

1. Does cash have to be available in the fund used to issue payroll at the time a preliminary payroll is run?

Yes. The accounting distribution for each PIN in the payroll contains the coding block required by MAGIC (fund, activity, organization, sub-organization, location, project, reporting category, and sub-object). Any errors found during the preliminary payroll **MUST** be corrected before submitting the final run.

2. How do I refund a deduction to an employee?

There are several steps in refunding a deduction. Please refer to the training workbook, *#6307 SPAHRS Payroll Adjust Pay*, located in the SPAHRS Training Materials on the MMRS website, for full instructions.

3. I submitted a batch job, but the report did not print on my printer. Where is the report?

Agencies are responsible for maintaining their own printers and print defaults. If you are missing a report created in SPAHRS, contact your agency's IT staff for assistance. For further assistance, your agency's IT staff may contact the MMRS Call Center at 601-359-1343 and choose Option 7 (Operations).

4. Do outstanding positive and negative adjustments impact GAAP reports at the end of the fiscal year?

No. Outstanding adjustments do not affect any financial reports.

5. How can I get old adjustments removed from the browse?

To remove adjustments that have been resolved by entering DOCKA or DOCKH in the next pay period, add an entry in the timesheet to offset the negative pay amount. The earnings code to use is ADJST. The amount entered must be the difference between the gross pay and the adjustment. This amount should offset the earnings overpayment and zero out the adjustment. Use the ADJST code **only** if you made an entry in another pay period to recover the overpayment. MMRS cannot purge adjustments (positive or negative) that still have amounts showing in the net pay.

6. Will PERS send the agencies a report of their retirement contributions each month?

No. SPAHRS creates a retirement download each month; the download is accessible to specific agency staff through FMVIEW. Authorized agency staff may view and print payroll reports at their discretion.

7. How do I set up default accounting distributions for the new fiscal year?

- Roll over the default accounting distribution tables from the prior fiscal year to the new fiscal year (PA GS RT). The rollover will only work for distributions that have an end date in the distant future, e.g., 12/31/2069. The rollover will not work for distributions that end in the current fiscal year; you will need to either change the end date or manually add a new distribution for the new fiscal year.
- Set up the accounting distributions for all additional PINs authorized for the new budget year
- Make sure that any new org codes established in the SPAHRS default accounting distribution are also correctly established on the SPAHRS SAAS Tables and in MAGIC

8. When I run a preliminary payroll for contract workers I get the error message, 'Account Distribution Not Found.' What must I do?

Check the start date of the account distribution (MC CW CA). Be sure the account distribution start date begins on the first day of the month (e.g., July 1, YYYY). If the account distribution record has a start date beginning on the first day of the month (e.g., July 1, YYYY), then check the beginning date of the CURRENT PAY PERIOD (e.g., July 09, YYYY).

NOTE: If the current pay period starts before the worker's hire date, your account distribution must start on the first day of the prior month (e.g., June 1, YYYY). All account distribution records must be approved records.

9. Can a contract worker participate in the state health insurance?

Workers in WINs are not eligible for the state health insurance; however, they may participate in the agency's dental insurance.

10. I ran a preliminary WIN payroll, but the payroll did not process. What might be wrong?

Check the following items:

- Ensure the FLSA and Extra Hours fields were completed on the WIN;
- Review the Account Distribution for the WIN to ensure it was created to cover the entire payroll period;
- Review the Gen SAAS Errors (PA GS BM JE) to determine if MAGIC errors are present.

11. Are any deductions taken from legislative expense checks?

Generally, only mandatory taxes are automatically taken out of expense checks. However, a state wage attachment (a state tax levy issued by the MS Department of Revenue) is one exception and can be taken out of the expense check.

12. What are pay method requirements for legislators?

The pay method requirements for legislative pay are the same as for other employees paid in SPAHRS. If a payment method of direct deposit (EFT) is elected, then all payments (in-session, travel, regular travel) must be EFT for that legislator. If the payment method elected is paper warrant, then paper warrants must be generated for all payments.

13. What eligibility sequence number is used for legislators?

The eligibility sequence number must be set to 14 for legislators.

14. What options do legislators have for payroll deductions (insurance, cafeteria plan amounts, etc.)?

All deductions are set up as monthly. When a session runs for 120 days, deductions on one of the session payments will need to be doubled to cover the out of session payment for April that will be eliminated.

15. What frequency codes should be used when running the payroll for legislative pay?

- “L” -- in-session checks
- “X” -- mileage and per diem. Per Diem is only paid when the legislator is present at roll call; mileage is calculated at one round trip per week.
- “L” -- special session per diem
- “M” -- out-session monthly checks

16. Why did LIFEI go up?

There are wage brackets used to calculate the value and the brackets are in 5 year increments. A person’s age is the same for the entire calendar year. For example in 2014, whatever your age is on Dec. 31, 2014, you are that age for all of 2014 for the LIFEI calc. If your birthday is actually Oct. 19, for the LIFEI calc you are the same age on Jan. 1, 2014 that you will be on Oct. 19.

Visit the IRS website and search for Pub. 15. The Circular E has the table and explanation of how to calculate the LIFEI value.

17. A. I have an employee who was hired, promoted, or terminated during the middle of the month or pay period. And this employee’s check does not show his increase; instead it has decreased. Why is this?

B. I received a promotion and my pay check does not reflect the increase. Why is this?

C. My supervisor wants to promote this person on the 18th of February, and I want to tell him/her that this will cause problems with payroll. How can I explain this to him?

D. I have a person in my payroll office demanding to know why his/her pay is short for the month, and they have been promoted. What can I tell or show this person?

If a salaried employee has a hire date, termination date, or leave of absence falling inside of a pay period, the system will calculate a partial pay period; this is done by calculating the actual hours worked x the hourly rate. All employees have hourly, monthly, and annual rates recorded by the system. The average number of work hours in a month is 174. Some months, such as February, will have less. If a person works half the month in one PIN and transfers to another, the system puts that person on an hourly rate for that pay period (some agencies are paid monthly and some are semi monthly). The same thing goes for that new hire and/or termination.

A solution and/or prevention for this problem is to only hire, transfer, or promote an employee at the beginning of the month. If the position start date needs to be changed back to the 1st of the month, contact your SPB analyst to request this change.

18. I have an employee who did not receive a full paycheck this month. Why?

If an employee is hired on a day other than the start of the pay period, that employee will be paid by the hour for hours that they actually worked.

If an employee changed PINs within the pay period, that employee's salary is calculated based upon the number of hours worked in the old PIN and the number of hours worked in the new PIN. The two are added together to get the employee's pay for that pay period. Depending on the number of hours in that month, the employee pay *may* not equal the usual salary.

19. How do you adjust an employee who was paid from one sub-agency and then gets a retro change to another sub-agency?

- Set up everything for new agency/PIN.
- Add a MISCA deduction on the new agency record, payable to the fund the employee was originally paid from and effective for the pay period being adjusted.
- Process an Issue Pay adjustment on a supplemental run.
- If Employee was originally paid on direct deposit:

When you get the warrant payable to the old fund, contact DFA and tell them you need to void a direct deposit and you have a check for the net pay that was received. Ask them how it needs to be receipted in and what they need to void the original payment.

- If Employee was originally paid on a warrant:

When you get the warrant payable to the old fund, deposit it into the correct Object as a refund of 60015. An exception pay will need to be created to back out the old agency pay details. RCDCK will need to be entered as an earnings code along with the amount recovered on the MISCA warrant. Then all transactions on the original pay details will need to be entered on the exception pay as negative amounts.

- Moneywise, the employee will get the additional amount from her raise, and she will show as being paid by the correct agency.