the overtime timecards that the system automatically generated.
The following graphic illustrates the process of generating overtime timecards automatically:

You should generate overtime timecards before you begin payroll-cycle processing. You can generate overtime timecards automatically for employees who are paid on a weekly or biweekly basis. However, you can generate overtime timecards for only one week at a time. For example, for employees who are paid biweekly, you must run the Automatic Timecard Generator program twice per pay period (once per week).

The system also can calculate 8/80 overtime for biweekly employees. When the system uses 8/80 overtime processing, it determines whether the overtime is greater when calculated on a daily basis or for the full pay period.

If necessary, you can use the time entry programs to manually revise automatically generated timecards.

To generate overtime timecards automatically, you must enter certain pay, calculation, and accounting information that the system needs to create these timecards. You must also use a program version that specifies the employees for whom you want to generate the overtime timecards.

When you enter a version number for the Automatic Overtime Calculation report, the system prints this report when you submit the automatic timecard generator for processing. This report lists the revised timecards and the overtime timecards that the system automatically generated. You should review this report to verify that the overtime timecards are correct.
The automatic timecard generator alters existing timecards and creates new ones. Before you use this program for the first time, J.D. Edwards recommends that you back up your Employee Transactions Detail table (F06116). This allows you to recover your original information if you are not satisfied with the timecard information that the program creates.

**Before You Begin**

- Enter timecards for employees. See *Entering Timecards by Employee, Entering Timecards by Job or Business Unit, Entering Timecards with Equipment Information*, or *Entering Timecards by Day*.

- Create versions of the timecard generation program (P061501) and the Automatic Overtime Calculation report (P061511).

**What You Should Know About**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FLSA exempt employees</strong></th>
<th>The system does not generate overtime timecards for employees who are exempt according to the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). You use the Employee Entry form to indicate that an employee is FLSA exempt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Printing a report of previous timecards</strong></td>
<td>You can print a report of previously generated timecards without automatically generating timecards. Choose the Versions List function and submit the report to print from the Version Selection List program.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To generate overtime timecards automatically

On Automatic Timecard Generator

1. Complete the following field:
   - Version Number for Timecard Generation
2. To print a report of the timecards generated, complete the following field:
   - Version Number for Report - P061511
3. To specify pay information, complete the following fields:
   - Type of Timecard Generation
   - Pay Frequency
   - Pay Type Category Codes
   - Allocation Category Codes
4. If you are calculating daily overtime, complete the following field:
   - Hours per day Regular
5. If you are calculating weekly overtime, complete the following field:
   - Hours per week Regular
6. If you pay double time when overtime exceeds a certain number of hours in a day, complete the following field:
   - Hours per day Overtime
7. If you pay double time when overtime exceeds a certain number of hours in a week, complete the following field:
   - Hours per week Overtime
8. To specify information used to calculate overtime, complete the following fields:
   - Range of dates to be used
   - Pay Type Number
   - Type of Recalculation
   - Type of Automatic Overtime
   - Include Posted Timecards
9. If Type of Automatic Overtime is 3, complete the following field:
   - Column to retrieve the rate from
10. To specify accounting information, complete the following fields:
    - Labor Distribution Account
    - Overtime Account Number
11. Choose the Update/Submit function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Version No. for Timecard</td>
<td>A code that specifies the type of timecard generation processing to be executed. Valid values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>D Daily Overtime Processing – In this mode, the program checks if daily hours exceeds user defined regular hours. Anything in excess of regular hours will be changed into overtime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W Weekly Overtime Processing – In this mode the program checks if weekly hours exceed user defined regular hours. Anything in excess of regular hours will be changed into overtime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H Holiday Pay Calculation (inactive) – In this mode a second program is called (P061506), the Holiday Table is read and holiday pay will be generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 8/80 Overtime Processing – In this mode, the program determines whether overtime is greater when calculated on a daily basis or for the full period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter the pay frequency – (Weekly only)</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/PF) that indicates how often an employee is paid. Codes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B Biweekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S Semimonthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C European Annualized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The system uses the value in the Description-2 field on user defined codes to calculate the amount per pay period for a salaried employee.

Form-specific information

To generate overtime timecards automatically, you must enter W in this field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enter Pay Type Category Codes</th>
<th>A user defined code (07/PC) that specifies the pay type categories you want to use:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For regular pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• To generate overtime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• For reporting purposes on the U.S. Certified Payroll Register.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enter Allocation Category Codes

Codes that specify which pay types you want to include in the allocation of overtime. For example, overtime typically is not calculated from holiday or sick time, but only from regular pay.

Enter hours per day

The number of regular hours in a day. When you process overtime timecards daily, the system uses the value in this field to determine when to generate overtime hours. Hours in excess of this value (8, for example) are eligible for a form of overtime pay.

Hours Worked – Overtime Per Day

The number of overtime hours in a day. When you process overtime timecards daily, the system uses the value in this field to determine when to generate doubletime hours. The system uses the total of regular and overtime hours to determine doubletime hours. Hours in excess of this total become doubletime hours. For example, if you enter 8 in the field for regular hours per day and 2 in the field for overtime hours per day, an employee receives doubletime pay for any hours worked in excess of 10 per day.

Enter pay type number

A code that designates the pay type the system uses during automatic overtime generation.
### Generating Overtime Timecards Automatically

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Enter the type of Re-Calculation (0/1) | A code that specifies whether the program will generate overtime timecards or recalculate the hourly rates. Valid values are:  
  0 Create overtime timecards (default)  
  1 Suspend overtime timecard generation and recalculate the hourly rates for the existing timecards |
| Enter the type of Automatic Overtime | A code that specifies how the overtime hourly rate is calculated. Codes are:  
  Blank Average all the regular time timecards' hourly rates.  
  1 Determine the overtime rate by adding to the base rate the result of one over the total number of hours worked multiplied by the base rate; that is, (total dollars divided by total hours) divided by 2 = (overtime rate + base rate) x (hours over 40).  
  2 Retrieve the hourly rate from the Employee Master table.  
  3 Retrieve the hourly rate from the Union Rates table. Specify the table column where the rate for the next column is to be retrieved.  
  4 Derive the regular time portion of the overtime from the Employee Master table and the premium portion from an average of the hourly rates.  
  5 Spread a salaried employee's salary over all the hours worked and do not generate any overtime.  
  6 Retrieve rate from original time card and multiply times the overtime pay multiplier. This method must be used for employees in the United States who receive tips. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Include Posted Time Cards</td>
<td>A code that specifies whether the program is to include posted timecards in the allocation of overtime hours. To include posted timecards, enter 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you include posted timecards when you use the Automatic Timecard Generator program, the system does not change original timecards. Instead, it creates three new timecards for each posted timecard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example, if you include a posted timecard for 42 regular hours, the system creates the following timecards:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 40 regular hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2 overtime hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• – 42 to reverse the posted timecard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This option is available for timecards that have been posted using the Generate Timecard Journals program (P062901) for special timecard post. It is not available after time cards have been included in a payroll processing cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If '3', Column to retrieve the rate from</td>
<td>A code that specifies the column in the Union Pay Rate table that is used when retrieving the rate for overtime. If you enter 3 in the Enter the Type of Automatic Overtime field, you must enter a code in this field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can define the acceptable values for this field. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Regular Overtime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Double Overtime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Triple Overtime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Holiday Pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Dist. Acct. – ‘’=All, ‘1’=Last</td>
<td>A code that specifies the accounts to which you want to allocate the overtime amounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To divide the overtime amounts among all labor distribution accounts for all work dates included, leave this field blank. To allocate the overtime amounts to the last timecard entered, enter 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overtime Account Number</td>
<td>A code that determines how the account number is derived for overtime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valid values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 Use the payroll automatic accounting instructions to obtain the account numbers for the overtime timecards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Copy the account numbers from the original timecards into the overtime timecards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Copy the account number from the AAs but use the timecard to derive the subsidiary number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Data Selection for Automatic Overtime Calculation

You must include the source of pay in the data selection for the Automatic Overtime Calculation report. Do not change the value for this data selection.

#### Exercises

See the exercises for this chapter.
Generating Timecards for Accumulated Wages

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims and Special Post

From Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721), choose Generate Accumulated Wages Timecards

Some organizations have employees who work for a specific number of contract days but prefer to receive payment over a different length of time. Employees may accumulate wages earned in the current pay period and have those wages held to be paid at a later date. For example, many school systems contract instructional staff for 9 months with the option to be paid over 12 months. Only employees with contract calendars attached to their master records can accumulate wages. For employees with multiple jobs, you can accumulate wages only for the primary job.

As part of the payroll cycle, you generate timecards for employees who have reached their contract end date and have accumulated wages. The system generates accumulated wages timecards for each payroll cycle, for an amount up to the pay period gross amount, until the employee has received payment for all accumulated wages.

Typically, you create accumulated wages timecards during the final update in payroll-cycle processing. If you do not, you can run the Generate Accumulated Wages Timecards program. This program generates timecards for the next payroll cycle.

You can also use the Generate Accumulated Wages Timecards program to generate timecards for payment information when an employee terminates employment or for any other reason when the employee needs to be paid the entire amount of accumulated wages. If you process an interim payment for a payoff, you must include time data already entered.

When you generate timecards for accumulated wages, the system prints the Accrued Wages Timecards Exception report. This report lists warning and error messages for any potential errors. These messages include the following:

- Accrued wages are less than the pay-period salary
- Accrued wages are less than $1.00
- Employee already has accrued wages

The system stores accumulated-wages information in the Accumulated Wage History table (F0628).
What You Should Know About

Revising and deleting timecards for accumulated wages
When you revise or delete a timecard for accumulated wages, you must also update the Accumulated Wage History table. Contact J.D. Edwards Customer Support for assistance.

See Also
- Setting Up an Accrual DBA for Accumulated Wages (P069117)
- Running Final Update (P06250)
- Attaching a Contract Calendar (P060101)
- Updating Employee Records for Contract Calendars (P08936)

Processing Options for Generate Accumulated Wages Timecards
Enter Pay period beginning date. ____________
Enter Pay period ending date. ____________
Is this a payoff (Y/N)? ____________
If this is a payoff, enter the date to be paid through. ____________

What You Should Know About Processing Options
To terminate an employee and process a payment for the payoff of accumulated wages only, complete the following fields:

- Is this a payoff?
- If this is a payoff, enter the date to be paid through.

To terminate an employee and process a payment for the payoff of accumulated wages plus days worked since the last payroll cycle, specify the pay-period dates of the next payroll cycle. It is important to specify the end date of the contract before you run this program.

To generate accumulated wages-timecards not generated during the final update in payroll-cycle processing, enter the pay-period dates only.

Data Selection
Choose the employee(s) whose timecards you want to generate.
Working with Uploaded Timecard Information

Uploaded timecard information is time entry information that has been entered in third-party software and then transferred to the J.D. Edwards Payroll system. This type of software typically saves time and helps reduce keying errors. The timecard information might originate from sources such as:

- A remote PC time entry program
- Custom systems
- Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) transactions

If you are using third-party software for time entry, you edit the uploaded timecard information and use it to create timecards. You can then include those timecards in payroll-cycle processing to prepare the employees’ pay.

Working with uploaded timecard information includes:

- Revising uploaded timecard information
- Reviewing the Batch File Register report
- Creating a version of the batch server
- Creating timecards from uploaded information
- Purging processed payroll batches

The timecard information you upload is stored in the Employee Transactions Batch table (F06116Z1) until you process the information. When you process the uploaded timecard information, the system moves it to the Employee Transactions Detail table (F06116) with all other time entry information.

Before you create timecards from uploaded information, you can review the records in the table to verify that the cards are correct. If you find an error, you can easily make the necessary corrections.

You can print the Batch File Register report to verify that the uploaded batches are correct.

Before you can create timecards from uploaded information, you must create a version of the batch server that contains the processing options that you want to use to process the timecards.
After you have reviewed and revised a batch of uploaded timecard information, you can use the information to create timecards. After you create the timecards, the system processes the uploaded batches. You can then include those timecards in payroll-cycle processing.

After you create timecards, you can purge the Employee Transactions Batch table of the processed batches. When you purge this table, you conserve computer disk space and make it easier to locate unprocessed batches.

Before You Begin

- Upload timecard information.

Revising Uploaded Timecard Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose Edit Uploaded Timecards Menu

From Edit Uploaded Timecards (G07121), choose Payroll Batch File Review

Before you create timecards from uploaded information, you can review the records to verify that they are correct. If you find an error, you can easily make the necessary corrections. Reviewing and revising uploaded records before you create timecards helps prevent errors in your regular timecard tables.

You can upload transactions to the Employee Transactions Batch table (F06116Z1) and review the uploaded information. When you run the Payroll Batch File Processing program (P06110Z), the system creates timecards in the Employee Transactions Detail table (F06116).

When you revise uploaded information, you can set processing options to display records by individual or by job or business unit. The system allows minimal editing in this batch program. Full editing occurs during payroll batch file processing.
To revise uploaded timecard information

On Payroll Batch File Review

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Processed (0/1)
   - User ID
   - Batch Number

2. To further limit your search, complete one or more of the following optional fields:
   - From Date
   - Thru Date

   If the system highlights the User ID, the batch has been processed.

3. Access the detail area.
4. Review the following field to see the number of lines in each batch:
   - Lines

5. Choose the Batch Revisions/Transactions option for the batch you need to review.

Based on how you set the processing options, the system displays either Batch File Revisions by Individual or Batch File Revisions by Job. These forms are similar to the regular time entry forms. You can add, change, or delete records in an unprocessed batch.
6. On Batch File Revisions, review the following field:
   - User Batch

7. To review detail information for an employee, choose the Full Detail function on the employee’s record line.

8. On Time Entry by Employee Additional Information, choose the Update function to revise any information.

9. Change or enter information in any of the fields.

   Enter corrections or override information only. The server fills in blank fields during processing.

10. To review and revise another batch, choose the Return function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processed (0/1)</td>
<td>An indicator to mark records as successfully processed through the batch processing system. After a record has been marked as processed, it can no longer be updated through the batch processing program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Batch</td>
<td>The number that the transmitter assigns to the batch. During batch processing, the system assigns a new batch number to the J.D. Edwards transactions for each control (user) batch number it finds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Form-specific information

   The user batch number is the identification number for the uploaded records. It does not correspond to the batch number that you assign when you enter timecards.
What You Should Know About

| Reviewing printed information | Alternatively, you can print the Batch File Register report to review the uploaded timecard information before the information is processed. After reviewing the printed information, you can make revisions. See Reviewing the Payroll Batch File Register Report. |
| Revising processed information | You cannot use Payroll Batch File Review and Revisions to revise processed batches. Instead, use the regular time entry forms. |
Working with Uploaded Timecard Information

Processing Options for Payroll Batch File Review

BATCH FILE REVIEW:
1. Enter a ‘1’ to view the Batch Review screen prior to working with the Payroll Batch File Revisions. The default value of blank will take you directly to Time Entry.

FORMAT CONTROL:
2. Enter the default screen format as follows:
   1 – Time Entry by Individual
   2 – Time Entry by Job

BATCH NUMBER:
3. Enter a ‘1’ to have the batch number automatically assigned. If set to ‘1’, F13 will be invalid.

HEADING FIELDS:
4. Enter a ‘1’ to load heading fields from FIRST subfile record.
5. Enter a ‘1’ to have heading fields clear with each update. If left blank, fields will not clear.

TIME ENTRY BY JOB:
6. Enter the Cost Code Window Format as follows:
   1 – BU.OBJ.SUB (Default)
   2 – BU.SUB.OBJ

SPECIAL EDITS:
7. Enter ‘1’ to update Account Number or Business Unit, Object and Subsidiary fields while doing an add or change. ‘0’ is the default and will not update the Account Number or Business Unit, Object and Subsidiary fields.

*NOTE: If in Time Entry by Individual and you enter a blank Account Number, the Job Worked field will not be updated with blanks.

See Also

- Entering Timecards by Employee (P061121) or Entering Timecards by Job or Business Unit (P061161) for the information required on timecards
Reviewing the Payroll Batch File Register Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose Edit Uploaded Timecards Menu

From Edit Uploaded Timecards (G07121), choose Payroll Batch File Register

After you revise uploaded timecard information, you should review the Payroll Batch File Register report to verify that the timecards are correct. This report is similar to the Time and Pay Register report that you print after you manually enter timecards.

See Also

- Reviewing the Time and Pay Register Report (P063001)

Creating a Version of the Payroll Batch Server

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose Edit Uploaded Timecards Menu

From Edit Uploaded Timecards (G07121), choose Payroll Batch Server

Before you can create timecards from uploaded information, you must create a version of the batch server that contains the processing options you want to use to process the timecards. You specify this version in the processing options for payroll batch file processing (P06110Z).

The Batch Server is a DREAM Writer program (XT0611621). You cannot run this program from the menu or from the DREAM Writer processing form.

Typically, you create a version of this program only once and reuse the version each time you create timecards from uploaded information.
Processing Options for Payroll Batch Server

PAY RATES:
1. If you wish to use the Employee Occupational Pay Rate Table enter an (E). If you wish to use the Union Table enter a (U). If left blank, neither will be used.

PAY TYPES:
2. If you selected Occupational Pay Rates, enter the pay type for Regular Pay.

3. If you selected Union Rates, enter the pay type to be used for each of the following categories:
   - Regular
   - Overtime
   - Doubletime
   - Vacation
   - Holiday

4. Enter a '1' to edit Pay Type from Classification Pay X-REF. If left blank, editing will not occur.

BATCH NUMBER:
5. Enter a '1' to have batch numbers automatically assigned. If left blank, batch numbers will not be assigned by the program.

RECORD LOCKS:
6. Enter a '1' to prevent changes and deletions to a record locked by another user. If left blank, changes and deletes will be allowed.

Creating Timecards from Uploaded Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose Edit Uploaded Timecards Menu

From Edit Uploaded Timecards (G07121), choose Payroll Batch File Processing

You must create timecards from uploaded information to pay employees or account for time and labor. After you have reviewed and revised a batch of uploaded timecard information, you can use the information to create timecards. You can then include those timecards in your usual payroll-cycle processing.
You use batch file processing to:

- Edit the uploaded transactions against other constants tables in the Payroll system
- Create the timecards

This process transfers the uploaded information from the Employee Transactions Batch table (F06116Z1) to the Employee Transactions Detail table (F06116).

You can create proof and final versions of this program. When you run the proof version, the system prints the Employee Transaction Update and Transaction Errors reports without updating the Employee Transactions Detail table (F06116). Correct any errors before running the final version.

When you run the final version, the system:

- Assigns numbers to the payroll transactions and batches
- Processes blank values
- Creates and prints the Employee Transaction Update report and the Transaction Errors report
- Marks transactions as processed

If no errors appear on the Transaction Errors report, the system creates timecards in the Employee Transactions Detail table (F06116) and you can purge the processed transactions. If errors appear on the report, the system does not create any timecards.

See Also

- *Revising Uploaded Timecard Information (P0601Z)* for information about making corrections
Processing Options for Payroll Batch File Processing

PROOF OR FINAL MODE:
1. Enter a ‘1’ to process the batch information in Final mode. If left blank, the batch processing will be performed in Proof mode and no file updates will occur.

AUTOMATIC PURGE:
2. Enter a ‘1’ to automatically purge processed transactions from the batch file. If left blank, transactions will be flagged as processed and will remain in the file.

ERROR FILE:
3. Enter a ‘1’ to write error messages out to the PC Batch Entry Error file (F0040). If left blank, no records will be written to the file.

DW VERSION FOR PAYROLL BATCH SERVER:
4. Select the DREAM Writer version for Payroll Batch Server (XT06116Z1). The default value is XJDE0001. This should only be changed by persons responsible for system-wide setup.

Purging Processed Payroll Batches

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose Edit Uploaded Timecards Menu

From Edit Uploaded Timecards (G07121), choose Payroll Batch File Purge

After you create payroll timecards, you should purge the processed batches. Purging batches conserves disk space and makes it easier to locate unprocessed batches. You can use either of the following methods to purge batches:

- Set the processing option for creating timecards to purge processed information automatically
- Use the Batch File Purge utility to purge processed batches

When you purge processed batches, the system removes records from the Employee Transactions Batch table (F06116Z1). Alternatively, you can specify that the system save the records to a special purge library.
When you save purged records, the system creates a new physical file in a special purge library. The name of the library is JDE followed by the current date. For example, if you purge the batch table on January 31, 1998, the system creates a file in a library called JDE013198. If you purge two tables on the same date, the records from both purged tables are saved in the same library. You can reorganize the purged tables after the purge process.

**See Also**

- *Creating Timecards from Uploaded Information (P06110Z)*

**Processing Options for Payroll Batch File Purge**

SAVE PURGED RECORDS:
1. Enter a ‘1’ to save the purged records to a special purge library. (Default of blanks will NOT save any purged records.)

REORGANIZE FILE:
2. Enter a ‘1’ to reorganize the purged file. (Default of blanks will NOT reorganize the file.)
The payroll cycle is a process you complete to pay your employees. As shown in the following graphic, the payroll cycle consists of the following five steps:

- Process pre-payroll
- Print payments
- Process pro forma journal entries
- Print payroll-cycle reports
- Process final update

Processing the payroll cycle includes the following tasks:

- Processing pre-payroll
- Reviewing payroll-cycle information
- Working with payments
- Resetting payroll-cycle steps
Processing pre-payroll is the first step in the payroll cycle. You must successfully complete this step before you can perform any of the other steps. You process pre-payroll to create the workfiles that the system needs to produce payments and reports. Payments are the forms that employees receive when they are paid. You can set up employees to receive automatic-deposit advice slips, paychecks, and payslips.

You create the pro forma journal entry workfile to prepare the journal entries for posting to the general ledger.

You print reports to verify that payroll information is correct. You can print payroll cycle reports at any time after pre-payroll and before final update.

Final update is the last step in the payroll cycle. You use final update to update employees’ transactions, tax, and payment history, and to create actual journal entries from the pro forma entries. After you run the final update, you cannot change information related to that payroll cycle. The system allows you to automatically post journal entries during the final update.

When you encounter errors prior to the final update, you can correct them and rerun the necessary steps. In some cases, you might need to reset a step before you can rerun it.

**What Is a Payroll ID?**

The payroll cycle is driven by a payroll ID and a program version. You must set up a payroll ID and assign that ID to a program version that selects employees to be paid. The payroll ID identifies the payroll version library where the system stores all the information for a payroll cycle. You use the same payroll ID for all steps of a payroll cycle. You can also use different payroll IDs and program versions to process multiple payroll cycles simultaneously.
What Are Locked Out Employees?

To manage payroll processing and prevent anyone from changing current payroll information for included employees, the pre-payroll program initiates a payroll lockout condition for all employees included in the pre-payroll. If you locate an employee who is included in a payroll cycle, the system displays a warning message.

When the system establishes a lockout, the lockout remains in effect until the final update is complete. During lockout, only the person who submitted pre-payroll can update any of the records (except timecards) of employees included in the pre-payroll.

If an employee is locked by one payroll ID, you cannot include that employee in another payroll ID until the lock is cleared. To clear the lock, you must either complete the final update or reset the payroll.

See Also

- Resetting the Payroll ID (P06217)
Processing pre-payroll is the first step in the payroll cycle. You must successfully complete this step before you can perform any of the other steps.

To process pre-payroll, complete the following tasks:

- Run pre-payroll
- Review payroll registers
- Review time and pay entry reports
- Review the Federal Tax Distribution Summary report
- Review payment reports
- Review the Terminated Employees Being Paid report
Payroll

Before You Begin

- Review tax recalculation reports
- Process a changes-only pre-payroll (as needed)

You use pre-payroll processing to:

- Specify the employees to include in a payroll cycle.
- Generate timecards for employees who are set up for autopay. Autopay employees are those for whom you do not need to enter timecards for regular pay.
- Process timecards entered for the pay period.
- Calculate gross-to-net pay for employees.
- Create the workfiles that the system needs to produce payments and reports.
- Print reports listing PDBAs, taxes withheld, and any unique overrides used in the calculations.

To begin pre-payroll processing, you must enter a payroll ID and submit that ID for processing. The payroll ID identifies the payroll version library where the system stores all the information for a payroll cycle.

After you process pre-payroll but before you print payments, you should verify the accuracy of the payroll information. To verify the accuracy, review the reports you selected to print during pre-payroll processing.

If your pre-payroll reports identify any errors in employee salary or timecard information, you must correct the errors and rerun pre-payroll. To reduce computer processing time, you can rerun pre-payroll for only those employees whose information you corrected. This type of processing is called processing a changes-only pre-payroll.

Before You Begin

- Enter new and updated employee information, such as new hire information, pay increases, and so on. See Entering Employee Information.
- Print a roster to review job and pay information for current employees. See Verifying Employee Information.
- Enter timecards for employees whose timecards are not automatically generated. See Entering Timecards by Employee.
Set up versions of the payroll-cycle reports. You typically set up these reports only once and reuse them for each payroll cycle. See Setting Up Payroll Cycle Reports.

Create a program version for pre-payroll processing. You typically create a version only once and reuse it each for payroll cycle. See the Technical Foundation Guide for information on creating a version.

What You Should Know About

Printing reports
If you need to reprint any of the pre-payroll reports, you can print them from the Reports Only menu option. For more information, see Printing Payroll-Cycle Reports.

Setting up reports
You can choose the reports from an option on the Paycycle Report Setup menu (G0746). Use the menu option only to set up reports. You cannot run the reports directly from this menu.

See Also

- Reviewing the Fiscal and Anniversary Rollover Report (P063903) for information about fiscal and anniversary rollovers
- Appendix I — Technical Overview of the Payroll Cycle for information about the tables affected by pre-payroll processing

Running Pre-Payroll

To begin pre-payroll processing, you must enter a payroll ID. The payroll ID identifies the payroll version library where the system stores all the information for a payroll cycle. The payroll ID also identifies the program version that you use to choose employees and process them through the payroll cycle. You use this ID when you run all subsequent steps in the payroll cycle.

To process a full pre-payroll, you can either:

- Create a new payroll ID
- Choose an existing payroll ID
You should create one payroll ID for each selected group of employees, such as salaried employees, hourly employees, and so on. You might also want to create additional IDs for processing special groups of employees, such as only those receiving interim payments or a special bonus payroll. After you create a payroll ID, you can choose that ID again in subsequent pay periods to process payroll for that group of employees.

**Creating a New Payroll ID**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Pre-Payroll Processing

You must create a new payroll ID when you process payroll for a selected group of employees for the first time.

When you create a payroll ID, you must assign a unique program version to the ID. You use this program version to choose the employees to include in that payroll cycle. A version can be assigned to only one payroll ID. If no suitable version exists, you can add a new version when you create the new payroll ID.

Verify that the program version you specify is not already assigned to another payroll ID. The system checks for duplicate version numbers.

When you create a new payroll ID, you specify the pay-period information that the system needs to process the payroll cycle. You also specify the reports you want to print during pre-payroll.

In addition to entering the basic information you need to process pre-payroll, you can enter additional parameters such as:

- A minimum payment amount
- Tip information
- Intercompany settlement information
- Job-step progression information
To create a new payroll ID

On the first Pre-Payroll Processing form

1. Complete the following field and press Enter:
   - Payroll ID
2. On the second Pre-Payroll Processing form, to assign a program version to the payroll ID, complete the following field:
   - Version
3. Complete the following field:
   - Pay Cycle Code
4. Choose the Cycle Constants function.

5. On Master Pay Cycles, use the Return with Date option to choose a pay period for the payroll cycle.
6. On the second Pre-Payroll Processing form, the system displays the dates that correspond to the pay period that you chose. Review the following fields:
   - Pay Period Ending Date
   - Work Dates
   - Check Date
   - Standard Hours
   - Period Number
7. Review the default information in the following fields and revise if necessary:
   - Year
   - Type of Processing
   - Deposit Date
8. Enter a report version for the following required report:
   - Print Paychecks

9. Enter a report version for at least one of the following required reports:
   - Payroll Register
   - Summary Payroll Register

You must print at least one of these two reports. If you do not enter a version number for either report, the system prints the default version (XJDE0001) of the Payroll Register report.

10. Enter a report version for the following optional reports:
    - Time and Pay Entry Journal
    - Federal Tax Distribution Summary

11. To process fiscal and anniversary rollovers during the payroll cycle, enter a program version in the following field:
    - Fiscal and Anniversary Rollover

12. To enter additional parameters, choose the Additional Parameters function.

13. On Additional Payroll Cycle Parameters, complete any of the following optional fields and press Enter:
    - Company Number
    - Pay Cycle Group Code
    - Type
    - Bank Account Number
• Minimum Check Amount
• Denomination Minimum
• Calculation Monthly DBAs
• Override Auto Deposit
• Process Step Progression History
• Group Plan Override
• Intercompany Settlements
• Date for Updating Tips File
• Use Full or Abbreviated Key

14. Return to the second Pre-Payroll Processing form.

15. Choose the Submit Job function.

The system prints the reports for which you entered report versions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Payroll ID          | This is the ID you use to process each step of the payroll cycle. When you are processing payroll, a library is created that holds all of the tables necessary for that specific payroll cycle. The library is named PAYRLxxx, where xxx is the ID for the payroll.  

The Payroll system can contain only one PAYRLxxx library, which stores the payroll ID workfiles, at one time. To avoid overwriting IDs, J.D. Edwards recommends that you reserve IDs 001 through 799 for your production environment, IDs 800 through 899 for your test environment, and, for U.S. Payroll only, IDs 900 through 999 for interactive update of interims.  

If you delete a payroll ID, you can reassign its program version to another payroll ID. |
| Pay Cycle Code      | A code that identifies the values for a master payroll cycle.  

. . . . . . . . Form-specific information . . . . . . . . . . .  

After you enter a code in this field, access the master pay cycles to load the pay period ending date, work and check dates, standard hours for that pay period, and period numbers used to calculate DBAs. In subsequent payroll cycles, the system automatically completes these fields. The next time you run this payroll ID, you see values for the next pay period. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of Processing</td>
<td>A code that indicates the type of pre-payroll processing that you want to submit. The system verifies the value of this field against the hard-coded Processing Type Codes user defined code list (07/ST). After you run a regular pre-payroll (types 1, 3, 5, or 7), the system sets this field to the corresponding changes only type (2, 4, 6, or 8 respectively). If you subsequently run a changes only pre-payroll, this field is set correctly. If you reset payroll processing, you must change this field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Company Number        | A code that identifies a specific organization, fund, entity, and so on. This code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010). It must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions. Note: You can use company 00000 for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). You cannot use it for transaction entries.  

\[ \text{………….. Form-specific information \…………..} \]

The company to be processed. If you enter a company number here, it overrides the DREAM Writer selection. The system processes only those time entry transactions with a home company in the timecards that matches the one entered in this field.

This company number is also used throughout the remaining steps of the payroll cycle, including Final Update.

Note: Company 00000 is used for default values, such as dates and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). You cannot use it for transaction entries. |
| Pay Cycle Group Code  | A user defined code (07/PG) that indicates a pay cycle group. If you enter a pay cycle group code here, the system processes only those timecards whose business unit has that pay cycle group assigned in the business unit constants. The type code explained below determines which business unit is used in the selection process.

This field and the accompanying Type field override the DREAM Writer home business unit selection. Employees must first be selected in the DREAM Writer Data Selection, then timecards for those employees are selected based on Pay Cycle Group Code and Type. |
### Payroll

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Pay Cycle Group Type         | A code which identifies which Business Unit in the Timecard Detail File (F06116) is to be used in the selection of the transactions for a Payroll Processing. Any one of the following Business Units may be selected:  
  D Distribution Business Unit (YTMCU)  
  J Job Location (YTMUCO)  
  H Home Business Unit (YTHMCU) |
| Bank Account Number          | The bank account number (General Ledger Account) to be updated automatically when receipts or disbursements are entered. The bank account number is assumed to be the same for every document in a batch. Therefore, it is not cleared from entry to entry. However, if left blank, the system retrieves a default bank account table from the Automatic Accounting Instructions file (F0012), item number RB for Accounts Receivable and PB for Accounts Payable. |
| Minimum Check Amount         | The lowest amount to be generated as a check, bank advice, or payslip. The system does not allow zero amount checks if you have specified a minimum check amount. You can leave this field blank. Generally, this field's value will specify the minimum amount that must be paid to the employee. |
| Denomination Minimum         | The minimum denomination value that must be paid to employees who works in this business unit. For example, an employee paid in cash who accepts nothing less than a one dollar bill. If this employee works in multiple business units, the home business unit denomination minimum prevails. |
| Calc. Monthly D/B/A's (Y/N)  | The meaning of this field depends on the program from which you access the field:  
  - Valid Master Pay Cycles (P069061) - A value that specifies the period bucket number in the Payroll Integrity table (F0620) to be updated. The Integrity Period Number specifies one of five periods in which the system stores the history. It does not determine the calculation of DBAs. If you run a multiple frequency payroll (such as salary with both weekly and biweekly employees), enter an unused Integrity Period Number. For example, for the first biweekly payroll of the month, use 2 because 1 was already used for the first weekly payroll.  
  - Pay Cycle Control Parameters (P06210) - A value that designates whether the pre-payroll programs will calculate those benefits and accruals that are based on calendar month amounts (dollars/hours). If N, the system skips these benefit and accruals. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Override Auto Deposit</td>
<td>A Yes/No field that allows you to specify whether to override auto deposits. A Yes in this field turns off auto deposit for all employees in this Pre-Payroll Processing version and prints paychecks instead of auto deposit advices. This field lets you override auto deposit instructions in one screen instead of having to change auto deposit instructions individually for each employee in the version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Y/N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Process Step Prog. History | A code that specifies whether to execute the Step Progression program during payroll cycle processing. Valid values are:  
Y  Execute step progression  
N  Do not execute step progression (default)  
NOTE: Executing step progression increases payroll cycle processing time. |
| Group Plan Override     | A code that tells the system to use the employee level list of DBAs and not to calculate DBAs in the group plan even though the employee may be union. For example, if you enter HR for the Human Resources benefit group plan here, the system uses that value to calculate benefits even though a union group is listed in the employee master. |
| Intercompany Settlements | A code that determines which system generates intercompany settlements. Valid values are:  
1   The Payroll system generates intercompany settlements before posting them to the General Ledger.  
0   The General Accounting system, not the Payroll system, generates intercompany settlements. This is the default. |
| Date for Updating Tips File | This code will determine what date is used when updating the Tip Files.  
0   Check date (Default)  
1   Pay Period Ending Date  
**NOTE** If you are using Allocation Method S for Sales by employee you MUST use 0 (Default) |
| Use Full or Abbreviated Key | This code will be used to determine whether to use the Mail, Job Code, and the Shift portion of the key when updating the tip files.  
0   Use all parts of the key (Default)  
1   Do not use the Mail, Job Code, and Shift values  
**NOTE** If you are using Allocation Method S for Sales by employee you MUST use 0 (Default) |
What You Should Know About

Subsequent payrolls
Pay cycle and detail information is saved and protected from change for subsequent payrolls. You must use the Unprotect function if you want to make any changes.

Job logs
The system creates job logs for every step of the payroll cycle except printing payments. A job log does not necessarily indicate that a problem exists. However, you should check the user messages for the message that the job completed successfully.

Print paychecks version
The version number you enter for the Print Paychecks report must match the version numbers that control other types of payments, such as checks, auto deposits, payslips, attachments, and the check register.

See Setting Up Payroll-Cycle Reports for more information on setting up these versions.

Inactive field
The Accelerate Submission field is currently inactive.

Standard hours
The second Pre-Payroll Processing form displays the number of hours for which autopay employees will be paid.

See Also
- Processing Fiscal and Anniversary Rollovers (P06210)
- Activating Intercompany Settlements for a Payroll ID (P06210)
- Creating a Payroll ID that Uses Step Progression (P06210)

Data Selection for Pre-Payroll
When you add a new pre-payroll program version, do not include an employee in more than one payroll cycle. If you do, the system includes the employee in only the first payroll ID you process.

J.D. Edwards recommends that you include pay status in your data selection.

To include terminated employees in pre-payroll processing, include the terminated pay status in your data selection for the pre-payroll program version. The pre-payroll process selects only those terminated employees whose termination dates are on or after the pay-period beginning date.
Data Sequence for Pre-Payroll

The report versions for the Payroll Register and Summary Payroll Register reports must have the same data sequencing as the program version for pre-payroll processing (P06210), although they do not have the payroll lockout ID. The pre-payroll version stores the lockout ID for all payroll reports. The data sequence of the pre-payroll version controls the order in which the system prints data for both payroll registers.

The payroll lockout ID must be the first data sequence parameter in the program version (P06210).

Exercises
See the exercises for this chapter.

Choosing an Existing Payroll ID

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Pre-Payroll Processing

You do not need to create a new payroll ID each time you process a payroll cycle. After you create a payroll ID, you use that ID again in subsequent pay periods to process payroll for that group of employees.

When you choose an existing payroll ID, a program version is already assigned to the ID. You can enter a different program version, if that version is not assigned to another payroll ID. You also can change the parameters for an existing payroll ID. For example, you might need to choose additional reports to print.

When processing is complete, the system prints the pre-payroll reports for which you entered report versions.

To choose an existing payroll ID

On the first Pre-Payroll Processing form

1. Complete the following field:
   - Payroll ID

2. On the second Pre-Payroll Processing form, make any necessary revisions and press Enter.

3. Choose the Additional Payroll Cycle Parameters function.
5. Choose the Submit Job function.

**Reviewing Payroll Register Reports**

After you process pre-payroll but before you print payments, you should review the payroll register report to verify the accuracy of your information.

You must print either a Payroll Register report or a Summary Payroll Register report.

If you did not enter a version for the payroll register, the system prints the default version (XJDE0001) of the Payroll Register report.

Reviewing payroll register reports includes:

- Reviewing the Payroll Register report
- Reviewing the Summary Payroll Register report

**See Also**

- *Setting Up Payroll-Cycle Reports (P063012)*
- *Correcting Errors in Pre-Payroll Processing (P06210)* for information about correcting errors listed on the payroll register reports

**Reviewing the Payroll Register Report**

Use the Payroll Register report to verify that the system correctly calculated employees’ gross-to-net amounts and that the correct employees are being paid. You can review employee earnings for this payroll cycle by pay type and deductions. The report lists the following information:

- Pay type and deductions for each employee by business unit
- Totals by pay type for each business unit
- Grand totals by pay type for each company
- Check control numbers

Check control numbers are system-assigned numbers that you can use to help track your actual payment numbers. The system also uses a check control number to complete all the necessary account reversals when you void a payment and to track journal entries. The check control number is particularly important because the system cannot track your actual payment numbers.
J.D. Edwards recommends that you run the Payroll Register report again during the payroll-cycle reports step to review the actual payment numbers at that time.

A warning prints on the report when the total gross amount minus the deductions printed on the report does not equal the total net amount.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Earnings</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Curr. Amt</th>
<th>YTD Amount</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Deduction</th>
<th>Curr. Amt</th>
<th>YTD Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>311.26</td>
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<td>144.06</td>
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<td>** CU Department</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>** 1104 Garnishment</td>
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<td>** L Life Insurance</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>** 4003 Med-EE</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>** 4004 Med-EE</td>
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<td>2,333.33</td>
<td>** Total Ded's</td>
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<td>** FED FICA w/h</td>
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<td></td>
<td>** 1010 Dental Ins.</td>
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<td>4.50</td>
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<td>** 1104 Garnishment</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>** 1120 Fees, Admin</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<td>** L Life Insurance</td>
<td>138.60</td>
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<td>** 4003 Med-EE</td>
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<td>** 4004 Med-EE</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>662.54</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Total:</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>Gross:</td>
<td>1,458.33</td>
<td>13,393.74</td>
<td>** Total Ded's</td>
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<td>** Total Ded's</td>
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<td>13,393.74</td>
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</tr>
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<td>3000 Life Ins/Co.</td>
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<td>269.22</td>
<td>102.11</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>** FED Medicare</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1,422.86</td>
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<td></td>
<td>** 1120 Fees, Admin</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>** L Life Insurance</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>** 4003 Med-EE</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>** 4004 Med-EE</td>
<td>7.22</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>** 7000 401(k)</td>
<td>662.54</td>
<td>662.54</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Total:</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>Gross:</td>
<td>1,572.92</td>
<td>11,010.44</td>
<td>** Total Ded's</td>
<td>403.63</td>
<td>** Total Ded's</td>
<td>1,572.92</td>
<td>11,010.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>001 Regular</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>16.826</td>
<td>1,458.33</td>
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<td>** Gross Wages</td>
<td>1,458.33</td>
<td>13,393.74</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastro, Robert</td>
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<td></td>
<td>154.00</td>
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<td>** FED FICA w/h</td>
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<td>** FED Medicare</td>
<td>82.11</td>
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<td>** CO Department</td>
<td>41.07</td>
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<td></td>
<td>** 1010 Dental Ins.</td>
<td>4.50</td>
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<td></td>
<td>** 1104 Garnishment</td>
<td>1,422.86</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>** 1120 Fees, Admin</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<td>** L Life Insurance</td>
<td>138.60</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>** 4003 Med-EE</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<td>** 4004 Med-EE</td>
<td>7.22</td>
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<td></td>
<td>** 7000 401(k)</td>
<td>662.54</td>
<td>662.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>** Total:</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>Gross:</td>
<td>1,572.92</td>
<td>11,010.44</td>
<td>** Total Ded's</td>
<td>403.63</td>
<td>** Total Ded's</td>
<td>1,572.92</td>
<td>11,010.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Route:</td>
<td>Ck Cntrl #: 173930</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Document Amt</td>
<td>1,356.06</td>
<td>** Net Pay **</td>
<td>1,566.06</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route:</td>
<td>Ck Cntrl #: 173948</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Document Amt</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>** Net Pay **</td>
<td>814.02</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route:</td>
<td>Ck Cntrl #: 173956</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Document Amt</td>
<td>1,169.29</td>
<td>** Net Pay **</td>
<td>1,169.29</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Reviewing the Summary Payroll Register Report**

If you are processing payroll for a large number of employees, you might find it easier to use the Summary Payroll Register report to review employees’ gross-to-net earnings because this report shows only one line per payment.

The Summary Payroll Register report shows which employees’ gross-to-net calculations are incorrect and which employees exceed the maximum net pay limit you set. During Payroll system setup, you can decide whether to make gross-to-net errors soft (this allows you to continue with processing) or hard (this means that you must correct the errors before continuing).

The following list describes some of the columns that print on the Summary Payroll Register report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wages</strong></td>
<td>This column represents the total of all pay types and earnings entered on the employees’ timecards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefits</strong></td>
<td>This column represents the benefits that the system calculated for the employees. When you print this report during pre-payroll, it includes all benefits calculated in pre-payroll, excluding those benefits that have no effect on gross or net pay. When you print this report during the step that prints the payroll-cycle reports, after you have processed pro forma journal entries, it includes all benefits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross Pay</strong></td>
<td>This column represents earnings plus the benefits that the system added to net pay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The error messages that print on the Summary Payroll Register report include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAX</td>
<td>Net pay exceeds the maximum pay specified in the processing options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTN</td>
<td>Gross-to-net error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERR</td>
<td>Both MAX and GTN errors exist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Reviewing Time and Pay Entry Reports

If the program version you used to process pre-payroll contains autopay employees, you should verify timecard information for those employees before you print payments. When you print the Time and Pay Entry Journal report (also called the Time and Pay Register report) during pre-payroll processing, it includes timecard information for autopay employees.

If you choose to print the Time and Pay Register report, the system might also print a Time and Pay Exception report. The second report lists employees who have:

- Business-unit security violation (employee not paid)
- Hours or rates over the maximum specified in the processing options
- Hours or rates under the minimum specified in the processing options
- Pay rates different from those entered in the Employee Master table
- Hire dates later than the pay period ending date
- Pay-stop dates earlier than the pay period beginning date
- Overtime hours paid
- Vacation or sick time that exceeds the maximum available amounts
- No timecards entered for the pay period
- Excessive pay rates
- Regular pay bypassed because of interim checks
- Benefits or deductions bypassed because of interim checks
- No pay rates entered in one or more timecards

---

Here is the payroll register table with details for each employee:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Gross Pay</th>
<th>Deductions</th>
<th>Taxes</th>
<th>Net Pay</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>C Msg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7503</td>
<td>Kraton, Ralph</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>2,333.33</td>
<td>102.92</td>
<td>2,333.33</td>
<td>239.89</td>
<td>587.38</td>
<td>1,506.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>7504</td>
<td>Meade, Jane</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>1,458.33</td>
<td>102.90</td>
<td>1,458.33</td>
<td>390.49</td>
<td>253.82</td>
<td>414.02</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7505</td>
<td>Mastro, Robert</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>1,572.92</td>
<td>86.22</td>
<td>1,572.92</td>
<td>34.11</td>
<td>369.52</td>
<td>1,169.29</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7506</td>
<td>Mayeda, Donald</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>616.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>616.00</td>
<td>230.19</td>
<td>125.39</td>
<td>260.42</td>
<td>N</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7510</td>
<td>Morales, Jesus</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>520.00</td>
<td>11.44</td>
<td>520.00</td>
<td>13.80</td>
<td>103.73</td>
<td>369.52</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>400.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,500.58</strong></td>
<td><strong>321.48</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,500.58</strong></td>
<td><strong>908.48</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,439.84</strong></td>
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</table>
### Payroll

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pay Type</th>
<th>Work Date</th>
<th>Account Number</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Gross Pay</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7503</td>
<td>Kraton, Ralph</td>
<td>1 Regular</td>
<td>08/15/98</td>
<td>90.8115</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>26.923</td>
<td>2,333.33</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7504</td>
<td>Meade, Jane</td>
<td>1 Regular</td>
<td>08/15/98</td>
<td>141.8115</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>16.826</td>
<td>729.17</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7505</td>
<td>Mastro, Robert</td>
<td>1 Regular</td>
<td>08/15/98</td>
<td>90.8115</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>18.149</td>
<td>1,179.69</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7506</td>
<td>Mayeda, Donald</td>
<td>1 Regular</td>
<td>08/15/98</td>
<td>90.8115</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>18.149</td>
<td>393.23</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7510</td>
<td>Morales, Jesus</td>
<td>1 Regular</td>
<td>08/15/98</td>
<td>90.8115</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>6.500</td>
<td>520.00</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

- **Reviewing the Time and Pay Register Report (P063001)**

**Reviewing the Federal Tax Distribution Summary Report**

You use the information on the Federal Tax Distribution Summary report to determine the federal tax burden for this payroll cycle. Printing this report during pre-payroll enables you to promptly submit federal taxes. The report lists totals of taxable wages and federal tax amounts for the current period and month-to-date. It also lists tax amounts by company for quarter-to-date and year-to-date.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Tax Description</th>
<th>Taxable Wages</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
<th>Taxable Wages</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Federal Income Tax</td>
<td>6,396.16</td>
<td>713.27</td>
<td>7,672.96</td>
<td>841.05</td>
<td>1,740.79</td>
<td>7,309.94</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Federal Unemployment</td>
<td>2,843.58</td>
<td>22.75</td>
<td>4,096.70</td>
<td>32.77</td>
<td>45.16</td>
<td>351.28</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Social Security Withheld</td>
<td>6,469.08</td>
<td>401.07</td>
<td>7,745.88</td>
<td>480.23</td>
<td>975.12</td>
<td>4,118.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Social Security Paid</td>
<td>6,469.08</td>
<td>401.07</td>
<td>7,745.88</td>
<td>480.23</td>
<td>975.12</td>
<td>4,118.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total SOCIAL SECURITY: 802.14 960.46 1,950.24 8,366.46

| P  | Medicare Withheld  | 6,469.08       | 93.81      | 7,745.88     | 112.32     | 228.06     | 963.13     |
| Q  | Medicare Paid      | 6,469.08       | 93.81      | 7,745.88     | 112.32     | 228.06     | 963.13     |

Total MEDICARE: 187.62 224.64 456.12 1,926.26

Total FEDERAL: 1,725.78 2,058.92 4,192.31 17,823.94

Federal Deposit Information:
- Federal Income Tax: 713.27
- Social Security Taxes: 802.14
- Medicare Ins. Taxes: 187.62

Total Deposit Due: 1,783.03

**GRAND TOTALS:**

Federal Deposit Information:
- Federal Income Tax: 713.27
- Social Security Taxes: 802.14
- Medicare Ins. Taxes: 187.62

Total Deposit Due: 1,783.03
Reviewing Payment Reports

The reports related to the version you entered in the Print Paychecks field during pre-payroll processing do not print until after you print payments. The system uses this version to create the workfile that it uses to print payments. If you did not enter a version in this field, the system uses the default version (XJDE0001).

See Also

- Printing Payments (P06230P) to review payment reports

Reviewing the Terminated Employees Being Paid Report

When pre-payroll processing includes terminated employees who are receiving their last payment, the system automatically prints the Terminated Employees Being Paid report. Use this report to verify that all tasks related to the employees’ termination have been performed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>063501</th>
<th>J.D. Edwards &amp; Company</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terminated Employees Being Paid</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>7.25.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Date - Endi 08.31.98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* * * * * * Employee  * * * * * * Term Chg. Int Ck I Check</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>516554710</td>
<td>Mayeda, Donald</td>
<td>08.31.98</td>
<td>RT Retirement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- Terminating an Employee (P060161)

Reviewing Tax Recalculation Reports

The system automatically processes a changes-only pre-payroll when one or more employees have pretax deductions that are too large to be withheld. The system runs the changes-only pre-payroll processing up to three times in order to resolve these situations.

When the system recalculates taxes for employees who did not earn enough to pay their deductions, it prints additional reports during pre-payroll processing.
Reviewing tax recalculation reports includes:

- Reviewing the Changes Only Payroll Register report
- Reviewing the Deductions Not Taken report
- Reviewing the Deduction Arrearage report

**See Also**

- *Correcting Errors in Pre-Payroll Processing (P06210)* for more information on how the system recalculates taxes for employees who do not earn enough to pay their deductions
- *Processing Changes-Only Pre-Payroll (P06210)*

**Reviewing the Changes Only Payroll Register Report**

The system prints this type of payroll register report when you rerun pre-payroll processing for employees with changed information only. You can use this report to review all the payroll information for the employee records that you changed.

**Reviewing the Deductions Not Taken Report**

When employees do not have enough gross earnings to pay for their deductions, the system either adjusts the deductions or puts them in arrears, depending on how you set up the DBA. The Deductions Not Taken report lists those employees whose deductions were adjusted. You can use this report to verify that your DBAs are set up correctly, as well as to verify that the employees’ information is correct.
Reviewing the Deduction Arrearage Report

When employees do not have enough gross earnings to pay for their deductions, the system either adjusts the deductions or places them in arrears, depending on how you set up the DBA. The Deductions Arrearage report lists those employees whose deductions were placed in arrears. You can use this report to verify that your DBAs are set up correctly, as well as to verify that the employees’ information is correct.

Processing Changes-Only Pre-Payroll

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Pre-Payroll Processing

After you complete the pre-payroll processing, you should review the pre-payroll reports. If you identify any errors in employee salary or timecard information, you must correct the errors and then rerun pre-payroll. To reduce computer processing time, you can rerun pre-payroll for only those employees whose information you corrected. This type of processing is called changes only pre-payroll processing.
You must run a changes-only pre-payroll when you make any of the following types of changes to employee records that were included in a pre-payroll:

- Revise employee information that affects the payment, such as home company, home business unit, annual salary, hourly rate, or marital status
- Revise timecard information
- Add, change, or delete an interim check (based on the dates of the interim checks)

After you run pre-payroll processing for the first time in a payroll cycle, the system selects the processing type for changes only if you rerun pre-payroll without resetting the payroll ID.

If you run a changes-only pre-payroll, the system will not process the changes if you:

- Have already printed payments
- Change the selection criteria for the pre-payroll program version
- Change the setup of a PDBA that affects one or more employees in the payroll cycle
- Revise labor, autodeposit, or DBA instructions for an employee
- Revise wage-attachment information for an employee

If you have printed payments or made any of these changes and revisions, you must reset the payroll ID and then rerun pre-payroll processing for all of the employees included in the payroll cycle. Resetting the payroll ID restores the employees’ data to the way it was before you processed pre-payroll.

The system automatically processes a changes only pre-payroll when one or more employees have pretax deductions that are too large to be withheld. The system will run the changes-only pre-payroll processing up to three times in order to resolve these situations.

See Also

- Resetting the Payroll ID (P06217)
- Correcting Errors in Pre-Payroll Processing (P06210)
To process changes-only pre-payroll

On the first Pre-Payroll Processing form

1. Complete the following field:
   - Payroll ID
2. On the second Pre-Payroll Processing form, verify the value in the following field:
   - Type of Processing
3. Choose the Submit Job function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of Processing</td>
<td>A code that indicates the type of pre-payroll processing that you want to submit. The system verifies the value of this field against the hard-coded Processing Type Codes user defined code list (07/ST). After you run a regular pre-payroll (types 1, 3, 5, or 7), the system sets this field to the corresponding changes only type (2, 4, 6, or 8 respectively). If you subsequently run a changes only pre-payroll, this field is set correctly. If you reset payroll processing, you must change this field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What You Should Know About

Changes-only processing after printing payments

If you need to process a pre-payroll after you have printed payments, you must:

- Reset the print payments workfile
- Process the pre-payroll for the changes
- Reprint the payments
- Rerun the payroll-cycle reports
- Process the pro forma journal entries
Reviewing Payroll-Cycle Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Pay Cycle Review/Reset

At any time during a payroll cycle, you can review information about the payroll cycle. For example, you can review:

- The status of each step in the payroll cycle
- The type of pre-payroll processing (full or changes-only)
- Employee records that are locked
- The general ledger dates selected for labor distribution journal entries
- The pay period dates for the payroll cycle
- The beginning and ending numbers assigned to the checks, automatic-deposit slips, and payslips printed
- Current status of payments and the autodeposit workfile

You use this information to determine when it is safe to proceed to the next step in the payroll cycle. This information can also help you determine whether any errors occurred during the processing that would require you to rerun a step.

Payroll-cycle review information is stored in the Payroll Cycle Parameters table (F06210).
To review payroll-cycle information

On Pay Cycle Review/Reset

1. Review the information in the following fields:
   - Status Codes – Pre-Payroll Processing (Pre)
   - Status Codes – Print Payroll Checks (Chk)
   - Status Codes – Payroll Journal Entries (JEs)
   - Status Codes – Reports Only (Rpt)
   - Status Codes – Final Update (Fnl)
   - Status Codes – Payroll01 (1)
   - Status Codes – Payroll02 (2)
   - Type of Processing (Prc Typ)
   - Payroll Expense Type (Jnl Cod)
   - Sequence Code (Seq Cod)

2. Access the detail area.
3. Review the information in the following fields:
   - Pay Period Date
   - Check Date
   - Work Dates
   - Pay Cycle Code

4. Choose the Employee Information option to review a list of employee records locked by this payroll ID.

5. Exit the window.

6. Choose the ID Summary option to access summary information about a payroll cycle.
7. Exit the window.

8. Choose the NPAYI option to access information about net pay instructions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Pre   | A code that indicates the status of the Pre-Payroll Processing for this version. Valid codes are:  
Blank   Not executed for payroll ID  
A       Active or on job queue  
1       Completed  
E       Canadian Corporate Tax ID not set up  
S       Schedule lock  
You cannot change the pre-payroll processing status to complete. |
| Chk   | A code that indicates the status of the Print Payroll Checks for this version. Valid codes are:  
Blank   Not executed for payroll ID  
A       Active or on job queue  
1       Completed  
S       Schedule lock  
You cannot change the print checks status on the Reset Payroll Parameters form. To reprint payments, you must reset the payment workfile. |
| JEs   | A code that indicates the status of the Payroll Journal Entries for this version. Valid codes are:  
Blank   Not executed for payroll ID  
A       Active or on job queue  
1       Completed  
S       Schedule lock |
| Rpt   | A code that indicates the status of the Payroll Reports Only for this version. Valid codes are:  
Blank   Not executed for payroll ID  
A       Active or on job queue  
1       Completed  
S       Schedule lock |
| Fnl   | A code that indicates the status of Payroll Final Update for this version. Valid codes are:  
Blank   Not executed for payroll ID  
A       Active or on job queue  
When the final update is complete, the system clears all status codes.  
You cannot change the final update status to complete. |
| 1     | A code that indicates whether changes have been made that require pre-payroll to be rerun. Valid codes include:  
Blank   Not necessary to rerun pre-payroll  
1       Must rerun pre-payroll for changes only  
This code indicates if the system must run a pre-payroll for changes only before proceeding to another step in the payroll cycle. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2     | A code that indicates the current status of the various Print Form options. This internal control field cannot be changed by the user.  

Valid values are:  
2 Payslips have been requested  
3 Payslips have completed  
4 Checks have been requested  
5 Checks have completed  
6 Deposit Advices have been requested  
7 Deposit Advices have been completed – indicates that all net pay instructions have completed |

| Jnl Cod | This code determines the G/L date for labor and burden entries. The system uses document types T2 and T4 to record labor and T3 to record burden. Valid codes are:  
1 Work Date. The G/L date is the timecard work date.  
2 Period Ending Date. The G/L date is the pay period end date for the payroll cycle currently being run.  
3 Cost Period. The G/L date is the end of the accounting fiscal period for timecards with a work date in the prior period. The G/L date is also the pay period end date for timecards in the current period. |

| Seq Cod | A code that indicates the internal control that applies to this Payroll ID. Internal controls ensure proper sequencing of the payroll cycle. Valid codes are:  
A Active  
S Scheduling Lock. This version is already being accessed by another user.  

NOTE: You should change this code only under extreme circumstances. |

What You Should Know About

Net pay instructions  
The system stores information about net pay instructions in the NPAYI data area.

Employee Information option  
During full processing the system displays all employee records locked by this payroll ID. During changes-only processing, the system displays any employees whose information has changed and for whom you must process a changes-only pre-payroll.
See Also

- *Resetting Payroll-Cycle Steps (P06217)* for information about resetting and rerunning steps in the payroll cycle
Payments are the forms employees receive when they get paid. You can set up employees to receive any of the following types of payments:

**Paychecks**
A written order to a bank to pay the employee a sum from the company's account.

**Automatic-deposit advice slips**
A non-negotiable form that shows an employee's earnings, deductions, and net pay. The system prints this form for employees who are set up for automatic deposit.

**Payslips**
The form you use when you pay an employee in cash. It lists the type of money (bills and coins) that the employee receives.

After you process pre-payroll, you can print payments for employees.
The following graphic illustrates the location of the payments step in the payroll cycle.

Printing payments includes the following tasks:

☐ Printing checks only

☐ Printing checks and automatic deposit advice slips

☐ Correcting printer errors

A payroll ID can include employees who are set up to receive any of the following types of payments:

- Paychecks
- Automatic-deposit advice slips
- Payslips

Employees who are set up to receive different types of payments can be included in the same payroll ID. For example, a payroll ID might include some employees who are paid by check and some who are paid by automatic deposit.

You use the Print Paychecks program to print all types of payments. When a payroll ID includes employees who are set up for different types of payments, the Print Paychecks program prompts you to print each type of payment.
When your payroll ID includes employees who are set up for automatic deposit, you must also instruct the system to generate an automatic deposit external workfile, which contains the information that the bank needs to transfer funds to the employees’ bank accounts. You can generate the autodeposit workfile when you print payments, or you can generate the workfile separately.

After you print a type of payment, and before you either continue to the next type of payment or exit the Print Paychecks program, you should inspect the payments to verify that they printed correctly. If printer problems, such as a paper jam, prevented one or more payments from printing correctly, you can reprint them.

**Before You Begin**

- Verify that your system timeout value is set high enough to allow enough time for all payments to print before the terminal times out.

**What You Should Know About**

**Print Paychecks version** The version number you enter for the Print Paychecks report on the pre-payroll form must match the version numbers that control other types of payments, such as automatic deposits, payslips, and attachments.

*See Setting Up Payroll-Cycle Reports for more information on setting up these versions.*

**Reprinting payments** If you complete the Print Paychecks program and later need to reprint payments, you must reset the paycheck workfile before you can reprint the payments.

*See Resetting Payroll-Cycle Steps.*

**Duplicate payment numbers** The system does not check for duplicate payment numbers because you might be using multiple bank accounts. You must track payment numbers manually.

**Attachments** The system can print only 14 lines on a pay stub. If an employee’s payment needs more than 14 lines, the system prints an overflow attachment in addition to the payment. The attachment contains all remaining lines. If an employee’s net pay is zero, the system prints an attachment instead of a payment.
Payment date

To correct a payment date, you must reset your payroll ID, change the payment dates in your pre-payroll parameters, and process the payroll cycle again.

See Resetting the Payment Workfile.

See Also

- Appendix I — Technical Overview of the Payroll Cycle for information about the tables that are affected when you print payments
- Creating an Automatic Deposit Tape (P065511)

Printing Checks Only

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Print Paychecks

You use the Print Paychecks program to print all types of payments. When all of the employees included in a payroll ID are paid by check, the Print Paychecks program prompts you to print checks only.

To print checks only

On the first Print Paychecks form

1. Complete the following field:
   - Payroll ID

2. Choose the Submit Job function.
3. On the first Print Checks Parameters form, complete the following field:
   - Beginning Check Number
4. Choose the Submit Job function.

5. On the second Print Checks Parameters form, initiate an additional session to access the message queue.
6. Load the forms and verify that they are aligned properly.
7. Respond to the messages in the operator message queue.
8. Review the checks to verify that they printed correctly.

9. On the second Print Checks Parameters form, complete the following field:
   - Have All Checks Been Printed?

   To correct printer errors, enter N.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Check Number</td>
<td>Enter the beginning payment number for the payment run. If this is a restart, it will be a new starting payment number from the first run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Printing Checks and Automatic Deposit Advice Slips

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Print Paychecks

You use the Print Paychecks program to print all types of payments. When a payroll ID includes some employees who are set up to receive checks and others who are set up for automatic deposit, the Print Paychecks program prompts you to print each type of payments separately. The program creates separate spool files for checks, automatic deposit advice forms, payslips, and attachments.

When your payroll ID includes employees who are set up for automatic deposit, you must also instruct the system to generate an automatic-deposit external workfile, which contains the information that the bank needs to transfer funds to the employees’ bank accounts. You use Print Paychecks to generate this workfile.

You can generate the automatic-deposit workfile when you print payments, or you can generate the workfile separately. You must generate the workfile before you process final update for this payroll cycle.

The automatic-deposit workfile build remains on hold until you release it from the job queue. After you generate the automatic-deposit workfile, you (or someone in your MIS department) must copy the workfile to tape and send it to the bank.

The following steps describe how to create the automatic-deposit workfile, as well as how to print checks and automatic-deposit advice slips.

---

See Also

- Correcting Printer Errors (P072301)

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have ALL Checks been Printed (Y/N)?</td>
<td>You must respond to the system operator's message queue before responding to this question. Enter Y if all checks have printed correctly. Enter N if one or more checks did not print correctly because the printer was misaligned, has jammed, or has damaged a check. If you enter N, the system allows you to reprint the checks. You can reprint a single check, a range of checks, or all checks. You must manually track any unusable checks, because the system does not write them to history.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To print checks and automatic deposit advice slips

On the first Print Paychecks form

1. Complete the following field:
   - Payroll ID

2. Choose the Submit Job function.

4. On the third Print Paychecks form, read the information and press Enter.

5. On the Version Selection form, choose the Run option.

6. Update the processing options.

7. Press Enter to submit the version.


9. On the first Print Checks Parameters form, complete the steps for printing checks.
After you complete the steps to print checks, the system displays the Check Print Parameters form again with information for automatic deposits displayed. Do not exit from the program until you print the automatic-deposit advice slips.

10. Complete the steps for printing automatic deposit advice slips. These steps are the same as those for printing checks.

11. From the Payroll Cycle Processing menu, use hidden selection 33 to release the automatic-deposit external workfile build program (J065501) from your job queue.

What You Should Know About

**Submitting the workfile build separately**
If you do not submit the external workfile build when you print automatic-deposit advice slips, use the Print Checks program to submit the workfile build only.

See Also

- *Printing Checks Only (P06230)*
- *Creating an Automatic Deposit Tape (P065511)*

Processing Options for Auto Deposit File Creation

**COMPANY LEVEL ACH IDENTIFICATION DATA**

1. Enter Payroll ID Number (3 pos.)

2. Enter Effective Deposit Date

3. Enter Batch Number (7 pos.)

4. Enter Trace Number (7 pos.)

5. Enter File ID Modifier (1 pos.)
Provided to distinguish between multiple files created on the same tape.

**REQUIRED ITEMS:**

6. Enter ACH ID – Bank’s Transit/Routing Number (9 positions)

7. Enter the Company Bank Account Number. If left blank, company debit information will not be included on the tape.
(12 to 17 positions)

8. Enter Company Tax ID Structure
Identification Code Designator (ICD) followed by a 9-digit identification number. Valid ICDs are:
‘1’ - IRS Employer Identification No.
‘3’ - Data Universal Numbering System
‘9’ - User Assigned Number

9. Enter Company Name (16 positions)

10. Enter Service Class Code
(Default = 200)

OPTIONAL ITEMS:
-----------------

11. Enter External Tape File Ref. Code
(8 positions)

12. Enter Company Entry Description
(10 positions)

13. Enter Company Descriptive Date
(6 positions)

14. Enter Discretionary Data (20 pos.)

15. Enter Auto Deposit Register (P065051)
Version Name or Number
Default = XJDE0001 (10 pos.)

16. Enter the Tape Processor’s Number if different from your bank’s Transit/Routing Number. If option is left blank, it will default to the bank’s Transit/Routing Number.

17. If your bank requests a different I.D. Number, Enter the number. If you leave this option blank, it will default to Company I.D. Number.

18. Enter Tape Processor’s Name if different from Company Name. If this option is left blank, it will default to Company Name.

What You Should Know About Processing Options

U.S. bank requirements The values you need to enter in the processing options are established with your organization’s automated clearing house bank. The Automated Clearing House Association (ACHA) publishes guidelines that you can use to determine how to set your processing options. These guidelines are available through regional offices of the ACHA.
Correcting Printer Errors

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing
From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Print Paychecks

After you print a type of payment, and before you either continue to the next type of payment or complete the Print Paychecks program, you should inspect the payments to verify that they printed correctly. If printer problems, such as a paper jam, prevented one or more payments from printing correctly, you can reprint the payments.

If you have completed the Print Paychecks program and need to reprint payments, you must reset the paycheck workfile before you can reprint the payments.

To correct printer errors

On the first Print Checks Parameters form

1. Complete the steps for printing checks.
2. On the second Print Checks Parameters form, enter an N in the following field:
   - Have All Checks been Printed (Y/N)?
3. On the third Print Checks Parameters form, complete the following fields:
   - Void Check Numbers Beginning With
   - Ending With
4. Choose the Submit Job function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Void Checks Numbers</td>
<td>The range of check numbers to void when you restart the payment program. This value must be less than the original beginning check number. This field represents the beginning of the range of check numbers to be voided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning With</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending With</td>
<td>The range of payment numbers to void when you restart the payment program. If you leave this field blank, the system voids all payments processed after the beginning payment number. This field represents the end of the range of payment numbers to be voided.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What You Should Know About**

**VOIDED PAYMENTS**

On the check register, the system prints *Void Doc* for voided payments.
See Also

- *Printing Checks Only (P06230)*
Reviewing Payment Reports

Depending on the type of payments you run and the information in your payroll, the system prints various reports. You should review these reports to verify that the information is correct. For internal audit purposes, you should save these reports at least until the end of the calendar year.

Reviewing payment reports includes the following:

- Review the Payroll Check Register report
- Review the Automatic Deposits Bank Register report

Reviewing the Payroll Check Register Report

When you print payments, the system prints a register report. Use this report to review payment numbers and amounts. If you reprint any payments during the print payments step, the report indicates that the original payment was voided.
Reviewing the Automatic Deposits Bank Register Report

When you generate an automatic-deposit workfile, the system prints the Automatic Deposits Bank Register report. Use the register as an audit trail of the deposit information you send to the bank clearing house. The report contains key information about the payroll transactions that are copied to magnetic media for direct deposit. No setup is required for this report.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TC Empl</th>
<th>Bank Empl Account Nbr</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>ID Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Trace Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>102000018</td>
<td>313213132</td>
<td>821-11-2131 Burns, Frank A.</td>
<td>0000001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>102000076</td>
<td>8432131</td>
<td>821-22-2131 Sanders, Cindy S.</td>
<td>0000002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>00108870</td>
<td>8315541</td>
<td>313-21-2331 Wilson, Jane E.</td>
<td>0000003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**File Control Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batch Count</th>
<th>1,999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block Count</td>
<td>1,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry Count</td>
<td>1,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry Hash Count</td>
<td>1,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Debit Entry</td>
<td>1,999,999.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Credit Entry</td>
<td>1,999,999.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### File Header Information

- **Immediate Destination**: 102000018 /First Interstate
- **Immediate Origin**: 1840728700 J.D. EDWARDS
- **File Creation Date and Time**: 10/14/98 15:17
- **File Id Modifier**: 0
- **Reference Code**: 1

### Company/Batch Header Information

- **Service Class Code/Std. Entry Class**: 200 / PPD
- **Company Identification & Name**: 1840728700 J.D. EDWARDS
- **Company Discretionary Data**: DISCRETIONARY
- **Company Entry Description**: 123456790
- **Effective Entry Date**: 10/14/98
- **Originating DFI Identification**: 102000018

### TC Empl Bank Empl Account Nbr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TC Empl</th>
<th>Bank Empl Account Nbr</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>ID Number</th>
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<td>313-21-2331 Wilson, Jane E.</td>
<td>0000003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resetting Payroll-Cycle Steps

During payroll-cycle processing you might encounter errors that make it necessary to rerun a step in the cycle. Depending on where you are in the cycle, you might need to reset a step before you can rerun it. Resetting is a process that you complete to restore your data to the way it was before you ran the step.

Resetting payroll-cycle steps includes:

- Resetting individual employee records
- Resetting the payroll ID
- Resetting the payment workfile
- Resetting status codes

If you inadvertently include an employee in a payroll cycle who should not get paid in that payroll cycle, you must reset the record for the individual employee.

You must reset the payroll ID when you:

- Process pre-payroll for the wrong employees
- Omit a group of employees who should have been included in pre-payroll processing
- Change the setup of a DBA that affects one or more employees in the payroll cycle

You reset the payment workfile when you need to reprint an entire batch of payments after you have completed the print payments step. For example, you would reset the payment workfile if the payments were lost and not delivered.

When you perform a reset, the system updates the status code for the step in the payroll cycle affected by the reset.

You reset status codes when you need to rerun a step that ended abnormally or has a scheduling lock. A step might end abnormally when a machine or power failure occurs. A scheduling lock occurs when two people try to run the step at the same time.
You do not need to perform a reset before rerunning the following steps:

- Payroll-cylce reports
- Payroll journal entries

**What You Should Know About**

**Reset authorization**

The user who originates a pre-payroll has authorization to perform a reset. Other users must be authorized to perform a reset. Your security officer can use option 5 to grant authority to up to five users to process the payroll ID and perform a reset.

**Resetting Individual Employee Records**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Pay Cycle Review/Reset

You might inadvertently include in a payroll ID an employee who should not get paid in this payroll cycle. For example, you might use an incorrect selection criterion for the pre-payroll processing or forget to change an employee’s status to terminated.

You can use the employee reset option to remove an employee from a payroll ID without rerunning pre-payroll. You can reset only one employee at a time.
When an employee is included in a payroll ID, the system locks the employee’s record. Resetting an employee unlocks the employee’s record. When you reset an employee’s record, the system deletes all transactions for the employee, except for those you added to the system, such as timecards.

After you print payments or process pro forma journal entries, you cannot reset an employee record.

**To reset an individual employee record**

On Pay Cycle Review/Reset

1. Choose the Employee Information option for the payroll ID that includes the employee whom you want to reset.

![Employee Information Window](Image)

After you complete a full pre-payroll processing, the list on Payroll Version ID Employee Window shows all employees. If you have made changes to some employees’ information, the form shows only those employees.

2. On Payroll Version ID Employee Window, choose the Employee Reset option for the employee whom you want to exclude from this payroll cycle.
3. On Employee Lockout, press Enter to verify that you have chosen the correct employee.
4. Choose the Perform Lockout function.
5. Reprint any reports you printed during pre-payroll processing to verify that the updated totals are correct.

See Also

- Printing Payroll-Cycle Reports (P06240)

Resetting the Payroll ID

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Pay Cycle Review/Reset

Resetting the payroll ID returns your data to the way it was before you began payroll-cycle processing. You must reset the payroll ID when you:

- Processed pre-payroll for the wrong employees
- Omitted a group of employees who should have been included in pre-payroll processing
- Changed the setup of a DBA that affects one or more employees in the payroll cycle
If your pre-payroll processing included the wrong employees or omitted some employees who should have been included, you must change the selection criteria for the pre-payroll processing after you perform the reset.

The ID Reset program is based on the data selection criteria that you specified in the program version for pre-payroll processing. You should not change the pre-payroll data selection until after you run this reset.

You might need to change the setup of a DBA for several reasons. For example, you might need to change a medical insurance deduction when the carrier increases premiums.

Unless you have changed the pre-payroll selection criteria, changed DBA setup, or printed payments, you do not need to reset the payroll ID when you:

- Revise employee information, such as home company, home business unit, annual salary, hourly rate, or marital status
- Revise timecard information
- Add, change, or delete an interim payment

If you make any of the revisions listed above, you must run a changes-only pre-payroll.

If the payments are lost or damaged after you print them, you can reprint payment without resetting the payroll ID.

See Also

- *Resetting the Payment Workfile (P06217)* for information about reprinting payments without rerunning pre-payroll
- *Processing Pre-Payroll for Changes Only (P06210)* for information about rerunning pre-payroll when you have changed employee personal and salary information
To reset the payroll ID

On Pay Cycle Review/Reset

1. Choose the ID Reset option for the payroll ID that you need to reset.

2. On Reset Payroll Lockout, choose the Perform Reset function.

What You Should Know About

Deleting payroll ID parameters

Resetting a payroll ID does not delete the information you entered on Pre-Payroll Processing (F06210). To delete this information, you must first reset the payroll ID and then use the Delete option to delete the payroll ID and all of its associated information. You only need to delete the payroll ID parameters if you are not planning to use that ID again.
Resetting the Payment Workfile

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Pay Cycle Review/Reset

During the print payments step in the payroll cycle, the system allows you to reprint checks if the printer is misaligned, jams, or destroys a check.

In some cases, you might need to reprint an entire batch of payments after you complete the print payments step. You do this, for example, if the payments were not delivered. If you have completed the print payments step, you must reset the payment workfile before you can reprint payments. You also need to reset the payment workfile when:

- A machine or power failure causes the print payments step to terminate abnormally.
- You find an error in employee personal or salary information after you have already printed payments.
- You need to change employee timecard information after you have already printed payments.

When you reset the payment workfile, the system does not create accounting offsets. Because the system has not yet created the journal entries, you cannot reset the payment workfile if you have processed the final update for this payroll cycle.

To reset the payment workfile

On Pay Cycle Review/Reset

1. Choose the Paycheck Workfile Reset option for the payroll ID for which you need to reprint checks.
2. On the first Print Checks Parameters form, enter the type of reset that you want to process.

3. On the second Print Checks Parameters form, complete any of the following fields that apply to the types of pay documents you are running:
   - Do you wish to Reset/Clear Cash Pay Slips?
   - Do you wish to Reset/Clear Checks?
   - Do you wish to Reset/Clear Auto deposits?
Resetting Payroll-Cycle Steps

4. On the third Print Checks Parameters form, complete the following field:
   - Is this correct?

5. Choose the Process Request function.

6. Complete the steps for printing payments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Do you wish to Reset/Clear Checks? Y/N | Indicate if all checks have printed successfully. 

*Form-specific information*

When using this field to reset pre-payroll checks, the values are:

- **C** Clear pay check work file and rerun one or all of the three net pay processes from the beginning, ignoring any previous net pay creations for the selected process.
- **R** Restart Net Pay Creation from a specific point in the selected process.

See Also

- *Printing Payments (P06230)*
Resetting Status Codes

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Pay Cycle Review/Reset

When a step in the payroll cycle is locked or has ended abnormally, you must change the status of the payroll cycle. A step might end abnormally when a machine or power failure occurs, thus causing the status code to remain active (A). A scheduling lock occurs when two people try to run the step at the same time. You typically use Pay Cycle Review/Reset to change an Active status code to a blank so that you can rerun the abnormally terminated or locked step.

To reset status codes

On Pay Cycle Review/Reset

1. Locate the payroll ID that corresponds to the payroll cycle you are currently running.
2. Choose the Reset Control Parameters option.

3. On Reset Payroll Parameters, remove the value for the step that ended abnormally in one of the following fields:
   - Pre-Payroll Processing
   - Journal Entries
   - Reports Only
Resetting Payroll-Cycle Steps

- Final Update
- Active Time Entry Sessions

You cannot change the Print Checks status code. Instead, you must reset the payment workfile.

4. Choose the Update function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active Time Entry Sessions</td>
<td>This field is used to indicate how many sessions of time entry are actively maintaining timecards for the Payroll ID. This field is used internally by the system for control purposes. You should never need to change the value in this field unless an abnormal end-of-job is experienced by a time entry session. If you do need to reset the value in this field, make sure that all activity is suspended for the version and then set this field to zero (0).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What You Should Know About

- **Changing the status code to complete (1)**
  You cannot change the status code to Complete for Pre-Payroll Processing, Print Checks, or Final Update. You can change the status code to Complete for Reports Only and Journal Entries.

- **Rerunning pre-payroll, payroll reports, or journal entries**
  You can rerun payroll reports only or payroll journal entries even if the status code is Complete (1). You can rerun pre-payroll processing if the status is Complete and you have not printed payments.

- **Printing payments**
  You cannot change the status code of Print Checks on the Reset Payroll Parameters form. To reprint payments, you must reset the payment workfile.

See Also

*Resetting the Payment Workfile (P06217)*
Processing Pro Forma Journal Entries

Pro forma journal entries are review-level entries that the system holds in the Summarized Journal Entry workfile (F06395) until you run final update. You create this workfile to prepare the journal entries for review and posting. When you create the workfile, the system generates the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof report. You use this report to review the accuracy of your payroll-cycle information before the system posts the information to the general ledger. To post journal entries automatically during final update, you must first correct any errors that you find when you review the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof report. The final update step creates actual journal entries, updates the Account Ledger table (F0911), and optionally posts the entries to the Account Balances table (F0902) if your payroll system is integrated with the J.D. Edwards General Accounting system.

Processing pro forma journal entries includes the following tasks:

- Creating the workfile for pro forma journal entries
- Reviewing the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof report
- Rerunning the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof report

In the payroll company constants you can specify to post journal entries automatically to the general ledger. If your payroll system is not integrated with the J.D. Edwards General Accounting system, you must use another method to enter the information in the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof report into your general ledger system.
You can process pro forma journal entries at any time during the payroll cycle after pre-payroll processing but before final update. J.D. Edwards recommends the following sequence:

```
Employee Maintenance  Time Entry  Employee Maintenance  Time Entry

Final Update  Pre-Payroll

Reports  Payments

Journal Entries
```

When you process pro forma journal entries in the recommended sequence, your reports contain all possible transactions calculated in the payroll cycle. For example, when you print reports after the journal entries step, you see all DBAs on your payroll-cycle reports. If you print reports before you process pro forma journal entries, the reports might not contain benefits and accruals that do not affect gross or net pay, such as company-paid and nontaxable benefits. This occurs because the system processes any benefits and accruals that do not affect the gross-to-net calculations in the journal entries step of the payroll cycle.

**See Also**

- *Appendix I — Technical Overview of Payroll Cycle* for information about tables affected by processing pro forma journal entries
- *Working with Journal Entries (P062201)*
Creating the Workfile for Pro Forma Journal Entries

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing
From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Payroll Journal Entries

You create a workfile to prepare the journal entries for review and posting. When you create the workfile for the pro forma journal entries, the system:

- Creates pro forma vouchers, if your Payroll system is integrated with the J.D. Edwards Accounts Payable system
- Creates pro forma journal entries in full detail and then summarizes them, depending on your automatic accounting instructions (AAIs)
- Prints the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof report

The system also calculates any outstanding transactions associated with the current payroll-cycle processing, including:

- Remaining benefits or accruals that do not affect the gross-to-net calculations
- Intercompany settlements
- Workers compensation

To create the workfile for pro forma journal entries

On the first Payroll Journal Entries form

1. Complete the following field and press Enter:
   - Pre-Payroll ID
2. On the second Payroll Journal Entries form, complete the following fields:
   - Expense Distribution Code
   - Delete Previous Journals without Regeneration

3. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Accrual Factor for Transition Period Expense Distribution
   - Override Accounting Date for All Journal Entries

4. If your payroll system is integrated with the Accounts Payable system, complete the following fields:
   - Wage Attachment Invoice Date
   - Separate Batch for DBAs and Taxes
   - Run Accounts Payable Integration Only

5. Choose the Submit function.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Expense Distribution Code** | This code determines the G/L date for labor and burden entries. The system uses document types T2 and T4 to record labor and T3 to record burden. Valid codes are:  
- **1** Work Date. The G/L date is the timecard work date.  
- **2** Period Ending Date. The G/L date is the pay period end date for the payroll cycle currently being run.  
- **3** Cost Period. The G/L date is the end of the accounting fiscal period for timecards with a work date in the prior period. The G/L date is also the pay period end date for timecards in the current period. |
| **Delete Previous Journals without Regeneration (Y/N)** | This field applies when you rerun journal entries. If you are rerunning journal entries, the screen displays the batch number for the journals at the bottom of the screen.  
- **N** Delete the previous batch and create a new one (default).  
- **Y** Delete the existing pro forma journal entries. The system removes the general ledger batch number from the associated timecard entries, resets the journal entries step to blank in the Reset Payroll program, and does not print a report. A joblog tells you that the batch number has been removed. |
| **Accrual Factor for Transition Period Expense Distr** | The accrual factor applies to payroll expenses and is normally used during a transition pay period where all timecards are entered with a work date equal to the pay period end date. In this case, you can use the accrual factor (for example, 25 for 25%) to accrue a portion of payroll expenses in the previous month and defer the expense in the following month. |
| **Override Accounting Date for All Journal Entries** | The date that the payroll accounting journals are created. This is the check date unless overridden  

```
          Form-specific information
```

In Payroll Journal Entries, the absolute override date is used as the G/L date for all journal entries generated for this payroll cycle (labor, burden, and check disbursement). |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Wage Attachment Invoice Date | This code determines whether the invoice date on the voucher is the payroll check date or pay period end date. The invoice date can be printed on the check stub when the Accounts Payable system prints the payment for the payee. The invoice date is only filled for wage attachments. This feature is useful when the payee uses the employee's pay schedule to track payments. Valid codes are:  
  blank Create the voucher with check date in the invoice date. The invoice number will be blank.  
  C Create the voucher with check date in the invoice date. The invoice number will be the check date followed by the employee's case number.  
  P Create the voucher with pay period end date in the invoice date. The invoice number will be the pay period end date followed by the employee's case number. |
| Separate batch for DBAs and taxes (Y/N) | This field is a single-character entry field for a yes or no response. The default is No. Valid codes are:  
  \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \textbf{Form-specific information} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots  
This code separates DBA and tax vouchers into two batches. This feature is useful when your payment schedule for taxes requires the batch to be approved and posted in accounts payable at a much earlier date than DBAs (or vice versa).  
  N Create one batch for both DBA and tax vouchers.  
  Y Create two batches, one for DBA vouchers and one for tax vouchers. |
| Accounts Payable Integration | This field specifies the level of integration between the Payroll and the Accounts Payable systems. The system creates pro forma vouchers during the payroll journal entries step of the payroll cycle. The system creates actual vouchers during the final update step.  
  N No integration  
  0 Create vouchers for both DBAs and taxes that have been setup with A/P integration  
  1 Create vouchers only for DBAs that have been setup with A/P integration  
  2 Create vouchers only for taxes that have been setup with A/P integration |
Processing Options for Payroll Journal Entries

1. Enter a 'Y' to display the accrual factor and override accounting date. ____________

2. Enter a '1' to copy labor hours to the units for premium labor entries. ____________
   This only applies when the premium portion of overtime is split from the labor entry.

See Also

- Working with Vouchers (P06494)

Reviewing the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Payroll Journal Entries

The system prints the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof report when you create the workfile. Use this report to review the accuracy of the payroll-cycle information before the system posts the information to the general ledger.

The report lists the journal-entry information by document types. Grouping journal entries by document types enables you to separate various types of accounts. The system uses the following document types to group payroll journal entries:

- T1 – Payroll Disbursement Entries
- T2 – Payroll Labor Distribution
- T3 – Actual Burden Entries
- T4 – Labor Billing Distribution Journal Entries
- T5 – Equipment Distribution Journal Entries
- T6 – Payroll Accruals and Deferrals
- T7 – Payroll Voucher Journal Entries

The system creates document-type T7 journal entries only when your payroll system is integrated with the J.D. Edwards Accounts Payable system.

If you find errors on the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof report, you must correct the errors and re-create the workfile. The following list contains examples of what might cause errors to appear on the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof report:

- Inaccurate AAl's.
- An account number not yet added to the chart of accounts.
- Incorrect setup of nontaxable benefits or accruals that were processed in the journal entries step.
- Incorrectly entered timecard information. (In this case, you also must rerun pre-payroll.)

The system does not recognize the corrections until you re-create the workfile. If you do not re-create the workfile after you correct the errors, the system creates the actual journal entries with errors.

Assuming that you have not yet printed the payments, to correct inaccurate timecards you must:

- Rerun the journal entries step and delete the previous journal entries to remove the lockout code on the timecards
- Correct the inaccurate timecards
- Run a changes-only pre-payroll
- Rerun the journal entries step
Payroll ID: 692 Batch 6068217

### Pay Period Journal Batch Proof

**Date:** 7/23/98

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<th>JBST</th>
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<th>G/L Account</th>
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<th>Credit</th>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>Co</th>
<th>FY</th>
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<th>DT</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Document/Period Total:** 7,398.12

---

**See Also**

- Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions (P069043)
- Setting Up Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals (P069117)
- Processing Changes-Only Pre-Payroll (P06210)
- Verifying the A.R. Post Process (P09800) in General Accounting I Guide for common error messages associated with journal entries
Processing Options for Journal Batch Proof

This option will submit a batch job to print the Journal Proof for the specified Journal Batch.

ENTER BATCH NUMBER TO PRINT

Rerunning the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Re-Print Journal Batch Edit

You rerun the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof report when you want to print the report without re-creating the workfile. The system prints the same proof report that was created during the last iteration of the workfile. You can print this report as many times as necessary before you run the final update step. After you run the final update step and the system has cleared the workfile, this report does not produce any information.

Exercises

See the exercises for this chapter.
You can print reports after performing any of the following steps in the payroll cycle:

- Process pre-payroll
- Print payments
- Process pro forma journal entries

The following graphic illustrates the steps in the payroll cycle:

Working with payroll-cycle reports includes the following tasks:

☐ Printing payroll-cycle reports

☐ Reviewing the DBA Register report

☐ Reviewing the State Tax Distribution Summary report
Reviewing the General Liability Insurance Register report
Reviewing Unemployment Insurance Register reports
Reviewing FICA and Medicare Register reports
Reviewing railroad tax register reports
Reviewing the 415 Nondiscrimination Testing report
Reviewing other reports

The payroll-cycle reports include only employees who are included in the payroll cycle.

**Printing Payroll-Cycle Reports**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Payroll Reports Only

After you process pro forma journal entries, print any additional payroll-cycle reports you that need. The reports contain more detailed information when you print them after you print your checks and create your journal entries. For example, even though the system automatically prints the Payroll Register report when you process pre-payroll, the report lists check numbers only after you print paychecks.

**To print payroll-cycle reports**

On the first Payroll Reports Only form

1. Complete the following field:
   - Payroll ID
2. On the second Payroll Reports Only form for each report you want to print, enter a valid report version in the following field:
   - Version

3. Press Enter to verify each version and load the reports. If you do not press Enter before submitting, the system will not print your reports.

4. Choose the Submit function.

**What You Should Know About**

**Reloading all reports**  Choose the Reload All function to reload all available reports.

**Choosing versions**  Choose the Select Versions from Versions Window function to continuously move through each available report, and choose a version when desired.
Reviewing the DBA Register Report

The DBA Register report prints the same information as the Transaction Audit report, but the DBA Register report lists all employees in the pre-payroll processing by deduction, benefit, and accrual.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>7505</td>
<td>Mastro, Robert</td>
<td>5.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total for Provider/Trustee: 11.00

Total for DBA Code: 11.00

Reviewing the State Tax Distribution Summary Report

The State Tax Distribution Summary report lists totals of taxable wages and state tax amounts for the current period and month-to-date. It also lists tax amounts by company for quarter-to-date and year-to-date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Tax Description</th>
<th>Taxable Wages</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
<th>Taxable Wages</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>H</td>
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### Reviewing the General Liability Insurance Register Report

The General Liability Insurance Register report is similar to the Workers Compensation Register report, but the General Liability Insurance Register report shows general liability insurance information.

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<tr>
<th>Employee Name</th>
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<th>Total</th>
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<th>O/T Prem</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td>6,500.58</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reviewing Unemployment Insurance Registers

The unemployment insurance register reports list rates for federal and state unemployment insurance and state disability insurance. These reports contain the information you need to prepare the Federal Unemployment Insurance Worksheet.

When applicable to the employees included in the payroll cycle, the following reports also print when you run the unemployment insurance register reports:

- State Unemployment Insurance (SUI) Register – Employee
- State Unemployment Insurance (SUI) Register – Employer
- State Disability Insurance (SDI) Register – Employee
- State Disability Insurance (SDI) Register – Employer
These reports include the following information:

- Social Security Number
- Current wages
- Any excludable wages or amounts paid in excess
- Taxable wages
- Insurance rate
- Current tax amounts

Reviewing FICA and Medicare Register Reports

The FICA (Social Security) and Medicare register reports list the employee and employer portions of taxes withheld for FICA and Medicare.

Complete the following tasks:

- Reviewing the Employee FICA Register report
- Reviewing the Employer FICA Register report
- Reviewing the Employee Medicare Register report
- Reviewing the Employer Medicare Register report
Reviewing the Employee FICA Register Report

The Employee FICA Register report includes the following:

- Social Security Number
- Current wages
- Any excludable wages or amounts paid in excess
- Taxable wages
- FICA rates
- Current tax amounts

Reviewing the Employer FICA Register Report

The Employer FICA Register report includes the following:

- Social Security Number
- Current wages
- Any excludable wages or amounts paid in excess
- Taxable wages
- FICA rates
- Current tax amounts
## Payroll

**Employer Soc. Sec. Register**

**Date** - 7/22/98  
**Period End** - 08/15/98  
**Tax Id. No.** - 270065655  
**Soc Sec Max Base** - 62,700.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Excludable</th>
<th>Paid In</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
<th>Soc Sec</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Model Finan/Distrib Co (Mktg)

- **Total Wages**: 6,500.58  
- **Total Medicare**: 6469.08  
- **Current Tax**: 401.07

---

### Reviewing the Employee Medicare Register Report

The Employee Medicare Register report includes the following information:

- **Current and taxable wages**
- **Medicare rates**
- **Current tax amounts for the employee portion of Medicare taxes**

---

**Employee Medicare Register**

**Date** - 7/22/98  
**Period End** - 08/15/98

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Excludable</th>
<th>Paid In</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
<th>Medicare</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Current Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>750-37-5037</td>
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<td>2,333.33</td>
<td>9.75</td>
<td>2,323.58</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>216-55-4789</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9.75</td>
<td>1,563.17</td>
<td>0.01450</td>
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<td>22.67</td>
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</table>

### Model Finan/Distrib Co (Mktg)

- **Total Medicare**: 6469.08  
- **Current Tax**: 93.81
Reviewing the Employer Medicare Register Report

The Employer Medicare Register report lists the employer portion of Medicare taxes for each employee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Excess</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Current Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>750-37-5037</td>
<td>Kraton, Ralph</td>
<td>2,333.33</td>
<td>9.75</td>
<td>2,323.58</td>
<td>0.1450</td>
<td>33.69</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>216-55-4789</td>
<td>Meade, Jane</td>
<td>1,458.33</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>1,446.33</td>
<td>0.1450</td>
<td>20.97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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Model Finan/Distrib Co (Mktg)

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<th></th>
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<th>Paid In</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
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<th>Current Tax</th>
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<tr>
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<td>31.50</td>
<td>6,469.08</td>
<td>93.81</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total . . . . . . . .</td>
<td>6,500.58</td>
<td>31.50</td>
<td>6,469.08</td>
<td>93.81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reviewing Railroad Tax Register Reports

The railroad tax register reports print employer and employee tax information similar to the other payroll tax register reports. However, the information on the railroad tax register reports is specific to the railroad industry.

Railroad employees typically are not subject to Social Security taxes. Instead, they pay taxes into a separate railroad retirement system. Railroad retirement taxes are computed based on a two-tier structure:

**Tier I**

The railroad retirement equivalent of Social Security. Employees and employers pay taxes on earnings, based on a maximum compensation amount for Tier I. This maximum amount typically corresponds to the Social Security base wage amount for the year. Employees also receive credit for their earnings, which determines the benefits they will receive when they retire.

**Tier II**

The railroad retirement equivalent of an employer-sponsored pension plan. Both the employee and the employer pay an additional Tier II tax, which finances railroad retirement benefits that retirees receive in addition to Tier I benefits. The maximum amount of earnings that are taxed for Tier II is lower than the maximum amount taxed for Tier I.
Under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (RUIA), railroad employers pay taxes to finance unemployment and sickness benefits for employees. Employees are eligible for this unemployment insurance, based on their taxable earnings.

To review railroad tax register reports, complete the following tasks:

- Review the Employer RUIA Tax Register reports
- Review the Employer Supplemental Tax Register reports
- Review the Employer Tier III Register reports
- Review the Employer Tier II Register reports
- Review the Employee Tier II Register reports
- Review the Employer Tier I Register reports
- Review the Employee Tier I Register reports

**Reviewing the Employer RUIA Tax Register Report**

You use the RUIA Tax Register report to review information about the unemployment insurance taxes that railroad employers pay.
**Reviewing the Employer Supplemental Tax Register Report**

You use the Employer Supplemental Tax Register report to review information about the supplemental taxes that railroad employers pay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Excludable</th>
<th>Paid In</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
<th>Tax</th>
<th>Current Tax</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>058-43-2559</td>
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<td>88.00</td>
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</table>

A Model Accounting Company | 140.33 |            | 140.33 | - | 43.50 |

**Reviewing the Employer Tier III Register Report**

You use the Employer Tier III Register report to review information about the tier III taxes that railroad employers pay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Excludable</th>
<th>Paid In</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
<th>Tax</th>
<th>Current Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

A Model Accounting Company | 4,509.61 | 2,939.61 | 1,570.00 | - | 62.80 |

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<th>Wages</th>
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<th>Paid In</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
<th>Tax</th>
<th>Current Tax</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>62.80</td>
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</table>

J.D. Edwards & Company

Employer Supplemental Tax Reg.

Employer Tier III Register

Period End: 06/30/98
**Reviewing the Employer Tier II Register Report**

You use the Employee Tier II Register report to review the Tier II taxes that railroad employers pay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
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<th>Excludable Wages</th>
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<th>Taxable Wages</th>
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<th>Current Tax</th>
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**Reviewing the Employee Tier II Register Report**

You use the Employee Tier II Register report to review information about the tier II taxes that railroad employees pay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Excludable Wages</th>
<th>Paid In Excess</th>
<th>Taxable Wages</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Current Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>058-43-2559</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Excludable Wages</th>
<th>Paid In Excess</th>
<th>Taxable Wages</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Current Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>058-43-2559</td>
<td>Easter, Melvyn</td>
<td>1,384.61</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3,125.00</td>
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<td>153.13</td>
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<td>4,509.61</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Reviewing the Employer Tier I Register Report**

You use the Employee Tier I Register report to review information about the tier I taxes that railroad employers pay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Excludable</th>
<th>Paid In</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Current Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>058-43-2559</td>
<td>Easter, Melvyn</td>
<td>1,384.61</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,384.61</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>798-52-5841</td>
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<td>279.60</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Reviewing the Employee Tier I Register Report**

You use the Employee Tier I Register report to review information about the tier I taxes that railroad employees pay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Excludable</th>
<th>Paid In</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
<th>Tax Rate</th>
<th>Current Tax</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>058-43-2559</td>
<td>Easter, Melvyn</td>
<td>1,384.61</td>
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<td>1,384.61</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>798-52-5841</td>
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<td>3,125.00</td>
<td>.06200</td>
<td>193.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Model Accounting Company</td>
<td>4,509.61</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,509.61</td>
<td></td>
<td>279.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reviewing the 415 Nondiscrimination Testing Report

The 415 Nondiscrimination Testing report indicates whether employees are deferring more than allowed for the 401(k) deduction. This report is available only if you have the J.D. Edwards Human Resources system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Home Company</th>
<th>Earnings</th>
<th>Deferral Accrual</th>
<th>Maximum Deferral</th>
<th>Excess Deferral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>70500 Gimble, Gwen</td>
<td>A Model Accounting Company</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>680.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>** Failed**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>680.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>180.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- Running the 415 Nondiscrimination Test in the Human Resources Benefits Guide

Processing Options for 415 Nondiscrimination Testing

1. Enter the year (CCYY) to use when selecting history records from F06146. If left blank, the year from the check date will be used. If there is no check date, the year from the system date will be used.
Reviewing Other Reports

You can print the reports listed below as part of the print payroll-cycle reports step. The system automatically prints the majority of these reports in other areas of the Payroll system. Depending on the level of detail that you want to appear on the report, you might print these reports following different steps of the payroll cycle.

**Time and Pay Entry Register**

When you print this report from Payroll Reports Only, it includes the information for the current payroll cycle only. You can choose to include employee totals on the report. Processing options determine what data appears on the report.

See Reviewing Time Entry Reports for a sample report.

**Payroll Register**

You must print the Payroll Register report or the Summary Payroll Register report during pre-payroll processing. Use the Payroll Register report to verify that the system correctly calculated employees’ gross-to-net amounts. You can review employee earnings for the current payroll cycle by pay type and deductions. The report lists the following information:

- Pay type and deductions for each employee by business unit
- Totals by pay type for each business unit
- Grand totals by pay type for each company

J.D. Edwards recommends printing this report after the print payments step. The report includes check numbers only after you have run the Print Paychecks program.

See Reviewing Pre-Payroll Reports for a sample report.

**Summary Payroll Register**

The Summary Payroll Register report lists one line per check and indicates which employees’ gross-to-net calculations are incorrect. If you are processing payroll for a large number of employees, you might find it easier to use the Summary Payroll Register report to review employees’ gross-to-net earnings.

See Reviewing Pre-Payroll Reports for a sample report.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Payroll</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Time and Pay Exception Report**

The system prints the Time and Pay Exception report with the Time and Pay Entry Register report during pre-payroll processing if there are exceptions during processing. This report lists employees whose hours or rates are more than the maximum or less than the minimum amounts you specified in the processing options for the Time and Pay Exception report. Use the Time and Pay Exception report to identify employees whose timecards might contain errors.

See *Reviewing Payroll Register Reports* for a sample report.

**Federal Tax Distribution Summary**

You use the information on the Federal Tax Distribution Summary report to determine the federal tax burden for the current payroll cycle. The report lists totals of taxable wages and federal tax amounts for the current period and month-to-date. It also lists tax amounts by company for quarter-to-date and year-to-date.

See *Reviewing Payroll Register Reports* for a sample report.

**Transaction (DBA) Audit Report**

You use the Transaction (DBA) Audit report to review deduction, benefit, and accrual information for all employees in the current payroll cycle. When you print this report after processing pro forma journal entries, the system also includes benefits and accruals that do not affect gross or net pay.

See *Reviewing Transaction History* for a sample report.

**Wage Attachment Voucher**

The Wage Attachment Voucher report lists all of the amounts for wage attachments that were calculated in a payroll-cycle. This report lists the following information:

- Employees by Social Security Number
- Case number and date
- Deduction amount
- Pay period
- Payee

Listings with an unspecified payee are for loans.

See *Reviewing the Wage Attachment Voucher Report* for a sample report.

**Payroll Voucher Journal Detail**

You can use the Payroll Voucher Journal Detail report to validate voucher journal entries before you run the final update.

See *Reviewing the Payroll Voucher Journal Entries* for a sample report.
Payroll Voucher Journal Summary

You can use the Payroll Voucher Journal Summary report to validate voucher journal entries, tax types, and account numbers before you run the final update.

See Reviewing the Payroll Voucher Journal Entries for a sample report.

Workers Compensation Register

The Workers Compensation Register report lists detailed workers compensation information for all employees included in the pre-payroll processing. This report provides subtotals along with each employee’s workers compensation code, work state, company, and grand totals.

See Printing Governmental Reports for a sample report.

Exercises

See the exercises for this chapter.
The final update is the last step in the payroll cycle. This step updates the payroll history tables, creates journal entries, and prepares your system for the next payroll cycle. If you have set up your Payroll system to integrate with the Accounts Payable system, final update also creates vouchers, voucher journal entries, and related reports.

The following graphic illustrates the steps in the payroll cycle:

Running the final update includes the following tasks:

- Running the final update
- Reviewing integrity reports
- Reviewing the Payroll Voucher Edit report (optional)
Running the Final Update

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Final Update

The final update is the last step in the payroll cycle. After you run the final update, you cannot change anything related to that payroll ID.

You use the final update to:

- Update employees’ transaction, tax, and check history.
- Create journal entries.
- Post journal entries (optional).
- Update the Employee Master table (F060116).
- Unlock the payroll ID and prepare the system for another payroll cycle. Unlocking the payroll ID gives other users access to that payroll ID and the employee records it includes.

During the final update, you can print integrity reports that reveal discrepancies between the various history tables that the system updates. You should rarely encounter errors during final update. However, J.D. Edwards recommends that you print and review these reports to verify the information the reports contain.

If you are using the Human Resources Benefits Administration system, the final update also creates pending claim amounts.

When the system completes the final update, it generates a completion message. If the system encountered no errors, you can use the history inquiry forms to review the results of the final update.

See Also

- Working with Vouchers (P062201) for information about creating vouchers
- Appendix I — Technical Overview of Payroll Cycle for information on the tables affected by final update
To run the final update

On the first Final Update form

1. Complete the following field:
   - Payroll ID
2. On the second Final Update form, if you want to print integrity reports, enter a version in the following fields:
   - Tax Integrity Report
   - PDBA Integrity Report
   - Final Update Integrity Reports

3. If your organization accumulates wages for employees on contract calendars, complete the following field:
   - Create Accrued Wages Timecards (Y/N)

   This field appears only when you activate contract calendars in the payroll constants.

4. Choose the Submit Job function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create Accrued Wages</td>
<td>A flag that determines whether to create accrued wages during the Final Update.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timecards? Y/N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To generate timecards for accumulated wages, set this flag to Y (yes). The system will generate timecards for employees who have reached their contract end date and who require payment of their accumulated wages beginning with the next payroll. The system generates timecards for accumulated wages for each payroll for an amount up to the pay period gross amount until an employee has received payment for all accumulated wages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you are using the contract calendar function, you should set the default value for this field to Y.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

Abnormal ending to the final update

If the final update ends abnormally, such as when a machine or power failure occurs, you must reset the final update status code and then rerun the final update.

See Resetting Status Codes.

When you rerun the final update, the system resumes processing at the point where the abnormal ending occurred. The system prints the Employee Update report, which lists the address number of the employee on whom the final update stopped processing. Use this report to verify that the system updated the history for this employee. If the employee's history did not update, consult J.D. Edwards Customer Support for assistance.

See Also

- Generating Timecards for Accumulated Wages (P063910)

Reviewing Integrity Reports

Use the integrity reports to check for errors that occurred during the final update. These reports identify discrepancies between the Paycheck workfile (F063501) and the history tables that the system updates during the final update. Because you use these history tables to create year-end forms and governmental reports, it is critical that this information is correct.

It is rate for errors to occur during final update. However, J.D. Edwards recommends that you print and review these reports to verify the information they contain.

Reviewing integrity reports includes:

- Reviewing tax and PDBA integrity reports
- Reviewing the Paycheck Control report
- Reviewing the Transaction History Summary Control report
- Reviewing the Tax History Control report
- Reviewing the Timecard Control report
Reviewing the Paycheck Control Report

Reviewing the Transaction History Detail Control report

Each report shows only those records that contain errors. The reports also show which table or workfile is in error. If the system finds no errors of the specified kind, the report prints a message that no records are in error.

Most errors can be determined by the error code and corrected by directly editing the payroll tables. However, if you cannot determine the error by the error code, you can research the tables in question to determine which values must be corrected. You can then edit the tables accordingly. If you cannot determine the errors, you should call J.D. Edwards Customer Support.

Reviewing Tax and PDBA Integrity Reports

Use the Tax History Integrity report and the PDBA Integrity report to locate missing, inaccurate, or incomplete information in your summary history tables.

You can print the Tax History Integrity report and PDBA Integrity report during the final update. These reports contain an update feature that you can use to automatically correct many of the errors that print on the report. When you run these reports during the final update, you should choose versions that are set up to run the reports without updating the Taxation Summary History table (F06136) and the Payroll Month PDBA Summary History table (F06146). If these reports reveal any errors, you must use the Data Integrity and Global Updates menu to rerun the reports in update mode.

In addition to printing integrity reports during the final update, you should print integrity reports monthly, quarterly, and before you begin year-end processing.

See Also

- Reviewing the Tax History Integrity Report (P067011)
- Reviewing the PDBA Integrity Report (P067021)

Reviewing the Paycheck Control Report

The Paycheck Control report lists:

- Interim checks that were not removed from the interim workfiles during the final update
- Discrepancies between the Paycheck workfile (F063501) and the Paycheck History table (F06156)
- Payments written in the current payroll cycle that do not have corresponding records in the Paycheck History table
Processing the Final Update

Reviewing the Transaction History Summary Control Report

The Transaction History Summary Control report compares year-to-date PDBA amounts in the Paycheck workfile (F063501) to the corresponding amounts in the Payroll Month PDBA Summary History table (F06146).

This report does not have error codes. The Variance column lists current DBA information that was not updated in the Payroll Month DBA Summary table.
# Reviewing the Tax History Control Report

The Tax History Control report compares year-to-date amounts in the Paycheck Workfile (F063501) to the corresponding amounts in the Taxation Summary History table (F06136).

This report does not have error codes. Instead, the amounts that do not match between the tables appear in the Variance column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tax Area</th>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>YTD Paychecks</th>
<th>Tax History</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEDERAL</td>
<td>C FED Unemp In</td>
<td>9901</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>Brown, Joe</td>
<td>16,666.65</td>
<td>13,333.32</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H CO Unemploym</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>CO Departmen</td>
<td>16,666.65</td>
<td>13,333.32</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C CO FUTA</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>CO Departmen</td>
<td>16,666.65</td>
<td>13,333.32</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEDERAL</td>
<td>Q FED Medicare</td>
<td>9902</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>Jones, Robert</td>
<td>9,999.99</td>
<td>6,666.66</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H TX Unemploym</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>TX FUTA</td>
<td>9,833.32</td>
<td>6,499.99</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C CO FUTA</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>TX FUTA</td>
<td>9,999.99</td>
<td>6,666.66</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEDERAL</td>
<td>Q FED Medicare</td>
<td>9903</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>Smith, David</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H TX Unemploym</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>TX FUTA</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C CO FUTA</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>TX FUTA</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>4,166.67</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>H TX Unemploym</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>TX FUTA</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C CO FUTA</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>TX FUTA</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reviewing the Timecard Control Report

The Time Control report shows discrepancies between the Paycheck workfile (F063501) and the Payroll Transaction History table (F0618). The system verifies that:

- The Employee Transactions Detail (current) table (F06116) does not contain records that were processed during the current payroll cycle
- The Payroll Transaction History table (F0618) was updated during the final update
- For each check control number, the total of the transaction type in the Payroll Transaction History table equals the corresponding total in the Paycheck workfile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Check Control</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>PDBA</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Basis/Hr</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Gross Pay</th>
<th>Trans Number</th>
<th>Error Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9901 Brown, Joe</td>
<td>12423</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>86.67</td>
<td>38.461</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>3772</td>
<td>002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9902 Jones, Robert</td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>86.67</td>
<td>38.461</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>3773</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9908 Smith, David</td>
<td>12440</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>86.67</td>
<td>48.076</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>3774</td>
<td>002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Reviewing the Tax Ledger Control Report

The Tax Ledger Control report shows discrepancies between the Paycheck workfile (F063501) and the Tax Ledger History table (F06166). The system verifies that, for every check control number in the Paycheck workfile, an identical record was created in the Tax Ledger table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Employee</th>
<th>Check</th>
<th>Control Tax Area Ty</th>
<th>Gross Pay</th>
<th>Excludable</th>
<th>Excess</th>
<th>Tax Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9901</td>
<td>Brown, Joe</td>
<td>11084</td>
<td>FEDERAL E</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12423</td>
<td>FEDERAL A</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>673.85</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12423</td>
<td>FEDERAL C</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>206.66</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12423</td>
<td>FEDERAL D</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>206.66</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12423</td>
<td>FEDERAL E</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>206.66</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12423</td>
<td>FEDERAL P</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>206.66</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12423</td>
<td>FEDERAL Q</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>206.66</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12423</td>
<td>06 C</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>158.65</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12423</td>
<td>06 F</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>158.65</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12423</td>
<td>06 H</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>158.65</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9902</td>
<td>Jones, Robert</td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>FEDERAL A</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>206.67</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>FEDERAL D</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>206.67</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>FEDERAL E</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>206.67</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>FEDERAL P</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>206.67</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>FEDERAL Q</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>206.67</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>06 C</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>206.67</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>06 F</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>206.67</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>06 H</td>
<td>3,333.33</td>
<td>206.67</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9908</td>
<td>Smith, David</td>
<td>12440</td>
<td>FEDERAL A</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>930.63</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12440</td>
<td>FEDERAL C</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>258.33</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12440</td>
<td>FEDERAL D</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>258.33</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12440</td>
<td>FEDERAL E</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>258.33</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12440</td>
<td>FEDERAL P</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>258.33</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12440</td>
<td>FEDERAL Q</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>258.33</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12440</td>
<td>44 C</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>258.33</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12440</td>
<td>44 H</td>
<td>4,166.67</td>
<td>258.33</td>
<td>002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing the Final Update

Reviewing the Transaction History Detail Control Report

The Transaction History Detail Control report shows discrepancies between the Paycheck workfile (F063501) and the following tables:

- DBA Detail History table (F0619)
- DBA Transaction Detail table (F0609)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>PDBA Description</th>
<th>T Code</th>
<th>Basis/Hr</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Work Date</th>
<th>Error Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9902</td>
<td>Jones, Robert</td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>1000 Health Ins.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>01/15/93</td>
<td>004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>1000 Health Ins.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>01/15/93</td>
<td>002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>7000 401(k)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>3333.33</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>166.67</td>
<td>01/15/93</td>
<td>004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>7000 401(k)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>3333.33</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>166.67</td>
<td>01/15/93</td>
<td>002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>#801 Deferral 415</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>166.67</td>
<td>10.000</td>
<td>166.67</td>
<td>01/15/93</td>
<td>004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12431</td>
<td>#801 Deferral 415</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>166.67</td>
<td>10.000</td>
<td>166.67</td>
<td>01/15/93</td>
<td>002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>T Code</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Work Date</th>
<th>Error Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9908</td>
<td>Smith, David</td>
<td>12440</td>
<td>8004 Sick Avail.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>10.000</td>
<td>01/15/93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12440</td>
<td>8004 Sick Avail.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>10.000</td>
<td>01/15/93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reviewing the Payroll Voucher Edit Report

After you run the final update, if you have set up your Payroll system to integrate with the J.D. Edwards Accounts Payable system, you should review the Payroll Voucher Edit report to verify that no errors occurred during the update. The report lists any vouchers that contain errors.

See Also

- Reviewing Voucher Posting Reports (P09800)

Exercises

See the exercises for this chapter.
Working with Journal Entries

After you run the final update, you review your batch of payroll journal entries. The final update creates the actual journal entries and updates the Account Ledger table (F0911). Depending on your company constants, you can have the system automatically post journal entries to the Account Balances table (F0902). If you do not automatically post the journal entries, you must post them manually. You also must post journal entries manually when the system could not automatically post a batch of journal entries due to errors.

You review a batch to verify that the journal entries within the batch are not in error. You can then revise any incorrect journal entries before you post them to the general ledger. After you review or revise a batch of payroll journal entries, you might need to approve the batch before you post it, depending on the settings in the general accounting constants.

Working with journal entries includes the following tasks:

- Reviewing batches of payroll journal entries
- Revising payroll journal entries
- Approving payroll batches for posting
- Posting payroll journal entries manually
- Reviewing the Posting Edit report
- Reviewing the General Ledger Posting Journal report

Reviewing Batches of Payroll Journal Entries

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose P/R Journal Batch Review

You review a batch to verify that the journal entries within the batch do not have errors before you post them. When you review journal entries for posting, you can view a list of batches based on your user ID, the batch number, a posting status, or a specific date range. For example, you could review all of the batches that are unposted.
You can review batches of journal entries that you created during the standard payroll cycle journal procedures or during a special timecard post. The system uses batch types to group the various kinds of journal entries. The system processes one batch type during the standard payroll cycle and a different batch type during a special timecard post.

The standard payroll cycle processes the following batch types:

**Batch type 4**

Pro forma journal entries that were created during the journal entries step of the payroll cycle, but not yet updated to the general ledger. For this batch type, you can review summary information only.

**Batch type 7**

Actual journal entries created during the final update step of the payroll cycle. Depending on the way in which your system is set up, these journal entries might have been automatically posted during the final update. You also can manually post the journal entries after the final update. You can review detail records for this batch type.

**Batch type #**

Journal entries integrated with the Accounts Payable system. When the Batch Description field value is JE (Journal Entry), the journal entries are for actual vouchers created during the final update. You can review detail records for these journal entries. When the Batch Description field value is Edit, the entries are for pro forma vouchers. You can review only summary information for pro forma batches.

A special timecard post processes the following batch types:

**Batch type 5**

Pro forma journal entries that were created when the system generated timecard journal entries during a special timecard post, but not yet updated to the general ledger. For this batch type, you can review summary information only.

**Batch type P**

Actual journal entries that were created when the system posted journal entries to the general ledger. This batch type is equivalent to batch type 7 for standard payroll cycle journal entries. You can review detail records for this batch type.
To review batches of payroll journal entries

On Payroll Journal Batch Review

Display all batches for all users, or limit your search by completing one or more of the following fields:

- User ID
- Batch Number
- Batch Date From
- Batch Date Thru
- Batch Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batch Number</td>
<td>A number that identifies a group of transactions that the system processes and balances as a unit. When you enter a batch, you can either assign a batch number or let the system assign it through Next Numbers. When you change, locate, or delete a batch, you must specify the batch number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field   Explanation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batch Status</td>
<td>A user defined code (98/IC) that indicates the posting status of a batch. Valid codes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blank Unposted batches that are pending approval or have a status of approved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Approved for posting. The batch has no errors, is in balance, but has not yet been posted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D Posted. The batch posted successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E Error. The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P Posting. The system is posting the batch to the general ledger. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status is changed to E (error).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U In use. The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### See Also

- *Processing Journal Entries Prior to the Payroll Cycle (P06229)*

### Revising Payroll Journal Entries

**From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing**

**From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose P/R Journal Batch Review**

After you review a list of batches, you can access transaction detail within a specific batch of actual journal entries. You cannot access transaction detail for pro forma journal entries. For example, you can review the number of journal entries within a batch. You can also choose a specific journal entry for review and revision. You revise payroll journal entries that have errors to ensure that you post the correct information to the general ledger.

You can revise the associated explanations and the general ledger distributions of an unposted journal entry. You cannot change the following information:

- Document type
- Document number
- Document company
- General ledger date
To revise payroll journal entries

On Payroll Journal Batch Review

1. Locate the appropriate list of batches.
2. For the batch that contains inaccurate journal entries, choose the General Journal Review option.

4. On Journal Entries, enter the necessary changes.

5. Complete the steps to manually post journal entries.

See Also

- *Posting Journal Entries Manually (P09800)*

**Approving Payroll Batches for Posting**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose P/R Journal Batch Review

After you review or revise a batch of payroll journal entries, you might need to approve the batch before you can post it. This depends on whether your company requires management approval before posting a batch. Based on your company requirements, as defined in the general accounting constants, the system assigns either a Pending or an Approved status to the batch. You approve a batch of payroll journal entries to prepare the batch for posting. You cannot post journal entries that are not approved.
To approve a payroll batch for posting

On Payroll Journal Batch Review

1. Choose the appropriate batch.
2. Complete the following field:
   - Approved (A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>A code that indicates whether a batch is ready for posting. Valid codes are: A: Approved, ready for posting. P: Pending approval. The batch will not post. If the system constants do not specify manager approval, the system automatically approves batches that are not in error. Form-specific information If the batch has an Error status, you must access each item and correct any errors. When you exit to Timecard Journal Batch Review, the system automatically assigns a status of Approved to the batch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What You Should Know About

Preventing a batch from posting To temporarily prevent a batch from posting, change its status to Pending.

See Also

- Approving Batches of Journal Entries for Posting (P09201) in the General Accounting Guide

Posting Payroll Journal Entries Manually

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Manual Payroll Journal Post

You post batches of payroll journal entries to update your general ledger. When you post journal entries, the system posts the batches that have been approved and are ready to post to the Account Balances table (F0902).
You post journal entries manually for the following reasons:

- Your company requires manager approval before you post journal entries
- Your system is set up to require manual posting of all batches
- Your system is set up to automatically post during the final update step, but the system detects errors during the final update. The system does not post a batch of journal entries that contains errors.

If you do not specify a batch selection, the system posts all approved batches for all dates and all users.

If you set the payroll company constants to automatic post and your batches contain no errors, the system posts batches of journal entries automatically during the final update step of the payroll cycle.

**See Also**

- *Setting Up Company Constants (P069091)*

**Processing Options for Manual Journal Entry Post**

**BATCH SELECTION:**
1. Enter Batch Number
   or   Batch Date
   or   Batch User ID

**PRINT SELECTION:**
2. Identify how to print amount fields on Post Journal:
   '1' = to Millions (w/ commas)
   '2' = to Billions (w/o commas)
   Blank (Default) = No Journal Printed.

3. Identify which account number to print on report:
   '1' = Account Number
   '2' = Short Account ID
   '3' = Unstructured Account
   '4' = (Default) Number Entered During Input

**FIXED ASSETS:**
4. Enter a ’1’ to post F/A entries to Fixed Assets.
   NOTE: DREAM Writer version ZJDE0001 of Post G/L Entries to Assets(P12800) is executed when this option is selected. All transactions selected from that DREAM Writer will be posted rather than just the current entries being posted to G/L.

5. Enter a ’Y’ if you wish to explode parent item time down to the assembly component level. Component billing rates will be used. (This applies to batch type ‘T’ only.)
CASH BASIS ACCOUNTING:
6. Enter a ‘1’ to create and post Cash Basis accounting entries. (Applies to batch type G, K, M, W, & R only.)
7. Enter units ledger type for Cash Basis Accounting entries. (Default of blank will use “ZU” ledger type.)

ACCOUNTING FOR 52 PERIODS:
8. Enter a ‘1’ for 52 Period Post.
   NOTE: DREAM Writer data selection is used for 52 period posting ONLY. It is NOT used for the standard post to the F0902. Additionally, 52 period date patterns must be set up.

TAX FILE UPDATE:
9. Identify when to update the Tax Work file (F0018):
   ‘1’ = V.A.T. or Use Tax only
   ‘2’ = for All Tax Amounts
   ‘3’ = for All Tax Explanation Codes
   Blank (Default) = No Update to File.
   Note: When using Vertex Taxes the Vertex Tax Register file will be updated instead of the Tax Work file for methods ‘1’, ‘2’, and ‘3’.
10. Adjust VAT Account for Cash Receipt Adjustments and Write Offs. Tax explanation must be a ‘V’.
    ‘1’ = update VAT amount only
    ‘2’ = update VAT amount, extended price and taxable amount
11. Adjust VAT Account for Discount Taken. The Tax Rules file must be set to Calculate Tax on Gross Amount, including Discount and Calculate Discount on Gross Amount, including Tax. Tax explanation must be a ‘V’.
    ‘1’ = update VAT amount only
    ‘2’ = update VAT amount, extended price and taxable amount

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT:
12. Enter DREAM Writer version of Property Management G/L Transaction Creation to be executed. Default is version ZJDE0001. (This applies to batch types ‘2’ and ‘/’).

UPDATE OPTION:
13. Enter ‘1’ to update short ID number, company, fiscal year/period number, century, and fiscal quarter in unposted transaction records selected for posting. (May be required for custom input programs.)

REPORT FORMAT:
14. Enter a ‘1’ to print the Posting
Journal in a 198 character format. The default of blank will print the format with 132 characters.

DETAILED CURRENCY RESTATEMENT:
15. Enter a ‘1’ to create currency restatement entries. This creates records in the XA, YA, and/or ZA ledgers depending on the version you are running.

16. Enter the version of the Detailed Currency Restatement (P11411) to execute. Default of blank will execute ZJDE0001.

RECONCILIATION FILE PROCESSING
17. Enter a ‘1’ to update the Cross-Environment Reconciliation file. Blank will not update the reconciliation file.

Note: The Cross-Environment Reconciliation file can also be updated through the stand-alone Cross-Environment File Creation program.

BATCH TYPE SELECTION:
NOTE: This option should NOT be changed by User.

Reviewing the Posting Edit Report

When you post journal entries, the system prints the Posting Edit report for your review. Review the Posting Edit report for any applicable posting error messages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batch Number</th>
<th>Batch Date</th>
<th>Account Number - Input</th>
<th>G/L Date</th>
<th>Document</th>
<th>JE Line</th>
<th>Subledger</th>
<th>Ty</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Error Messages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6068214</td>
<td>07/22/96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em><strong>NO ERRORS</strong></em> Batch will post.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

09800 J.D. Edwards & Company Page 5
General Ledger Post - Payroll Vouchers Date 7/23/96
Posting Edit Report
Reviewing the General Ledger Posting Journal Report

The General Ledger Posting Journal report lists all journal entries. The column titles and information are similar to the Pay Period Journal Batch Proof report. However, the General Ledger Posting Journal report includes the journal entry number, the general ledger date, and the account descriptions instead of the document reference numbers.

The level of summarization on this report is controlled by the Journal Summarization rules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do Document</th>
<th>G/L Co</th>
<th>Account Description</th>
<th>G/L Account</th>
<th>. . . . . Amounts . . . . .</th>
<th>LT Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1 3530 08/14/98 00100</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Revenue USD</td>
<td>90.9160</td>
<td>10.00– AA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1 3530 08/14/98 00100</td>
<td>Life Insurance USD</td>
<td>100.4310</td>
<td>145.10– AA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- Setting Up Journal Summarization Rules (P06914)
Correcting Errors in Pre-Payroll Processing

After you review pre-payroll reports, you might discover errors in the gross-to-net calculations.

To correct errors in pre-payroll processing, consists of the following:

- Correcting employees omitted from the payroll cycle
- Correcting DBA calculations
- Correcting gross-to-net errors
- Understanding recalculation of employee taxes

Correcting Employees Omitted from the Payroll Cycle

Occasionally an employee who should be paid the current pay period is omitted from pre-payroll processing. Typically, an employee is omitted from pre-payroll processing for one of the following reasons:

- The selection criteria for the pre-payroll version did not include the employee.
- The date entered as the employee’s pay-start date or pay-stop date is incorrect.
- No timecard has been entered for the employee.

To correct employees omitted from the payroll cycle, complete the following tasks:

- Correcting selection criteria
- Correcting pay-start and pay-stop dates
- Correcting missing timecard information
After you correct the problem, do one of the following:

- Reset the payroll ID and then process pre-payroll again.

  See *Resetting the Payroll ID (P06217)*.

- Issue an interim check for the employee.

  If you issue an interim check, you should change the pre-payroll selection criteria after you complete payroll-cycle processing.

  See *Entering Interim Checks (P060531 or P070531)*.

**Exercises**

See the exercises for this chapter.

**Correcting Selection Criteria**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Employee Entry

After you complete pre-payroll processing, the record for the employee should be locked in pre-payroll. If the record for the employee is not locked in pre-payroll, the employee was not included in the data selection for the pre-payroll program version.

**To correct selection criteria**

On Employee Entry

1. Locate the employee’s record.
2. Verify that the employee’s record is locked in pre-payroll.
3. If the employee’s record is not locked in pre-payroll, change the selection criteria for the pre-payroll version so that the selection criteria includes the employee.

  See *Choosing an Existing Payroll ID*. 


Correcting Pay-Start and Pay-Stop Dates

When an employee's pay-start date is after the pay-period ending date or the pay-stop date is before the pay period beginning date, the system does not include that employee in the payroll cycle. For example, if the pay-period dates are 4/26 – 5/09 and an employee's pay-start date is 5/10, the system does not include that employee in that payroll cycle.

Complete the following tasks:

- Correct a pay-start date
- Correct a pay-stop date

To correct a pay-start date

On Employee Entry

1. Locate the employee.

   See Entering Employee Master Information (P060101 or P070101).

2. Review the following field:
   - Date Pay Starts

3. If the start date is outside the payroll cycle, change the erroneous date.

To correct a pay-stop date

On Dates, Eligibility, and EEO

1. Locate the employee.

   See Entering Dates, Eligibility, and EEO/EOC Information (P060190).

2. Review the following field:
   - Date Pay Stops

3. If the stop date is outside the payroll cycle, change the erroneous date.
Correcting Missing Timecard Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose by Employee

If the employee who was not included in pre-payroll is paid hourly, verify that you completed one of the following:

- Entered a timecard for the employee.
- Entered standard hours for the employee. Entering standard hours causes the system to automatically generate timecards for the employee.

If the employee does not have a timecard for this pay period, enter one.

To correct missing timecard information

On by Employee

1. Locate the employee.
2. Enter a timecard for the employee.

See Entering Timecards by Employee.

Alternatively, you can enter standard hours for the employee on the Pay and Tax Information form.

Correcting DBA Calculations

In some cases, the system does not calculate one or more DBAs that should be calculated during pre-payroll. This scenario might happen even if the system properly calculated the DBA during the previous payroll cycle. This condition might affect:

- All employees
- Some employees
- One employee

Use the Transaction Audit report or the DBA Register report, which you can print during the print payroll-cycle reports step, to determine how many employees are affected. Use the DBA One-Time Override window on the Time Entry by Employee form to review current DBAs for individual employees.
Complete any of the following tasks:

- Correcting DBAs not calculated for any employee
- Correcting DBAs not calculated for any employee in a group plan
- Correcting DBAs calculated for only some employees

Exercises

See the exercises for this chapter.

Correcting DBAs Not Calculated for Any Employee

If a DBA did not calculate for any employees, verify the DBA setup and pre-payroll processing parameters.

Complete the following tasks:

- Verify DBA setup
- Verify pre-payroll processing parameters

To verify DBA setup

On DBA Setup

1. Locate the DBA that the system did not calculate.
   
   See Setting Up Simple DBAs (P069117).

2. Verify the information in the following fields and make any necessary corrections:
   - Calculate in Pre-Payroll
   - Beginning Effective Date
   - Ending Effective Date
   - Pay Period to Calculate

3. Choose the Basis of Calculations function.
4. On Basis of Calculations, verify the following and make any necessary corrections:
   - The based-on PDBAs were calculated.
   - The based-on PDBAs are not zero.
   - The DBA is not based on another DBA that is assigned at a different level (employee, group, or DBA).

To verify pre-payroll processing parameters

On Pre-Payroll Processing

1. Access the second Pre-Payroll Processing form.

   See Choosing an Existing Payroll ID (P06210).

2. On the second Pre-Payroll Processing form, verify the information in the following fields and make any necessary corrections:
   - Year
     The year must match the year entered for the master payroll cycle.
   - Period Number
     The period number must not be specified.

3. Choose the Pay Cycle Constants function.

4. On Master Pay Cycles, verify the information in the following field and make any necessary corrections:
   - Pay Periods to Calculate
Correcting Errors in Pre-Payroll Processing

Correcting DBAs Not Calculated for Any Employee in a Group Plan

From Payroll Master (G07), enter 29

From Payroll Setup (G074), choose Pay/Deductions/Benefits

From Pay/Deductions/Benefits Setup (G0742), choose Group Plan DBA Setup

If you use group plans to assign DBAs to employees and the system did not calculate DBAs for any of the employees in that plan, do one of the following to verify the plan setup:

- If you are using the Human Resources system to enroll employees in benefit plans, verify that the employees are enrolled in the proper plans.
- If you are using the Payroll system to assign employees to DBAs, verify the group plan setup.

To verify the group plan setup

On Group Plan DBA Setup

1. Locate the group plan in which the employees are included.
2. Verify the information in the following fields and make any necessary corrections:
   - Beginning Effective Date
   - Ending Effective Date
   - Withholding Period

Correcting DBAs Calculated for Only Some Employees

If you are not using group DBA plans, or if the employees whose DBAs did not calculate are in different DBA plans, review the Deductions Not Taken and Deduction Arrearage reports to verify that the employees earned enough to cover their deductions.

If the employees earned enough to cover their deductions, complete the following tasks:

- Verify DBA instructions
- Verify DBA limits
- Verify the basis of calculations
- Verify one-time overrides
- Verify interim checks
To verify DBA instructions

On DBA Instructions

1. Locate an employee for whom the system did not calculate the DBA.

   See Assigning Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals (P060181 or P070181).

2. For the DBA that the system did not calculate, verify the information in the following fields and make any necessary corrections:
   - Start Date
   - Stop Date
   - Pay Periods to Calculate
   - Group Code
   - Union Code

To verify DBA limits

On DBA Setup

1. Locate the DBA that the system did not calculate.

   See Setting Up Simple DBAs (P069117).

2. Choose the DBA Limits function.

3. On DBA Limit Window, determine whether the employee has reached the limit for this DBA.

To verify the basis of calculations

On DBA Setup

1. Locate the DBA that the system did not calculate.

   See Setting Up Simple DBAs (P069117).

2. Choose the Basis of Calculations function.

3. On Basis of Calculations, review the information and make any necessary corrections.
4. If the DBA uses a calculation table, choose the Calculation Tables function.

5. On Calculation Tables, review the information and make any necessary corrections.

▶ **To verify one-time overrides**

On by Employee

1. Locate an employee for whom the system did not calculate the DBA.

   See *Entering Essential Timecard Information by Employee (P0601121)*.

2. Choose the DBA Override option for the DBA that the system did not calculate.

3. On DBA One-Time Overrides, determine whether a one-time override exists for the DBA.

▶ **To verify interim checks**

On Interim Check Parameters

1. Locate the interim check.

   See *Changing an Interim Check (P060531)*.

2. On Interim Check Entry, determine whether an interim check was issued for the employee for this pay period.

   If the DBA is set up to calculate once per pay period, and it is included on an interim check, the system does not calculate it during pre-payroll.

**See Also**

- *Human Resources Benefits Guide* if you are using the Human Resources system to enroll employees in benefit plans
- *Appendix E — DBA Troubleshooting*
Correcting Gross-to-Net Errors

A gross-to-net error has occurred when the gross wages less the taxes and deductions that the system prints on an employee’s payment do not equal the net wages on the payroll register. The Summary Payroll Register report displays *GTN* or *ERR* next to each employee who has a gross-to-net error. You can print the Summary Payroll Register report during pre-payroll processing or from the Reports Only menu.

Although Vertex<sup>®</sup> calculates the tax and the tax is subtracted from the gross wages, the system does not print the tax on the Payroll Register report. Therefore, the gross wages less the deductions and printed taxes do not equal the net wages that appear on the Payroll Register report.

To ensure that the system creates the correct journal entries, you must correct gross-to-net errors. Depending on the way in which your company constants are set up, you might be required to correct these errors before you can continue with payroll-cycle processing.

To correct a gross-to-net error, you typically need to set up an additional tax area. For example, your organization might have recently started doing business in another state, but you did not enter a tax area for that state into your Payroll system.

### To correct gross-to-net errors

1. Set up a tax area for the new state.

   See *Setting Up Tax-Area Information (P069012)*.

2. Reset the payroll ID.

   See *Resetting the Payroll ID (P06217)*.

3. Rerun a full pre-payroll.

   See *Processing Pre-Payroll (P06210 or P07210)*.

**See Also**

- *Setting Up Payroll Company Constants (P069091)* for information about setting this error as a hard or soft error
Understanding Recalculation of Employee Taxes

In some cases, the system identifies and corrects errors for you. For example, in some pay periods, a commissioned salesperson might not earn enough to pay for all of their deductions. When you set up a deduction, you can specify that it be either reduced or placed in arrears when an employee does not have enough wages to pay for the deduction. Reducing or placing pretax (tax-deferred or tax-exempt) deductions in arrears changes the employee’s taxable gross wages. When this condition occurs, the system automatically reduces the pretax deduction to zero and recalculates the employee’s taxes using the new taxable gross wages.

To perform these recalcuations, the system automatically submits a changes-only pre-payroll and prints the following reports:

- Changes Only Payroll Register
- Deductions Not Taken (if applicable)
- Deduction Arrearage (if applicable)

During this processing, the system:

- Places a pretax deduction entirely in arrears or fully reduces it (depending on the arrearage rule), if it cannot be fully deducted. The system does not partially place in arrears or reduce a pretax deduction to avoid negative pay. Two examples are:
  
  - A pretax deduction has an arrearage rule of Q (place the full or partial amount in arrears as needed and do not apply the limits when collecting). If the program cannot take the full amount of the pretax deduction, it uses rule G instead, placing the entire amount in arrears and listing the amount on a Deduction Arrearage report.
  
  - A pretax deduction has an arrearage rule of P (partially or fully reduce the deduction as needed, but do not collect the amount in the future). If the program cannot take the full amount of the pretax deduction, it uses rule F instead, taking none of the deduction. In this case, the amount is not placed in arrears. The system prints the amount on a Deductions Not Taken report. It does not hold the amount over to be collected in the future.

- Marks the deduction as a one-time override with a zero amount. This excludes the deduction from the calculations in the automatic changes-only cycle.
• Sets pre-payroll to automatically cycle through a changes only pre-payroll at the end of the current processing, to recalculate taxable wages and net pay.

• Prints a detailed Deductions Not Taken report, a Deduction Arrearage report, or both, totaled by employee.

The system runs changes-only pre-payroll processing up to three times to resolve these situations.

**Subsequent Reductions to Mandatory Deductions**

When the system automatically processes a changes only pre-payroll, recalculation typically results in higher taxes. To avoid a negative check, the system might have to place one or more mandatory deductions in arrears according to its normal processing priorities.

**Example: Wages Lower than Total Pretax Deductions**

An employee has standard pretax deductions of $100 and $50, but earnings for this pay period are only $95. During the full pre-payroll, the Payroll Register report appears as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross Wages</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt Deduction</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deductions</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Pay</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The system takes the $50 pretax deduction but omits the $100 pretax deduction, because wages do not cover the second deduction in its entirety. Because of the deduction’s arrearage rule, the system does not place the amount in arrears. That is, the system will not try to deduct this amount in future pay periods. An omitted deduction with this type of arrearage rule is printed on a Deductions Not Taken report.

When the system subtracted pretax deductions from the gross wages, no taxable gross remained and no taxes were calculated. However, the $100 deduction was not taken. Therefore, taxes must be recalculated on $45 (gross wages minus only the pretax deduction that is being taken).
The employee listing on the Changes Only Pre-Payroll Register report is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross Wages</th>
<th>95.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal FICA</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Medicare</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado Income Tax</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt Deduction</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deductions</td>
<td>54.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Pay</td>
<td>40.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example: Wages Plus Tips**

An employee earns $88.92 in hourly wages and $500 in tips. This employee also has a pretax deduction of $143. The system initially calculates taxes based on a taxable wage of $445.92 (earnings of $588.92 less a total pretax deduction of $143).

During the full pre-payroll, the Payroll Register report shows the following for this employee:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross Wages</th>
<th>588.92</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Income Tax</td>
<td>33.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal FICA</td>
<td>27.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Medicare</td>
<td>6.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado Income Tax</td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tips</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deductions</td>
<td>588.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The system also prints a Deduction Arrearage report, showing this employee’s pretax deduction of $143 that the system could not deduct because the net was zero after the taxes and tips were deducted from the gross wages. This report also lists part of the taxes not fully covered before the net reached zero. The Deduction Arrearage report indicates that the system placed these deductions in arrears (because of their arrearage rules). The system will take the deductions in the next pay period if the employee’s net pay covers them.
However, the system based the federal and state calculations shown above on $445.92, the gross wages minus pretax deductions. Because the system could not take the pretax deduction, it must recalculate taxes based on the full gross wages.

This employee’s listing in the Changes Only Pre-Payroll Payroll Register appears as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross Wages</td>
<td>588.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Income Tax</td>
<td>15.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal FICA</td>
<td>36.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Medicare</td>
<td>8.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO Income Tax</td>
<td>28.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tips</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deductions</td>
<td>588.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The system recalculated the taxes based on $588.92, the total gross without the pretax deduction. The taxes are therefore higher, except for the federal income tax. Again, the system places the federal income-tax deduction in arrears because insufficient pay remains for the entire deduction. The changes-only pre-payroll prints the amount in arrears on the Deduction Arrearage report.

**What You Should Know About**

**Interim checks**
Automatic recalculation does not function for interim check processing.

**Adjustment priorities**
When a tax-exempt deduction is adjusted or placed in arrears, every deduction with a lower priority has already been adjusted or placed in arrears.

**Exercises**
See the exercises for this chapter.
Payroll History

Each time you process a payroll cycle, the system creates history records. Working with payroll history includes:

- Reviewing earnings and tax information history
- Reviewing transaction history
- Reviewing other payroll history
- Working with payment history information
- Reviewing payroll history reports
- Working with information for earnings and tips
- Reviewing history reports for earnings and tips

Payroll history includes detail and summary information for:

- Earnings and taxes
- Transaction history for pay types, deductions, benefits, and accruals (PDBAs)
- Workers compensation and general liability
- Timecards
- Benefits and accruals, such as vacation time earned, taken, and available
- Individual payment information
- Employees and companies that earn tips

You use this information for online inquiries and historical and government reporting.
You can review the payroll history at both summary and detail levels. The summary tables contain information from the detail tables as follows:

**Taxation Summary History (F06136)**
- Tax Detail Ledger (F06166)

**Payroll Month PDBA Summary History (F06146)**
- Payroll Transaction History (F0618)
- DBA Detail History (F0619)

**Fiscal/Anniversary Year History (F06147)**
- Payroll Transaction History (F0618)
- DBA Detail History (F0619)

**Paycheck Summary (F06156)**
- Tax Ledger (F06166)
- Payroll Transaction History (F0618)
- DBA Detail History (F0619)

**Calendar Month DBA Summary History (F06145)**
- DBA Detail History (F0619)

**Historical Payroll Register (F063451)**
- Historical Payroll Processing (F06345)

The system creates data for the Historical Payroll Register and Historical Payroll Processing tables when you process the Historical Payroll Register report.

When you work with payroll history, you use online inquiries and printed reports. You can also perform functions, such as voiding a payment, when you review individual payment information.

**What Are Calendar-Month and Payroll-Month History?**

The system maintains transaction (PDBA) history both by payroll month, which is based on check dates, and by calendar month, which is based on work dates. The balances for each type of transaction history are consistent except during transitional payroll cycles. A transitional payroll cycle crosses months (for example, a biweekly payroll cycle that begins in January and ends in February).

Balances for the payroll month are stored for pay types and DBAs. Balances for the calendar month are stored for DBAs only and not pay types.
See Also

- *Setting Up DBAs (P069117)* for information about how the system maintains calendar-month balances
- *Verifying Integrity of Payroll Summary History (P067011)* for information about verifying payroll history for your employees
- *Appendix J — Tables Used by Payroll* and the *World Writer Guide* for information that you need to create custom reports for your specific business needs
- *Working with Governmental Reports* for information about printing reports that are required by the government
Reviewing Earnings and Tax Information History

To answer questions about an employee’s tax and earning information, you can review the payroll history for an individual employee. When you review an employee’s payroll history, you can verify earnings balances for all tax areas and tax types. You can begin the review at either the summary or the detail level.

Reviewing earnings and tax information history includes:

- Reviewing quarterly tax balances
- Reviewing monthly tax balances
- Reviewing the monthly tax ledger

When you use these inquiry programs, the system provides information from the following tables:

- Taxation Summary History (F06136)
- Detail Tax Ledger (F06166)

Reviewing Quarterly Tax Balances

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Quarterly Tax Balances

To answer questions about an employee’s tax history, you can review the quarterly tax balances for the employee. You can also review the monthly balances, pay-period detail, and year-to-date amounts.
To review quarterly tax balances

On Quarterly Tax Balances

1. Complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   - Tax Area
   - Tax Type
   - Home Company
   - Year
   - Quarter
   - History Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History Type:</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/TH) that specifies the type of Taxation Summary History (F06156) being tracked for the employee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reviewing Monthly Tax Balances

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Monthly Net/Cumulative Taxes

You can answer questions about an employee's tax balances for each month and cumulative balances for the year to date. You can review these amounts for either gross or taxable pay.

To review monthly tax balances

On Monthly Net/Cumulative Taxes

1. Complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   - Year
   - Tax History
   - Tax Area
   - Tax Type
   - Home Company
Reviewing the Monthly Tax Ledger

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Monthly Tax Ledger

You can answer an employee’s questions about detailed information from the tax ledger transactions for a specific month. You can locate tax amounts for an employee including the control number and gross pay for each payment.

To review the monthly tax ledger

On Monthly Tax Ledger
1. Complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   - Month
   - Year
   - History Type
   - Tax Area
   - Tax Type
   - Home Company
   - Beginning Effective Date
   - Ending Effective Date
Reviewing Transaction History

You can review PDBA balances online for any employee with payment history. This type of history is called transaction history. You can review transaction history by payroll month (based on check dates) or by calendar month (based on work dates).

You also can review year-to-date balances for PDBAs that have fiscal and anniversary history.

Reviewing transaction history includes:

- Reviewing quarterly PDBA balances by payroll month
- Reviewing quarterly DBA balances by calendar month
- Review monthly PDBA balances by payroll month
- Review monthly DBA balances by calendar month
- Reviewing the calendar transaction ledger
- Reviewing the monthly transaction ledger

Reviewing Quarterly PDBA Balances by Payroll Month

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Quarterly Balances/Payroll Month

You can review the quarterly balances for any of the pay types and DBAs (PDBAs) that contain history for an employee. In addition to quarterly balances, you can review year-to-date and previous-year balances and life total amounts.

You review PDBA balances based on check dates. You can also determine whether an employee has a remaining balance, such as an outstanding balance for an advance or an arrearage due for a deduction.

The system retrieves information from the Payroll Month PDBA Summary History table (F06146).
To review quarterly PDBA balances by payroll month

On Quarterly Balances/Payroll Month

1. Complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To review information for a period of time other than the current quarter, complete the following fields:
   - Year
   - Quarter

3. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   - History Type
   - PDBA Code
   - Home Company

What You Should Know About

Reviewing detail transactions

Choose the Transaction Ledger option to review the detail transactions for a particular month. However, if the processing options for the Monthly Transaction Ledger form are set to sort by work date, the detail information on that form might not correspond to the information on the Quarterly Balances/Payroll Month form.
Reviewing Quarterly DBA Balances by Calendar Month

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Quarterly Balances/Calendar Month

You can review the quarterly balances for any of the DBAs that contain history for an employee. In addition to quarterly balances, you can review year-to-date and previous-year balances and life-total amounts.

You use the Quarterly Balances/Calendar Month program to review DBA balances based on work dates. You cannot view pay-type information for work dates.

The system retrieves information from the Calendar Month DBA Summary History (F06145) table.

To review quarterly DBA balances by calendar month

On Quarterly Balances/Calendar Month
1. Complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To review information for a period of time other than the current quarter, complete the following fields:
   - Year
   - Quarter

3. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   - DBA Code
   - Home Company

**Reviewing Monthly PDBA Balances by Payroll Month**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Net Cumulative/Payroll Month

You can answer employees’ questions about their cumulative monthly balances for any of the PDBAs for which employees have history. In addition to monthly balances, you can review balances for a previous year and inception-to-date amounts, as well as the basis amount for the DBAs.

When you review PDBA balances by payroll month, the system retrieves information from the Payroll Month PDBA Summary History table (F06146) based on check dates.
To review monthly PDBA balances by payroll month

On Net-Cumulative/Payroll Month

1. Complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To review a year other than the current one, complete the following field:
   - Year

3. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   - PDBA Code
   - Company

What You Should Know About

Reviewing detail transactions

Choose the Transaction Ledger option to review the detail transaction for a particular month. However, if the processing options for the Monthly Transaction Ledger form are set to sort by work date, the detail information on that form might not correspond to the information on the Net-Cumulative/Payroll Month form.
Reviewing Monthly DBA Balances by Calendar Month

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Net Cumulative/Calendar Month

You can answer employees’ questions about their cumulative monthly balances for any of the PDBAs for which employees have history. In addition to monthly balances, you can review balances for a previous year and inception-to-date amounts, as well as the basis amount for the DBAs.

When you review DBA balances by calendar month, the system retrieves information from the Calendar Month DBA Summary History table (F06145) based on work dates. You cannot view pay-type information for work dates.

▶ To review monthly DBA balances by calendar month

On Net-Cumulative/Calendar Month

![Image of Net-Cumulative/Calendar Month screen]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Gross</th>
<th>Basis</th>
<th>Gross</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,449.17</td>
<td>4,679.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>5,521.77</td>
<td>9,830.70</td>
<td>7,775.54</td>
<td>14,443.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>5,727.87</td>
<td>10,243.20</td>
<td>10,513.42</td>
<td>24,785.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>6,508.86</td>
<td>14,863.47</td>
<td>20,814.27</td>
<td>39,879.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance: 53,076.46
1. Complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To review a year other than the current one, complete the following field:
   - Year

3. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   - DBA Code
   - Company

**Reviewing the Calendar Transaction Ledger**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Calendar Transaction Ledger

You can answer employees’ questions about their PDBA history by reviewing detail transactions in the transaction ledgers. You can use processing options to specify whether to display information by work date or check date and to display gross pay or recharge amounts.

With the calendar transaction ledger, you can review one or a range of payment and DBA transactions for any date range.

The system retrieves the information from the following tables:

- Payroll Transaction History (F0618)
- Deduction, Benefits, and Accrual History (F0619)
To review the calendar transaction ledger

On Calendar Transaction Ledger

1. Complete the following field:
   • Employee Number

2. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   • PDBA Code
   • Work Dates From
   • Work Dates Thru

3. Access the detail area for additional deduction and benefit information.
Processing Options for Calendar Transaction Ledger

Select the following to Sort by:

'1' – to sort on the Work Dates *
'2' – to sort on the Check Dates

Select the following to Display:

'1' – to display Gross Pay (Wages) *
'2' – to display the Recharge Amounts

(* – Default Value)

Reviewing the Monthly Transaction Ledger

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Monthly Transaction Ledger

You can answer employees’ questions about their PDBA history by reviewing detail transactions in the transaction ledgers. You can use processing options to specify whether to display information by work date or check date and to display gross pay or recharge amounts.

You can locate specific types of PDBA transactions for an individual employee for a single month. For pay types, you can also review detailed timecard history.

The system retrieves the information from the following tables:

- Payroll Transaction History (F0618)
- Deduction, Benefits, and Accrual History (F0619)
To review the monthly transaction ledger

On Monthly Transaction Ledger

1. Complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To review a time period other than the current one, complete the following fields:
   - Year
   - Update Month

3. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   - PDBA Code
   - From Date
   - Through Date

**Processing Options for Monthly Transaction Ledger**

Select the following to Sort by:
'1' – to sort on the Work Dates *
'2' – to sort on the Check Dates

Select the following to Display:
'1' – to display Gross Pay (Wages) *
'2' – to display the Recharge Amounts

(* - Default Value)
What You Should Know About Processing Options

Sorting criteria (1)  For the Time Accounting system, the option to sort by check date is not applicable because the system recognizes only general ledger dates and work dates.

When you sort by work date, the line-by-line information on the Monthly Transaction Ledger form might not match the corresponding information that appears on the Quarterly Balances/Payroll Month form.
Reviewing Other Payroll History

The system provides various information about employee payroll history. You can review:

- Workers compensation and general liability history
- Timecard history
- Benefits and accrual history, such as vacation time earned, taken, and available

Reviewing other payroll history includes:

- Reviewing workers compensation and general liability history
- Reviewing time and pay history
- Reviewing benefits and accrual history
- Reviewing available leave information

Reviewing Workers Compensation and General Liability History

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Workers Comp/General Liability

You can review workers compensation history for an employee and the general liability history associated with it to answer questions about workers compensation claims. You can also review the total amount of workers compensation and general liability insurance that an employee has for a specified work date.

The system retrieves information from the Payroll Transaction History table (F0618).
To review workers compensation and general liability history

On Workers Compensation/General Liability

1. Complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   - W/C Code
   - Work State/Province
   - Business Unit
   - Work Dates

What You Should Know About

General liability

If the system has calculated general liability, you always see the general liability information associated with each workers compensation entry. This information appears even when you limit your search criteria with a workers compensation code.

You cannot locate information by the general liability code only. You must specify additional search criteria.
Reviewing Other Payroll History

Reviewing Time and Pay History

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Time and Pay Inquiry

You can answer employees' questions about their timecard information for a specified time period or pay type. You can access detailed information for each employee, including the labor distribution account and control numbers.

You can review timecard information by employee or by business unit. When you review by employee, the system shows totals for hours worked and gross pay. When you review by business unit, the system shows all employees in that business unit, sequenced first by work date and then by employee number.

The system retrieves information from the Payroll Transaction History table (F0618).

To review time and pay history by employee

On Time and Pay Inquiry

![Time and Pay Inquiry Screen]

- Employee: McDougle, Kathy
- Pay Type: 
- Work Dates: From 05/01/98 to 05/31/98
- Hours Worked
  - 05/01/98: 17.00
  - 05/02/98: 9.00
  - 05/03/98: 8.00
  - 05/13/98: 12.00
  - 05/22/98: 12.00
  - 05/23/98: 12.00
  - 05/28/98: 12.00
  - 05/29/98: 12.00
  - 05/31/98: 12.00

- Rates
  - 05/01/98: 16.026
  - 05/02/98: 16.032
  - 05/03/98: 16.032
  - 05/13/98: 16.032
  - 05/22/98: 26.482
  - 05/23/98: 26.482
  - 05/28/98: 26.482
  - 05/29/98: 26.482
  - 05/31/98: 26.482

- Gross Pay
  - 05/01/98: 251.07
  - 05/02/98: 251.07
  - 05/03/98: 251.07
  - 05/13/98: 391.20
  - 05/22/98: 1,059.57
  - 05/23/98: 1,059.57
  - 05/28/98: 1,059.57
  - 05/29/98: 1,059.57
  - 05/31/98: 1,059.57

TOTAL: 4,139.07
1. Complete one of the following fields:
   - Employee Number
   - Business Unit
2. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   - Pay Type
   - Work Dates

**What You Should Know About**

**Reviewing additional information**  Choose the Toggle Display function to review additional business-unit and job information.

**Processing Options for Time and Pay Inquiry**

Select the following to Display:

'1' - to display Gross Pay (Wages) *
'2' - to display the Recharge Amounts

(* - Default Value)

**Reviewing Benefits and Accrual History**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Benefit/Accrual Inquiry

You can answer employees’ questions about their benefits and accrual balances. For benefits and accruals that are grouped by benefit or accrual type, you can review the following information:

- Time and dollars accrued
- Time accrued but not yet available
- Totals of time taken, accrued, and remaining

The system retrieves information from the following tables:

- Payroll Month PDBA Summary History (F06146)
- Fiscal/Anniversary Year History (F06147)
To review benefits and accrual history

On Benefit/Accrual Inquiry

1. Complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   - Year
   - Benefit/Accrual Type
   - Home Company
   - Available DBA
   - Accrued DBA

3. Review the following fields:
   - Additions This Year – Hours
   - Additions This Year – Days
   - Taken (Earnings) – Hours
   - Taken (Earnings) – Days
   - Available Balance – Hours
   - Available Balance – Days
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additions This Year</td>
<td>The total number of hours worked (Pay Types), or the basis (Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals) for the 2nd month in your Payroll Year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Form-specific information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The number of hours added this year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You might have one of two scenarios for vacation. Vacation is either available immediately or it is not. If vacation is immediately available you set up one DBA to accrue vacation. A single DBA represents both the earned and available. The system displays information in the Additions This Year–Hours field only for DBAs that represent vacation that is immediately available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions This Year</td>
<td>The number of days added this year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Form-specific information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You might have one of two scenarios for vacation. Vacation is either available immediately or it is not. If vacation is immediately available you set up one DBA to accrue vacation. A single DBA represents both the earned and available. The system displays information in the Additions This Year–Days field only for DBAs that represent vacation that is immediately available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taken (Earnings)</td>
<td>The total number of hours worked (Pay Types), or the basis (Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals) for the 3rd month in your Payroll Year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Form-specific information</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The number of hours taken this year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taken (Earnings)</td>
<td>The number of days taken this year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available Balance</td>
<td>The total number of hours worked (Pay Types), or the basis (Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals) for the 4th month in your Payroll Year.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Form-specific information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The number of hours remaining or available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available Balance</td>
<td>The number of days remaining this year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing Options for Benefit/Accrual Inquiry

1. Enter a ‘1’ to display accrued information.
2. Enter a ‘1’ if you do not want dollar amounts displayed.
3. Enter a ‘1’ to display Payroll Month history (F06146).
Enter a ‘blank’ to display Fiscal or Anniversary history (F06147).

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Dollar amounts (2) The dollars column is not applicable for an accrual that calculates hours only.

Reviewing Available-Leave Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries
From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Available Leave Inquiry

Some companies deduct, or dock, an employee’s pay when the employee takes leave in excess of what has been earned to date. For example, your company might dock pay when an employee uses 30 hours of sick leave but has earned only 20 hours. On the employee’s next payment, you would deduct the employee’s standard pay earned to repay the 10 hours of sick pay.

If your company docks pay, you can review the amount of leave an employee has used and the amount of leave an employee has available.
To review available-leave information

On Available Leave Inquiry

1. Complete the following field:
   - Address Number

2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Company
   - Year

Processing Options for Available Leave Inquiry

1. Enter a '1' to display Payroll Month history (F06146). The default is to display history for the fiscal or anniversary year when it exists (F06147).
Working with Payment-History Information

You can review and void employee payment information. You can also assign a new check number to employee payment information. Working with payment-history information includes:

- Voiding payments
- Assigning a new check number and date

When the history for a payment is in error, you can void this payment, and the system reverses the original payment. When you need to issue a replacement payment that contains different information than the original payment, you must void the original payment. When you need to issue a replacement payment that contains the same payment information as the original payment, you do not need to void the original payment. Instead, you should assign a new payment number and payment date using the Reissue Paycheck program.

The system retrieves the information from the Paycheck Summary table (F06156) when you review, void, or reissue employee payment information.

Voiding Payments

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Paycheck Review and Void

When you need to issue a replacement check that contains different information than the original payment, you can void the original payment. For example, you might be processing the reports for a payroll cycle when you discover that an employee’s pay rate is incorrect. You can finish processing the payroll cycle and then issue a replacement interim check for that employee. To update the employee’s payroll history, you can void the payment that you printed for the employee during payroll-cycle processing.
To void payments

On Paycheck Review and Void

1. Complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   - Original Check Number
   - G/L Bank Account
   - Check Date – From
   - Check Date – Through

3. Choose the Check Inquiry/Void option for the payment that you need to void.
4. On Paycheck Inquiry and Void, choose the Void Check function.

   If the payment that you are voiding is an automatic deposit, the system displays a caution message. Read the message and then choose the Void Auto Deposit function.

5. On Void Check Information Window, complete the following fields:
   - Check Date
   - Time Entry Date

6. Choose the Update File function.
7. On Paycheck Review and Void, review the information in the following field:

- **IC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>An internal code to indicate any one of the following conditions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. The time and pay record was created by the interim check process.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. The record in the check table was created by the interim check process.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. An Employee has a record in the check file for the current period which was created by the interim check process. (Indicated by ICC in the employee’s master file record).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Valid codes are:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>X The check has been voided.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>V The record is voiding a previously entered check.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I The check was processed through interim checks blank The check was processed through the regular pay cycle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

**Reversing general ledger entries**
When you void a payment on the Void Check Window form, the system reverses all associated transactions in the payroll history, including employee- and employer-associated transactions. The system stores the void as an interim check. The system updates the reversing entries when you process the voided check in a payroll cycle.

**Reviewing payment history**
You also can use the Paycheck Review and Void form to review detail payment history, including tax and DBA information for an employee.

**Voiding a check**
On the Paycheck Inquiry and Void form, choose the Void Check function to access the Void Check Window form. The system uses the check date as the general ledger date for reversing entries associated with the disbursement, such as reversing the credit to cash and tax liabilities.

The system uses the time entry date as the general ledger date for reversing entries associated with timecards, such as labor distribution. The system also uses the time entry date as the work date on the reversing timecard.

**Voiding an automatic deposit**
When you void an automatic deposit, the system does not:
- Update the automatic deposit tape
- Create an accounts receivable entry for the employee

When you void an automatic deposit, use dates that affect only the current accounting periods and current tax filing period.

**Unvoiding a check voided in error**
On the Paycheck Inquiry and Void form, you can “unvoid” a voided check. Choose the Unvoid function only:
- When the system has not yet updated the voided check to history
- When you need to unvoid checks and automatic-deposit advices and not cash payments

If you choose the Unvoid function following pre-payroll for an employee who is currently locked, you must run a changes-only pre-payroll.
Assigning a New Check Number and Date

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Reissue Paycheck

When you need to enter a replacement payment that contains the same information as the original payment, you do not need to void the original payment. Instead, you should assign a new payment number and date. For example, if an employee accidentally destroys a check, you can issue a replacement check and then change the employee’s payment history so that the history includes the number and date of the replacement check.

You cannot assign a new check number for a reconciled or voided check, or for a payslip or automatic deposit advice slip.

To assign a new check number and date

On Reissue Paycheck
1. Complete the following field:
   - Bank Account Number

2. To limit the information that appears, complete any of the following fields:
   - Check Number – From
   - Check Number – Through
   - Check Date – From
   - Check Date – Through

3. Complete the following fields for the payment you need to update:
   - Reissue Number
   - Reissue Date

4. Choose the Update File function.

**What You Should Know About**

**Locating all paychecks** You can review a list of all paychecks by check date. To do so, do not enter information in any of the search criteria fields.

**Exercises**

See the exercises for this chapter.
Reviewing Payroll History Reports

You can print payroll history reports to have the information you need to answer questions about employees’ payroll history information. You can print reports that include the following types of payroll history information:

- Earnings and tax information history
- Transaction history
- Payment history
- Benefits and accrual history

To review payroll history, complete the following tasks:

☐ Review the Tax History by Company report
☐ Review the Tax History by Employee report
☐ Review the Employee Pay and Tax Register report
☐ Review the Federal Taxation History report
☐ Review the State and Local Taxation History report
☐ Review DBA history summary reports
☐ Review the DBA Audit report
☐ Review the Time and Pay Entry Register report
☐ Review the PDBA History by Company report
☐ Review the PDBA History by Employee report
☐ Review the Paycheck History Detail report
☐ Review the Analysis of Hours report
☐ Review the Benefits and Accrual Roster report
☐ Review the Historical Payroll Register report
☐ Review the Available Leave report
Reviewing the Tax History by Company Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports

From History Reports (G0715), choose Tax History by Company

Use the Tax History by Company report to review monthly tax history for an entire year for each company in your organization. You can review gross pay, excludable wages, taxable wages, excess pay, and actual taxes for each tax type. The report also prints totals of these amounts for all tax types.

To print this report, use either a laser printer or a line printer that can print 198 columns wide. You can also use a dot matrix printer that can print 15 characters per inch.

The U.S. Payroll system retrieves information from the Taxation Summary History (F06136) table for the earnings and tax and history reports.
### Tax History by Company Report

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<td>46,385.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Page:** 1  
**Date:** 7/19/98  
**Quarter:** 1
Processing Options for Tax History by Company Report

1. Enter Fiscal Year. (Enter the same year in Data Selection values.)

2. Enter Thru Period Number.

3. Enter the Company Number. (Blank defaults to all companies)

4. Enter '1' to change report format to print amounts greater than 100 million dollars. '0' is the default and will print format for amounts less than 100 million dollars.

NOTE: This report is designed to print on a 198 column printer. An alternative is to print the report on a laser printer so that all columns may be displayed.

Reviewing the Tax History by Employee Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports

From History Reports (G0715), choose Tax History by Employee

Use the Tax History by Employee report to review detailed information about individual employees' taxes. You can review gross pay, excludable wages, taxable wages, excess pay, and actual taxes for each tax type. The report also prints totals of these amounts for all tax types.

At year end, you can use the Tax History by Employee report to verify the information that you print on employees’ year-end forms.

To print this report, use either a laser printer or a line printer that can print 198 columns wide. You can also use a dot matrix printer that can print 15 characters per inch.

The U.S. Payroll system retrieves information from the Taxation Summary History (F06136) table for the earnings and tax and history reports.
<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Employee Name</th>
<th>Tax Area/Type</th>
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</table>
Processing Options for Tax History by Employee Report

1. Enter Calendar Year. ____________
2. Enter Thru Period Number. ____________
3. Enter the employee number you wish to print (Default = 'A')
   A = Address Book Number
   S = Social Security Number
   O = Third Employee Number

NOTE: This report is designed to print on a 198 column printer. An alternative is to print the report on a laser printer so that all columns may be displayed.

Reviewing the Employee Pay and Tax Register Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports

From History Reports (G0715), choose Employee Pay and Tax Register

Use the Employee Pay and Tax Register report to review individual employees’ taxes and the pay amounts on which those taxes are based. This report summarizes information on the Tax History by Employee report. You can review gross pay, excludable wages, taxable wages, excess pay, and actual taxes for each tax type. You can review month-to-date, quarter-to-date, year-to-date, and grand totals.

At year end, you can use the Employee Pay and Tax Register report to verify the information that you print on employees’ year-end forms.

The U.S. Payroll system retrieves information from the Taxation Summary History (F06136) table for the earnings and tax and history reports. Additionally, it retrieves information from the Tax Ledger (F06166) table when you print the Employee Pay and Tax Register report.
### Processing Options for Employee Pay and Tax Register

1. **Enter the type of employee number to print.**
   - A = Address Book Number (Default)
   - S = Social Security Number
   - O = Third Employee Number

2. **Enter date for the end period (MMDDYY).**

3. **Enter the type of history to print**
   - 1 = Month-to-Date
   - 2 = Quarter-to-Date totals only
   - 3 = Year-to-Date w/Monthly Balances
   - 4 = Year-to-Date w/Quarterly Balances
   - 5 = Year-to-Date totals only

4. **Print detailed transactions associated with each balance**
   - (Y/N)

5. **Enter ‘1’ to print multiple employees per page. Enter ‘0’ to print one employee per page. (Default = ’0’)**

   **NOTE:** The detailed transaction will only print when requesting monthly totals; summary totals do not permit this type of detail.

6. **Enter ‘1’ to print company totals. A blank is the default and will print detail information and company.**

---

### Employee Pay & Tax Register

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee Number and Name</th>
<th>Check</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>TT SCD</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Mo.</th>
<th>Gross Pay</th>
<th>Excludable</th>
<th>Paid–In–Excess</th>
<th>Taxable Wages</th>
<th>Taxes</th>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FED Unemp Insurance</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>FED FICA w/h</td>
<td>JAN</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FEDERAL E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FED FICA Company Contr</td>
<td>JAN</td>
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<td>19.50</td>
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<td>266.89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEDERAL P</td>
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<td>FED Medicare w/h</td>
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<td>FED Medicare Co. Contr</td>
<td>JAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>06 C CO CO</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>JAN</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,324.25</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>4,304.75</td>
<td>34.44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 F CO CO Department of Revenue</td>
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<td>CO</td>
<td>JAN</td>
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<td>CO</td>
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<td>4,324.25</td>
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<td>06 Z CO CO Weeks Worked</td>
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<td>CO</td>
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</table>
Reviewing the Federal Taxation History Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports

From History Reports (G0715), choose Federal Taxation Report

Use the Federal Taxation History report to review federal tax and wage amounts for individual employees. You can review total earned income credits, as well as the federal income, FICA, and Medicare wages and taxes for each employee.

At year end, you can use the Federal Taxation History report to verify the information that you print on employees’ year-end forms.

The U.S. Payroll system retrieves information from the Taxation Summary History table (F06136) for the earnings and tax history reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>E.I.C.</th>
<th>Federal Tax</th>
<th>Federal Wage</th>
<th>SOC. SEC. Tax</th>
<th>SOC. SEC. Wage</th>
<th>Medicare Tax</th>
<th>Medicare Wage</th>
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Processing Options for Federal Taxation History Report

1. Enter the type of employee number to print.
   A = Address Book Number (Default)
   S = Social Security Number
   O = Third Employee Number

Data Selection for Federal Taxation History Report

The demonstration version of the report includes tax-type A in the data selection. You use tax-type A to select federal tax history. Do not change or delete this data selection.

Data Sequence for Federal Taxation History Report

Do not change the data sequence for the report.
Reviewing the State and Local Taxation History Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports

From History Reports (G0715), choose State/Local Taxation Report

Use the State and Local Taxation History report to review totals of state and local taxes that employees paid. You can review the total state and local taxes that each employee paid and the total wages on which the taxes were based.

At year end, you can use the State and Local Taxation History report to verify the information that you print on employees’ year-end forms.

The U.S. Payroll system retrieves information from the Taxation Summary History table (F06136) for the earnings and tax history reports.

### Processing Options for State and Local Taxation History Report

1. Enter the type of employee number to print.
   - A = Address Book Number (Default)
   - S = Social Security Number
   - O = Third Employee Number

2. If only one company is going to be used for this report, enter the company number. The default is blank and all companies will be used.

### Data Selection for State and Local Taxation History Report

The demonstration version of the report includes tax-type A in the data selection. You use tax-type F to select state taxes or tax-types K, L, M, or N to select local taxes. Do not delete this data selection.
Data Sequence for State and Local Taxation History Report

Do not change the data sequence for the report.

Reviewing DBA History Summary Reports

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports
From History Reports (G0715), choose DBA Register/401K Reports

You can print the following DBA history summary reports:

- Deduction Benefit Register
- 401(k) or RRSP
- 401(k) or RRSP Investment Detail

You can print these reports together or separately. You use the processing options to specify a version for each report that you want to print. The version number of the Deduction Benefit Register report must match the version number of the DBA History Summary report. The version numbers of the other reports do not need to match.

Use the Deduction Benefit Register to review individual employees’ DBA information for the period that you specify. You can review month-to-date, quarter-to-date, and year-to-date totals.

Use the 401(k) or RRSP report to review employee and company contributions to individual employees’ 401(k) plans. You can also review total contributions by company.

Use the 401(k) Detail Investment report to review the percentages of their investments that 401(k) participants allocate to fixed investments and the percentages they allocate to equity investments. You can also review total investment amounts by company. You can use the J.D. Edwards Human Resources system to allocate percentages of 401(k) investments.

To compile the DBA history summary reports, the system retrieves information from the following tables:

- Payroll Month PDBA Summary (F06146)
- DBA Detail History (F0619)
- Taxation Summary History (F06136 for U.S. payroll or F0713 for Canadian payroll)
Before You Begin

- Create a version for each of the DBA history reports (form IDs P063102, P063221, and P063251)

### DBA Register

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Employee Number</th>
<th>Employee Name</th>
<th>DBA Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Current Period</th>
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<tbody>
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### 401K Report

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<th>% Emp</th>
<th>% Co.</th>
<th>Emp Deduction</th>
<th>Co Contributn</th>
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<th>Year to Date</th>
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### Investment Report

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<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
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<th>Employee Employer</th>
<th>Employer</th>
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<th>Employer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>
See Also

- Working with 401(k) Fund Allocations in the Human Resources Benefits Administration Guide

Processing Options for DBA History Summary Report

1. Enter current period from date ____________ thru date ____________

2. Enter ‘1’ to produce:
   - Deduction/Benefit Report - P063102
   - 401-K Report - P063221
   - Investment Report - P063251

3. Enter Version Number for:
   - Deduction/Benefit Report - P063102
   - 401-K Report - P063221
   - Investment Report - P063251

4. Enter Company No. to be processed : ____________

Reviewing the DBA Audit Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports

From History Reports (G0715), choose DBA Audit Report

Use the DBA Audit report to review detailed information about the DBAs assigned to individual employees. You can review by pay period all DBA transactions for each employee. The report prints arrearage amounts as well as totals for each employee and DBA.

To verify your transaction history, you can print this report at any time and balance it to the DBA reports that print during pre-payroll processing.

To compile the report, the system retrieves information from the Deduction, Benefits, and Accrual History table (F0619).
Reviewing the Time and Pay Entry Register Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports

From History Reports (G0715), choose Time & Pay History Detail

Use the Time and Pay Entry Register (Time and Pay History Detail) report to review timecard information for individual employees. You can review information for labor, recharge (billing), or equipment. You can review timecards for each employee by business unit and the general ledger account numbers for each pay type. Supervisors can use this report to analyze their labor and equipment costs and to verify employee payment information.

To compile the report, the system retrieves information from the Payroll Transaction History table (F0618).
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Processing Options for Time and Pay Entry Register Report

1) Enter type of Time Cards that you wish to print:
   L = Labor Time Cards
   R = Recharge Time Cards
   E = Equipment Time Cards

2) If ‘L’, enter Employee Number you wish to print:
   A = Address Book Number
   S = Social Security Number
   O = Third Employee Number

3) Print the General Ledgers Account Number: (Y/N)

Reviewing the PDBA History by Company Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports

From History Reports (G0715), choose PDBA History by Company

Use this report to review a monthly list of pay types and DBAs (PDBAs) for each company in your organization. You can review both dollars and hours by pay type. You can also review quarter-to-date and year-to-date totals of PDBA amounts by type or company.

To compile the report, the system retrieves information from the Payroll Month Summary History table (F06146).

To print this report, use either a laser printer or a line printer that can print 198 columns wide. You can also use a dot matrix printer that can print 15 characters per inch.
## PDBA History by Company Report

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**Fiscal Year:** 98  
**Quarter:** 1  
**Date:** 7/19/98

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</table>
Processing Options for PDBA History by Company Report

1) Enter Fiscal Year
2) Enter Thru Period Number
3) Enter the Company Number
   (Blank defaults to all companies)
4) Show hours on the Report (Y/N)

NOTE: This report is designed to print on a 198 column printer. An alternative is to print the report on a laser printer so that all columns may be displayed.

Reviewing the PDBA History by Employee Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports
From History Reports (G0715), choose PDBA History by Employee

Use this report to review detailed pay-type and DBA (PDBA) information for individual employees. You can review both dollars and hours by pay type. You can also review quarter-to-date and year-to-date totals of PDBA amounts by type or company.

You typically use this report to review an entire year of transaction history for individual employees within a company. You can also use it to verify the information that prints on your balancing reports.

To compile the report, the system retrieves information from the Payroll Month PDBA Summary History table (F06146).

To print this report, use either a laser printer or a line printer that can print 198 columns wide. You can also use a dot matrix printer that can print 15 characters per inch.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Employee Name</th>
<th>PDBA Typ</th>
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<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Processing Options for PDBA History by Employee Report

1. Specify the thru calendar quarter for this payroll report.
   '1' = 1st Calendar Quarter
   '2' = 2nd "
   '3' = 3rd "
   '4' = 4th "
   Default = '1'

2. Enter the employee number you wish to print (Default = 'A')
   A = Address Book Number
   S = Social Security Number
   O = Third Employee Number

NOTE: This report is designed to print on a 198 column printer. An alternative is to print the report on a laser printer so that all columns may be displayed.

Reviewing the Paycheck History Detail Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports
From History Reports (G0715), choose Paycheck History Detail

Use the Paycheck History Detail report to review the following information for individual employees:

- Hours worked
- Gross pay
- Taxes
- Deductions
- Net pay

The report also totals this information by month, quarter, and year.

To compile the report, the system retrieves information from the Paycheck Summary table (F06156).
Paycheck History Detail

Employee Number and Name: 2006 - Walters, Annette

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ck.No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Total Wages</th>
<th>Inc. Tax</th>
<th>Med Tax Inc. Cr.</th>
<th>Fica Inc.</th>
<th>Earned State</th>
<th>Taxes</th>
<th>Local Deductions</th>
<th>Total Deductions</th>
<th>Pay Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16247</td>
<td>01/30/98</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>1666.66</td>
<td>192.78</td>
<td>127.50</td>
<td>64.99</td>
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<td>74.51</td>
<td>459.78</td>
<td>1206.88</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M-T-D: 176.00

Totals Checks: 2

02/27/98

M-T-D: 160.00

Totals Checks: 2

Processing Options for Paycheck History Detail Report

1. Select the employee number you wish to print.
   - A = Address Book Number
   - S = Social Security Number
   - O = Third Employee Number

2. Enter the beginning date to be processed.

3. Enter ending date to be processed.

Reviewing the Analysis of Hours Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports

From History Reports (G0715), choose Analysis of Hours

Use the Analysis of Hours report to review a detailed breakdown of hourly earnings for individual employees. The report shows hours and earnings by pay type.

To compile the report, the system retrieves information from the Payroll Month PDBA Summary History (F06146) table.
Analysis of Hours Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Typ Description</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Earnings</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>063271</td>
<td>J.D. Edwards &amp; Company</td>
<td>Mayeda, Donald</td>
<td>1 Regular</td>
<td>168.00</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,276.80</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1,186.80</td>
<td>96.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Overtime 1.5</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>466.88</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>805 Holiday Pay</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mayeda, Donald</td>
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<td>1,276.80</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<td>7,023.68</td>
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<td>1,247.00</td>
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</table>

Totals by Pay Type

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<tr>
<th>Typ Description</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Earnings</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Earnings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Regular</td>
<td>504.00</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>5,026.80</td>
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<td>1,192.00</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>10,186.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Overtime 1.5</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>466.88</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>805 Holiday Pay</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grand Total | 100.0 | 5,026.80 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 18,773.68 | 100.0 |

Processing Options for Analysis of Hours Report

1. Enter a two digit month. If left blank the system will use the current month.
2. Enter the type of employee number to print.
   - A = Address Book Number (Default)
   - S = Social Security Number
   - O = Third Employee Number

Reviewing the Benefits and Accrual Roster Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports

From History Reports (G0715), choose Benefit Accrual Roster

Use the Benefits and Accrual Roster report to review benefits and accrual information, such as employees' sick and vacation time accrued, for a specified time period. You can also review totals of all benefits and accruals. You can choose to print hours, dollars, or both.

The report indicates employees who have accrued more than the maximum number of hours or dollars that can be rolled over.

To compile the report, the system retrieves information from the Payroll Month PDPA Summary History table (F06146) and the Fiscal/Anniversary Year History table (F06147).
### Processing Options for Benefits and Accrual Roster Report

1. Enter the FROM date for the range.
2. Enter the THRU date for the range.
3. Enter a '1' to process fiscal and anniversary history. A blank will process payroll month history.
4. Select the Employee Number to print:  
   - A = Address Book  
   - S = Social Security  
   - O = Third Employee
5. Enter a '1' to process vacation and sick benefits/accruals ONLY.
6. Enter a '1' to have vacation and sick dollar amounts printed on the report.
   
   **NOTE:** Dollars will not be printed for benefits/accruals that use certain table methods, regardless of whether there is a '1' in this processing option. See program helps for a list of these methods.
7. Enter a '1' to print the amount lost.
8. Enter the DBA codes to process or leave blank to process all.
   
   1.  
   2.  
   3.  
   4.  
   5.  
   6.  
   7.  
   8.  
   9.  
   10.  
9. Enter a '1' to print current dollars or leave this processing option blank ("'") to print historical dollars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type Description</th>
<th>Beginning</th>
<th>Balance</th>
<th>Earned</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Taken</th>
<th>Balance</th>
<th>Remaining</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Over Limit</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>8001 Vacation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About Processing Options

Rolling over dollar amounts (7)

The system does not roll over dollars for DBAs that use the following table methods, regardless of the value you enter in this processing option:

- OB - Amount x Rate/Basis = Months (0$)
- LB - Amount x Rate/Basis = Months (0$)
- PI - Hours Worked/Basis = Months (0$)
- PB - Amount x Rate/Basis = Months (0$)
- SB - Amount x Rate/Basis = Months (0$)

Reviewing the Historical Payroll Register Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports

From History Reports (G0715), choose Historical Payroll Register

Use the Historical Payroll Register report to review detail or summary payment information for individual employees. The payment information includes pay types, taxes, DBAs, and the corresponding year-to-date and current totals. You can print the reports in different formats:

- Full detail by check
- Summary per pay period
- Summary per month
- Summary per quarter
- Summary per year

To review periods that are meaningful to you, you can cross payroll-cycle boundaries by choosing dates and employees outside a payroll-cycle. However, you cannot specify a date range that includes more than one year. The date range you specify must be within the same calendar year. For example, you cannot print a report to include the period 10/98 through 10/99.

When you run the Historical Payroll Register report, the system creates two Historical Payroll Register workfiles (F06345 and F063451).

To ensure that your summary payroll history tables update correctly, you can balance this report to the payroll register reports that you print when you process each payroll cycle.

You need two versions of the program to run the Historical Payroll Register report. One version builds the historical paycheck workfiles (Form ID P06345), and the other prints the report (Form ID P06346). You can create your own versions of these programs and change their data selection and data sequence.
When you create your own versions, you must use the same version name for the workfile build as you use for the report.

**Before You Begin**

- Create a version for the report. The name of this version must match the name of the version you enter on the Historical Payroll Register form.

**To review the Historical Payroll Register report**

On the first Historical Payroll Register form

1. Complete the following field:
   - Historical Register Version

2. On the second Historical Payroll Register form, complete the following fields:
   - Check Date From
   - Check Date Through
   - Type of Summarization
   - Print Taxable Wages
   - Report Only

3. To specify additional selection criteria for the report, choose the Additional Selection option.

4. Choose the Submit Job function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check Date . . . From:</td>
<td>This is the beginning Check Date for this report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thru:</td>
<td>This is the ending Check Date for this report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Summarization</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/SU) that specifies how the system summarized the records into the respective file or files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Taxable Wages</td>
<td>Enter a Y to print taxable wage information on the report. Current and year-to-date taxable wages will appear to the right of current and year-to-date deductions. NOTE The register is 132 characters wide WITHOUT the taxable wages. In order to print taxable wages, you must have a printer that will allow up to 160 characters per line. In addition, you must specify 160 as the Maximum Form Width in the Printer File Overrides for your version of the report (DREAM Writer Form ID = P06346). To do this, take option 6 (Prt Ovr) from the DREAM Writer versions list for your version of Form P06346. Canadian DREAM Writer Form ID = P07346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Only(Y/N)</td>
<td>Enter N (No) if you want to create the workfile and run the report. Enter Y (Yes) if the workfile is built and you wish to rerun the report. When you enter N, the system performs the following functions: stage 1: builds employee history information to permanent workfiles F06345 and F063451 (F07345 and F073451 if Canadian). Uses the selection criteria from pre-processing parameters and historical payroll register (P06345) stage 2: prints the register from information in the workfiles. Uses the sequence criteria from historical payroll register (P06345).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What You Should Know About**

**Deleting workfiles** The workfiles for the Historical Payroll Register report can be very large and require a lot of disk space. J.D. Edwards recommends that you promptly delete any obsolete versions.

**Submitting versions** You cannot submit the Historical Payroll Register report from the version list. You must use the Historical Payroll Register form.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Dollars</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>058-43-2559</td>
<td>6000 Easter, Melvyn</td>
<td>1 Regular</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>1,372.00</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>Easter, Melvyn</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>1,372.00</td>
<td>1,372.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>801 Vacation</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>FED Income Ta</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>404.25</td>
<td>801 Vacation</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>FED Income Ta</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>404.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>805 Holiday Pay</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>FED FICA w/h</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>392.00</td>
<td>805 Holiday Pay</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>FED FICA w/h</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>392.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000 Life Ins/Co.</td>
<td>17.34</td>
<td>FED Medicare</td>
<td>17.34</td>
<td>17.34</td>
<td>3000 Life Ins/Co.</td>
<td>17.34</td>
<td>FED Medicare</td>
<td>17.34</td>
<td>17.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td><strong>Gross:</strong></td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>1,960.00</td>
<td><strong>Total Ded's:</strong></td>
<td>171.00</td>
<td><strong>Net Pay:</strong></td>
<td>1,441.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Route: Ck Cntrl #: 4474 - Computer Check Ck # 52543 **Net Pay** 1,441.59 Ck Dt 01/09/98 Acct #
Reviewing the Available-Leave Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Reports
From History Reports (G0715), choose Available Leave

Some companies deduct, or dock, an employee’s pay when the employee takes leave in excess of what has been earned to date. For example, your company might dock pay when an employee uses 30 hours of sick leave, but has earned only 20 hours. On the employee’s next payment, you would deduct the employee’s standard pay earned to repay the 10 hours of sick pay.

If your company docks pay, you can print a report to review the amount of leave employees have used and the amount of leave employees have available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pay Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrual</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8030</td>
<td>Sick Leave</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Processing Options for Available-Leave Report

1. Enter a ‘1’ to display Payroll Month history (F06146) or Leave blank for Fisc/Ann history (F06147). The default of blank displays Fisc/Ann history when it exists.

2. Enter Year for Report
   - Enter Current YR for Payroll Month
   - Enter End YR for Fiscal/Ann
Working with Information for Earnings and Tips

If you process tips, you can review information for employees who earn tips. If necessary, you can revise the history information to make corrections. To work with information for earnings and tips, complete the following tasks:

- Review monthly information by employee
- Review quarterly information by employee
- Review annual information by employee
- Review monthly information by business unit
- Review quarterly information by business unit
- Review annual information by business unit
- Revise tip history by employee
- Revise tip history by business unit

When you use these inquiry programs, the system provides information from either the Employee Tip History table (F06216) or the Business Unit Tip History table (F06226). When you revise the history, you change the information in the appropriate table.

Reviewing Monthly Information by Employee

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Inquiry

From History Inquiry (G07281), choose Month-to-Date

If you process tips, you can answer employees' questions about their earnings and tips for any month. The system provides information from the Employee Tip History table (F06216) summarized by pay period within any calendar month. You can review information for one employee at a time.
To review monthly information by employee

On Month-to-Date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>8/15/98</th>
<th>Period #1</th>
<th>Period #2</th>
<th>Period #3</th>
<th>Period #4</th>
<th>Period #5</th>
<th>Mix Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 Cash Sales</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Charge Sales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 Other Sales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 Service Sale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Allocated Tip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Calculated Tip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Direct Tip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Charge Tips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ Indirect Tip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. To locate the employee, complete the following field:
   - Employee Number
2. To review information not included in the current month, complete the following fields:
   - Year
   - Month
   - Pay Period
3. To review tip history only, complete the following field:
   - Tip History
4. To limit the information that the system displays, complete the following fields:
   - Business Unit
   - Location
   - Job Type
   - Shift Code
5. Choose the Next or Previous function to view another employee’s record.
Reviewing Quarterly Information by Employee

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Inquiry

From History Inquiry (G07281), choose Quarter-to-Date

If you process tips, you can answer employees’ questions about their earnings and tips for any three-month, or quarterly, period. The system provides information from the Employee Tip History table (F06216) summarized by pay period within any quarter of the calendar year. You can review information for one employee at a time.

To review quarterly information by employee

On Quarter-to-Date

1. To locate the employee, complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. To review information not included in the current quarter, complete the following fields:
   - Year
   - Quarter
3. To review tip history only, complete the following field:
   - Tip History
4. To limit the information that the system displays, complete the following fields:
   - Business Unit
   - Location
   - Job Type
   - Shift Code
5. Choose the Next or Previous function to view another employee’s record.

**Reviewing Annual Information by Employee**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Inquiry

From History Inquiry (G07281), choose Year-to-Date

If you process tips, you can answer employees’ questions about their earnings and tips for any calendar year. The system provides information from the Employee Tip History table (F06216) summarized by quarter. You can review information for one employee at a time.
To review annual information by employee

On Year-to-Date

1. To locate the employee, complete the following field:
   - Employee Number
2. To review information not included in the current year, complete the following field:
   - Year
3. To review tip history only, complete the following field:
   - Tip History
4. To limit the information that the system displays, complete the following fields:
   - Business Unit
   - Location
   - Job Type
   - Shift Code
5. Choose the Next or Previous function to view another employee’s record.
Reviewing Monthly Information by Business Unit

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Inquiry

From History Inquiry-Business Unit Tip History (G07281), choose Month-to-Date

If you process tips, you can review and analyze earnings by business unit, including tips for all employees, for any month. The system provides information from the Business Unit Tip History table (F06226) summarized by pay period within any calendar month.

To review monthly information by business unit

On Month-to-Date

1. To locate the employee, complete the following field:
   - Business Unit

2. To review information not included in the current month, complete the following fields:
   - Year
   - Month
   - Pay Period
3. To review tip history only, complete the following field:
   - Tip History

4. To limit the information that the system displays, complete the following fields:
   - Location
   - Job Type
   - Shift Code

**Reviewing Quarterly Information by Business Unit**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Inquiry

From History Inquiry-Business Unit Tip History (G07281), choose Quarter-to-Date

If you process tips, you can review and analyze earnings by business unit, including tips for all employees, for any three-month, or quarterly, period. The system provides information from the Business Unit Tip History table (F06226) summarized by calendar month within any quarter of the calendar year.

**To review quarterly information by business unit**

On Quarter-to-Date
1. To locate the employee, complete the following field:
   - Business Unit

2. To review information not included in the current month, complete the following fields:
   - Year
   - Quarter

3. To review tip history only, complete the following field:
   - Tip History

4. To limit the information that the system displays, complete the following fields:
   - Location
   - Job Type
   - Shift Code

**Reviewing Annual Information by Business Unit**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Inquiry

From History Inquiry-Business Unit Tip History (G07281), choose Year-to-Date

If you process tips, you can review and analyze earnings by business unit, including tips for all employees, for any calendar year. The system provides information from the Business Unit Tip History table (F06226) summarized by quarter of the calendar year.
To review annual information by business unit

On Year-to-Date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Type</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>4th</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Wages</td>
<td>821.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>821.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Wages</td>
<td>345.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>345.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee &amp;</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,322.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,322.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Hours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Tip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Tip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,490.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Complete the following field:
   - Business Unit
2. To review information not included in the current month, complete the following field:
   - Year
3. To review tip history only, complete the following field:
   - Tip History
4. To limit the information that the system displays, complete the following fields:
   - Location
   - Job Type
   - Shift Code
Revising Tip History by Employee

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Inquiry

From History Inquiry (G07281), choose By Employee

You can review and revise an employee’s earnings and tip history information. You might need to do this if the information is inaccurate.

The system does not provide an audit trail of any changes you make to this history.

If you make changes to an employee’s earnings history, you must also make the changes for the appropriate business unit.

► To revise tip history by employee

On By Employee

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Employee
   - Business Unit
2. To review information not included in the current month, complete the following fields:
   - Year
   - Quarter
3. To review the tip history only, complete the following field:
   - Tip History
4. To limit the information that the system displays, complete the following fields:
   - Location
   - Job Type
   - Shift Code
5. To revise the tip history, complete one or more of the following fields:
   - Pay Period Ending Date

Revising Tip History by Business Unit

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Inquiry

From History Inquiry (G07281), choose By Business Unit

You can review and revise earnings and tip history information for any business unit that uses tip processing. You might need to do this if the information is inaccurate. The system displays history by pay period for any month in the calendar year.

The system does not provide an audit trail of any changes you make to this history.
To revise tip history by business unit

On By Business Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pay Period</th>
<th>Charge</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Serv. Chg.</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/01/98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Complete the following field:
   - Business Unit

2. To review information not included in the current month, complete the following fields:
   - Year
   - Quarter

3. To limit the information that the system displays, complete the following fields:
   - Location
   - Job Type
   - Shift Code

4. To revise the tip history, complete one or more of the following fields:
   - Charge
   - Cash
   - Service Charge
   - Other
Reviewing History Reports for Earnings and Tips

If you process tips, you can review additional reports that include history information on employees’ earnings and tips. To review history reports for tip processing, complete the following tasks:

- Review tip allocations
- Review detail information for employees who earn tips
- Review summary information for an establishment
- Review FICA credit
- Review the federal tip report
- Review the Employee Tip History report
- Review the Business Unit Tip History report
- Review the Sales Information report
- Review the Sales Summary report
- Review the Average Hours report
- Review the Holiday Exceptions report
- Review a time sheet
Reviewing Tip Allocations

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Report Menu

From History Reports (G07282), choose Business Unit Tip Allocation

You can review information on how you have allocated tips to employees. You can review this information either by allocation or in a summary format. To calculate allocation and shortfall, the system uses:

- Gross sales
- Total hours
- Total tips reported

See Also

- Allocating Tips (P066201)

Processing Options for Tip Allocations by Business Unit

1. Select the Employee Number you wish to Print.
   A = Employee Number (Default)
   S = Social Security Number

2. Select the type of ‘Sales’ you wish to print on report.
   ‘’ = Cash + Charge (Default)
   ‘1’ = Cash + Charge + Other
   ‘2’ = Cash + Charge + Other + Service

3. Enter the range of the Pay Period:
   From:
   Thru:

4. Enter the date range for gross sales.
   No. Summ records from Jan 01 to present No. Alloc one pay period.
   From:
   Thru:
Reviewing History Reports for Earnings and Tips

Reviewing Detail Information for Employees Who Earn Tips

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing
From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Report Menu
From History Reports (G07282), choose Employee Tips Earning Detail

If your company uses tip processing, you can print a report that lists the tips earned by each employee.

Data Selection for Employee Detail Information

Do not change the data selection for job type. The job-type data selection must remain set at not equal to #Alloc or #Summ. You can use or change any other data selections.

Data Sequence for Employee Detail Information

Do not change the data sequence for this report.

Reviewing Summary Information for an Establishment

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing
From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Report Menu
From History Reports (G07282), choose Establishment Summary Report

This report lists all the tip income information required by the federal government. You must set up each establishment (one restaurant in a chain of restaurants) with a business unit number if you want to print information for that establishment on a summary report.

Processing Options for Establishment Summary Report

1. Enter the ‘From’ date for the report. ____________
2. Enter the ‘Thru’ date for the report. ____________
3. For Gross Calculation Enter:
   “1” = Cash + Charge
   “2” = Cash + Charge + Other
   “3” = Cash + Charge + Service + Other ____________
Data Selection for Establishment Summary Information

You can change the data selection to select only one business unit. Do not make any other data selection changes.

Data Sequence for Establishment Summary Information

Do not change the data sequence.

Reviewing FICA Credit

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Report Menu

From History Reports (G07282), choose FICA Credit

If your company uses tip processing, you can generate a report that lists each employee with any FICA credit amounts. The report includes the following information:

- Total tips and wages earned
- Minimum wage calculation based on the number of hours the employee worked
- Credit amount or credit refund

Processing Options for FICA Credit

1. Enter the range of Pay Period End Dates that you require.
   
   From Date:  
   Thru Date: 

2. Enter the current Federal Minimum Hourly Rate.
   i.e.  4.25

3. Enter the current FICA tax rate.
   i.e.  7.65

Data Selection for FICA Credit

You can change any item except Processed Code (JAYST).

Data Sequence for FICA Credit

Do not change the data sequence.
Reviewing the Federal Tip Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Report Menu

From History Reports (G07282), choose Federal Tip - 8027

Companies with employees who earn tips must report tips and earnings information. The Federal Tip report includes all the information you need to compile this form for the federal reporting. You typically generate this report during your year-end processing.

The report lists summary information by business unit. It does not list the detail information for each employee. Depending on the business-unit setup, the system calculates for allocated tips by one of the following methods:

**Gross sales**
Uses the tip percentage found in the business-unit constants multiplied by the gross sales of the business unit.

See also *Setting Up Business-Unit Constants*.

**Hourly method**
Uses the last record summarized for the business unit to report the amount of allocated tips.

See also *Allocating Tips*.
Processing Options for Federal Tip Report - Form 8027

1. Enter the year for which the report is to be processed. (2 characters) 

2. Enter “1” if the allocation of tips is based on good faith agreement 
   Note: Default is blank

3. Enter the title of the person who will sign this report (15 characters) 

4. Enter the date you want to print next to the signer’s title.

5. Enter “1” for Final Return or “0” for Amended. 
   (Default = “1”)

6. Enter the company number that will represent the Corporate Headquarters address.

7. Enter “1” if Tip Allocation is run other than calendar year.

8. For Gross Calculation Enter: 
   “1” = Cash + Charge 
   “2” = Cash + Charge + Other 
   “3” = Cash + Charge + Service + Other

9. If tip allocation is based on hours-worked method, enter the number of days the business was open during the Calendar Year.

   Note: The total hours for the Cost Center will be divided by the number of days the business was open to derive the average number of employee hours worked per business day during the payroll period.

10. Enter a “1” to combine charge tips and charge receipts in box 2.
Reviewing the Employee Tip History Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing
From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Report Menu
From History Reports (G07282), choose Employee Tip History

If you process tips, you can generate a report that lists all earnings for employees who earn tips. Alternatively, you can generate the report in summary format. You can include one or more pay periods on the report.

Before You Begin

☐ To obtain the most recent pay-period information, complete the final update step of payroll-cycle processing. See also Processing the Final Update.

What You Should Know About

Check-route code If you set up business units to use check-route code processing, the system sorts the report by check route and lists the code as the location in the report heading.

Processing Options for Employee Tip History Report

1. Enter the range of pay periods to be included in this Report: FROM - ____________ THRU - ____________

2. To summarize pay period information at the monthly level select a ‘1’. ____________

3. To summarize employee history select a ‘1’. ____________

4. Print tip hours Information select a ‘1’. ____________
Reviewing the Business Unit Tip History Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing
From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Report Menu
From History Reports (G07282), choose Business Unit Tip History

If you process tips, you can generate a report that lists all earnings by pay period and business unit. You can include one or more pay periods on the report.

Before You Begin

☐ To obtain the most recent pay-period information, complete the final update step of payroll-cycle processing. See also Processing the Final Update.

What You Should Know About

Check-route code If you set up business units to use check-route code processing, the system sorts the report by check route and lists the code as the location in the report heading.

Processing Options for Business Unit Tip History Report

1. Enter the range of pay periods to be included in this Report: FROM – ____________ THRU – ____________

2. To summarize pay period information at the monthly level enter a ‘1’. (1 / blanks) ____________

3. To summarize employee history enter a ‘1’. (1 / blanks) ____________
Reviewing the Sales Information Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Report Menu

From History Reports (G07282), choose Sales Information

You can generate a report that lists sales information for all employees who earn tips. You can include one or more pay periods on the report. Depending on how you set the processing options, the report lists each employee or summarizes the information.

Before You Begin

☐ To obtain the most recent pay-period information, complete the final update step of payroll-cycle processing. See also Processing the Final Update.

What You Should Know About

Check-route code If you set up business units to use check-route code processing, the system sorts the report by check route and lists the code as the location in the report heading.

Processing Options for Sales Information Report

Enter the range of pay periods to be included in this Report: FROM – ____________ THRU – ____________

To print a summary page select a ‘Y’. ____________ (Y/N)
Reviewing the Sales Summary Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Report Menu

From History Reports (G07282), choose Sales Summary

If your company uses tip processing, you can generate a report that summarizes sales by each business unit. The report lists the information by work date.

Before You Begin

☐ To obtain the most recent pay-period information, complete the final update step of payroll-cycle processing. See also Processing Final Update.

What You Should Know About

Check-route code

If you set up the business units to use check-route code processing, the system sorts the report by check route and lists the code as the location in the report heading.

Data Selection for the Sales Summary Report

To identify the date range you want included in the report, use the pay period end date as a data selection.
**Reviewing the Average Hours Report**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Report Menu

From History Reports (G07282), choose Average Hours Worked

Some companies that use tip processing allocate tips based on the average hours worked by employee. You can generate a report that lists the monthly average hours for each business unit. The report includes a grand total amount for all business units.

**Before You Begin**

- To obtain the most recent pay-period information, complete the final update step of payroll-cycle processing. See also *Processing the Final Update*.

**Data Selection for the Average Hours Report**

To identify the date range you want included in the report, use the pay-period end date as a data selection value.

The Processed Code value is preset to equal (EQ) T. Do not change this value.
Reviewing the Holiday Exceptions Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Report Menu

From History Reports (G07282), choose Holiday Exception

If your company uses tip processing, you can generate a report that lists information on each employee’s hours worked. The report includes:

- All hours worked, such as regular, overtime, and vacation
- Weeks worked and the average hours per week based on the total hours
- Date of hire and, if applicable, the termination and rehire dates

Processing Options for Holiday Exceptions Report

1. Enter the range of pay periods to be included in this Report:  FROM –               ____________  THRU –               ____________

2. Minimum number of hours to be worked to qualify for Holiday pay:  ____________

3. Holiday Exception codes to be used:
   Less than ‘Minimum Hours’ worked  ____________
Reviewing Timecards with Tips

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Tip Processing

From Tip Processing (G0728), choose History Report Menu

From History Reports (G07282), choose Timesheets w/Tips (Generic)

If your company uses tip processing, you can print a report that lists information for each employee. The time sheet includes information for the pay period that you identify in the processing options. The time sheet includes:

- Hours worked, both regular and overtime
- Sales entered
- Tips claimed
- Other pay
- Deductions

Processing Options for Employee Time Sheet with Tips

1. Enter the Pay Period End Date for which the report is to cover. ____________

2. Enter a '1' to include all pay rates or '0' to use Employee Master rates. ____________
   ( Default = 1 )

3. For Employee Display Format enter:
   'A' = Employee Number
   'S' = Employee SSN
   'O' = Other Employee Number ____________
Periodic
Tax Calculator

You use the tax calculator to test possible tax scenarios. When you use the tax calculator, the calculations are for temporary inquiry purposes. The tax calculator allows you to calculate taxes for a specific gross amount.

You can also use the tax calculator to calculate gross wages from net pay. For example, you might want to determine the gross amount of a bonus paycheck that produces a $500 net payment for the employee. This process is also called “grossing up.”
Calculating Tax Amounts

From Payroll Master (07), choose Interims and Special Post.

From Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721), choose JDE Tax Calculator.

You use the tax calculator to quickly test possible tax scenarios, such as changing the number of exemptions. When you use the tax calculator, the calculations are for information purposes only.

You might calculate tax amounts for an employee when the following occurs:

- A move to a different state, which could affect tax deductions
- A change in enrollment status in pretax deduction benefit plans
- A change in marital status
- A change in the number of tax exemptions

You can calculate employee tax amounts for a specified gross amount. To calculate tax amounts you enter the following types of information on the tax calculator:

- Employee’s taxable, federal gross pay
- Tax information
- Marital status
- Total of other deductions from the employee's gross pay

You can also use the tax calculator to calculate gross wages from net pay. This process is also called “grossing up.” For example, you can use the gross-up method when you want to determine the gross amount of a bonus paycheck that produces a 500.00 net payment for the employee.
To calculate tax amounts

On JDE Tax Calculator

1. Depending on the type of tax calculation you want, complete one or more of the following fields:
   - Pay Date
   - Work Tax Area
   - Federal Marital Status
   - Pay Frequency
   - Taxable Federal Gross

2. If you are entering separate state exemptions, enter the two-character postal code in the following field:
   - Statutory (Stat)

3. Depending on the type of tax calculation you want, complete one or more of the following optional fields:
   - Taxable Exemptions
   - Tax Credits
   - Additional Withholding
• 401k Deduction
• Supplemental Gross
• Total Other Deductions
• Hours Worked

4. To calculate the gross up, complete the following field:
• Net Pay for Gross Up

5. Press Enter to view the calculation results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>401K Deduction –</td>
<td>This field represents the employee’s contribution to the 401K Plan. This amount will be used to adjust Federal, State, and Local wages as required before performing any tax calculations. This amount must be based on the employee’s normal wages when processing normal pay, and must be based on employee’s vacation pay when processing Vacation Pay. When entering this field using the tax calculator, a value preceded by the percent character (%) will indicate that the 401K amount is this percentage of the gross pay. The 401K amount does not currently function with supplemental pay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Gross +</td>
<td>This field represents the amount of supplemental wages to be paid (i.e. bonus, commission, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Net Pay **</td>
<td>This field is used when you are calculating gross wages from net pay. To use the Gross Up function of the tax calculator, you must enter the net pay in this field. The system calculates gross wages, taxes, and deductions from net pay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What You Should Know About**

**Reciprocal tax agreements**

If the residence tax area is different from the work tax area, you can enter the residence tax code to test reciprocal tax agreements.

**Gross up**

The gross-up tax calculations use the supplemental tax rate. If no withholding amounts are listed for state, FICA, and Medicare, the system still calculates the gross up. For an accurate gross-up calculation, leave the 401(k) Deduction field blank.
Interim Checks

An interim check is any check that you prepare outside the normal payroll cycle, such as a bonus check, advance pay, a termination check, or vacation pay.

The following graphic illustrates where typical interim checks might occur in relationship to your payroll cycles.

- Termination
- Advance
- Bonus
- Resignation

Processing interim checks consists of:

- Entering interim checks
- Printing interim checks
- Updating interim checks

When you enter an interim check, you can use existing timecard records or enter new timecard information specifically relating to the current interim check. The system uses these time entry records to calculate the gross pay, taxes, DBAs, and net pay by processing pre-payroll for each check.

Entering interim checks includes:

- Entering check parameters
- Entering time or using previously entered timecard information
- Calculating all check details, including earnings, taxes, DBAs, and net pay
The system can calculate interim checks interactively. When you use interactive processing, the system displays the detail for each check one at a time, as shown in the following illustration.
Alternatively, as shown in the following illustration, you can enter several checks at a time and the system calculates all the checks as a batch job.

The system generates a Payroll Register report for both interactive and batch processing. The system stores all tax and DBA calculations for interim checks in workfiles to process later during a payroll cycle. Processing interim checks in a payroll cycle creates journal entries and updates history.
When Can You Print and Update Interim Checks?

You can process interim checks in a payroll cycle or separately. When you print interim checks separately, you shorten processing time for checks that must meet deadlines, such as travel advances or termination checks.

When you update interim checks, the system:

- Creates journal entries
- Prints payroll-cycle reports
- Updates history

The Payroll system provides the following alternatives for printing and updating interim checks:

| Running a regular payroll cycle that includes interim checks | When you run a regular payroll cycle that includes interim checks, the system prints the interim checks along with the payroll checks. The system also prints the payroll-cycle reports that include interim-check information. |
| Running a payroll cycle for interim checks only | When you run a payroll cycle for interim checks only, the cycle includes printing of interim checks. You can print payroll-cycle reports for the interim-check information. If your organization processes a high volume of interim checks, this alternative might save you time and be more efficient. |
| Printing interactively and updating with the next payroll cycle | When you print interactively and update with the next regular payroll cycle, you can distribute checks quickly and update the information at a later time. The payroll-cycle reports include interim-check information along with regular-check information. |
| Printing and updating interactively | When you print and update interim checks interactively, you can select which checks to process. This alternative provides for immediate updating of interim checks without locking employee records for an entire payroll cycle. |
## What Are the Purposes of Interim Checks?

You can use interim checks for the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calculate gross to net from timecards</strong></td>
<td>You can calculate earnings, tax, and deduction detail. You can use the resulting calculations in one of these four ways:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Save/No Check – To view the resulting check information and save the information but write the check manually. You might use this method to create an interim check for a termination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Save/Print Check – To view the resulting check information, save the information, and print a computer check. You might use this method to create a bonus check for which you enter the information in advance and print the check during the next payroll cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Display/Advance – To view the resulting check information in detail but save only the net amount as an advance. The system treats the advance as a deduction. When you process the next normal payroll-cycle, the system reduces the employee’s gross pay for this amount. You might use this method to create an interim check to pay an employee an advance on earnings-to-date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Display Only – To view the resulting check information but not retain it. You might use this method for “what if” calculations. Note, however, that the Tax Calculator program is designed to calculate tax amounts, so you might prefer to use Tax Calculator from the Interim Checks and Special Post menu (G0721).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enter information from manual checks (typed or handwritten)</strong></td>
<td>You can enter information from typed or handwritten manual checks, including earnings, tax, and deduction details. The system creates journal entries and merges this information into payroll history when you complete the next payroll cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjust historical data for an employee</strong></td>
<td>You can adjust historical data for an employee, for example, if an employee was taxed incorrectly. This interim check process provides an audit trail for future reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enter a flat dollar advance on pay</strong></td>
<td>You can treat an advance as a flat dollar deduction to be subtracted from gross pay during normal payroll-cycle processing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Convert payroll history  You can use interim checks to load historical data for conversion purposes and provide an audit trail for future reference.
Entering Interim Checks

You enter interim checks when you need to prepare paychecks outside the normal payroll cycle or to record manual calculations.

The following tasks represent some of the uses for interim checks. You can:

- Enter a standard interim check
- Change an interim check
- Enter an interim check for a termination
- Enter an interim check to record manual calculations
- Enter an interim check for vacation pay
- Enter an interim check for a flat dollar advance
- Delete an interim check
- Enter an interim check for a net advance

You can enter all types of interim checks and prepare them either on the computer or manually. Interim checks can include the following:

- Computer – The system calculates and prints the payment on the computer printer.
- Hand manual – You manually calculate the information and write or type the payment.
- Auto manual – The system calculates the information, and you write or type the payment.

You can enter interim checks in either a standard or an automatic advance format.

When you enter a standard interim check, also called Format 1, the system stores all calculations, including gross pay amounts, taxes, and DBAs. You can use batch or interactive processing when you enter an interim check in Format 1.
Alternatively, you can enter an interim check using Format 2. The system makes all calculations in temporary workfiles (QTEMP library). You can only use interactive mode to enter checks in Format 2. You can use Format 2 for the following purposes:

- You can use Format 2 to test check calculations. The system calculates gross pay, taxes, and DBAs to determine a net pay amount but does not save the calculated information. Use this calculation for informational purposes only.
- You can use Format 2 to calculate an automatic advance. The system calculates gross pay, taxes, and DBAs to determine a net pay amount. When you choose the Update function, the system stores only the net pay amount and does not save any of the other calculations. The system then includes the net pay amount as a deduction to the employee’s DBA instructions.

**Before You Begin**

- Specify the location of the Employee Master table. To do this, choose Constants Information on the History and Turnover Setup menu (G0748 or G7748). On Constants Information, use the Change action. The system updates the master file in the Library field with the appropriate library.

- Specify the program version for the appropriate time entry form in the processing options.

- Specify the DBA code that processes advances as a declining balance deduction in the processing options.

- If you want to enter interim checks for accumulated wages, generate the timecards for accumulated wages.

**See Also**

- *Generating Timecards for Accumulated Wages (P063910)*

**Entering a Standard Interim Check**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims and Special Post

From Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721), choose Interim Check Entry

Entering a standard interim check consists of entering the minimum requirements for paying an employee outside the normal payroll cycle.

A bonus is an example of a standard interim check. You enter an interim check for a bonus to pay an employee an amount over and above the regular payment.
Entering a standard interim check includes the following tasks:

- Entering interim-check parameters
- Entering interim-check information
- Reviewing interim-check calculations

To enter interim-check parameters

On Interim Check Parameters

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Specify the Work Dates to Process – From
   - Specify the Work Dates to Process – To
   - Computer or Manual Checks
   - Batch/Interactive Indicator

2. To include DBAs in the calculation, complete the following field:
   - Pay Period of the Month

3. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Override Bank Account Number
   - Create Vertex Before/After Report
   - Optional Check Stub Message
4. To designate that this is a standard interim check, enter 1 in the following field and press Enter:
   - Format

After you enter the parameters, enter interim-check information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specify the Work Dates to</td>
<td>The date that the payroll period starts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process– From:</td>
<td><em>Form-specific information</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The beginning work date. To include previously entered but unprocessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>timecards in the process, set From and To dates to include them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To:</td>
<td>Pay-period date to be used to include timecards up to and including this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Form-specific information</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The ending work date, which represents the pay period ending date and the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>check date for all computer interim checks. You can override the check data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at a later point in the process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer or Manual Checks (C/M)</td>
<td>Specifies the type of check you want to produce. Valid codes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C Produce computer checks during this session of interim check processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M Produce or enter data for manual checks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All checks that you enter during one session of interim check processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>must have the same type code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch/Interactive Indicator</td>
<td>A code indicating how you want to process interim checks. Valid codes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B Process all interim checks entered during this session when you exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>from Interim Check Entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I Process each check entered individually in an interactive mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay Period of the month</td>
<td>The pay period of the month. This controls which deductions and benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the system calculates. Leave this field blank if you do not want any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>deductions or benefits to be calculated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Override Bank Account Number</td>
<td>The input account number could be one of three different account numbers. These are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• the preferred BU/Object/Subsidiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• the 25-digit unstructured number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• the 8 digit short account ID number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upon entry, the first character of the account number is examined to determine which of the three possible account numbers was entered. This first character is defined as the Account Mode in the G/L Constants Revisions program (see General Accounting Operations Control).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ may represent the short account ID number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* may represent the long, unstructured, 25-digit, account number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blank may represent the standard business unit-object-subsidiary number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This facility allows you to use the account ID number for high speed data entry, the unstructured number when a chart of accounts change would be too disruptive, or the BU/Object/Subsidiary number when you have fully adopted the J.D. Edwards style of account coding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IMPORTANT: SEE SPEED CODING (G0516).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form-specific information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The override bank account number against which the system drafts the interim checks. If you leave this field blank, the system determines the bank account number from the payroll accounting rules table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create VERTEX Before/After Report (Y/N)?</td>
<td>A code that indicates whether the system creates a Vertex Before and After Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you request the report, the system creates a before image of the Vertex Link file (F06126) before it calls the Vertex tax calculator. After the tax calculator generates a linking record, the system displays the before and after images side by side in the report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Check Stub Message:</td>
<td>A message of up to 80 characters that appears on the check stub only. This field is optional.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field Explanation

**Format:** A code that indicates the format for interim checks. Valid values are:
1. To process a standard interim check
2. To either:
   - Calculate an interim check for advance pay
   - Estimate an interim check for advance pay
   - Enter advance pay with no time entry records attached

Note: You can only use interactive processing with format 2.

---

#### To enter interim-check information

After you enter the interim-check parameters, you can enter interim-check information.

1. On Interim Check Entry, complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Net Pay Instructions
   - Enter company if different from employee’s home company
3. To include time already entered for the employee, complete the following fields:
   - Do you wish to include time data already entered?
   - Enter the range of dates – From
   - Enter the range of dates – Thru
   - Home Company
   - Pay Cycle Group Code
   - Business Unit

4. To process a manual interim check, complete the following fields and use the Add action:
   - Check Number (Manual)
   - Check Date

5. If you set your processing options to verify information, use the Change action to display Time Entry.

   If you are not verifying information, the system displays Time Entry.

6. On the time entry form, complete the steps for entering timecard information and use the Add action.

7. Exit the time entry form.

8. On Interim Check Entry or Interim Check Inquiry, review the value supplied by the system for the following field:
   - Check Control Number
For batch processing, the system returns to Interim Check Entry, allowing you to enter the next check in the batch. The system submits a pre-payroll for all of the checks in the batch when you exit Interim Check Entry.

For interactive processing, the system processes the pre-payroll for this check and then displays Interim Check Inquiry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Pay Inst</td>
<td>A code that specifies the type of net pay instructions that the system uses for interim check processing. Valid values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 Follow all net pay instructions defined in the Automatic Bank Deposit Master table (F065016). The system will prepare a check for employees who do not have net pay instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 The system will override all net pay instructions to produce a check.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: You cannot create an auto deposit for a manual interim check. You must process auto-deposit interims checks through a payroll cycle. The system will not process an auto deposit through the interactive print and update steps of interim-check processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you wish to include time data already entered (Y/N)?</td>
<td>A Yes/No field that indicates the timecards that the system will process. Valid values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blank or N – The system will only include the timecards you enter during this session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Y – The system include all unprocessed timecards that meet the range of dates you enter in the date range fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you enter Y, the timecard dates you enter must be within the date range you entered on the Interim Processing Parameters form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can enter Y and still restrict prior timecards. To do this, enter values for the home company, payroll-cycle group, and business unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check No(Manual)</td>
<td>The number of the matching document, such as a receipt, payment, adjustment, or credit. You apply a matching document (DOCM) against an original document (DOC), such as an invoice or voucher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>......................... Form-specific information .........................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The number of the check, if you are entering manual check information. Leave this field blank if you are processing computer checks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Check Date</td>
<td>This is the check or item date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form-specific information                                                                   For manual checks, the date of the check. For computer checks, the To date in the processing parameters. The system does not use this date to update history or print on the check. Instead, it uses the check date you enter on Print Interim Checks for these purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check Control</td>
<td>A number that the system uses to group all payroll transactions for each payment or individual interim payment. The system carries this number to the accounting journal entries to update the actual check number after it prints the payment. The system also uses the check control number to automatically void payments. The payment workfile contains both the actual check number and the check control number. The system uses the check control number to automatically reverse all associated payment transactions. The check control number is not the actual check number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What You Should Know About

**Employee locked in an active payroll cycle**  If the work dates included in the interim payment are earlier than the pay-period end date for the active payroll cycle, you must run a changes-only pre-payroll.

The system displays a warning when any one of the following occurs, but you are not required to run a changes-only pre-payroll:

- You enter an interim check with a check date earlier than the check date of the active payroll cycle
- You enter an interim check with work dates later than the pay-period ending date
- You enter an interim check with work dates and payment dates later than the active payroll cycle

**Interim checks merged into the payroll cycle**  When you include interim checks in a payroll cycle, the system merges outstanding interim checks based on the check date. If the check date is the same as or earlier than the check date of the payroll run, the system merges the interim checks into the payroll cycle.
See Also

- Entering Timecards by Employee (P061121), by Piecework (P061161), or with Equipment (P061171)

► To review interim-check calculations

You should review each interim check that you enter. If you are using batch processing, after you enter the interim check you must choose the Check Inquiry function to review the calculations.

1. On Interim Check Inquiry, review the calculations.
2. To review more information, place the cursor in the Earnings Detail or Tax Detail area and scroll down.
3. To toggle the display between Tax Detail and DBA Detail, choose the Deduction/Benefit-Tax Detail function.
4. Choose the Continue Processing function.
5. On Interim Check Entry, do one of the following:
   - Enter additional interim checks
   - Exit the program
What You Should Know About

Printing the paystub detail
Use the Print Attachment (or Hard Copy) function to print the check detail on the paycheck stub.

Processing Options for Interim Check Entry

1. Enter your Job Queue name.

2. Enter your Deduction number for Advances. (NOTE: This deduction MUST have the declining balance flag set to ‘Y’.)

3. Enter your Version Name or Number for Payroll Register (P063012).

4. Enter the Program Number for Time Entry. (P061121, P066011 or P068011)
   NOTE:
   P061121 - Time Entry By Individual
   P066011 - With Tip Information
   P068011 - With Piecework Information

5. Enter a ’1’ to verify the information entered on the Interim Check Entry screen.
   ’0’ is the default and will bypass the redisplay of this screen and will take you directly to Time Entry.
Changing an Interim Check

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims and Special Post

From Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721), choose Interim Check Entry

You change an interim check when you entered information in error. After you change the information, the system recalculates the gross amount, taxes, and DBAs. Until you print a computer check or update a manual check, you can change any information that you originally entered on any of the forms.

To change an interim check

On Interim Check Parameters

1. Complete the following fields and press Enter:
   - Work Date to Process From
   - Work Date to Process Thru
2. On Interim Check Entry, locate the interim check.
3. Make the necessary corrections.
4. Choose the Additional Parameters function to make corrections and use the Change action.
5. On the associated time entry form, make the necessary corrections and use the Change action.

Entering an Interim Check for a Termination

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims and Special Post

From Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721), choose Interim Check Entry

When an employee is terminated between payroll cycles, you might need to pay the employee’s last payment immediately. You can enter an interim check for this employee.

When you enter termination information, the system immediately updates the Employee Master table (F060116) with the reason for termination, the pay status, and the termination date.
To enter an interim check for a termination

On Interim Check Parameters

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Work Date to Process From
   - Work Date to Process To
   - Pay Period of the Month
   - Computer or Manual Checks
   - Override Bank Account Number
   - Batch/Interactive Indicator
   - Print Vertex Before/After Report
   - Optional Check Stub Message

2. To designate that this is a standard interim check, enter 1 in the following field and press Enter:
   - Interim Processing Format

3. On Interim Check Entry, complete the following fields:
   - Termination Date
   - Change Reason
   - Pay Status

4. Complete the remaining steps for entering a standard interim check.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Termination Date</td>
<td>The date that the employee was terminated, if applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Form-specific information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you enter a date, you must enter an alphabetical code in the Change Reason field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change Reason</td>
<td>A user defined code (07/T) that indicates:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The reason that an active employee's record was changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The reason that an employee was terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The reason that you are recommending the change in salary or rate. If you are reactivating an employee, you must change the code in this field to a numeric character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>The default reason code for new hires is the default value for the Change Reason data item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Pay Status</td>
<td>A code that indicates whether an employee's pay status is active or inactive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Codes for active pay status employees are numeric. Codes for inactive pay status employees are alphabetic. The system omits all employees with alphabetic pay status codes from the payroll run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To process an employee's last check, the pay status must contain a numeric code. After the system processes the check through final update, you can change the pay status to an alphabetic code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

- *Entering a Standard Interim Check (P060531)*

**Entering an Interim Check to Record Manual Calculations**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims and Special Post

From Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721), choose Interim Check Entry

You enter a manual check to save tax calculations that you previously calculated by hand. When you enter a manual check, you prevent the system from recalculating the taxes. If you do not enter the tax information as you calculated it for the manual check, the system uses the tax withholding information from the Employee Master table. You can enter a maximum of eight tax overrides.
To enter an interim check to record manual calculations

On Interim Check Parameters

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Work Date to Process From
   - Work Date to Process To
   - Pay Period of the Month
   - Override Bank Account Number
   - Batch/Interactive Indicator
   - Print Vertex Before/After Report
   - Optional Check Stub Message

2. Enter M (Manual) in the following field:
   - Computer or Manual Checks

3. To designate that this is a standard interim check, enter 1 in the following field and press Enter:
   - Interim Processing Format
4. On Interim Check Entry, complete the following fields:
   - Tax Area
   - Tax Type (T)
   - Amount
   - Additional/Flat Tax Amount (A%F)
   - Occupational or School Tax (O/S)
5. Complete the remaining steps for entering information on a standard interim check.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A%F</td>
<td>Based on the value of this field the corresponding additional/flat amount field has one of the following functions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>A percentage to replace the tax rate from the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>An amount to be added to the tax computed from the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>An amount to replace the tax computed from the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>An additional amount added to the standard exemption amount, deducted (exempt) from the annualized gross to determine taxable pay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>An amount to override the standard exemption amount to be subtracted from the annualized gross prior to the tax calculations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O/S Tax</td>
<td>The code for overriding the Occupational tax (type K) or School tax (type N). Valid codes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blank</td>
<td>Calculate city tax as the override</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Calculate county tax as the override</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- Entering a Standard Interim Check (P060531)

Exercises

See the exercises for this chapter.
Entering an Interim Check for Vacation Pay

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims and Special Post

From Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721), choose Interim Check Entry

Some companies provide employees with vacation payments before employees take a vacation leave. You can enter an interim check to pay an employee in advance of a regular pay period. This payment can replace the regular payment for one or more pay periods. If the payment spans one or more pay periods, you must enter a vacation, or taxation, factor to calculate the taxes for each of the advance pay periods.

To enter an interim check for vacation pay

On Interim Check Parameters

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Work Date to Process From
   - Work Date to Process To
   - Pay Period of the Month
   - Computer or Manual Checks
   - Override Bank Account Number
   - Batch/Interactive Indicator
   - Print Vertex Before/After Report
   - Optional Check Stub Message

2. To designate that this is a standard interim check, enter 1 in the following field and press Enter:
   - Interim Processing Format

3. On Interim Check Entry, complete the following fields:
   - Net Pay Instructions
   - Employee Number

4. Review the values in the following fields:
   - Include Time
   - Change Reason
   - Pay Status

5. Do not press Enter. Choose the Additional Parameters function.
6. On Additional Parameters, complete the following field:
   - Taxation Factor

7. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Replaces Next N Regular Checks
   - Stop Benefit Accruals for M Periods
   - Deduction Factor
   - Is this a Manual Void

8. Choose the Continue Processing function.

9. Complete the steps for entering information for a standard interim check.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxation Factor</td>
<td>Enter the number of pay periods that this check includes. This factor directs the Vertex payroll tax program to treat the pay as a vacation advance. The system averages the computed taxes over the number of pay periods you enter. See the Vertex system manual for an explanation on the method the system uses to calculate tax for vacation advances.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Entering Interim Checks

#### Field: Replaces the next "n" regular checks
- **Explanation**: Enter the number of regular pay checks this interim check is to replace. If this interim check is in addition to the employee's next regular check, then leave this field blank.

  When you enter a value in this field, the system updates the employee's master record. If you change or delete the other information on the interim check, the system does not remove or adjust the bypass count. You must use the Change action on Additional Parameters to change the value in the Employee Master table. However, if you delete the interim check the system also deletes the value from the Employee Master table.

#### Field: Stop benefit accruals for "m" periods
- **Explanation**: The number of pay cycles (paychecks) that you want the system to bypass the benefit calculations.

  Typically, you specify this information during the interim check process. If you leave this value blank when you enter an interim check, the system bypasses the same number of cycles that you entered in the Replace Next N Checks field. This number must be equal to or greater than the number of pay bypasses. If you specify less than this number, the system bypasses the same number of pay cycles that you entered in the Replace Next N Checks field.

  When you enter a value in this field, the system updates the employee's master record. If you change or delete the other information on the interim check, the system does not remove or adjust the bypass count. You must use the Change action on Additional Parameters to change the value in the Employee Master table. However, if you delete the interim check the system also deletes the value from the Employee Master table.

#### Field: Deduction Factor
- **Explanation**: The number of periods that the check represents, and therefore, the number of periods that the system applies the flat dollar deductions. The system multiplies this number by the standard deduction to calculate the amount to subtract from the employee's check.

#### Field: Is this a Manual Void (Y/N)?
- **Explanation**: Use this field to indicate a manual check void.

  - **Y**: Net pay can be negative.
  - **N**: Net pay cannot be negative. (default)

### See Also
- *Entering a Standard Interim Check (P060531)*
Entering an Interim Check for a Flat Dollar Advance

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims and Special Post

From Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721), choose Interim Check Entry

You enter a flat dollar amount interim check to pay an advance on an employee's wages. The system assigns the deduction to the employee's DBA instructions and deducts the amount from the employee's next payroll check.

The system does not calculate or deduct any taxes. The default is for the system to deduct the entire advance in one lump sum from the employee's next payment. You can change the amount that the system deducts per pay period in the DBA instructions.

To enter an interim check for a flat dollar advance

On Interim Check Parameters

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Work Date to Process From
   - Work Date to Process To
   - Pay Period of the Month
   - Computer or Manual Checks
   - Override Bank Account Number
   - Batch/Interactive Indicator
   - Print Vertex Before/After Report
   - Optional Check Stub Message

2. To designate that this is a standard interim check, enter 1 in the following field and press Enter:
   - Interim Processing Format
3. On Interim Check Entry, complete the following fields and use the Add action:
   - Employee Number
   - Advance Pay Amount

4. On Interim Check Inquiry, review the check detail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advance Pay Amt</td>
<td>This amount represents an advance on the employee's future pay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Form-specific information</strong> <strong>Form-specific information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enter a flat dollar amount or leave the field blank to enter timecard data on a time entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>form later in the interim check entry process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- Setting Up an Advance Deduction (P069117)
- Entering an Interim Check for a Net Advance (P060531) for information about Format 2 to enter an advance interim check that does not include taxes or other deductions
Deleting an Interim Check

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims and Special Post

From Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721), choose Interim Check Entry

If the system has not yet merged an interim check into a payroll cycle, you can delete the interim check. However, you cannot delete an interim check if the system is currently in the process of printing the check or if you have already printed check.

You should not confuse the process of deleting an interim check with voiding a historical paycheck. The system stores voided checks in the interim-check workfiles, but you cannot change or delete voided checks.

To delete an interim check

On Interim Check Entry

1. Locate the interim check that you want to delete.
2. Use the Delete action.

```
To delete an interim check
```

3. On Interim Delete Control, complete the following fields:
   - Delete Timecard Transactions
   - Delete DBA Transactions
4. Choose the Submit function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delete Timecard Transactions? (Y/N)</td>
<td>A code that allows you to delete timecard transactions. Valid values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Y: Delete all timecard transactions (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N: Do not delete timecard transactions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Entering Interim Checks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Delete D/B/A Transactions? (Y/N) | A code that allows you to delete D/B/A transactions. Valid values are:  
Y or blank – Delete DBA transactions  
N – Do not delete DBA transactions |

**What You Should Know About**

**Timecard status code**  
When you delete an interim check without deleting the associated timecards, the system removes the status code I from the time entry record. The system can now include the timecards in future payroll cycles.

**DBA transactions**  
When you delete an interim check without deleting the associated DBA transactions, the system can include the transactions in future payroll cycles.

**Posted timecards**  
When you delete an interim check and its associated timecards, the system does not delete any timecards that you have posted to the general ledger during a special timecard post.

**Exercises**  
See the exercises for this chapter.

**Entering an Interim Check for a Net Advance**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims and Special Post

From Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721), choose Interim Check Entry

Use Format 2 to test possible check scenarios or to enter an automatic net advance. When you enter an interim check for a net advance, the system calculates the information in temporary workfiles and processes only the net check amount. The system does not save any of the other calculations. The system then enters an advance deduction in the employee DBA instructions for the amount of the check and withholds that amount from the employee’s next payroll check.

You might want to use Format 2 to calculate a net advance when you want to issue an advance to an employee for only the time worked since the last paycheck.
You must use interactive mode to enter an interim check with Format 2.

To enter an interim check for a net advance

On Interim Check Parameters

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Work Date to Process From
   - Work Date to Process To
   - Pay Period of the Month
   - Computer or Manual Checks
   - Override Bank Account Number
   - Batch/Interactive Indicator
   - Print Vertex Before/After Report
   - Optional Check Stub Message
2. Enter 2 in the following field and press Enter:
   - Interim Processing Format

3. On Advance Payoff Parameters, complete the following fields:
   - Address Number
   - Check Date
4. Review the value in the following field:
   - Include Time

5. To process manual interim checks, complete the following field and then press Enter:
   - Check Number (Manual)

6. On the time entry form, complete the steps for entering timecard information.

7. Press Enter and then exit the time entry form.

8. On Interim Check Inquiry, review the calculations.

9. Exit Interim Check Inquiry.
10. To save the net amount as an advance deduction, choose the Update Results function on Advance Payroll Parameters.

**What You Should Know About**

**Multiple advances**

When an employee has multiple advances, the advance deduction amount for the DBA is the total of all advances.

**Estimated pay**

To base the net advance on earnings to date when you have no existing time entry information, you can base the advance calculation on estimated pay.

When you use Format 2 for this type of advance, the system does not save the timecard.

Enter E in the Source of Pay field on Pay Type Setup to define a pay type for estimated pay.

*See Setting Up Pay Types.*
**Multicheck processing**

Multicheck processing allows the system to track wages and taxes for any outstanding interim checks that the system has not yet updated to history. Newly calculated checks take the outstanding wages and taxes into account for limits purposes. Each time the system calculates a check, whether it is an interim check or a payroll check, the system verifies taxation history to determine whether an employee has reached any earnings or tax limits for taxing purposes.

The system updates the interim YTD wage amount and an interim YTD tax amount in the Taxation Summary History table (F06136 for U.S., F0713 for Canada) whenever you:

- Add an interim check
- Delete an interim check
- Change an interim check
- Void and unvoid a check or autodeposit

When pre-payroll and interim check-entry programs calculate taxes for subsequent checks, the system calculates the taxes based on the regular YTD amounts.

The system clears the interim YTD amounts during the final update when it updates the interim-check earnings and taxes to regular history. Multicheck processing uses tax limits but not DBA limits.

**See Also**

- *Entering Timecards by Employee (P061121), by Piecework (P061161), or with Equipment (P061171)*

**Exercises**

See the exercises for this chapter.
Printing Interim Checks

You can print interim checks between payroll cycles or within a payroll cycle. You can print interim checks either by computer or manually (handwritten or typed). You can print interim checks in a payroll cycle or in a separate print program for interim checks only.

The following graphic illustrates how the system processes interim checks during a payroll cycle.

Printing interim checks consists of the following tasks:

- Printing interim checks in a payroll cycle
- Printing interim checks interactively

To print interim checks, you can:

- Run a regular payroll cycle that includes interim checks. The system prints the computer interim checks along with the payroll checks.
- Run a payroll cycle for interim checks only. The system prints computer interim checks only.
- Run an interactive check print for interim checks. You can choose from one to all checks to print interactively.
When you print interim checks, the system also:

- Prints attachments when required
- Prints a register of all checks issued

**Printing Interim Checks in a Payroll Cycle**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Print Paychecks

When you enter an interim automatic deposit, you must process the payment through a payroll cycle. The print payments step of the payroll cycle creates the autodeposit workfile that the system uses to create the autodeposit bank tape.

When you merge interim checks into a payroll cycle, the system controls the merge with the following factors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Check dates</th>
<th>If the check date is the same as or earlier than the check date of the payroll cycle, the system merges the interim checks in the payroll cycle.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-payroll processing types</td>
<td>Pre-payroll processing types control when interim checks are merged, as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Type 1 – Full Pre-Payroll. The system merges interim checks based on the check date for the payroll ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Type 3 – No Interim Pre-Payroll. The system does not merge interim checks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Type 5 – No Autopay Pre-Payroll. The system merges interim checks based on the check date for the payroll ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Type I – Interims Only Pre-Payroll. The system processes only interim checks based on the check date for the payroll ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

**Printed checks**
You cannot change or delete records of printed checks. You can reset a check by using interactive update.

**Locked records**
The system locks an employee’s interim check for any of the following reasons:

- The employee’s interim check is currently merged in a payroll cycle and therefore cannot be printed or updated interactively.
- You have voided the interim check.
- The check is a manual interim check.

See Also

- *Running a Regular Payroll Cycle That Includes Interim Checks (P06210)*
- *Updating Interim Checks (P06210)*
- *Printing Payments (P06230P)*

Printing Interim Checks Interactively

**From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims and Special Post**

**From Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721), choose Print Interim Checks**

When you print interim checks interactively, you can print interim computer checks without processing a payroll cycle and locking employee records. This shortens processing time for checks that must meet deadlines, such as travel advances or termination checks.

You print interim checks interactively when you are between payroll cycles and need to print interim checks before you run your next payroll cycle.

To avoid the need for a full payroll cycle, the interim print procedure creates a temporary payroll ID library and all the tables necessary to print checks. The system begins with payroll ID 999 and searches backwards until it finds an unused payroll ID. After printing, the system deletes the library, all associated tables, and the payroll ID.

You can print checks interactively and update interim checks in a payroll cycle. If you reset the payment workfile during the payroll cycle, the system resets and reprints previously printed interim checks.
To print interim checks interactively

On Print Interim Checks

1. Complete the following field:
   - Version of Check Register
2. To use the master pay cycle, choose the Master Pay Cycles function.
3. On Master Pay Cycles, complete the following field:
   - Pay Cycle Code
4. Choose the Return option for a pay cycle.
5. On Print Interim Checks, press Enter three times.
6. To complete the payroll-cycle information manually, complete the following fields and press Enter:
   - Check Date
   - Pay Period Ending Date
   - Pay Cycle Code (optional)
7. On the first Interim Processing Selections form, complete the following field to locate interim checks for an individual employee:
   - Employee Number

8. To locate all interim checks available for printing, leave all fields blank and press Enter.

9. To locate interim checks for multiple employees, complete any of the following fields and press Enter:
   - Home Company
   - Home Business Unit
   - Benefits Plan Code
   - Check Route Code
   - Checks
   - Check Date Range From
   - Check Date Range Thru
10. On the second Interim Processing Selections form, choose the Omit option for any check that you do not want to print.

11. Choose the Process function.

12. On the Print Check Parameters forms, complete the steps to print the payments.

13. Confirm that your checks have printed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date – Pay Check</td>
<td>The date associated with the various types of net pay instructions. This date relates to a payroll check (cheque), a bank deposit advice, a payslip (cash), or a claim reimbursement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Form-specific information

The system uses the date you enter for the following:
- The printed date on the interim check
- The date stored in the history table

The system does not use the check date you entered on Interim Check Entry for these purposes.
What You Should Know About

Omitting a check from the print process
When you use the Omit option, the system defers only the printing. It does not cancel or void a check.

Maximum net pay
To designate the maximum net pay, choose the Maximum Net Pay function. The system highlights all checks with a net amount greater than the entered amount.

Locked records
The system locks an employee’s interim check for any of the following reasons:

- The employee’s interim check is currently merged in a payroll cycle and therefore cannot be printed or updated interactively.
- You have voided the interim check.
- The check is a manual interim check.

Checks in processing
The system does not display interim checks that it is currently processing in another interactive print job.

See Also

- Printing Payments (P06230P)
### Updating Interim Checks

When you update interim checks, the system:

- Creates journal entries
- Prints payroll-cycle reports
- Updates payroll history

Updating interim checks includes the following tasks:

- Running a regular payroll cycle that includes interim checks
- Running a payroll cycle for interim checks only
- Updating interim checks interactively
- Restarting the interim-check update process

To update interim checks, you can do one of the following:

- You can run a regular payroll cycle that includes interim checks. The system merges the interim checks with the payroll checks. The system includes the interim-check information on the payroll-cycle reports.
- You can run a payroll cycle for interim checks only. The system prints payroll-cycle reports that include only interim-check information. If your organization processes a high volume of interim checks, you might find this alternative the most efficient.
- You can update interim checks interactively. The system updates the information for the selected manual checks and computer checks that you have already printed.

### Running a Regular Payroll Cycle That Includes Interim Checks

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Pre-Payroll Processing

You can run a regular payroll cycle that includes interim checks. The system merges the interim checks with the payroll checks. The system includes the interim-check information on the payroll-cycle reports.
To run a regular payroll cycle that includes interim checks

On Pre-Payroll Processing

1. Enter 1 or 5 in the following field:
   - Type of Processing
2. Complete the steps for pre-payroll processing.
3. Choose the Submit Job function.
4. Complete the remaining steps for the payroll cycle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of Processing</td>
<td>A code that indicates the type of pre-payroll processing that you want to submit. The system verifies the value of this field against the hard-coded Processing Type Codes user defined code list (07/ST). If you run a regular pre-payroll (types 1, 3, 5, or 7), the system sets this field to the corresponding changes only type (2, 4, 6, or 8 respectively). If you subsequently run a changes only pre-payroll, this field is set correctly. If you reset payroll processing, you must change this field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- Processing Pre-Payroll (P06210) or (P07210)
- Working with Payments (P06230P) or (P07230)
- Processing Pro Forma Journal Entries (P06220)
- Processing the Final Update (P06250) or (P07250)
Running a Payroll Cycle for Interim Checks Only

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Pay Cycle Processing

From Pay Cycle Processing (G0713), choose Pre-Payroll Processing

You can run a payroll cycle for interim checks only. The system prints payroll-cycle reports that include only interim-check information. If your organization processes a high volume of interim checks, you might find this alternative the most efficient.

The system prints the Payroll Register report when you run a payroll cycle. Review the report to verify that you entered the correct information and that the system included the interim checks in the payroll cycle. The report lists the number of interim computer checks, interim manual checks, and voided checks.

To run a payroll cycle for interim checks only

On Pre-Payroll Processing

1. Enter I in the following field:
   - Type of Processing
2. Complete the steps for pre-payroll processing.
3. Choose the Submit Job function.
4. Complete the remaining steps for the payroll cycle.

See Also

- Processing Pre-Payroll (P06210) or (P07210)
- Working with Payments (P06230P) or (P07230)
- Processing Pro Forma Journal Entries (P06220)
- Processing the Final Update (P06250) or (P07250)
### Updating Interim Checks Interactively

**From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims and Special Post**

**From Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721), choose Update/Reset Interim Checks**

You can update interim checks interactively. The system can update manual interim checks and computer checks that you have already printed. You can choose to update one or all of these checks that you have already prepared.

You should only update interim checks interactively when you have processed pro forma journal entries in regular payroll cycles with no errors for an extended period of time. Use interactive update only for a small volume of interim checks.

If you frequently encounter errors when creating pro forma journal entries, J.D. Edwards recommends updating interim checks by running a regular payroll cycle that includes interim checks.
You can choose to update one, some, or all of the checks. The system updates the manual check information and computer checks that have been printed. When you run the interactive update, you can immediately update the interim checks without locking employee records for an entire payroll cycle.

When you update interim checks, the system creates a temporary payroll ID library and all the tables necessary to complete the update as in a regular payroll cycle. The system begins with payroll ID 999 and searches backwards until it finds an unused payroll ID. When the update is finished, the system deletes the library, its tables, and the payroll ID.

When you run an interactive update for interim checks, the system:

- Creates journal entries
- Prints payroll-cycle reports
- Updates the history tables

When the system creates the pro forma journal entries during an interactive update, you might encounter the following error conditions:

- Post Before Cut Off (PBCO) error
- Invalid account number
- Out of balance

If the system finds any errors in your journal batch during this process, it discontinues the process and deletes the library. You can make the necessary corrections and run the process again.

While the system processes the reports, it displays a message indicating how many reports remain. When the system completes the reports, it submits the final update and displays the message that the final update is in progress. The system locks employee records during the final update. Employee records remain in a lockout mode until the final update step is complete. When the system completes the final update, it removes all temporary tables and libraries and displays a message indicating that the final update completed successfully.

When you update interactively, the system does not:

- Update the Fiscal Anniversary Year History table (F06147)
- Update the payroll-cycle code and last check information in the Employee Master table (F06116)
- Process voided checks in the interim workfiles
- Process step progression
- Process future data values
- Process pending claims, if you use the J.D. Edwards Human Resources system
The system performs these updates and processing only when you update interim checks during a payroll cycle.

To update interim checks interactively

On Update/Reset Interim Checks

For Interim Payroll ID 999 enter the following:

- Pay Cycle Code
- Pay Period Ending Date
- Payroll Expense Journal Code

1. Complete the following fields and press Enter:
   - Pay Cycle Code
   - Pay Period Ending Date
   - Payroll Expense Journal Code
2. On the first Interim Processing Selections form, complete the following field to locate interim checks for an individual employee:
   - Employee Number
3. To select all available interim checks, leave all fields blank and press Enter.
4. To locate interim checks for multiple employees, complete any of the following fields and press Enter:
   - Home Company
   - Home Business Unit
   - Benefits Plan Code
   - Check Route Code
   - Checks
   - Check Date Range
5. On the second Interim Processing Selections form, review the check information.

6. To exclude checks from the processing, choose the Omit option for each check you want to exclude.

7. To continue the update procedure, choose the Process function.

8. On Reports Only Parameters, choose the reports that you want to run.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payroll Expense Journal Code</td>
<td>This code determines the G/L date for labor and burden entries. The system uses document types T2 and T4 to record labor and T3 to record burden. Valid codes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Work Date. The G/L date is the timecard work date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Period Ending Date. The G/L date is the pay period end date for the payroll cycle currently being run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Cost Period. The G/L date is the end of the accounting fiscal period for timecards with a work date in the prior period. The G/L date is also the pay period end date for timecards in the current period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

Resetting a check
On the second Interim Processing Selections form, you can reset an individual check by choosing the Check Reset option.

Batch number
On the second Interim Processing Selections form, the Batch Number column represents the batch number that the system assigned in the interactive print process. The batch number is blank for a manual check.

Reports Only form
On Reports Only, the Reports Only portion of the update program remains interactive even though the individual reports are submitted to the job queue. This means that you cannot use your terminal while you are waiting for the reports to complete.

To avoid this situation, you might want to use a unique job queue such as the one that you set up for batch interim checks.

Restarting the Interim-Check Update Process

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims and Special Post
From Interim Checks and Special Post (G0721), choose Restart Update Interim Checks

You might need to restart the interactive interim-check update process to recover from problems that occurred during the update process. For example, restart if you experience a power failure or hardware malfunction during the interim-check processing.

When the update ends abnormally, your employee records are still locked and the temporary PAYRLxxx library still exists. The restart program allows you to begin your update at the point where the problem occurred. You must know the payroll ID of the temporary interim payroll cycle to use the reset process.

Before You Begin

Identify the payroll ID you need to reset from Payroll Review/Reset on the Pay Cycle Processing menu (G0713).
To restart the interim-check update process

On Restart Update Interim Checks

1. Complete the following field:
   - Interim Update ID

2. Follow the steps to update interim checks interactively.

See Also

- Updating Interim Checks Interactively (P06058)
Payment Reconciliation

To ensure that the information in the Payroll system is consistent with your bank records, you periodically need to reconcile payments. You can either reconcile payments manually, or run a program that reconciles payments automatically.

When you reconcile payments manually, you can review the status of individual payments, reopen an item that was previously marked as reconciled, or mark a check as unclaimed.

When you reconcile payments automatically, the system compares your payroll history to the information that you receive from the bank.

To help you reconcile payments, you can review the Payroll Bank Reconciliation Register report. You use this report primarily to identify outstanding payments.
Reconciling Payments

You reconcile payments to make your information consistent with your bank records. You can reconcile your payment history manually or automatically.

Reconciling payments consists of the following tasks:

- □ Reviewing payment reconciliation status
- □ Changing payment reconciliation status manually
- □ Reconciling payment history automatically
- □ Reviewing the Payroll Bank Reconciliation Register report

Reviewing Payment Reconciliation Status

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Paycheck Reconciliation

From Paycheck Reconciliation (G0722), choose Check Reconciliation

You review the status of payments to determine whether you need to reconcile outstanding payments, reopen an item previously marked as reconciled, or mark a check as unclaimed. The system displays payments by number and date. Additional information includes net pay amounts as well as the name and employee number of the employee to whom the payment was issued.
To review payment reconciliation status

On Check Reconciliation

1. Complete the following field:
   - G/L Bank Account
2. To limit your search, complete the following optional fields:
   - Reconciled Checks
   - Check Dates
   - Skip to Check Number
## Changing Payment Reconciliation Status Manually

### From Payroll Master (G07), choose Paycheck Reconciliation

### From Paycheck Reconciliation (G0722), choose Check Reconciliation

During your review of the payment reconciliation status, you might determine that you need to make status changes. You can manually change the status.

> **To change payment reconciliation status manually**

On Check Reconciliation

1. Locate the payments that require a change in status.
2. Complete the following fields:
   - Option
   - Cleared Date
3. If a payment requires a reconciliation date other than the date it cleared, complete the following field:
   - Reconciliation Clearing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G/L Bank Account</td>
<td>A field that identifies an account in the general ledger. You can use one of the following formats for account numbers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Standard account number (business unit.object.subsidiary or flexible format)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Third G/L number (maximum of 25 digits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 8-digit short account ID number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Speed code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The first character of the account indicates the format of the account number. You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciled Checks</td>
<td>A value that lets you limit your inquiry. Values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blank  All checks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R  Reconciled checks only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C  Unclaimed checks only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U  Unreconciled checks only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Form-specific information**

The short ID number of the bank account for which you want to see outstanding checks.
Reconciling Payment History Automatically

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Paycheck Reconciliation

From Paycheck Reconciliation (G0722), choose Check History

You can automatically reconcile your outstanding payments. When you reconcile payment history automatically, the system reads the tape you receive from the bank and compares that tape to the payment history. The system then reconciles matching entries and generates a report that you can use to verify that the information is correct.

When you reconcile payment history automatically, the system creates a report based on the information in the Bank Reconciliation – Paid table (F06561). Review the Check Reconciliation – Update History report to verify that the information is correct.

The report lists the following information:

- Employee names and numbers
- Check numbers and dates
- Net pay amounts per check
- Reconciliation indicator

Before You Begin

☐ Complete the steps for processing automated reconciliation tapes.

☐ Set up the G/L Bank Account Number to G/L Account Number UDC table (07/BK) with the short account ID in the Code field and the bank account number in the Description field.
What You Should Know About

Status field

On the Check Reconciliation – Update History report, the Status field specifies one of the following payment types, if applicable:

- C (Computer-generated interim payment)
- M (Manually produced interim payment)
- A (Automatic bank deposit)

Reconciled field

On the Check Reconciliation – Update History report, the T (Reconciled) field contains an R if the payment has been reconciled or an asterisk (*) if the system finds no record of the payment.

See Also

Processing Automated Reconciliation Tapes (P065612)

Reviewing the Payroll Bank Reconciliation Register Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Paycheck Reconciliation

From Paycheck Reconciliation (G0722), choose Reconciliation Register
After you reconcile payments, you can review the Payroll Bank Reconciliation Register report to identify any outstanding payments. You can run this report at any time. It lists the following information:

- Check numbers and dates
- Net pay amounts per check
- Totals by check date
- Employee names and numbers

The information in this report is based on the Paycheck Summary table (F06156).
Payroll Bank Reconciliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Control SB</th>
<th>Net Pay</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>52543</td>
<td>01/09/98</td>
<td>4474</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,441.59</td>
<td>C Computer Check</td>
<td>058-43-2559 Easter, Melvyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52544</td>
<td>01/09/98</td>
<td>4482</td>
<td></td>
<td>820.96</td>
<td>C Computer Check</td>
<td>475-65-4986 Eason, Walter</td>
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<tr>
<td>7001</td>
<td>01/09/98</td>
<td>167193</td>
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<td>1,811.34</td>
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<td>852-13-6886 Deveny, Cindy L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7002</td>
<td>01/09/98</td>
<td>167206</td>
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<td>1,124.27</td>
<td>C Computer Check</td>
<td>081-56-0674 Guerre, John M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7000</td>
<td>01/09/98</td>
<td>167214</td>
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<td>1,444.42</td>
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<td>084-56-0671 Bureau, Richard M.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>167222</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,282.37</td>
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<td>856-13-6882 Klassen, Lisa M.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,924.95</td>
<td>Computer Check</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16247</td>
<td>01/15/98</td>
<td>4327</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,206.88</td>
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<td>523-78-5321 Walters, Annette</td>
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<tr>
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<td>343-29-8761 Jackson, John</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,541.76</td>
<td>Computer Check</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5224</td>
<td>01/20/98</td>
<td>4298</td>
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<td>798-52-5841 Allen, Ray</td>
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<tr>
<td>5227</td>
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<td>4280</td>
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<td>1,720.77</td>
<td>I M Manual Check</td>
<td>476-43-8269 Abbot, Dominique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,121.90</td>
<td>Manual Check</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8903</td>
<td>01/23/98</td>
<td>4491</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,629.52</td>
<td>X A Auto Deposit</td>
<td>058-43-2559 Easter, Melvyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55951</td>
<td>01/23/98</td>
<td>4503</td>
<td></td>
<td>845.96</td>
<td>C Computer Check</td>
<td>475-65-4986 Eason, Walter</td>
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<tr>
<td>7005</td>
<td>01/23/98</td>
<td>167249</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,821.69</td>
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<td>852-13-6886 Deveny, Cindy L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7006</td>
<td>01/23/98</td>
<td>167257</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,137.06</td>
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</tr>
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<td>01/23/98</td>
<td>167265</td>
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<td>C Computer Check</td>
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<tr>
<td>7007</td>
<td>01/23/98</td>
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<td>C Computer Check</td>
<td>856-13-6882 Klassen, Lisa M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,629.52</td>
<td>Auto Deposit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,557.08</td>
<td>Computer Check</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing Options for Bank Reconciliation Register Report

Print employees names and number on the report. (Y or N) 

Select employee number to print: 
A = Address Book Number
S = Social Security Number
O = Third Employee Number

Note: If employee’s wages are deposited to more than one account, and you wish to print all accounts, you must specify Subsequent Check Control number EQ *ALL in the DREAM Writer data selection.

Data Selection for Bank Reconciliation Register Report

You can use the data selection to limit the reporting period and reduce the length of the report.

Exercises

See the exercises for this chapter.
Periodic Reports

You normally print periodic reports on a schedule that coincides with governmental, industry, or union reporting requirements. If necessary, you can print and review these reports more often.

Governmental reports provide information that satisfies state, local, and federal government requirements. Job, trust, and union reports are mainly used to satisfy government and union reporting requirements. The job-billing registers are designed for the construction industry and provide information such as the costs associated with a particular job or business unit.

Producing periodic reports consists of the following tasks:

- Working with governmental reports
- Working with job, trust, and union reports
Working with Governmental Reports

You print governmental reports to satisfy state, local, and federal government requirements.

Working with governmental reports includes the following tasks:

☐ Reviewing the federal 941 Worksheet report
☐ Reviewing the federal 940 Quarterly Worksheet report
☐ Reviewing the federal 940 Annual Worksheet report
☐ Reviewing the State Income Tax report
☐ Reviewing the Local Income Tax report
☐ Creating the New York Quarterly State Income Tax Tape
☐ Reviewing the workers compensation register reports
☐ Creating the Railroad Retirement BA-3a report or tape
☐ Reviewing the EEO-1 Employment Data report
☐ Reviewing the EEO-4 report
☐ Reviewing the EEO Staff Utilization report
☐ Creating SUI tapes
☐ Reviewing SUI continuation listings
☐ Reviewing SUI summary reports
☐ Processing tax information at year end
Reviewing the Federal 941 Worksheet Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports

From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose Federal/State/Local Reports

From Federal/State/Local Reports (G07241), choose 941 Worksheet

The 941 Worksheet report contains the information for the employer's federal tax return. The report provides the following information required by the federal government:

- Total wages
- Federal income tax
- Social Security and Medicare taxes

You have the option of printing a detailed wage list or a summary of the records in the Tax Reporting History table (F068500). The information provided in the federal tax return reports is based on the Taxation Summary History table (F06136).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>941 Tax Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name: A Financial Company – for Trai Date Quarter Ended: 03/31/98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: 7900 East Union Tax ID. Number: 840782700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver CO 80237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Wages/Tips Subject to Withholding: 45,761.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Total Income Tax Withheld: 6,998.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Adjusted Total of Income Tax Withheld: 6,998.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**** Calculated Amounts ****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6a Taxable Social Security Wages Paid: 46,385.74 X .12400 *: 5,751.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Taxable Social Security Tips: 46,385.74 X .12400 *: 1,345.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Taxable Medicare Wages and Tips: 7,097.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Total Social Security Taxes: 7,097.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**** Actual Amounts Withheld ****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6a Taxable Social Security Wages Paid: 5,751.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Taxable Social Security Tips: 1,345.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Taxable Medicare Wages and Tips: 7,097.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Total Social Security Taxes: 7,097.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*********************</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Adjustment of Social Security Taxes: 7,097.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Adjusted Total of Social Security: 7,097.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Total Taxes: 14,095.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Advance Earned Income Credit: 14,095.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Net Taxes: 14,095.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing Options for Federal 941 Worksheet Report

1. Enter the quarter number being processed.
   1st Quarter = 1
   2nd Quarter = 2
   3rd Quarter = 3
   4th Quarter = 4

2. Enter the FICA tax rate as a decimal fraction (ie 06.2% entered as .062)

3. Enter the Medicare tax rate as a decimal fraction (ie 1.45% entered as .0145)

------------ EXPLANATION ------------
The detail wage list will show employee withholding for Social Security and Medicare. These amounts will be doubled on the 941 tax return to reflect employee and employer taxes. For example, .062 will appear on the 941 report as .124 and .0145 will appear on the 941 report as .0290.

4. Enter ‘Y’ to print the Detail Wage List. Default is ‘N’.

5. Enter ‘Y’ to create F068500 records. (941 Federal Tax History Summary) Default is ‘N’.

Reviewing the Federal 940 Quarterly Worksheet Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports

From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose Federal/State/Local Reports

From Federal/State/Local Reports (G07241), choose 940 Quarterly Worksheet

The 940 Quarterly Worksheet report contains the quarterly unemployment tax information for the selected company. This report is not required for government reporting. You can use this report to assist in the preparation of the federal 940 Annual Worksheet report. You can use the totals from each quarterly report to verify against the quarterly totals generated by the annual report. You are required to provide quarterly totals to the government when the total Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) tax for the year exceeds 100.00.

The 940 Quarterly Worksheet report lists the following information:

- Names of employees
- Social Security Numbers of employees
- Gross pay, excludable pay, excess pay, taxable wages, and taxes paid for each employee
- Totals for each company
- Grand totals for the tax identification number

The information provided in the federal tax return reports is based on the Taxation Summary History table (F06136).

### Payroll

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gross Pay</th>
<th>Excludable</th>
<th>Excess</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
<th>Tax Paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>202-22-0222</td>
<td>Kellerman, James</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>261-55-4789</td>
<td>McDougle, Cathy</td>
<td>10,074.03</td>
<td>1,857.35</td>
<td>2,609.63</td>
<td>5,607.05</td>
<td>44.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>216-55-4789</td>
<td>Meade, Jane</td>
<td>8,884.14</td>
<td>1,884.14</td>
<td>7,000.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>215-55-4789</td>
<td>Mastro, Robert</td>
<td>9,437.52</td>
<td>2,437.52</td>
<td>7,000.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>516-55-4710</td>
<td>Mayeda, Donald</td>
<td>4,198.13</td>
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<td>4,198.13</td>
<td>33.59</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>316-65-4710</td>
<td>Mai, Tien</td>
<td>3,995.88</td>
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<td>3,995.88</td>
<td>31.97</td>
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<tr>
<td>217-45-4719</td>
<td>Moralez, Jesus</td>
<td>3,462.88</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,462.88</td>
<td>27.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model Finan/Distrib Co (Mktg)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax ID . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Processing Options for Federal 940 Quarterly Worksheet Report

Specify the calendar quarter to be included in this payroll report.

1. Calendar Quarter 1 - Enter a 1
   " " 2 - Enter a 2
   " " 3 - Enter a 3
   " " 4 - Enter a 4

2. Report inclusion/exclusions:
   '1' to include pension employees,
   '2' to include contract employees,
   '3' to include all employees.
   Default is ' ' for exclusion of pension and contract employees.
Reviewing the Federal 940 Annual Worksheet Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports
From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose Federal/State/Local Reports
From Federal/State/Local Reports (G07241), choose 940 Annual Worksheet

The 940 Annual Worksheet report lists annual unemployment tax information for the selected company. Most employers pay federal and state unemployment tax, which requires using the Employer's 940 Annual Federal Unemployment Tax Return.

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA), together with state unemployment agencies, provides for payments of unemployment compensation to workers who have lost their jobs.

The information provided in the federal tax return report is based on the Taxation Summary History table (F06136).
Processing Options for Federal 940 Annual Worksheet Report

1. Enter 'Y' if you paid all required contributions to state unemployment funds by the due date of Form 940 (The default is 'Y')

2. Enter 'Y' ONLY if you pay any wages that are taxable for FUTA but are exempt from your state’s unemployment tax. (The default is 'N')

Enter the percentage used to calculate the following taxes.
Example: If the percentage is 6.2% enter .062

3. The FUTA Tax rate (The default is .008)

4. The Gross FUTA Tax rate (The default is .062)

5. The Maximum Credit rate (The default is .054)

6. Enter 'Y' to receive a refund for an overpayment. Answering 'N' will apply overpayments towards your next return. (The default is 'Y')

Reviewing the State Income Tax Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports

From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose Federal/State/Local Reports

From Federal/State/Local Reports (G07241), choose State Income Tax Reports

The State Income Tax report provides a generic sample of a typical state income tax report. You can create new versions of this report to meet the specific requirements of your state. You can run this report as often as needed to satisfy government requirements. The system retrieves the following information from the Taxation Summary History table (F06136):

- Listings for all states
- Gross and taxable wage information for each employee
- Employee listing by company
- Excludable wage amounts
- Tax amounts for each employee
- Totals for each state tax type

**Processing Options for State Income Tax Report**

1. Enter the range of dates to be included in this report:
   - From Date: 
   - Thru Date: 

2. Report inclusion/exclusions:
   - ‘1’ to include pension employees,
   - ‘2’ to include contract employees,
   - ‘3’ to include all employees.
   - Default is ‘ ’ for exclusion of pension and contract employees.

**Reviewing the Local Income Tax Report**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports

From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose Federal/State/Local Reports

From Federal/State/Local Reports (G07241), choose Local Income Tax Reports

The Local Income Tax report provides a generic sample of a typical local income tax report. You can create new versions of this report to meet the specific requirements of your locality. You can run this report as often as needed to...
satisfy government requirements. The system retrieves the following information from the Taxation Summary History table (F06136):

- Listings for all local tax types
- Gross and taxable wage information for each employee
- Employee listing by company
- Excludable wage amounts
- Tax amounts for each employee
- Totals for each local tax type

### Processing Options for Local Income Tax Report

1. Enter the range of dates to be included in this report -
   From Date: 
   Thru Date: ____________

2. Enter '1' to print the employees address.  Default = ‘ ’.

3. Enter '1' to print employees with no wages.  Default = ‘ ’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gross Wages</th>
<th>Excludable Wages</th>
<th>Taxable Wages</th>
<th>Tax Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>798-52-5841</td>
<td>Allen, Ray</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<td>5.00</td>
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<td>Alton, Dan</td>
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<td>Wagner, Norbert J.</td>
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<td>100.00</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employees 4

3,506.86                          3,506.86            17.53
Creating the New York Quarterly State Income Tax Tape

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports

From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose Federal/State/Local Reports

From Federal/State/Local Reports (G07241), choose New York Quarterly SIT

You can record quarterly state wages and taxes required for the state of New York on magnetic media. When you do this, the system generates a corresponding audit report.

The information on the tape and in the audit report is primarily based on the Taxation Summary History table (F06136).

The state of New York requires an external label on each magnetic tape. The label must contain:

- Employer name
- Reporting period (quarter and year)
- Tape serial number (six or fewer characters)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee Number</th>
<th>Employee Name</th>
<th>Gross Wage</th>
<th>Taxable Wage</th>
<th>Paid in Excess</th>
<th>Taxes Paid</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>111-11-1113</td>
<td>THOMAS CHRIS C</td>
<td>2,891.14</td>
<td>2,891.14</td>
<td></td>
<td>158.31</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>010180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111-11-1114</td>
<td>MATTHEW DILLON D</td>
<td>3,285.76</td>
<td>3,285.76</td>
<td></td>
<td>189.08</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>010180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122-20-0000</td>
<td>WILSON L T</td>
<td>1,041.67</td>
<td>1,041.67</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.69</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>010180</td>
<td>290592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122-30-0000</td>
<td>CARTER B B</td>
<td>833.33</td>
<td>833.33</td>
<td></td>
<td>34.27</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>010180</td>
<td>271093</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Wages: 8,051.90

Total number of employees: 8
Processing Options for New York State Quarterly Income Tax Tape

1. Specify the calendar quarter to be included in this payroll report.
   '1' = 1st Calendar Quarter
   '2' = 2nd " "
   '3' = 3rd " "
   '4' = 4th " "

   Note:
   For 4th Quarter reporting use Dream Writer Version: XJDE0002 to include pension employees.

2. Enter "O" for original tape or "A" for amended tape

3. Enter the company number to be used as the transmitter company for the "A" record.

4. Enter the following information:
   Tape Device Name
   Tape File Name (Dflt = QTAPE)
   Internal Tape Label (Dflt = *SL)
   Recording Code (Dflt = EBC)
   Number of Tracks (Dflt = 9)
   Tape Density (Dflt = 6250)
   Owner's I.D. (Dflt = SIT)

5. Enter a "S" for seasonal employers (Default is blank) More ....

6. Subtract 'Excludable' from 'Gross' for 'Total Wages'. '1' = Yes, '=' No (Default is ' ')

7. Enter a '1' if Your Company is Non Profit or a Government Agency. (Default is ' ')
   This Option Allows the User to Report Employees Whose Gross is Equal to Their Excludable. It Will Report the Gross Amount When BOTH Options 6 and 7 are Set to '1'

Data Selection for New York State Quarterly Income Tax Tape

Except for the year, do not change the data selection.

Data Sequence for New York State Quarterly Income Tax Tape

Do not change the data sequence parameters.
Reviewing the Workers Compensation Reports

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports

From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose Federal/State/Local Reports

From Federal/State/Local Reports (G07241), choose Workers Compensation Register

You can run the Workers Compensation and General Liability reports to review workers compensation insurance amounts or general liability insurance amounts. You can choose to print:

- Detailed reports that show each line of time entry
- Summary reports that consolidate the information by employee, company, tax area, workers compensation code, job type, and job step

The information provided in the workers compensation reports is based on the Payroll Transaction History table (F0618). Set the processing options to indicate which report you want to print.

The Workers Compensation report lists the rates paid by the company per employee for workers compensation insurance. The rates an employer pays for workers compensation insurance vary by job type.

The General Liability report lists the rates paid by the company per employee for general liability insurance. The employer pays one standard rate for general liability insurance for each employee. The General Liability report is identical to the Workers Compensation report, except for the actual amounts printed in the Workers Compensation Amount field. The system bases the totals on the general liability rate.

In some situations, employees, rather than employers, might be required to pay Workers Compensation premiums. In such situations, the reports contain the employee-paid amounts.

The reports provide the following information:

- Employee listing by company
- Employee hours and gross wages
- Employee job type and job step
- Excludable and overtime wages
- Premium amounts for each employee
- Totals for each work state and company
- Grand totals for the report
### Detailed Report

**Company:** 00001 A Model Financial Co (Trng)

**State:** 06 CO Workers Comp Ins.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Employee</th>
<th>WCI</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Type/Step</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Pay</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Excludable</th>
<th>O/T Prem.</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
<th>Wrkrs Comp</th>
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**Summary Report**

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<th>Number</th>
<th>Employee</th>
<th>WCI</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Type/Step</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Pay</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Excludable</th>
<th>O/T Prem.</th>
<th>Reportable</th>
<th>Wrkrs Comp</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>0A-3</td>
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<td>2,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>6002</td>
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<td>0A-3</td>
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<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>3.13</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Work State**

542.00 | 14,826.48 | 171.50 | 14,654.98 | 19.09
What You Should Know About

**Special rate code**
An F in the FC (Special Rate Code) column indicates a different insurance rate based on work location.

### Processing Options for Workers Compensation Reports

**Enter type of report to be processed:**
- W = Workers Compensation Ins. Report
- G = General Liability Ins. Report

**Report Heading Date Stipulation:**
- From –
- Thru –

*Note: Dates are for documentation only. Use DW selections for date range.*

**Select which employee number to print:**
- A = Address Book Number
- S = Social Security Number
- O = Other Employee Number

**If you wish to display County/Provincial Information enter ’Y’. (Y/N) Default = N**

### Creating the Railroad Retirement BA-3a Report or Tape

**From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports**

**From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose Federal/State/Local Reports**

**From Federal/State/Local Reports (G07241), choose Railroad Retirement BA-3a**

You run the Railroad Retirement BA-3a report to create a report or tape as required by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (RUIA). The report or tape provides information on compensation that is subject to monthly limits for each month that the employee works during the year.

The information provided in the report or tape is based on the Taxation Summary History table (F06136).
### Processing Options for Railroad Retirement BA-3a Report or Tape

1. Enter Maximum RUIA Compensation
2. Enter Maximum Tier I &II Compensation
3. Enter the type of output desired
   - (1 = Magnetic tape or 2 = Report)
4. Enter the Payroll Location number

### Data Selection for Railroad Retirement BA-3a Report or Tape

Do not change the data selection unless you need to change the year or specify address numbers to limit the scope of your report.

### Data Sequence for Railroad Retirement BA-3a Report or Tape

Do not change the data sequence parameters.
Reviewing the EEO-1 Employment Data Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports
From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose Federal/State/Local Reports
From Federal/State/Local Reports (G07241), choose EEO-1 Employment Data

The EEO-1 Employment Data by Company report lists employment totals by ethnicity and gender within equal employment opportunity job categories for each company. The report lists the following information:

- Ethnic and gender distribution by job category
- Ethnic and gender distribution by job category and pay range
- Working hours distribution by ethnicity and gender
- Totals for ethnic and gender representation
- Totals by job category and company

This report is based on the Employee Master table (F060116).

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Black</th>
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<th>Asian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hisp.</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>
Processing Options for EEO-1 Employment Data Report

1. Enter the Beginning and Ending Date for the Reporting period.
   Beginning Date . . . . . .
   Ending Date . . . . . .

2. Enter the appropriate number associated with the type of reporting unit.
   Single Establishment – ‘1’
   Consolidated Report – ‘2’
   Headquarters Report – ‘3’
   Individual Est. – ‘4’
   Special Report – ‘5’

3. Enter the number of establishments covered by this report if option number 2 is = ‘2’.

4. Enter the Parent Company Number with the leading zeros, i.e. 00001.

5. Enter the Business Unit Address Book Number for this report.
   Leave blank if same as option number 4.

6. Enter a ‘1’ if report was filed last year.

7. Enter a ‘1’ if the company employs 100 people or more.

8. Enter ‘1’ if affiliated with another company in a venture that employs 100 or more people.

9. Enter ‘1’ if Gov’t Contracts are involved as in Section C question number 3.

10. If ‘1’ is entered for option number 9, then enter the 9 digit Dunn and Bradstreet ID number.

11. Enter the Certifying Official’s Employee Number.

12. Enter the Certifying Official’s Title.

13. Enter the Contact Person’s Employee Number.

14. Enter the Contact Person’s Title.

15. Enter the Contact Person’s Phone Extension number.
What You Should Know About Processing Options

**Beginning and ending dates (1)**

Employees are included in the report only if their employment or termination dates are within the date range that you specify.

**Data Sequence for the EEO-1 Employment Data Report**

To compile the report by home company, set the data sequencing as follows:

**Home Company**

Sequence 001

Level 02

Skip Y

**EEO Job Category**

Sequence 002

Level 01

Skip N

To compile the report by home business unit, set the data sequencing as follows:

**Home Business Unit**

Sequence 001

Level 02

Skip Y

**EEO Job Category**

Sequence 002

Level 01

Skip N
Reviewing the EEO-4 Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports

From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose Federal/State/Local Reports

From Federal/State/Local Reports (G07241), choose EEO-4 Employment Data

The EEO-4 report lists the number of employees in each salary range and prints totals by job category and company for full-time employees. It is arranged by job category and range of annual salary within each job category. The report lists the following information:

- Ethnic and gender distribution by job category
- Ethnic and gender distribution by job category and pay range
- Working hours distribution by ethnicity and gender
- Totals for ethnic and gender representation
- Totals by job category and company

This report is based on the Employee Master table (F060116).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Salary</th>
<th>Total Empls</th>
<th>Total Male</th>
<th>Total Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officials and Managers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.0 – 15.9</td>
<td>16.0 – 19.9</td>
<td>20.0 – 24.9</td>
<td>25.0 – 32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Category Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Male. . .</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Female. .</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.0 – 15.9</td>
<td>16.0 – 19.9</td>
<td>20.0 – 24.9</td>
<td>25.0 – 32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Category Total</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Processing Options for EEO-4 Report

1) Please enter starting salary for each salary range below. Enter real dollars, i.e. 8000 instead of 8,000 or 8.0.
   Beginning Salary for Range 1 ____________
   " Range 2 ____________
   " Range 3 ____________
   " Range 4 ____________
   " Range 5 ____________
   " Range 6 ____________
   " Range 7 ____________
   " Range 8 ____________

2) Enter Beginning Date of Report Period ____________
Enter Ending Date (more) ____________

3) Answer Yes (1) to one of the following formats:
   Report for Full Time Employees (1/0) ____________
   Report for New Hires (1/0) ____________
   Report for Other than Full Time (1/0) ____________
   Default of blank in all 3 fields will print Full Time Employees.

Reviewing the EEO Staff Utilization Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports

From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose Federal/State/Local Reports

From Federal/State/Local Reports (G07241), choose EEO Staff Utilization Report

The EEO Staff Utilization report lists information by job level, job description, and business unit. You can compile information by ethnicity and gender for each business unit and obtain totals and percentages. This report groups information by job category (for example, Financial Analyst) and then by ethnic category. For each category the report shows the following information:

- Total hours worked
- Hours worked by males
- Hours worked by females
- Total number of employees
- Male employees
- Female employees

This report is based on the EEO Staff Utilization workfile (T068902).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A-3</td>
<td>Financial Analyst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White (Not of Hispanic Origin)</td>
<td>256.00</td>
<td>256.00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Black</td>
<td>256.00</td>
<td>256.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Hispanic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Asian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 American Indian/Alaskan Native</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>512.00</td>
<td>256.00</td>
<td>256.00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Group Total of Financial Analyst**

| White (Not of Hispanic Origin) | 256.00 | 256.00 | 2 | 1 |       |        |
| 02 Black | 256.00 | 256.00 | 1 | | | |
| 03 Hispanic | | | | | | |
| 04 Asian or Pacific Islander | | | | | | |
| 05 American Indian/Alaskan Native | | | | | | |
| Total Financial Analyst | 512.00 | 256.00 | 256.00 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

**Total Minorities**

1 Minority % 050

Total Females

1 Female % 050

---

**Processing Options for EEO Staff Utilization Report**

1) Enter From date: 

2) Enter To date: 

3) Enter non-ethnic code: 

4) To select only one business unit, enter the business unit number. (It must be right adjusted in the first twelve characters.) Leave blank to print all business units.
Creating SUI Tapes

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports

From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose SUI Magnetic Media

From SUI Magnetic Media (G07242), choose an option

The state unemployment insurance (SUI) magnetic media programs are specific to each state. Each state’s program creates a magnetic tape with the state unemployment insurance data in the format required by the state. There is no generic magnetic media program.

When you create the tape, the system generates a corresponding audit report for your review. You typically run this program quarterly, but you can run it as often as required by your state. The information provided in the report and tape is based on the Taxation Summary History table (F06136).
Processing Options for SUI Magnetic Media

1. Specify the calendar quarter to be included in this payroll report.
   '1' = 1st Calendar Quarter
   '2' = 2nd "
   '3' = 3rd "
   '4' = 4th "

2. Enter the following information:
   Tape Device Name
   Tape File Name (Dflt = QTAPE)
   Internal Tape Label (Dflt = *SL)
   Recording Code (Dflt = EBC)
   Number of Tracks (Dflt = 9)
   Tape Density (Dflt = 6250)
   Owner’s I.D. (Dflt = SUITAP)
   Volume I.D. (Dflt = SUI)
   Record Length (Dflt = 275)

3. Enter the Type of Employment. (Default = ‘R’)

   (Default = ‘ ’)

5. Enter the company number to be used as the Transmitter company.

Reviewing SUI Continuation Listings

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports

From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose SUI Continuation Lists

From SUI Continuation Lists (G07245), choose the listing for the state you want to review

The SUI continuation listings report includes detailed information about unemployment insurance for state reporting purposes. You can use the generic form of the report or the specific program that meets your state’s requirements. The information provided in the continuation listings report is based on the Taxation Summary History table (F06136). The reports include the following information:

- Total gross and taxable wage information
- Gross and taxable wages by employee
- Totals for each tax identification number
## Processing Options for SUI Continuation Listings

1. Specify the calendar quarter to be included in this payroll report.  
   
   '1' = 1st Calendar Quarter  
   '2' = 2nd Calendar Quarter  
   '3' = 3rd Calendar Quarter  
   '4' = 4th Calendar Quarter

2. Enter the maximum number of employees to be printed on each page.  
   (Default = 40)

3. Print the Employee Count on each page of the report.  
   '1' = Yes  
   '2' = No  
   (Dflt = '1')

4. Enter Text that will appear under State's Name (up to 12 characters)

5. Select the type of form to use.  
   '1' = Pre-Printed Form  
   '2' = Alt. Format on Pre-Printed Form
'3' = No Form (8 1/2 x 11 Blank Paper)  
'4' = No Form (132 Column Paper)  

   ' ' = Wks Worked & Term Date (Default)  
   'B' = Excess Wages & Weeks Worked  
   'T' = Termination Dates Only  
   'W' = Weeks Worked Only  
   'X' = Excess Wages  
   'Z' = Leave Blank  

   *** To substitute Hours worked for Weeks Worked enter a '1' here.  

7. Print employees who have No Taxable Wages.  
   '1' = Yes  ' ' = No  (Dflt = ' ')  

8. Subtract 'Excludable' from 'Gross' for 'Gross Wages'.  
   ' ' = No  (Dflt = ' ')  
   '1' = Yes (Will show 'True' Gross and excludable on total page.)  
   '2' = Yes (Will subtract excl. from gross and leave excl. column blank on total page.)  

9. Report inclusion/exclusions:  
   '1' to include pension employees,  
   '2' to include contract employees,  
   '3' to include all employees.  
   Default is ' ' for exclusion of pension and contract employees.  

10. Enter the Pay Types that should be EXCLUDED when calculating the Hours Worked for each Employee.  
    Enter pay type 501 as '00501'.  
    1st Pay Type to EXCLUDE  
    2nd "  "  "  "  
    3rd "  "  "  "  
    4th "  "  "  "  
    5th "  "  "  "  
    6th "  "  "  "  
    7th "  "  "  "  
    8th "  "  "  "  
    9th "  "  "  "  
   10th "  "  "  "  

Reviewing SUI Summary Reports

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports

From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose SUI Summary Reports

From SUI Summary Reports (G07246), choose the listing for the state you want to review

The SUI summary report lists basic information about amounts due to the state for unemployment insurance and disability insurance. There is a generic form of the report that lists:

- Employee and employer information
- Total gross and taxable wages
- Excludable and excess wages
- Contribution rates
- Totals for each state

The information provided in the summary report is based on the Taxation Summary History table (F06136).
Processing Options for SUI Summary Report

1. Enter the quarter number to be processed (1 through 4) ____________

2. Enter the type of Summary Report to be generated:
   
   ‘ ’ – Employer SUI
   ‘1’ – Employee/Employer SUI
   ‘2’ – Employee SDI
   ‘3’ – Employee/Employer SDI
   ‘4’ – Employer SUI/Employee SDI
   ‘5’ – Employer SUI/Employer SDI
   ‘6’ – Employee/Employer SUI & SDI

Processing Tax Information at Year End

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Governmental Reports
From Governmental Reports (G0724), choose Year End Processing

Each year, J.D. Edwards sends out year-end processing instructions that contain the latest information on preparing for and running W-2s, T-4s, and 1099s, as well as associated magnetic media.

To prepare for and perform year-end processing, you:

- Run your payroll history integrity reports
- Perform the year-end rollover closing procedures
- Review your system setup to ensure the accuracy of your constants and master table records
- Run the five steps of the year-end processing cycle

See Also

- The current year-end processing guide for detailed procedures on performing successful year-end processing
You use job, trust, and union reports to satisfy government and union reporting requirements. Job billing reports provide information about the costs billed under a contract to an owner or outside agency.

Reviewing job, trust, and union reports includes the following tasks:

- Creating the Job Billing Register workfile
- Reviewing the Job Billing Detail Register report
- Reviewing the Job Billing Summary Register report
- Reviewing the Job Billing Health and Welfare Detail report
- Reviewing the Job Billing Health and Welfare Summary report
- Reviewing the Job Billing Workers Compensation by Job report
- Reviewing the Job Billing General Liability by Job report
- Reviewing the Union Distribution report
- Reviewing the Health and Welfare by Employee report
- Reviewing the Health and Welfare by Payee and Employee report
- Reviewing the Health and Welfare by Payee and Union report
- Reviewing the Certified Payroll Register report

Creating the Job Billing Register Workfile

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Job, Trust, and Union Reports

From Job, Trust, & Union Reports (G0716), choose Job Billing Register

You must create the Job Billing Register workfile (T063200) before you can print job billing reports. When you run this program, identify which job billing reports you want to print.
The job billing reports provide detailed backup for costs billed under a contract to an owner or outside agency. You can run the job billing reports at any time. You can run any one report, a combination of reports, or all of them together.

The information provided in the job billing reports is based on the Payroll Transaction History table (F0618) and the Burden Distribution table (F0624). Maintaining the Burden Distribution table is an optional process. The system does not maintain it automatically.

**Before You Begin**

- Create the Burden Distribution table (F0624). See *Setting Up Business-Unit Burden Rules*.
- Create report versions for each of the job billing reports that you want to generate that are listed in the processing options.

**Processing Options for Create Job Billing Register Workfile**

1. Enter range of Dates to be included in the processing:  
   From -  
   Thru  

2. Enter type of date ranges as above:  
   Wrk Dt/PPED - ' ' = Work Dates  
   '1' = Pay Per. End

3. Enter '1' to produce:  
   - Job Billing Register Detail P063201  
   - Job Billing Register Summary P063211  
   - Job Billing H & W Detail P063121  
   - Job Billing H & W Summary P063122  
   - Job Billing W/C by Job P063301  
   - Job Billing PL & PD by Job P063302

4. Enter version number for:  
   - Job Billing Register Detail P063201  
   - Job Billing Register Summary P063211  
   - Job Billing H & W Detail P063121  
   - Job Billing H & W Summary P063122  
   - Job Billing W/C by Job P063301  
   - Job Billing PL & PD by Job P063302
Reviewing the Job Billing Detail Register Report

The Job Billing Detail Register report lists each employee’s hours and labor distribution amount. The report provides totals by business unit or job for the following:

- Hours
- Distributed amount
- Burden amount

This report corresponds to the entry you make for form ID number P063201 when you create the job billing workfile.
**Processing Options for Job Billing Detail Register Report**

1. **Detail or summary:**
   - ‘ ’ = Detail
   - ‘1’ = Summarize

2. **Select employee number to print:**
   - A = Address Book Number
   - S = Social Security Number
   - O = Third Employee Number

3. **Enter ’1’ to include payroll burden costs.**
   - ‘0’ = No
   - ‘1’ = Yes

**Note:** You must have created detailed burden records (F0624) to report them.

**Data Selection for the Job Billing Detail Register Report**

You can change the data selection for this report.

**Data Sequence for the Job Billing Detail Register Report**

Do not change the data sequence for this report.

**Reviewing the Job Billing Summary Register**

The Job Billing Summary Register report provides totals by business unit or job for the following:

- Hours
- Gross pay
- Deduction amounts
- Actual burden (optional)

This report corresponds to the entry you make for form ID number P063211 when you create the job billing workfile.
### Processing Options for Job Billing Summary Register Report

1. Include payroll burden costs:
   - `' ' = No
   - `'1' = Yes

   **NOTE:** YOU MUST HAVE CREATED DETAILED BURDEN RECORDS (F0624) TO REPORT THEM.

2. Summarize benefits:
   - `' ' = Do not summarize
   - `'1' = Summarize by benefit
   - `'2' = Summarize all benefits

### Data Selection for Job Billing Summary Register Report

You can change the data selection for this report.

### Data Sequence Job Billing Summary Register Report

Do not change the data sequence for this report.

### Reviewing the Job Billing Health and Welfare Detail Report

The Job Billing Health and Welfare Detail report lists pay types, deductions, benefits, and accruals for each employee within a business unit or job. The report provides the total hours and gross pay amounts for each job classification and business unit or job, as well as benefit amounts for the business unit.

This report corresponds to the entry you make for form ID number P063121 when you create the job billing workfile.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Employee Name</th>
<th>Pay Descrip</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Gross Pay</th>
<th>Ben Descrip</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>Electricians</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>7558 Mekos, David</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>2,002.00</td>
<td>Flat Burden</td>
<td>92.00</td>
<td>2,138.51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overtime 1.5</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>136.51</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mekos, David</td>
<td></td>
<td>92.00</td>
<td>2,138.51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Journeyman</td>
<td></td>
<td>92.00</td>
<td>2,138.51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td></td>
<td>92.00</td>
<td>2,138.51</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7000</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>7550 Morrell, Jason</td>
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<td>2,024.00</td>
<td>Flat Burden</td>
<td>92.00</td>
<td>2,138.51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Morrell, Jason</td>
<td></td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>2,024.00</td>
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<td>.</td>
<td></td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>2,024.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foreman</td>
<td></td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>2,024.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>A.2</td>
<td>7552 Muha, Robert</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>1,201.20</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overtime 1.5</td>
<td>6.00</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Muha, Robert</td>
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<td>94.00</td>
<td>1,324.06</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Apprentice</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>94.00</td>
<td>1,324.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td></td>
<td>94.00</td>
<td>1,324.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>Laborer</td>
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<td>8000</td>
<td>Operators</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>7560 Marchiano, Jay</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>1,606.00</td>
<td>Flat Burden</td>
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<td>1,688.13</td>
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<tr>
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<td>82.13</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marchiano, Jay</td>
<td></td>
<td>91.00</td>
<td>1,688.13</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Apprentice</td>
<td></td>
<td>91.00</td>
<td>1,688.13</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Operator</td>
<td></td>
<td>91.00</td>
<td>1,688.13</td>
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**Processing Options for Job Billing Health and Welfare Detail Report**

1) Select employee number to print:
   - A = Address Book Number
   - S = Social Security Number
   - O = Third Employee Number

2) Include payroll burden costs:
   - ' ' = No
   - '1' = Flat Burden
   - '2' = Actual Burden

**NOTE:** YOU MUST HAVE CREATED DETAILED BURDEN RECORDS (F0624) TO REPORT ACTUAL.
Data Selection for the Job Billing Health and Welfare Detail Register

You can change the data selection for this report.

Data Sequence for the Job Billing Health and Welfare Detail Register

Do not change the data sequence for this report.

Reviewing the Job Billing Health and Welfare Summary Report

The Job Billing Health and Welfare Summary report provides total hours and gross pay amounts for each job classification and business unit or job, as well as benefit amounts for the business unit.

This report corresponds to the entry you make for form ID number P063122 when you create the job billing workfile.

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<th>5002</th>
<th>A Model Construction Mgmt Co</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Gross Pay</th>
<th>Ben Descrip</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Spec Typist</td>
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<td>20,098.00</td>
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</table>

063122 J.D. Edwards & Company Page 3
Job Billing H & W - Summary Date 8/02/98
From 01/01/98 Thru 12/31/98
Processing Options for Job Billing Health and Welfare Summary Report

1) Select employee number to print:  
   A = Address Book Number  
   S = Social Security Number  
   O = Third Employee Number

2) Include payroll burden costs:  
   ' ' = No  
   '1' = Flat Burden  
   '2' = Actual Burden

NOTE: YOU MUST HAVE CREATED DETAILED BURDEN RECORDS (F0624) TO REPORT ACTUAL.

Data Selection for the Job Billing Health and Welfare Summary Report

You can change the data selection for this report.

Data Sequence for the Job Billing Health and Welfare Summary Report

Do not change the data sequence for this report.

Reviewing the Job Billing Workers Compensation by Job Report

The Job Billing Workers Compensation by Job report lists detailed information for workers compensation calculations for each employee within a business unit or job. In addition to providing a grand-total workers compensation amount for the company, the report provides the following totals by business unit and job classification:

- Total hours
- Total gross pay
- Excludable gross pay
- Reportable gross pay
- Workers compensation amount

This report corresponds to the entry you make for form ID number P063301 when you create the job billing workfile.
Working with Job, Trust, and Union Reports

Job Billing – W/C by Job

From – 01/01/98
Thru – 12/31/98
Date    – 08/02/98

Job: 6001 Protective Services

Worker Comp Code | Total Hours | Total Gross | Excludable Description | Excludable (Gross) | Reportable Base | Rate | M | Amount | D | Wrkrs Comp |
7720 Patrol Agency | 300.00 | 2,747.50 | O/T Premium | 122.50 | 2625.00 | .00004 % | 11.10 |
7600 Patrol Agency | 292.00 | 2,132.00 | O/T Premium | 234.00 | 1898.00 | .00004 % | 8.03 |
7604 Patrol Agency | 328.00 | 2,523.75 | O/T Premium | 359.25 | 2164.50 | .00004 % | 9.15 |
7606 Patrol Agency | 288.00 | 2,334.50 | O/T Premium | 246.50 | 2088.00 | .00004 % | 8.78 |

Processing Options for Job Billing Workers Compensation by Job Report

1. Select employee number to print:
   A = Address Book Number
   S = Social Security Number
   O = Third Employee Number

2. Include payroll burden costs:
   ’ ’ = No
   ’1’ = Flat Burden
   ’2’ = Actual Burden

NOTE: YOU MUST HAVE CREATED DETAILED BURDEN RECORDS (F0624) TO REPORT ACTUAL.

Data Selection for the Job Billing Workers Compensation by Job Report

You can change the data selection for this report.

Data Sequence for the Job Billing Workers Compensation by Job Report

Do not change the data sequence for this report.

Reviewing the Job Billing General Liability by Job Report

The Job Billing General Liability by Job report lists detailed information for general liability calculations for each employee within a business unit or job. In addition to providing a grand-total general liability amount for the company, the report provides the following totals by business unit and job classification:

- Total hours
- Total gross pay
- Excludable gross pay
• Reportable gross pay
• General liability amount

This report corresponds to the entry you make for form ID number P063302 when you create the job billing workfile.

**Processing Options for Job Billing General Liability by Job Report**

1. Select employee number to print:
   - A = Address Book Number
   - S = Social Security Number
   - O = Third Employee Number

2. Include payroll burden costs:
   - ’’ = No
   - ’1’ = Flat Burden
   - ’2’ = Actual Burden

NOTE: YOU MUST HAVE CREATED DETAILED BURDEN RECORDS (F0624) TO REPORT ACTUAL.

3. General Liability set up as ’GENL’ on Worker’s Comp Table: ’1’ = Yes

**What You Should Know About Processing Options**

**General Liability (3)**

If you set up the Workers Compensation Insurance code (user defined code 00/W) as GENL, enter 1 in this processing option. If you did not set up this code as GENL, this processing option should be blank.
Data Selection for the Job Billing General Liability by Job Report

You can change the data selection for this report.

Data Sequence for the Job Billing General Liability by Job Report

Do not change the data sequence for this report.

Reviewing the Union Distribution Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Job, Trust, and Union Reports

From Job, Trust, & Union Reports (G0716), choose Union Distribution Report

The Union Distribution report lists detailed information by union about each employee's work hours per pay period. You use this report mainly to satisfy union reporting requirements.

This report provides the following information:

- Hours worked for each pay period for each employee
- Total hours worked for the month
- Total gross pay
- Employee totals
- Union totals
- Grand totals for the entire report

The information provided in this report is based on the Payroll Transaction History table (F0618).
Processing Options for Union Distribution Report

Specify the Pay Period Ending Date to be printed on this report.

Note: This date is informational, you need to specify the date range in data selection to be processed.

Reviewing the Health and Welfare by Employee Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Job, Trust, and Union Reports

From Job, Trust, & Union Reports (G0716), choose by Employee

The Health and Welfare by Employee report provides a detailed breakdown of the deductions and benefits from employee payments. You can run the report at any time. You use this report mainly to satisfy union reporting requirements.

You can run this report using two different methods:

- Choose it from the menu and run it as a separate report, which gives you more flexibility in choosing and sequencing data.
- Include the report by employee as one of the reports to print with the Health and Welfare Multiple Report Submitter program.

This allows you to set the data selection the same for all the health and welfare reports.

The system treats all employees who are not covered by a plan or union as a group. Totals for each group are shown on a Union Total Information Page that follows the last member of the group. The report lists the following:

- Gross pay earned
- Related deductions, benefits, and accruals
- Basis for the deductions and benefits
- Employee totals
- Totals for payee/union

The information provided in this report is based on the following tables:

- Payroll Transaction History (F0618)
- DBA Detail History (F0619)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Number</th>
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<th>Code</th>
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<td>182.00</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>No. Description</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Gross Pay</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<td>401(k) Co.</td>
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Processing Options for Health and Welfare by Employee Report

1) Enter range of dates to be included in the processing:  
   From –                      ____________  Thru –                      ____________

2) Enter type of date range as above 
   Work/PPED –  ’ ’ = Work Dates                   ____________
   ’1’ = Pay Per. End

3) Enter ’1’ for a total page by payee.             ____________

4) Select employee number to print:                 ____________  
   A = Address Book Number
   S = Social Security Number
   O = Third Employee Number

See Also

- Printing Multiple Reports (P063100)

Reviewing the Health and Welfare by Payee and Employee Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Job, Trust, and Union Reports

From Job, Trust, & Union Reports (G0716), choose by Payee and Employee

The Health and Welfare by Payee and Employee report, also called the Union Trust report, provides a detailed breakdown of the deductions and benefits from employee payments for all payees/providers. You can run the report at any time. This report is mainly used to satisfy union reporting requirements.

You can run this report using two different methods:

- Choose it from the menu and run it as a separate report, which gives you more flexibility in choosing and sequencing data.
- Include the report by employee as one of the reports to print with the Health and Welfare Multiple Report Submitter program.

This allows you to set the data selection the same for all the health and welfare reports.

This report is organized by provider (payee). It lists amounts by employee within a union (or group plan), with a group total page, and prints an accumulated listing within the payee across all unions (or group plans). The report lists the following:

- Hours and gross-pay basis for the deductions listed
- All deductions assigned to the payee for each employee
- Employee totals
- Report divided by payee/provider
- Totals for each payee

The information provided in this report is based on the following tables:

- Payroll Transaction History (F0618)
- DBA Detail History (F0619)

### Payroll Transaction History (F0618)

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Ded/Benefit Info.</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<th>1,666.66</th>
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<th>Fidelity Investments</th>
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</thead>
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<td>City</td>
<td>Boston</td>
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<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIP Code</td>
<td>02982</td>
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<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Pay Type</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Gross Pay</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Ded/Benefit Info.</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<table>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address Number</th>
<th>88.00</th>
<th>2,083.33</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**See Also**

- **Printing Multiple Reports (P063100)**
Processing Options for Health and Welfare by Payee and Employee Report

1) Enter Range of dates to be included in the processing:  From –                      ____________
                   Thru –                      ____________

2) Enter type of date ranges as above:  Wrk Dt/PPED- ‘ ’ = Work Dates
                   ’1’ = Pay Per. End

3) Enter ’1’ for a total page by payee.             ____________

4) Select employee number to print:                 ____________
       A = Address Book Number
       S = Social Security Number
       O = Third Employee Number

5) Enter ’Y’ to suppress print of wages.            ____________

Reviewing the Health and Welfare by Payee and Union Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Job, Trust, and Union Reports

From Job, Trust, & Union Reports (G0716), choose by Payee and Union

The Health and Welfare by Payee and Union report lists deductions and benefits assigned to payees by the union. You can run the report at any time. This report is mainly used to satisfy union reporting requirements. The report lists the following:

- Hours and gross-pay basis by pay period for the deductions listed
- Figures by union for the payee/provider in each pay period
- Totals for each payee/provider

You can run this report using two different methods:

- Choose it from the menu and run it as a separate report, which gives you more flexibility in choosing and sequencing data.
- Include the report by employee as one of the reports to print with the Health and Welfare Multiple Report Submitter program.

This allows you to set the data selection the same for all the health and welfare reports.

The information provided in this report is based on the following tables:

- Payroll Transaction History (F0618)
- DBA Detail History (F0619)
### See Also

- *Printing Multiple Reports (P063100)*

#### Processing Options for Health and Welfare by Payee and Union Report

1) Enter range of dates to be included in the processing: From -- Thru --

2) Above dates by Pay Period End, or Work Dates: 

   '1' = Pay Per. End

2) Enter '1' for a total page by payee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pay Union Description</th>
<th>Typ Description</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Gross Pay, No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machinists Local</td>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>5000 Union Dues</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>$ 25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider/Trustee</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pay Period Ending Date . . . : 40.00 600.00

---

Processing Options for Health and Welfare by Payee and Union Report

1) Enter range of dates to be included in the processing: From -- Thru --

2) Above dates by Pay Period End, or Work Dates: 

   '1' = Pay Per. End

2) Enter '1' for a total page by payee.

---

Processing Options for Health and Welfare by Payee and Union Report

1) Enter range of dates to be included in the processing: From -- Thru --

2) Above dates by Pay Period End, or Work Dates: 

   '1' = Pay Per. End

2) Enter '1' for a total page by payee.
Reviewing the Certified Payroll Register Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Job, Trust, and Union Reports

From Job, Trust, & Union Reports (G0716), choose Certified Payroll Register

The Certified Payroll Register report lists detailed information regarding certified jobs (typically government contracts). This report is essential for meeting government reporting requirements. The report lists detailed information by employee for the following:

- Total hours worked (regular, overtime, and other)
- Equal Employment Opportunity data
- Employee payment information
- Fringe benefits detail, if requested
- Totals for each certified job

The information provided in this report is based on the following tables:

- Business Unit Master (F0006)
- Employee Tax Exemptions/Overrides (F06017)
- Paycheck Summary (F06156)
- Tax Ledger (F06166)
- DBA Detail History (F0619)
- Payroll Transaction History (F0618)
- Burden Distribution (F0624)

You can identify combinations of job types and job steps that you want to print on the report.

Before You Begin

- Set the Certified Payroll Register flag to Y (Yes) for the business unit constants.
- Set up job types and job steps that you need to print for reporting purposes.

See Also

- Setting Up Business Unit Constants (P069051)
- Setting Up Job Classification Constants (P06923)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soc.Sec.No</th>
<th>FMS Dep</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Cat Mn</th>
<th>Craft</th>
<th>Step. Regular.</th>
<th>Overtime</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Check Detail.</th>
<th>Fringe Detail.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>489-44-5890</td>
<td>S 2 M 006 01 63 A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jay Marchiano</td>
<td>06/08/98</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>18.250</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>27.375</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>200.75</td>
<td>83334</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2939 Marine</td>
<td>06/10/98</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>18.250</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>146.00</td>
<td>Gross Pay</td>
<td>1,012.88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>06/12/98</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>18.250</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>146.00</td>
<td>FED Income T</td>
<td>192.39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO 80224</td>
<td>06/13/98</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>18.250</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>146.00</td>
<td>FED FICA w/h</td>
<td>62.79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operator</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>34.00</td>
<td>638.75</td>
<td>CO Department</td>
<td>44.83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Health Ins.</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dental Ins.</td>
<td>5.50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garnishment</td>
<td>320.09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Savings %</td>
<td>40.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Net Pay</td>
<td>320.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32.00 2.00 36.00 638.75

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name/Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jay Marchiano</td>
<td>Gross Pay</td>
<td>1,012.88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>FED Income T</td>
<td>192.39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operator</td>
<td>CO Department</td>
<td>44.83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Net Pay: 320.08
Processing Options for Certified Payroll Register Report

1. Enter the Pay Period Ending Date to be processed.

2. Enter ‘1’ to display deductions in total or a default of blank will cause the deductions to display in detail.

3. Enter ‘1’ to display “Fringe Detail”.

IF PRINTING “FRINGE DETAIL”, THE FORM WIDTH MUST BE SET TO 162.
Journal Entry Processing Prior to the Payroll Cycle

Labor intensive companies that want to monitor and analyze labor expenses on a daily basis typically process journal entries prior to the payroll cycle. The information for these journal entries comes directly from timecards.

For example, companies typically post labor costs as a part of the payroll cycle. However, a construction company might need to track and post labor costs on a daily basis.
Processing Journal Entries Prior to the Payroll Cycle

Labor-intensive companies that want to monitor and analyze labor expenses on a daily basis typically process journal entries prior to the payroll cycle. Unlike the journal entries that are created during the final update step of the payroll cycle, the information for journal entries that are processed prior to the payroll cycle comes directly from timecards.

You can create and post labor distribution (T2s), flat burden (T2s), recharge (T4s), and equipment journals (T5s) to the General Accounting system daily, or anytime between payroll cycles. You use the General Accounting system and the Job Cost system tools to report and analyze this information. The system processes any remaining unposted, current timecards and any journal entries associated with payments in the next payroll cycle.

To process journal entries prior to the payroll cycle, complete the following tasks:

- Generate timecard pro forma journal entries
- Rerun the Timecard Journal Batch Proof report
- Review batch information
- Post timecard pro forma journal entries to the general ledger
- Delete an unposted batch of pro forma journal entries

Generating Timecard Pro Forma Journal Entries

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims & Special Post

From Interim Checks & Special Post (G0721), choose Generate Timecard Journals

Generating pro forma journal entries for timecards allows you to create pro forma, journal entries. The system creates the actual journal entries for the daily journal entries when you post the journal entries to the general ledger.
When you generate timecard pro forma journal entries, you can do the following:

- Calculate monthly benefits only when you process the last timecards for the calendar month
- Specify the general ledger date for the journal entries
- Choose timecards based on a date range

In addition to generating pro forma journal entries, this program generates the Timecard Journal Batch Proof report. You review this report to verify the accuracy of the transactions the system generated from the journal-entry data. This report includes individual journal entries and totals for document type, period, the company, and a grand total for the batch report.
Processing Journal Entries Prior to the Payroll Cycle

Processing Options for Generate Timecard Pro Forma Journal Entries

This option will submit a batch job to generate daily timecard journals.

1. Enter G/L Date for Journal Entries: ____________

2. Include Processing of Benefits:
   A. Process non-monthly benefits. (Y/N) ____________
   B. Process monthly benefits. . . (Y/N) ____________

NOTE: Include monthly benefits only when the last timecards for a calendar month are being processed. The month is always assumed to be the month of the G/L date. Monthly benefits will not be processed alone. Both A and B must be yes for monthly to be processed.

3. To process Intercompany Settlements enter: Y/N ____________

4. Enter a 'Y' if you wish to explode parent item time down to the assembly component level. Component billing rates will be used. ____________

5. Enter a '1' to copy labor hours to the units for premium labor entries. This only applies when the premium portion of overtime is split from the labor entry. ____________

Rerunning the Timecard Journal Batch Proof Report

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims & Special Post

From Interim Checks & Special Post (G0721), choose Print Journal Edit

You rerun the Timecard Journal Batch Proof report when you want to print the report without creating journal entries. This is the same report that the system prints when you generate the pro forma journal entries for timecards. You can rerun this report as many times as necessary.

To rerun the Timecard Journal Batch Proof report

On Print Journal Edit

To submit the job for processing, complete the following field:

- Enter Batch Number to Print
Reviewing Batch Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims & Special Post

From Interim Checks & Special Post (G0721), choose Timecard Journal Batch Review

You review a batch of pro forma journal entries to verify that the journal entries for the timecards within the batch do not have errors before you post them. You can display a list of batches based on your user ID, the batch number, a posting status, or a specific date range.

The system uses batch types to group the various kinds of journal entries. You can review the batches of pro forma journal entries for the following:

- Those created during the special post when you generated timecard journal entries prior to the payroll cycle
- Those created during a standard payroll-cycle processing

The system processes the following batch types when you process journal entries prior to the payroll cycle:

**Batch type 5**

Pro forma journal entries created when you generated timecard journal entries during a special post prior to the payroll cycle.

You cannot review the actual detail of the journal entries for this batch type. You can review summary information only.

**Batch type P**

Actual journal entries created when the system posted journal entries to the general ledger. This batch type is equivalent to batch type 7 for standard payroll-cycle journal entries.

To review the detail of these journal entries, choose the General Journal Review function.
To review batch information

On Timecard Journal Batch Review

Display all batches for all users, or limit your search by completing one or more of the following fields:

- User ID
- Batch Number
- Batch Date From
- Batch Date Thru
- Batch Status
### Posting Timecard Pro Forma Journal Entries to the General Ledger

**From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims & Special Post**

**From Interim Checks & Special Post (G0721), choose Post Payroll Journals to G/L**

You post timecard pro forma journal-entry batches to update your general ledger. When you post pro forma journal entries, the system creates the actual journal entries (F0911), and then automatically posts them to the Account Balances table (F0902).

When you post journal entries, the system prints the following reports:

- Posting Edit
- General Ledger Posting Journal

Review the Posting Edit report for any applicable posting errors. The General Ledger Posting Journal report lists all journal entries. The column titles and information are similar to the Timecard Journal Batch Proof report. However, the General Ledger Posting Journal report prints the journal entry number, general ledger date, and account descriptions instead of the document reference numbers.

The level of summarization on this report is controlled by the Journal Summarization rules.

### See Also

- *Reviewing Batches of Payroll Journal Entries (P06260)*

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batch Status</td>
<td>A user defined code (98/IC) that indicates the posting status of a batch. Valid codes are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blank: Unposted batches that are pending approval or have a status of approved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A: Approved for posting. The batch has no errors, is in balance, but has not yet been posted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D: Posted. The batch posted successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E: Error. The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P: Posting. The system is posting the batch to the general ledger. The batch is unavailable until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status is changed to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E (error).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U: In use. The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What You Should Know About

Posting errors
If this program encounters any errors, the system creates the actual journal entries in the Account Ledger table but does not post them. After you have corrected the actual journal entries, you must resubmit the batch for posting. Because the batch contains actual journal entries, you must use a post program in the General Accounting system.

See Posting Journal Entries Manually.

See Also

- Reviewing the Posting Edit Report (P09800) for a report sample
- Setting Up Journal Summarization Rules (P06914)
- Reviewing the General Ledger Posting Journal (P09800) for a report sample

Processing Options for Post General Ledger

BATCH SELECTION:
1. Enter Batch Number
   or   Batch Date
   or   Batch User ID

PRINT SELECTION:
2. Identify how to print amount fields on Post Journal:
   ’1’ = to Millions (w/ commas)
   ’2’ = to Billions (w/o commas)
   Blank (Default) = No Journal Printed.

3. Identify which account number to print on report:
   ’1’ = Account Number
   ’2’ = Short Account ID
   ’3’ = Unstructured Account
   ’4’ = (Default) Number Entered During Input

FIXED ASSETS:
4. Enter a ’1’ to post F/A entries to Fixed Assets.
   NOTE: DREAM Writer version ZJDE0001 of Post G/L Entries to Assets(P12800) is executed when this option is selected. All transactions selected from that DREAM Writer will be posted rather than just the current entries being posted to G/L.

5. Enter a ’Y’ if you wish to explode parent item time down to the assembly component level. Component
billing rates will be used. (This applies to batch type ‘T’ only.)

CASH BASIS ACCOUNTING:
6. Enter a ‘1’ to create and post Cash Basis accounting entries. (Applies to batch type G, K, M, W, & R only.)

7. Enter units ledger type for Cash Basis Accounting entries. (Default of blank will use “ZU” ledger type.)

ACCOUNTING FOR 52 PERIODS:
8. Enter a ‘1’ for 52 Period Post.  
NOTE: DREAM Writer data selection is used for 52 period posting ONLY. It is NOT used for the standard post to the F0902. Additionally, 52 period date patterns must be set up.

TAX FILE UPDATE:
9. Identify when to update the Tax Work file (F0018):
   ‘1’ = V.A.T. or Use Tax only
   ‘2’ = for All Tax Amounts
   ‘3’ = for All Tax Explanation Codes
   Blank (Default) = No Update to File.
   Note: When using Vertex Taxes the Vertex Tax Register file will be updated instead of the Tax Work file for methods ‘1’, ‘2’, and ‘3’.

10. Adjust VAT Account for Cash Receipt Adjustments and Write Offs. Tax explanation must be a ‘V’.
   ‘1’ = update VAT amount only
   ‘2’ = update VAT amount, extended price and taxable amount

11. Adjust VAT Account for Discount Taken. The Tax Rules file must be set to Calculate Tax on Gross Amount, including Discount and Calculate Discount on Gross Amount, including Tax. Tax explanation must be a ‘V’.
   ‘1’ = update VAT amount only
   ‘2’ = update VAT amount, extended price and taxable amount

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT:
12. Enter DREAM Writer version of Property Management G/L Transaction Creation to be executed. Default is version ZJDE0001. (This applies to batch types ‘2’ and ‘/’.)

UPDATE OPTION:
13. Enter ‘1’ to update short ID number, company, fiscal year/period number, century, and fiscal quarter in unposted transaction records selected for posting. (May be required for custom input programs.)
REPORT FORMAT:
14. Enter a ‘1’ to print the Posting Journal in a 198 character format. The default of blank will print the format with 132 characters.

DETAILED CURRENCY RESTATEMENT:
15. Enter a ‘1’ to create currency restatement entries. This creates records in the XA, YA, and/or ZA ledgers depending on the version you are running.

16. Enter the version of the Detailed Currency Restatement (P11411) to execute. Default of blank will execute ZJDE0001.

RECONCILIATION FILE PROCESSING
17. Enter a ‘1’ to update the Cross-Environment Reconciliation file. Blank will not update the reconciliation file.

Note: The Cross-Environment Reconciliation file can also be updated through the stand-alone Cross-Environment File Creation program.

BATCH TYPE SELECTION:
NOTE: This option should NOT be changed by User.

Deleting an Unposted Batch of Pro Forma Journal Entries

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims & Special Post
From Interim Checks & Special Post (G0721), choose Delete Unposted Batch of Journals

You delete an unposted batch of pro forma journal entries when the batch contains errors and you must correct the time entries before you rerun the batch.

To delete an unposted batch of pro forma journal entries

On Delete Unposted Batch of Journals

Complete the following field:

- Enter Batch Number to Delete
What You Should Know About

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timecards in an active payroll ID</td>
<td>If you mistakenly delete any pro forma batch containing timecards that are included in an active payroll ID, you must rerun the payroll journal entries step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit calculations</td>
<td>If you delete a pro forma batch that includes benefit calculations for employees who are part of the active payroll run, you must rerun pre-payroll processing for any active payroll ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locked timecards</td>
<td>All timecards selected for processing are coded with the batch number assigned by the system. If you try to access the timecards, they are locked and are displayed in protected mode. You can unlock them only if you delete the batch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Payment Adjustments

In some cases, you might need to update employees’ pay for the current period or for a previous period. You might also need to correct a previous underpayment or overpayment. For example, if an employee receives a pay increase that is effective as of January 15, but the employee’s manager does not notify you of the increase until January 20, you must update the employee’s pay for the January 15 pay period.

An update to an employee’s pay is called a payment adjustment. Types of payment adjustments include:

- Correcting pay for individual employees
- Correcting pay for a group of employees
- Processing retroactive payroll

When you need to enter a payment adjustment for only one employee, you can change or override the employee’s current pay rate. When you need enter the same pay adjustment for a group of employees, you can use the mass change feature to simultaneously update the employee records with the new pay information. You can also update the pay rate tables on which the employees’ payments are based.

Processing retroactive payroll allows you to set up, process, and create timecards for pay adjustments that affect time periods prior to the one in which you are currently working.
Correcting Pay for Individual Employees

You might need to correct an individual’s pay for any of the following reasons:

- An employee’s rate of pay might change permanently or temporarily.
- You might have incorrect rate information that impacted previous payments to an employee.
- An employee’s rate is scheduled to change on a future date.

You correct an individual employee’s pay to:

- Update current pay information
- Correct an overpayment
- Correct an underpayment
- Update future pay information

Updating Current Pay Information

You update current pay information for an employee when there is an error in the timecard information or master table information that affects an employee’s pay. You update current pay information to make the current rate accurate.

To update an employee’s current pay information, complete one of the following tasks:

- Change the current rate in the Employee Master table
- Change the current rate for multiple jobs
- Override the rate in time entry
- Correct the rate in time entry
You can use various methods to update an employee’s current pay information:

**Permanently change current pay**  You can change the rate in the Employee Master table (F060116) to permanently change or correct an employee’s pay rate.

**Temporarily override the rate**  You can update an employee's rate in time entry when you want to temporarily override the employee's regular hourly rate. The regular hourly rate is derived from the Employee Master table, the Union Rates table, the Occupational Pay Rates table, or the Pay Grade Step table.

**Correct entry errors**  You can correct an employee's rate in current time entry records if you have entered inaccurate hourly rate information.

### Changing the Current Rate in the Employee Master Table

**From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information**

**From Employee Information (G0711), choose Employee Entry**

You change the rate in the Employee Master table (F060116) to permanently change or correct an employee’s pay rate. When the system retrieves an employee's pay rate from the Employee Master table for timecard information, the rate change is used the next time you enter timecards or process pre-payroll and create autopay records.

To permanently change the rate of pay, complete one of the following tasks:

- Change the current rate of pay for an employee
- Change the current rate of pay for an employee with a contract calendar

▶ **To change the current rate of pay for an employee**

On Employee Entry

1. To locate the employee, complete the following field:
   - Address Number
2. Change the value in any of the following fields:
   - Salary
   - Hourly Rate
   - Billing Rate
To change the current rate of pay for an employee with a contract calendar

On Employee Entry

1. To locate the employee, complete the following field:
   - Address Number

2. Choose the Contract/Calendar function or change the value in one or both of the following optional fields:
   - Pay Grade
   - Pay Step

3. On Contract Calendar, complete the following fields and press Enter:
   - Change Reason
   - Periods to Pay
   - Contract Calendar
   - Contract Salary
   - Calendar Start Date
   - Calendar Stop Date
   - Rmit Tpt (RT)

4. Review the information in the following fields:
   - Daily Rate of Pay
   - Pay Period Gross

5. Choose the Update function.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calendar Start</td>
<td>The date that an employee may begin participating in the company's benefit plans or may be included in payroll processing. You can also use this field to provide a beginning date for seasonal employees or for employees who work only part of the year (such as a teacher who works only nine months of the year).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>The date that an employee's pay stops. This date is used to provide for employees who are seasonal or for employees who work only part of the year (such as a teacher who works only nine months of the year). See also data item PSDT. It may also be the date that a deduction, benefit, or instruction stops.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Form-specific information**

When you assign an employee a contract calendar enter one of the following:
- The first date covered under the contract, if the employee will begin work by that date
- The actual date the employee begins work, if the employee’s start date is later than the first date covered by the contract

When you assign a contract calendar to an employee, enter one of the following:
- The last date covered under the contract, if the employee will work to that date
- The actual date the employee will stop work, if the employee’s stop date is earlier than the last date covered by the contract
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rmit Tpt</td>
<td>A field that denotes which records to include in a contract salary calculation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valid values are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I Include this contract and salary information in the current calculation (default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O Omit this contract and salary information in the current calculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blank Display both the included and the omitted records and include them in the calculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The value you enter in the RT to Display field determines the records that display as well as the records that you want the system to include or omit in the calculation. For example, if you enter I as the RT to display, the system displays only records with a value of I in the list of contracts attached to this employee. To review both omitted and included records, leave the RT to Display field blank. If you do not want the system to include one or more of the contract records in the current calculation, you must enter O on the line for that record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily Rate of Pay</td>
<td>A value that represents the daily rate of pay earned by an employee who is attached to a Contract/Calendar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The system calculates the daily rate of pay as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contract salary / number of workdays in the contract calendar that fall between the start and stop dates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changing the Current Rate for Multiple Jobs

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Employee Multiple Job Entry

If an employee holds multiple jobs, you can permanently change or correct the rate of pay for that employee’s primary and secondary jobs. The system uses the new rate change the next time you enter timecards or process pre-payroll and create autopay records. The system updates the change for the primary job in the Employee Master table (F060116) and the change for secondary jobs in the Employee Multiple Job table (F060118).
To change the current rate for multiple jobs

On Employee Multiple Job Entry

1. To locate the employee, complete the following field:
   - Address Number
2. Change one of the following fields:
   - Salary
   - Salary Frequency
   - Hourly Rate

Overriding the Rate in Time Entry

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose an option under the Time Entry heading

You can update an employee’s rate in time entry when you want to temporarily override the employee’s regular hourly rate. The regular hourly rate is derived from the Employee Master table, the Union Rates table, the Occupational Pay Rates table, or the Pay Grade Step table. For example, when an employee works for the current pay period as a supervisor and receives a different rate of pay, you can override the rate in time entry.

To override the rate in time entry

On any time entry form

Complete the following field:

- Override Rate
Correcting the Rate in Time Entry

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Time Entry

From Time Entry (G0712), choose an option under the Time Entry heading

When you enter inaccurate hourly rate information, you can correct an employee's rate in current time entry records. After you correct the rate, the system accesses the new rate from the appropriate table to replace the rate in the Override Rate field and to recalculate the employee's earnings.

Before You Begin

☐ Change the rate in the Employee Master table, the Employee Multiple Job table, the Union Rates table, or the Occupational Rates table.
Correcting Pay for Individual Employees

To correct the rate in time entry

On any time entry form

1. Locate the employee’s time entry records that need to be corrected.
2. Remove the rate in the following field:
   - Override Rate

See Also

- Changing the Rate in the Employee Master Table (P060101)
- Entering Multiple Job Information (P060118)
- Defining Occupational Pay-Rate Tables (P060231)
- Setting Up Pay-Rate Tables (P069121)

Correcting an Overpayment

From Payroll Master (G07), choose History Inquiries

From History Inquiries (G0714), choose Paycheck Review & Void

When an employee has been overpaid for any pay period earlier than the current one, you can correct the overpayment. To correct the overpayment, you should:

- Retrieve the payment from the employee, or have the bank reverse the direct deposit for those employees who are paid through automatic deposit
- Void the earlier payment
- Issue another payment

See Also

- Voiding Payments (P060611 or P07061)
- Entering Interim Checks (P060531)
Correcting an Underpayment

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Interims & Special Post

From Interim Checks & Special Post (G0721), choose Interim Check Entry

When an employee has not received sufficient pay for a previous pay period, you can correct the underpayment. You do not need to void the earlier payment when an employee has been underpaid.

To correct an underpayment, you should:

- Enter the additional amount in time entry, if necessary
- Issue an interim payment or process the additional pay with the next payroll cycle

See Also

- Entering Essential Timecard Information (P0611121, P0611161, P061171, or P061191)
- Entering Interim Checks (P060531)

Updating Future Pay Information

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Employee Information

From Employee Information (G0711), choose Additional EE Data & Reports

From Additional Employee Data & Reports (G0711), choose Pay Rate Information

You can enter future pay rates and effective dates to change an employee’s pay information. Future updates generally occur when an increase is approved for a future date, such as the employee’s anniversary date.

You can change the following types of pay rates:

- Annual salary
- Hourly rate
- Billing rate
- Piecework rate
See Also

- Entering Future Changes for Rates Only (P060131)
- Entering Future Changes for Any Data Item (P06042)
- Revising Unprocessed Timecards (P061121)
Correcting Pay for a Group of Employees

You might find it necessary to the correct pay information for a group of employees instead of making corrections for each individual. This is useful when you need to make the same changes for employees with the same group characteristics.

To correct pay for a group of employees, complete the following tasks:

- Update current pay using mass change
- Set up new pay-rate tables to update current pay
- Correct historical pay for a group of employees

Updating Current Pay Using Mass Change

From Payroll Master (G07), enter 27

From Payroll Advanced/Technical Operations (G073), choose Data Integrity/Global Update

From Data Integrity & Global Updates (G0731), choose Employee Master Mass Change

You might find it necessary to correct the pay information for a group of employees instead of making corrections for each individual. This is useful when you need to make the same changes for employees with the same group characteristics.

You can correct current pay with a mass change when you specify and process new data for a selected data item for groups of employees. For example:

- Your company has approved a 4.5% increase for all salaried employees in the financial department.
- All hourly employees in the maintenance department whose wages are 7.25 an hour are receiving a .50 per hour increase.

See Also

- Processing Mass Change (P06045)
Setting Up New Pay-Rate Tables to Update Current Pay

From Payroll Master (G07), enter 29
From Payroll Setup (G074), choose Group Constants
From Group Constants (G0745), choose Pay Rate Tables

Use pay-rate tables to associate pay rates with a specific group. When current pay-rate information changes, you must set up new tables so that the system will process the current and future payrolls with the most recent information. Follow the steps to set up a pay-rate table.

See Also

- Setting Up Pay-Rate Tables (P069121)

Correcting Historical Pay for a Group of Employees

You might find it necessary to correct payments to one or more groups of employees for previous pay periods. To correct the historical pay for groups, complete the tasks to process retroactive pay.

See Also

- Processing Retroactive Payroll (P06283)
Processing Retroactive Payroll

Processing retroactive payroll allows you to set up rate adjustments, apply the adjustments to historical timecards, and automatically create new timecards for pay adjustments that affect time periods prior to the one in which you are currently working. For example, if you accept a labor contract after its effective start date, your organization might have to retroactively pay employees in that union to cover an increase in the pay-rates.

Processing retroactive payroll consists of the following tasks:

- Setting up pay-rate revisions
- Setting up retroactive pay-type tables
- Creating the retroactive pay workfile
- Calculating retroactive pay
- Reviewing retroactive pay workfile records online
- Reviewing retroactive pay workfile reports
- Revising retroactive pay workfile records
- Approving the Retroactive Timecard workfile
- Creating retroactive timecards
- Correcting rejected timecards

Setting Up Pay-Rate Revisions

You set up pay-rate revisions to adjust pay that affects time periods prior to the one in which you are currently working. When you set up pay-rate revisions, you can simplify the process of adjusting pay rates for a group of employees. You are not required to manually calculate the adjustments and enter timecards for each employee.
Setting up pay-rate revisions includes the following tasks:

- Setting up pay-rate revisions by union
- Setting up pay-rate revisions by employee
- Setting up pay-rate revisions by pay type

Pay-rate revisions are adjustments that signify the difference between the pay rate that was paid and the pay rate that should have been paid (the net increase or decrease in the pay rate).

You can set up pay-rate revisions by:

- Union – You can set up pay-rate revisions by union to enter pay-rate adjustments for all job types and steps associated with an existing union rates table. Enter pay-rate adjustments for all affected job types and job steps in the union.
- Employee – You can set up pay-rate revisions by employee for pay-rate adjustments that apply to specific employees, or those who are not included in the union.
- Pay type – You can set up pay-rate revisions by pay type to apply the same pay-rate revisions to all timecards having the same pay type.

You specify the sequence that the system uses to retrieve pay-rate revisions in the processing options for the rate extension program. When you enter pay-rate revisions, you must indicate how the system will apply, or extend, the pay-rate on the associated timecards in history.

You can use the following three pay-rate extension methods:

**Hourly (H)**
Use hourly rate extensions only if the original timecards contain hours. Use a monetary format. For example enter two dollars as 2.00. The system multiplies the hours on the history timecards by this rate after it applies the multiplier of the original pay type. For example, if you enter .50 as the retroactive hourly rate revision for an overtime pay type with a pay type multiplier of 1.5, the system adjusts the rate to .75.

**Percentage (%)**
Enter percentage rates with no preceding decimal point. For example, enter 10 percent as 10.00. The system multiplies the original gross pay on the history timecards by the percentage that you enter. The system does not adjust for a pay type multiplier.
**Flat monetary amounts**  
(A) Use a monetary format. For example, enter two dollars as 2.00. The system applies this type of extension to each history timecard, regardless of the hours, gross pay, or number of timecards.

---

### Setting Up Pay-Rate Revisions by Union

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Retroactive Processing

From Retroactive Payroll Processing (G0725), choose by Union

Set up pay-rate revisions by union to enter pay-rate adjustments for all job types and job steps associated with an existing union rates table. Enter pay-rate adjustments for all affected job types and job steps in the union. You can use hourly amounts, percentages, or flat dollar amounts. During retroactive payroll processing, the system applies these pay-rates to specified timecards in the history tables, resulting in retroactive pay.

---

#### To set up pay-rate revisions by union

On Rate Revisions by Union

![Image of Rate Revisions by Union](image)

1. Complete the following fields:
   
   - Union Code
   
   - Effective Date From
Payroll

- Effective Date Thru
- Job Type
- Retroactive Amount or Rate
- Retroactive Rate Extension Method (M)

2. Complete the following optional field:
   - Job Step

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate/Amount</td>
<td>A code to indicate what method is to be used for the Retro Rate Extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>Percent of Gross Pay – Any rate using this method will be multiplied by the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gross Pay on the original timecard to create the Retro Gross Pay amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Rate per Hour Worked – Any rate using this method will be multiplied by the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pay Type Multiplier and then be multiplied by the number of hours worked on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the original timecard to create the Retro Gross Pay amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Flat Dollar Amount – Any rate using this method will be treated as a flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dollar adjustment to the original timecard. The Retro Gross Pay amount for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>each timecard will be the same as the flat dollar amount specified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What You Should Know About

Multiple rate tables for unions

When you enter more than one table for a union, enter different effective dates for each union master table. If you overlap effective dates for a union, the system creates an error.

If you need more than one table for a union due to different effective dates, J.D. Edwards recommends that you create the first table and fully process it. Then, delete that table, create the second table, and process it.

Unions negotiating more than one contract

When a union negotiates more than one contract during a fiscal year, use separate union tables to display the effective change dates for each contract. Do not combine the retroactive pay due for the two contracts into one Rate Revisions by Union table. The system cannot distinguish the dates that apply to each contract.
Loading job types and job steps
You can use the Load Job function to load the job types and job steps from existing union-rates tables.

Setting Up Pay-Rate Revisions by Employee

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Retroactive Processing

From Retroactive Payroll Processing (G0725), choose by Employee

Set up pay-rate revisions by employee for pay-rate adjustments that apply to specific employees, or those who are not included in the union. You can also include other employees who are not covered by the union or pay-type tables in the retroactive calculations.

In addition, you can set a processing option on the rate extension program to create a rate revision table that lists those employees for whom the system does not find pay-rate revisions. This occurs if the employee was included in the data selection and had timecard history that did not match the existing rate revision tables. Those employees can have a rate set up here or be excluded from the selection.

To set up pay-rate revisions by employee

On Rate Revisions by Employee
1. Complete the following fields:
   - Effective Date From
   - Effective Date Thru
   - Employee Number
   - Retroactive Amount or Rate
   - Retroactive Rate Extension Method

2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Union Code
   - Job Type
   - Job Step

See Also

- *Running the Rate Extension Program (P98300)*

**Setting Up Pay-Rate Revisions by Pay Type**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Retroactive Processing

From Retroactive Payroll Processing (G0725), choose by Pay Type

Set up pay-rate revisions by pay type to apply the same pay-rate revisions to all
timecards having the same pay type. You can enter pay rates for hours worked
as percentages or as flat dollar amounts.

When you use a pay rate from the Rate Revisions by Pay Type table to calculate
retroactive pay amounts, you can enter a pay-type multiplier to override the
pay-type multiplier in the Pay Type Specifications table (F069116).
To set up pay-rate revisions by pay type

On Rate Revisions by Pay Type

1. Complete the following fields:
   - Effective Dates
   - Pay Type
   - Retroactive Amount or Rate
   - Pay Type Multiplier
   - Retroactive Rate Extension Method

2. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Union Code
   - Job Type
   - Job Step

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiplier</td>
<td>A factor by which the base hourly rate is multiplied to obtain the actual payment hourly rate. For example, you could use 1.5 to designate time-and-one-half for overtime pay. Zero (0) is not a valid multiplier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setting Up Retroactive Pay Type Tables

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Retroactive Processing

From Retroactive Payroll Processing (G0725), choose Retro Pay Type Table

You set up retroactive pay type tables to assign pay types for the new timecards created for retroactive payroll processing.

You must associate each pay type in the history table with a target pay type that the system uses when it creates the actual retroactive timecards. J.D. Edwards recommends that you use pay types for retroactive pay that differ from those you use in other payroll processing.

During the timecard creation process, the system bypasses any timecard in the extracted history table with a pay type for which no target pay type is found. The system displays an error code of R (rejected) on the corresponding entry form when you are revising workfile records.

To set up retroactive pay type tables

On Retro Pay Type Table
Complete the following fields:

- Retro Pay Type
- From Pay Type
- Thru Pay Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retro Pay Type</td>
<td>A code to define the type of pay for Retro Pay Processing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What You Should Know About**

**Adding target pay types**
To create a new retroactive pay type to be used as a target pay type, choose the Pay Type Setup function.

See Setting Up Pay Types.

**Excluding a retroactive pay type for autopay**
To exclude a retroactive pay type for autopay during regular payroll processing, locate the retroactive pay type on Pay Type Setup and enter N in the Auto Pay Methods field.

See Setting Up Pay Types.

**Processing a negative retroactive pay adjustment**
When employees agree to a wage reduction, resulting in a negative pay adjustment, you must set up a benefit to handle the negative retroactive amounts. The timecard creation process converts negative amounts into a one-time override DBA.

**Creating the Retroactive Pay Workfile**

**From Payroll Master (G07), choose Retroactive Processing**

**From Retroactive Payroll Processing (G0725), choose Record Selection**

To generate the retroactive pay processing workfile, you must select the appropriate timecards from the history table. The system requires two different versions of selection information to generate the workfile:

- History extraction
- Record selection
When you set up the data selection for the history extraction, you define the records that you want the system to retrieve, or extract, from the Payroll Transaction History table (F0618). When you set up the data selection for the record selection version, you further define the records based on employee master data, such as pay status and termination date. This allows you to exclude timecards for terminated employees.

Use history extraction only to set the data selection and name the extraction version. Then, you must include this version in the processing options of the record selection version. If you do not specify a version for the history extraction, the system creates an error report because it cannot retrieve the records from the history table.

You can also choose to calculate the retroactive pay and create pro forma timecards when you select the records. Alternatively, you can perform this process separately.

See Also

- Calculating Retroactive Pay (P06283)

Processing Options for Retroactive Workfile Record Selection

1. Enter '1' to run Rate Extension program. (Default = ‘ ’):

2. Enter DREAM Writer Version for Retro Rate Extension program (P06282) (Default = XJDE0001)

3. Enter the DREAM Writer Version for Retro Timecard History Extraction. (P06280A) (Default = XJDE0001)

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Option to run Rate Extension program (1, 2)

Enter values in these options if you want to run the Rate Extension program when you generate the workfile. If you enter 1 in processing option 1, you must enter a version name in process option 2.

If you prefer, you can leave these options blank and run the Rate Extension program separately.

Data Selection for Retroactive Workfile Record Selection

Typically, you need to specify only one union code and a range of work dates.
Calculating Retroactive Pay

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Retroactive Processing

From Retroactive Payroll Processing (G0725), choose Rate Extension

If you did not include the pay-rate extension calculation when you generated the retroactive payroll workfile, you can run it separately to calculate retroactive pay. For example, you might want to run Rate Extension as a separate program if you changed the pay-rate revision amounts.

The system retrieves the pay-rate revisions from the appropriate retroactive rate revisions tables and calculates the retroactive gross pay amount for each pro forma timecard in the workfile (F06278). If the computed retroactive gross pay for a pro forma timecard is zero or negative, or if the system does not find a pay rate in any of the tables, the system creates an exception report that lists the timecard record and the type of error. Voided hours or negative pay-rate revisions can cause negative retroactive pay amounts.

What You Should Know About

Rerunning the Rate Extension program

You can rerun the Rate Extension program as many times as necessary as long as the workfile exists. This allows you to bypass the process of generating the workfile each time a pay-rate revision changes.

If you rerun the Rate Extension program after you have approved or modified workfile records, the system does not apply pay-rate revisions to workfile records that have been approved, modified, or both approved and modified.

To include approved and modified records, you must reset those records before you rerun the Rate Extension program. Resetting approved and modified records overwrites all previous changes that you made to those records.

See Also

- Reviewing the Rate Extension Exception Report (P06284)
Processing Options for Retroactive Rate Extension

1. Specify the hierarchy method to be used when processing rate revisions:
   ’1’ – Employee, Union, Pay Types
   ’2’ – Employee, Pay Types, Union
   ’3’ – Pay Types, Employee, Union

2. Enter ’1’ to create an Employee table for employees in the workfile if no adjusting rates are found.

3. Enter the Work Date range to be used when creating the Employee table.
   FROM: ____________
   THRU: ____________

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Employees who don’t have adjusting rates (2, 3) If an employee was part of the data selection but had
timecard history that did not match the pay-rate revision
tables, the system includes the employee. You can then specify a pay rate on Rate Revision by Employee. If you leave the processing options blank, the system ignores these employee records.

If you enter information in processing option 2, you must enter a date in processing option 3. This date range should equal the range of work dates specified in the associated history extraction version.

Data Selection for Retroactive Rate Extension

Indicate the version name of the Record Selection program (workfile). If you use the default setting *ALL, the system extends pay rates for every existing workfile created by the record selection process.
Reviewing Retroactive Pay Workfile Records Online

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Retroactive Processing

From Retroactive Payroll Processing (G0725), choose Workfile Review

You can review each employee’s cumulative hours and retroactive gross pay online. You can also review individual workfile retroactive-pay pro forma timecards for all the employees who were selected when you generated the retroactive pay workfile.

To review retroactive pay workfile records online

On Workfile Review

1. Enter the version number that you used to generate the retroactive pay workfile in the following field:
   - Retro Version Number
2. To narrow the search, complete any of the following optional fields:
   - Union Code
   - Job Type
   - Job Step
3. To review the totals by pay type for an employee, choose the Retro Pay Amount/Hours option for an employee.
4. On Pay Type Amounts/Hours, review the information for accuracy.

5. On Workfile Review, choose the Workfile Maintenance option to review an individual’s pro forma timecards for retroactive pay.

6. On Workfile Maintenance, review the information for accuracy.
Processing Retroactive Payroll

Reviewing Retroactive Pay Workfile Reports

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Retroactive Processing.

From Retroactive Payroll Processing (G0725), choose Retro Time & Pay Register.

The system calculates the pro forma timecards from the data you selected in the history extraction and rate extension programs. The Retro Time and Pay Register report provides a print copy of the workfiles’ pro forma timecards. You review retroactive pay workfile reports to verify that the information you defined to generate the workfile is correct.

You can create either a detailed or a summary version of this report. The detail report lists each timecard by employee and pay type and a summary of each pay type.

The system prints the Rate Extension Exception report only if any records have a zero or negative amount or if there is no pay-rate revision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee No</th>
<th>Employee Name</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Pay Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Rate Paid</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Retro Extended Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7506</td>
<td>Mayeda, Donald</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>SM-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>06/15/98</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>SM-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>06/30/98</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>SM-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>06/01/98</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>.750</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>SM-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>06/29/98</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>.750</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7000</td>
<td>8M–3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10/01/98</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pay Type Summary: 1 176.00 88.00

Total: 186.00 95.50

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee No</th>
<th>Employee Name</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Pay Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Rate Paid</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Retro Extended Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7550</td>
<td>Morrell, Jason</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>06/01/98</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>06/02/98</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>06/03/98</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>06/04/98</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>06/05/98</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>.500</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>06/06/98</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>.500</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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Pay Type Summary: 1 176.00 88.00

Total: 176.00 88.00

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From Retroactive Payroll Processing (G0725), choose Retro Time & Pay Register.

The system calculates the pro forma timecards from the data you selected in the history extraction and rate extension programs. The Retro Time and Pay Register report provides a print copy of the workfiles’ pro forma timecards. You review retroactive pay workfile reports to verify that the information you defined to generate the workfile is correct.

You can create either a detailed or a summary version of this report. The detail report lists each timecard by employee and pay type and a summary of each pay type.

The system prints the Rate Extension Exception report only if any records have a zero or negative amount or if there is no pay-rate revision.
**Processing Options for Retroactive Pay Workfile Reports**

1. Enter the type of employee number to be printed.
   - 1 = Address Book Number (default)
   - 2 = Social Security Number
   - 3 = Additional Employee Number

2. Enter a ‘1’ to only print summary information. ‘ ’ is the default, and will print detail and summary information.

**Data Selection for Retroactive Pay Workfile Reports**

To limit the report to only one workfile, change the default setting of *ALL to a specific record selection version.

**Revising Retroactive Pay Workfile Records**

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Retroactive Processing

From Retroactive Payroll Processing (G0725), choose Workfile Revisions

After you review the records in the retroactive pay workfile for accuracy, you revise any timecards that require changes. Each detail line represents one timecard from the employee’s history table. When you revise a workfile record, you change only the retroactive pro forma timecard in the workfile. You do not change the payroll history tables.

You cannot change the percentage and have the system automatically calculate a new gross amount. You can either manually calculate and enter the new amount or change the appropriate pay-rate revisions table and rerun the Rate Extension program.
Before the system can create actual timecards, you must approve each record. You can manually approve, remove the approval code (reset), or delete a record as you revise it.

To revise retroactive pay workfile records

On Workfile Revisions

1. Complete the following field:
   - Retro Version Number

2. To choose a specific employee, complete the following field:
   - Employee Number

3. Make changes to any of the following fields:
   - Pay Type Code
   - Hours Worked
   - Retroactive Hourly Rate
   - Retroactive Gross
   - Union
   - Job Type
   - Job Step

4. Access the detail area.
5. Review the values in the following fields:
   - Account Number
   - Date Worked

6. To approve a record, choose the Approve option.

7. To change a previously approved or rejected record, choose the Reset option.

8. To delete a record, choose the Delete option.

9. Review the result on the record line in the following field:
   - Retro Timecard Indicator (not labeled)

### Field | Explanation
--- | ---
Retro | A code that indicates the status of the timecard. Valid values are:

- **A** Approved Timecard
- **B** Approved Manual Changed Timecard
- **M** Manual Changed Timecard
- **R** Rejected Timecard

If you reset and change a previously approved or rejected record, the indicator code changes.
- If the previous code was B, it changes to M
- If the previous code was A, M, or R, it changes to blank
### Field Explanation

**Hrly Rate**  
The rate the system uses to calculate an employee's retroactive pay.

If you enter an hourly rate, the system multiplies this amount by the hours and the pay type multiplier to create a new retroactive gross amount. Therefore, the system recalculates any hourly rate you enter on a pay type that has a multiplier greater than 1.0. For example, if you enter an hourly rate of .50 on an overtime pay type that has a multiplier of 1.5, the system changes the rate to .75 before multiplying the hours by the rate.

If you enter the rate as a percentage, the system does not consider the pay type multiplier. Instead, the system multiplies the regular gross amount by the percentage to calculate the retroactive gross amount.

If you enter a flat dollar amount, the system applies the amount as the total retroactive gross amount. Flat dollar amounts do not force a calculation.

**Gross**  
The amount of wages to be paid the employee for retroactive pay.

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### What You Should Know About

#### Correcting blank values
If the Retro Hourly Rate and Retro Gross fields are blank, one of the following occurred:

- The Rate Extension program was not run.
- The Rate Extension program could not find a retroactive pay-rate revisions table for the combination of employee, union, job type, job step, and work date.

To correct this situation, verify that you have set up a valid union, employee, or pay-type retroactive table and that the work dates for the employee fall on or between the dates specified in the table.

#### Correcting unextended records
If the system failed to extend only a few records for an employee, the work date in the table was outside the date ranges specified in the retroactive pay-rate revisions table.

To correct this situation, either manually extend the gross pay on Workfile Revisions or verify that the correct table is being used and rerun the Rate Extension program.

#### Approving and resetting a record
When you choose either the Approve or the Reset option, it is not necessary to use the Change action.
Adding a record
Use the Change action to add a record. Enter the account number and work date in the detail area. The system retrieves the remaining required information from the employee master record.

Adding a record without an account number
If you add a record and do not provide an account number, the system assigns an account number following the rules established in the automatic accounting instructions for business unit, object, and subsidiary.

Correcting account number or date worked
If an account number or date worked has been incorrectly assigned to a record, you must delete the entire record and re-enter it with the correct information.

Deleting a record
To delete a record, choose the Delete option and use the Change action. The system deletes the record from the Retroactive Timecard workfile (F06278), but not from the Payroll Transaction History table (F0618).

Revising records in batch
You can run a batch program to approve, reset, or delete all or selected retroactive pay records.

See Approving the Workfile.

Processing Options for Workfile Revisions

1. Enter ‘0’ to sequence by Union. Enter ‘1’ to sequence by Worked Date.

Approving the Retroactive Timecard Workfile

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Retroactive Processing.

From Retroactive Payroll Processing (G0725), choose Workfile Approval/Reset.

If you want to create actual retroactive timecards to use in payroll processing, you must approve the pro forma timecards in the workfile. You can run a batch program to approve all or selected pro forma timecards in the Retroactive Timecard workfile (F06278).

This program does not generate a report.
What You Should Know About

Resetting or deleting records by batch
You can also create versions of this program to reset or delete the records in the workfile.

Approving records manually
You can manually approve one or more records.

See Revising Workfile Records.

Processing Options for Retroactive Timecard Approval

1. To approve, reset or delete records in the Retro Workfile, enter one of the following values:
   ’ ’ – Approve Retro Transactions
   ’1’ – Reset Retro Transactions
   ’2’ – Delete Retro Transactions

   NOTE: Reset will remove the approval flag from records in the Retro Workfile without actually deleting the records.

Data Selection for Retroactive Timecard Approval

You can specify parameters to select only the records that you want to approve, delete, or reset.

Creating Retroactive Timecards

From Payroll Master (G07), choose Retroactive Processing
From Retroactive Payroll Processing (G0725), choose Create Retro Timecards

To include the retroactive payments in a payroll cycle, you must create actual retroactive timecards for all approved records. When you create retroactive timecards, the system summarizes the pro forma timecard records and creates the following retroactive information for standard payroll processing:

- Timecards (F06116)
- DBAs (F0609)
- Interim checks and associated timecards

You can create retroactive timecards as often as necessary.
When you create retroactive timecards, the system generates a report. Depending on how you set the associated processing option, the system generates either a posting report or an exception report.

The Retro Timecard Posting report lists all records processed from the workfile depending on the data selection of Create Retro Timecards. The system uses transaction numbers to identify the successfully processed records. If the system did not create a timecard, the record includes a transaction number of zero (0) with associated error messages.

The Retro Timecard Exception report lists only the records in error, with the associated error message.
What You Should Know About

Negative gross pay
If the total of all gross pay records for the employee, pay type, and account information is a negative amount (that is, negative retroactive pay), the system does not create a timecard. The result depends on whether you specified a valid benefit number (DBA) in the associated processing option, as follows:

- Valid benefit number – The system creates a negative amount as a one-time override with the benefit number. J.D. Edwards recommends that you set up the DBA with 2 in the Effect on Check field (taxable pay is included in gross and net calculations).
- Invalid benefit number – The system rejects the record.

See Correcting Rejected Timecards.

If all employees in the workfile have negative gross pay, J.D. Edwards recommends that you set the processing options to create standard timecards. The system creates DBA one-time overrides that can then be processed with regular pay only during a normal payroll-cycle.

Zero gross pay
If the gross pay amount for the combination of employee, pay type, and account information is zero (0), the system removes the record from the workfile without creating a timecard.

Employee master information
During timecard creation, the system retrieves information from the Employee Master table (F060116). If necessary, update the actual retroactive timecard in a time entry program.

Business-unit security
The system verifies all menu selections on the Retroactive Payroll Processing menu for business-unit security. If a user is not authorized to access a record, the record prints on the exception report. The system resets the record with a blank indicator code and leaves it in the workfile. You must approve these records again and rerun the Create Retro Timecards program.
Processing Options for Create Retroactive Timecards

1. Enter the Retro Pay Type to be used when creating time cards. (Default = blank; search all Retro Pay Type tables)

2. Enter the Benefit Number to be used for ‘Negative’ retro timecards.

3. Enter the Work Date to be used for the new retro timecards. (If this field is left blank, the system date will be assigned to the new timecards)

4. Enter a ’1’ to create a timecard posting report or ’0’ to create a timecard exception report.

5. Type of Employee number on report:
   ’A’ – Employee Address Book Number
   ’S’ – Social Security Number
   ’O’ – Additional Employee Number

6. Enter an ’S’ to create standard timecards or an ’I’ to create interim checks.

   ************************************
   * The following options are for Interim Check processing. All interims will be created as Computer/Batch interims. *
   ************************************

7. Enter the Pay Period Ending Date to be assigned to each interim. This date will serve as both From and Thru date for the Pay Period.

8. Enter the version of the Payroll Register to be executed. (Default = XJDE0001)

9. Enter the Pay Period of the month for DBA calculations. Leave this field blank if you do not want DBA’s to calculate. (1 char.)

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Work dates (3) The work date should fall within the pay period in which the timecards are processed through the payroll cycle.
Correcting Rejected Timecards

Before creating a timecard, the system verifies all information in the workfile pro forma records. When the program successfully verifies a record, it performs the following:

- Creates a timecard, one-time override, or interim check to be used for payroll processing
- Removes the verified record from the workfile

After all records are processed, the only records remaining in the workfile are rejected records and records not previously approved. The system marks the rejected records with the appropriate error codes, preventing the pro forma timecards from further processing.

Reasons for rejecting retroactive timecards include the following:

- The history pay type is not associated with a target pay type in the Retro Pay Type table, or the target pay type is not found in the Pay Type Specifications table (P069116)
- The account number in the workfile does not pass the account number test for posting account numbers, for validity of account number, or for posting business unit
- For negative pay, the benefit code that is specified in the processing options is not valid

Based on the reason that the system rejected the timecard, you might need to:

- Repeat any or all of the tasks to process retroactive payroll
- Change the processing options before you create the retroactive payroll so that the system includes the rejected timecards

See Also

- Revising Retroactive Workfile Records (P06272)
- Creating Retroactive Timecards (P06283)

Exercises

See the exercises for this chapter.