

LEAVE & LIABILITY AGING



JOB AID TM-16 | INFOTYPE IT9901

The purpose of this Job Aid is to explain the aging and deduction records contained on Infotype (IT) 9901. The B0202: Comp Aging Report and the B0210: Adverse Weather Liability Report (both available in BI) are summary level reports of the information provided on the IT9901 records. The IT9901 records can be examined for a specific employee to better understand the details of the accrual, deduction, and expiration of aged balances.

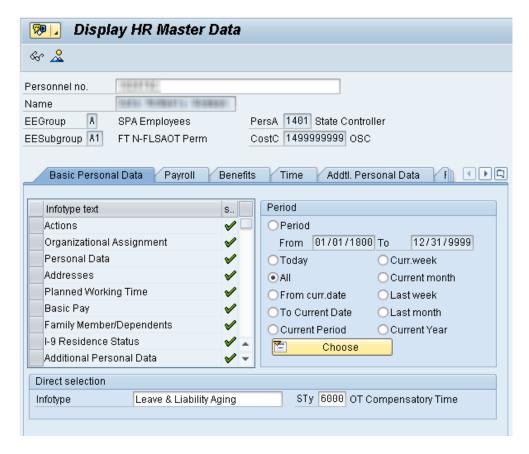
IT9901 is a custom infotype designed specifically to track the aging and usage of leave and leave liability balances. IT9901 handles the aging of various compensatory times and holiday entitlements, which are first accrued and later deducted via absences or expirations. IT9901 also handles leave liabilities, which are first incurred and later repaid.

IT9901 has several relevant subtypes. Each of the following subtypes is detailed in a subsequent section:

- 6000 OT Compensatory Time
- 6005 Holiday Compensatory Time
- 6010 On-call Compensatory Time
- 6015 Holiday Leave
- 6020 Gap Hours Compensatory Time
- 6025 Callback Comp
- 6030 Emergency Closing Comp
- 6035 Communicable Disease Comp
- 7000 Liability Leave

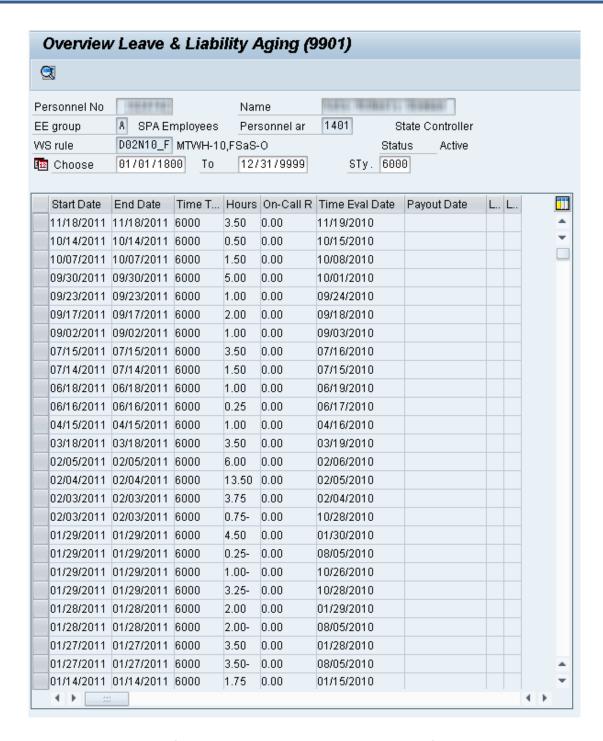
IT9901 records are viewable via PA20 or PA61 but cannot be manually maintained in these transactions. Time Evaluation is solely responsible for the generation of the IT9901 records.

IT9901 records are best viewed using the Overview functionality for a particular subtype as shown below.



Click the **Overview** icon.

The Overview displays all the available information for each record.



Drilling down to the detail view of each record does not provide any more information than what is shown using the Overview view. For analysis, the best practice is to use the Overview view.

Each line item shown on the overview screen represents an aging record or a deduction to an aging record. The column layout is as follows:

- Start Date & End Date These dates represent the "age out" or "expiration" date for each record. The Start Date and End Date are always the same.
- **Time Type** The Time Type column represents the IT9901 subtype for the record. Note that these Time Types are not related to the Time Types generated in Time Evaluation.
- Hours The Hours column represents the number of hours aged or used for each record.

- On-Call Rate The On-call Rate column is populated only for subtype 6010 records (On-call Compensatory Time). For subtype 6010 records, this column contains the on-call rate assigned to the employee's position on the date of the On-call Comp accrual. For all other IT9901 subtypes, this column will show '0.00.'
- **Time Evaluation Date** The Time Evaluation Date column shows the calendar date in which the record was generated.
- Payout Date The Payout Date column shows the calendar date in which the record aged out. The age
 out date represents various quota activities and/or payment depending on the subtype and EE type.
 For example, the age out date represents the payout date for an aged OT Comp balance for a subject
 employee. For a non-subject employee, the age out date represents the date that an aged OT Comp
 balance expires and is no longer available for use. For holiday entitlements, the age out date
 represents the date an unused holiday entitlement rolls to Holiday Comp.
- **Liability** The Liability column (the first "L" column) indicates that an aging record represents a liability. For the compensatory and holiday leave subtypes, records flagged with liabilities signal that an employee has overdrawn his/her available leave with the related time entry or quota adjustment on a particular date.
- Lock indicator The Lock indicator column (the second "L" column) indicates that the aging record is locked.

In the overview screen, the IT9901 records are listed in chronological order according to Start/End Date (expiration date). By scrolling down, the other IT9901 records are viewable.

OT Compensatory Time (6000), Holiday Compensatory Time (6005), On-call Compensatory Time (6010), Gap Hours Compensatory Time (6020), Callback Compensatory Time (6025), Emergency Closing Compensatory Time (6030), and Communicable Disease Compensatory Time (6035)

All of the Compensatory Time subtypes are managed in a similar fashion on IT9901.

- The IT9901 subtype for OT Comp Time is 6000.
- The IT9901 subtype for Holiday Comp Time is 6005.
- The IT9901 subtype for On-call Comp Time is 6010.
- The IT9901 subtype for Holiday Leave Time is 6015.
- The IT9901 subtype for Gap Hours Comp Time is 6020.
- The IT9901 subtype for Callback Comp Time is 6025.
- The IT9901 subtype for Emergency Closing Comp Time is 6030.
- The IT9901 subtype for Communicable Disease Comp Time is 6035
- The IT9901 subtype for Liability Leave is 7000

For the examples in this section, the OT Comp Time subtype (Subtype 6000) is used.

PREREQUISITES

In order for an employee to earn and use OT Comp, the employee's position must be set as eligible for OT Comp and not flagged for immediate payout. For employees eligible for OT Comp and flagged for immediate payout, any overtime earned is not aged and is sent directly to Payroll for compensation. For employees who are not eligible for immediate payout, the Comp Aging Limit as specified on the position setting is used when generating aging records. For most employees this limit is set to 365 days. Some agencies, however, do use shorter aging limits, such as 30, 60 or 90 days.

OT COMPENSATORY TIME ACCRUAL RECORDS

An OT Comp accrual record is generated when overtime hours are recognized during an employee's overtime period. The aging record is generated on the day in which the employee exceeds the expected hours for the period. The highlighted records below represent accruals for OT Comp.

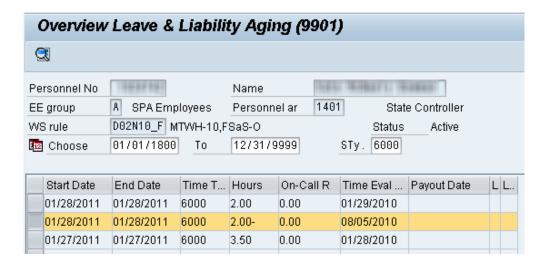


For OT Comp accrual records, the Time Evaluation Date represents the days the overtime hours were earned. The highlighted records above represent 1.5 hours of OT Comp earned on 7/15/2010 and 3.5 hours of OT Comp earned on 7/16/2010. The Start/End Date for OT Comp accrual records represents the specified aging limit applied to the record. In the example, the employee has a 365-day aging limit, so the 1.5 hours earned on 7/15/2010 are set to age out on 7/14/2011. Likewise, the 3.5 hours of OT Comp earned on 7/16/2010 are set to age out on 7/15/2011.

An OT Comp accrual record is also generated when an IT2013 (Quota Correction) is created to increase an employee's OT Comp quota.

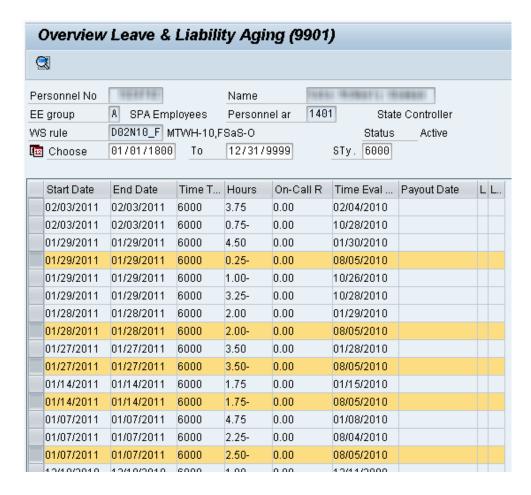
OT COMPENSATORY TIME DEDUCTION RECORDS

OT Comp deduction records are generated when an absence deducts from OT Comp. The highlighted record below represents an OT Comp deduction record.



Deduction records are characterized by a negative Hours value. The Time Evaluation Date represents the absence date in which the employee consumed the quota. The highlighted record above represents two hours of OT Comp used on 8/5/2010. When a quota deduction is processed, it is applied against the oldest aging record available that has not yet expired or been consumed. The Start/End Date of a deduction record will match the aging record for the entitlement consumed. In the above example, the Start/End Date is 1/28/2011, indicating that the OT Comp quota deducted on 8/5/2010 consumed an accrual set to age out on 1/28/2011.

In some cases, a single day's absence can consume multiple aging records. In further review of the absence keyed on 8/5/2010 in the above example, the employee consumed a total of 10 hours of OT Comp on that day. As a result, five separate aging records were reduced. As shown below, an identical Time Evaluation Date for the highlighted deduction records indicates that a total of 10 hours of OT Comp was consumed on 8/5/2010. This absence was applied against aging records set to age out on various dates in January 2011.



An alternative way to view deduction records is to view the deductions applied against an aging record. The example above shows that 0.25 hours from an 8/5/2010 absence were deducted from a 1/29/2011 aging record. Absences on 10/26/2010 and 10/28/2010 also deducted from this aging record. The total of these three deductions (highlighted below) is 4.5 hours, which corresponds to the value of the related accrual record.



OT Comp deduction records are also generated when an IT2013 (Quota Correction) is created to decrease an employee's OT Comp quota or when an IT0416 (Quota Compensation) is created to payout unused leave at separation.

EXPIRING AN OT COMPENSATORY TIME RECORD

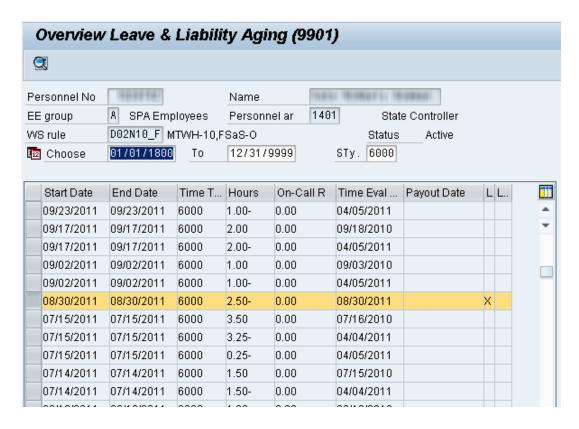
If an aging record is not consumed prior to the age out date, the remaining balance of the accrual record is expired. When a record expires, a date is populated in the Payout Date column. This date will always match the Start/End Date of the original accrual record. The highlighted records below represent an expiring accrual. Only 2.5 hours of the original 4-hour accrual have been consumed prior to the age out date of 6/4/2010. Thus, on 6/4/2010, the remaining 1.5 hours are expired as indicated by the line item with the 6/4/2010 payout date.



When OT Comp records expire, the outcome of the expiration is dependent on the FLSA status of the employee. For subject employees, the hours that expire are removed from the quota bucket and sent to Payroll for compensation. For non-subject employees, the hours that expire are simply removed from the quota bucket.

LIABILITY OT COMP RECORDS

Scenarios can exist where an employee's OT Comp balance drops below zero. These scenarios represent liability situations. On the IT9901 records, a liability situation is represented when the Liability flag is tagged to an IT9901 record. The liability flag is an 'X' in the first 'L' column, as shown below. For liabilities records, the Time Evaluation Date represents the date which the employee drops below zero for OT Comp. The Start/End Date of a liability record is the same as the Time Evaluation Date. Finally, the Hours column will contain the hours that the employee overdrew. In the example below, the employee used 2.5 hours of OT Comp on 8/30/2011 when there was no remaining entitlement for OT Comp.



In OT Comp liability situations, the employee's next accrual will not generate a normal aging record. Instead, the accrual will be used to 'repay' the liability. The employee in the example earns 1.5 hours OT Comp on 9/8/2011, the week following the liability scenario. These hours generate an IT9901 record that repays a portion of the original liability record. When this occurs, the Time Evaluation Date represents the date in which the balance was earned and the Start/End date matches those of the liability record for which the accrual is repaying. By reviewing the records below, it can be determined that the employee now has a one-hour liability to repay. The 2.5 hours liability record generated on 8/30/2011 has had a 1.5-hour accrual applied to it, leaving a one-hour liability.



To continue the scenario, in the following week the employee earns another 1.5 hours of OT Comp. Since only one hour is needed to repay the liability, two separate IT9901 records will be created. As shown below, the first will be created as a repayment for the 8/30/2011 liability for one hour and the second will be a normal accrual record for 0.5 hours with an age out date the following year.





Holiday Processing - Holiday Leave (6015) and Holiday Compensatory Time (6005)

The IT9901 subtype used for holiday entitlements is 6015. The IT9901 subtype used for Holiday Comp is 6005.

PREREQUISITES

In order for an employee to accrue holiday entitlements, the employee must be a positive time employee.

HOLIDAY LEAVE ACCRUAL RECORDS

A holiday accrual record is generated thirty days before a holiday. When employees are hired or reinstated inside the 30-day window in advance of the holiday, the holiday accrual is triggered on the Reinstatement or Hire date. The highlighted record below represents a full-time employee's accrual for the Labor Day 2011 holiday.



For holiday leave accruals, the Time Evaluation Date represents the day on which the entitlement was granted. Since the above employee is not a New Hire or Reinstatement, the entitlement is accrued thirty days in advance of the holiday. The Labor Day 2011 holiday falls on 9/5/2011. The accrual is granted thirty days in advance of the holiday on 8/6/2011. The Start/End Date for a holiday accrual record represents the end of the entitlement window (thirty days following the holiday). This date represents the date that any unused entitlement will roll to Holiday Comp. For Labor Day 2011, any unused entitlement will roll to Holiday Comp on 10/4/2011.

The accruals for the 2011 Easter, Memorial Day, and Independence Day holidays are highlighted below. Each entitlement has the 60-day window. Easter was accrued on 3/23/2011 with a 5/21/2011 expiration date. Memorial Day was accrued on 4/30/2011 with a 6/28/2011 expiration date. Independence Day was accrued on 6/4/2011 with an 8/2/2011 expiration date.



If an employee is hired or reinstated inside the 30-day window in advance of the holiday, the entitlement window for the holiday leave accrual will still be 60 days from the New Hire or Reinstatement date. In the example below, the employee was hired on 8/12/2011, six days after other employees accrued the holiday. As a result, the new hire will have until 10/10/2011 to use the holiday entitlement, instead of 10/4/2011.



HOLIDAY DEDUCTION RECORDS

Holiday deduction records are generated when A/A 9300 (Holiday Leave) absences are processed. The highlighted record below represents a holiday deduction record.



Deduction records are characterized by a negative Hours value. The Time Evaluation Date represents the absence date in which the employee consumed the quota. The highlighted record above represents 8 hours of holiday leave used on 7/4/2011. When a holiday absence is processed, it is applied against the oldest aging record available, that has not yet expired or been consumed. The Start/End Date of a deduction record will match the aging record for the entitlement consumed. In the above example, the Start/End Date is 8/2/2011, indicating that the holiday leave keyed on 7/4/2011 consumed an entitlement set to age out on 8/2/2011.

In some cases, a single day's absence can consume multiple holiday entitlement records. This is common during the end of the year when an employee has multiple holiday entitlements for the November, December, and January holidays. In the example below, the employee works 10 hour shifts and recorded 10 hours of A/A 9300 on 11/25/2010. This entry deducted four hours from the Thanksgiving 1 holiday entitlement and six hours from the Thanksgiving 2 entitlement. These deductions are highlighted in pink.



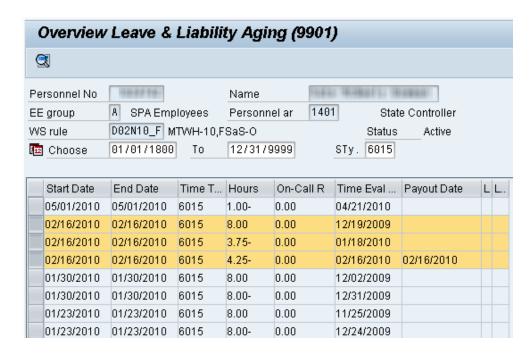
The remainder of the Thanksgiving 2 entitlement was consumed on 12/23/2010 when 2 hours deducted from this entitlement.

If an employee works on a holiday (instead of recording holiday leave) and has not yet exhausted the related holiday entitlement prior to the holiday, the hours worked on the holiday (up to eight hours) generate a deduction to the holiday entitlement as well as an equivalent accrual to Holiday Comp Leave. Holiday entitlements that are consumed via time worked on a holiday appear as deduction records on IT9901. Attendance and absence entries should be viewed to determine whether a deduction record generated on a holiday is a result of recording A/A 9300 or working on the holiday. The IT9901 deduction record will look the same in either case.

Holiday deduction records are also generated when an IT2013 (Quota Correction) is created to decrease an employee's Holiday Leave balance.

EXPIRING A HOLIDAY LEAVE ENTITLEMENT

If a Holiday Leave entitlement is not consumed prior to the age out date, the remaining balance of the entitlement is rolled to Holiday Comp Leave. When an entitlement rolls to Holiday Comp, a date is populated in the Payout Date column. This date will always match the Start/End Date of the original entitlement record. The highlighted records below represent the remaining entitlement for the 2010 Martin Luther King (MLK) holiday rolling to Holiday Comp. Only 3.75 hours of the MLK entitlement have been consumed prior to rollover date of 2/16/2010. Thus, on 2/16/2010, the remaining 4.25 hours are rolled to Holiday Comp as indicated by the line item with the 2/16/2010 payout date.



If an employee is eligible for Holiday Comp Leave accruals, a related accrual record is generated for Holiday Comp Leave and is represented on IT9901 subtype 6005 as shown below.



If an employee's position is set as immediate payout for Holiday Comp, then a related IT9901 is not generated. Instead, the remaining entitlement is paid in the employee's next paycheck as Holiday Comp Leave payout.

LIABILITY HOLIDAY LEAVE RECORDS

Scenarios can exist where an employee's Holiday Leave balance drops below zero. These scenarios represent liability situations. On the IT9901 records, a liability situation is represented when the Liability flag is tagged to an IT9901 record. The liability flag is an 'X' in the first 'L' column, as shown below. For liabilities records, the Time Evaluation Date represents the date which the employee drops below zero for Holiday Leave. The Start/End Date is the same as the Time Evaluation Date. Finally, the Hours column will contain the hours that the employee overdrew. In the example below, the employee recorded 4 hours of Holiday leave for which there was no remaining entitlement.



Looking closer at the above scenario, you can determine why the employee generated a liability. The employee only used four hours of the Independence Day 2008 holiday. The remaining four hours of this entitlement rolled to Holiday Comp on 8/2/2008 as shown below. The employee was probably not aware of the exact rollover date and intended to use the remaining four-hour entitlement from Independence Day on 8/4/2008. Due to the fact that the Independence Day entitlement rolled on 8/2/2008 and the Labor Day entitlement accrued on 8/2/2008, the four hours of A/A 9300 recorded on 8/4/2008 deducted from the Labor Day entitlement instead of the Independence Day entitlement (highlighted in pink below). Then, for the Labor Day holiday, the employee recorded eight hours of A/A 9300 on 9/1/2008. This absence consumed the remaining four-hour entitlement for the Labor Day holiday (also highlighted in pink), then generated a liability record for the remaining four hours due to the fact that there was no entitlement remaining (highlighted in purple).



In Holiday Leave liability situations, the employee's next holiday entitlement accrual will not generate a normal aging record. Instead, the accrual will be used to 'repay' the liability. The employee in the example accrues the Veteran's Day 2008 entitlement on 10/12/2008. This entitlement accrual will 'payback' the four-hour liability and will generate a four-hour remaining entitlement for the Veteran's Day holiday (highlighted in pink below). For the liability repayment record, the Time Evaluation Date represents the date in which the liability was repaid and the Start/End Date matches that of the liability record for which the accrual is repaying. Since the entitlement accrual was for eight hours, the employee has four hours remaining for the Veteran's Day entitlement. These four hours are represented as a holiday leave accrual on 10/12/2008 with a roll-over date of 12/10/2008.



Liability Leave (7000)

The IT9901 subtype used for Liability Leave is 7000. Both Adverse Weather liability and CDE Care Leave liability are tracked in the Liability Leave (7000) aging subtype.

ADVERSE WEATHER LIABILITY

PREREQUISITES

In order for an employee to accrue Adverse Weather Liability, A/A type 9545 (Adverse Weather Leave) is recorded. When an employee records Adverse Weather Leave, the employee incurs a liability for the number of leave hours taken for Adverse Weather. Per policy, the employee then has 90 days to make-up the hours taken for the Adverse Weather event.

NOTE: The Adverse Weather liability aging period was updated from 365 days to 90 days in the Adverse Weather policy revision effective 1/1/15. All liabilities incurred prior to 1/1/15 will show the 365 day aging period.

ADVERSE WEATHER LEAVE LIABILITY RECORDS

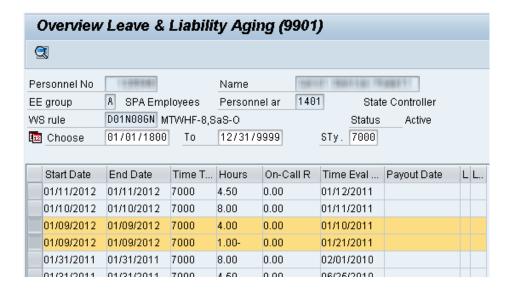
An Adverse Weather Leave liability accrual record is generated when an employee records Adverse Weather leave. The liability record is created on the day that A/A 9545 is recorded. The highlighted records below represent Adverse Weather liability accrual records for Adverse Weather leave taken on 1/10/2011, 1/11/2011, and 1/12/2011 for 4, 8, and 4.5 hours respectfully.



For Adverse Weather Liability accrual records, the Time Evaluation Date represents the date that the liability was incurred. The Start/End Date for the Adverse Weather Liability accrual records represents the aging limit applied to this type of liability record. In the example, the employee has until 1/9/2012, 1/10/2012, and 1/11/2012 to make-up or repay the liability records.

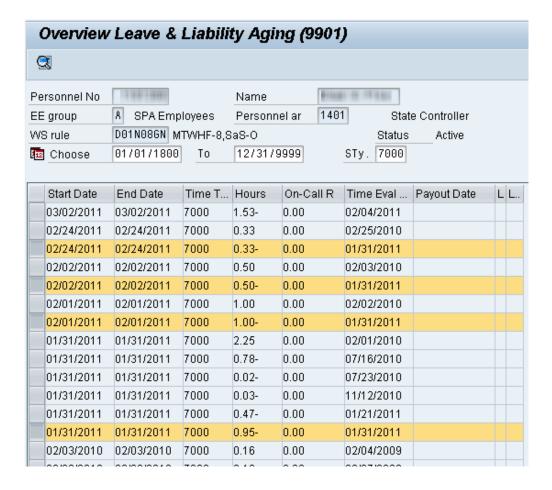
ADVERSE WEATHER RECOVERY RECORDS

Adverse Weather Liability recovery records are generated when an employee makes-up or repays a liability. In the example below, the employee made up one hour of the liability generated on 1/10/2011 on 1/21/2011.

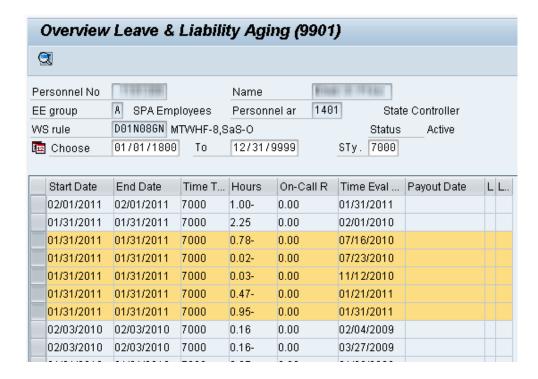


Recovery records (similar to deduction records) are characterized by a negative Hours value. The Time Evaluation Date represents the date in which it was determined the employee has hours available to repay liabilities. When make-up hours are processed, the hours are applied to the oldest aging record available that has not yet expired or been fully recovered. The Start/End Date of recovery records will match the Start/End Date of the liability record being recovered. In the above example, the State/End Date is 1/9/2012, indicating that the make-up hours identified on 1/21/2011 applied to a liability set to expire on 1/9/2012.

In some cases, make-up hours identified on a certain day can be applied to multiple liability records. In the scenario below, the employee made up 2.78 hours of Adverse Weather on 1/31/2011. As a result, four separate liability records were fully or partially recovered. First, 0.95 hours were used to complete the recovery of the liability incurred on 2/1/2010. Next, the liability records incurred on 2/2/2010 and 2/3/2010 for 1 and 0.5 hours respectfully were recovered in whole. Finally, the remaining 0.33 hours were applied to the liability generated on 2/25/2010.



An alternative way to view recovery records is to view the recovery records applied against a single liability record. In the example below, the liability record generated on 2/1/2010 (set to expire on 1/31/2011) was recovered with make-up hours on 7/16/2010, 7/23/2010, 11/12/2010, 1/21/2011, and 1/31/2011. The total of these recovery records is 2.25 hours, which corresponds to the value of the related liability record.



There are two IT2012 subtypes related to Adverse Weather leave make-up. Subtype ZAWR will recover from Approved Leave first, then take any remaining from LWOP. Subtype ZAWB will recover from Approved Leave hierarchy allowing Bonus Leave to be used before vacation leave, then take any remaining from LWOP. If either of these IT2012 subtypes is processed, the resulting recovery records on IT9901 are shown as deductions, similar to the employee making up time with hours worked.

EXPIRING ADVERSE WEATHER LIABILITY RECORDS

If a liability record is not recovered prior to the expiration date, a hard error is generated in Time Evaluation prompting the Leave Administrator to recover the remaining liability via an IT2012-ZAWR or IT2012-ZAWB. A Leave Administrator can view the IT9901-7000 records with a Start/End Date that matches the date of the hard error. The IT 2012-ZAWR or IT2012-ZAWB should be keyed for the amount of liability remaining for the date in question, or a combination of both recovering subtypes. If the IT2012 record is keyed correctly, the appropriate IT9901 deduction record is created and the hard error is removed allowing the employee to process in Time Evaluation. A confirmation message will generate in Time Evaluation noting the success of the IT2012 entry in recovering the expired liability.

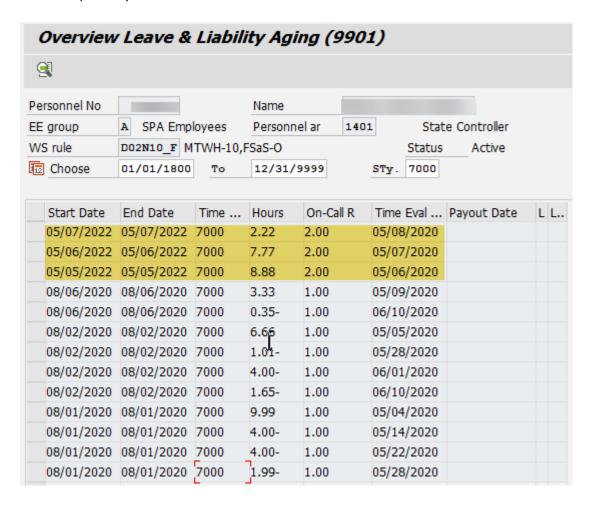
CDE CARE LEAVE

PREREQUISITES

In order for an employee to accrue CDE Care Leave, A/A type 9549 (CDE Care Leave) is recorded. When an employee records CDE Care Leave, the employee incurs a liability for the number of leave hours taken for CDE Care Leave. Per policy, the employee then has 730 days to make-up the hours taken.

CDE CARE LEAVE LIABILITY RECORDS

A CDE Care Leave liability accrual record is generated when an employee records CDE Care Leave. The liability record is created on the day that A/A 9549 is recorded. The highlighted records below represent CDE Care Leave liability accrual records for hours leave taken on 5/6/2020, 5/7/2020, and 5/8/2020 for 8.88, 7.77, and 2.22 hours respectfully.



For CDE Care Leave Liability accrual records, the Time Evaluation Date represents the date that the liability was incurred. The Start/End Date for the CDE Care Leave Liability accrual records represents the aging limit applied to this type of liability record. In the example, the employee has until 5/5/2022, 5/6/2022, and 5/7/2022 to make-up or repay the liability records.

CDE CARE LEAVE TROUBLESHOOTING

When a CDE Care Leave liability is generated by creating a manual IT2013/Qta 61 record, the default aging limit date is set at 90 days. For this reason, the CDE Care Leave Aging Flag (ZCLV) must be set on IT2012 (Time Transfer Specification). The date of the IT2012 record should be the same date of the IT2013/Qta 61 record. The CDE Care Leave Aging Flag extends the aging limit to the standard 730 days per policy. The Start/End Date for the CDE Care Leave Liability accrual records represents the aging limit applied to this type of liability record. If the Start/End date of the CDE Care Leave liability represents less than the standard 730 day aging period, then the assumption would be that the record was created using the manual method and would require the date override flag.

LIABILITY LEAVE SPECIAL INDICATOR

The On-Call Rate column is used to set a special indicator to differentiate between the Adverse Weather Liability and the CDE Care Leave Liability. The special indicator for the Adverse Weather liability is 1.00 and for the CDE Care Leave liability it is 2.00.

Common Time Evaluation Warning and Error Message Job Aid