

Solution-IV™ Accounts Payable



Version 8.53P

285 Davidson Ave. • Suite 302 • Somerset, NJ 08873-4153
Telephone: 732-560-1377 • Outside NJ 800-524-0430 • Fax: 732-560-1594

Internet address: <http://www.tbred.com>

Published by:
Thoroughbred Software International, Inc.
285 Davidson Ave., Suite 302
Somerset, New Jersey 08873-4153

Copyright © 2006 by Thoroughbred Software International, Inc.

All rights reserved. No part of the contents of this document may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without the written permission of the publisher.

Document Number: AAP8.53PMO1

The Thoroughbred logo, Swash logo, and Solution-IV Accounting logo, THOROUGHbred, IDOL, OPEN WORKSHOP, and VIP VISUAL IMAGE PRESENTATION are registered trademarks of Thoroughbred Software International, Inc.

Thoroughbred Basic, Thoroughbred Environment, OPENworkshop, T-WEB, IDOL-IV, Inquire-IV, Dictionary-IV, Script-IV, Report-IV, Query-IV, Source-IV, TS Network DataServer, TS ODBC DataServer, TS ODBC R/W DataServer, TS ORACLE DataServer, TS DataServer for MS SQL Server, TS XML DataServer, VIP (Visual Image Presentation), VIP for Dictionary-IV, VIP4, GWW, Gateway for Windows™, TS ChartServer, TS ReportServer, TS WebServer, TbredComm, WorkStation Manager, Solution-IV, Solution-IV Reprographics, Solution-IV ezRepro, TS/Xpress, and DataSafeGuard are trademarks of Thoroughbred Software International, Inc.

MS-DOS, Xenix, Windows, Microsoft Windows 98, Windows 2000, NT, and XP, Windows 2003 Server and MS SQL Server are trademarks of Microsoft Corp. IBM, IBM PC, OS/2, PS/2, and PC-DOS are trademarks of International Business Machines Corp.

DEC, OPEN VMS, and ULTRIX are trademarks of Digital Equipment Corp.

UNIX is a trademark licensed exclusively through X/Open Company

LTD.Novell is a registered trademark of Novell, Inc.

Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Systems Corporation

InstallShield is a registered trademark of Stirling Technologies, Inc.

Other names, products and services mentioned are the trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective vendors or organizations.

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
	Thoroughbred Solutions	2
	Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounting: Accounts Payable	2
	Solution-IV Accounts Payable Features	3
	Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounting Flowchart	4
	Solution-IV Accounts Payable Flowchart	5
	How to Make the Greatest Use of This Manual	6
	How This Manual is Organized	7
2	Accounts Payable Menus	8
	Accounts Payable Main Menu	9
	Transaction Entry	9
	Transaction Registers & Updates	10
	Check Printing	10
	Maintenance & Inquiries	10
	Reports	11
	Period End Processing	11
	Check Printing Menu	12
	Check Processing	12
	Vendor Maintenance	13
	Vendor Options	13
	Code File Maintenance Menu	14
	Accounts Payable Parameters	14
	Code File Maintenance	14
	Code File Listings	15
	Reports Menu	16
	Vendor Reports	16
	Standard Reports	16
	Analysis Reports	17
	Accumulation Journals	17
	Year End Reports	17
3	Accounts Payable Setup	18
	AP Parameters Maintenance	19
	AP Parameters Listing	22
	Bank Code Maintenance	22
	Bank Code Listing	23
	Class Code Maintenance	23
	Class Code Listing	24
	Posting Code Maintenance	24
	Posting Code Listing	26
	Terms Code Maintenance	26
	Terms Code Listing	27
4	Vendor Maintenance	28
	How to Design Vendor Codes	29
	Vendor Maintenance	30
	Name and Address Maintenance	31

Alternate Address Maintenance	34
Contact Maintenance	36
Comment Maintenance	38
Purchase History Lookup.....	39
Aging and Open Invoice Lookup.....	41
Change or Delete Vendor Code	42
Vendor Inquiry.....	43

5 Transaction Processing	45
---------------------------------	-----------

Invoice Entry.....	46
Invoice Register and Update.....	50
Manual Check Entry	51
Manual Check Register and Update	55
Recurring Invoice Entry.....	56
Recurring Invoice Register and Update.....	59

6 Check Printing Menu	62
------------------------------	-----------

Automatic Payment Selection.....	63
Payment Selection Entry.....	65
Payment Selection Register	67
Check Printing	67
Check Register and Update.....	68

7 Accounts Payable Reports	70
-----------------------------------	-----------

Vendor Masterfile Listing.....	71
Vendor Label Printing	73
Aged Trial Balance	75
Cash Requirements Report	77
Monthly Check Register	79
Vendor Purchase Analysis.....	81
Historical Purchases Journal.....	83
Historical Disbursements Journal	85
1099 Form Printing.....	87

8 Period End Processing	89
--------------------------------	-----------

Maintain Cleared Checks.....	90
Period End Update.....	92
Status Change Update.....	95

9 Appendices	97
---------------------	-----------

A. Accounts Payable Messages	98
B. Understanding the Accounting Theory Behind Accounts Payable	105
C. What to do with all the Paper Generated.....	107
D. Glossary	110

1 Introduction

This chapter explains how the manual is organized and how the manual should be used. It also provides you with an overall view of the Solution-IV Accounts Payable features.

The Accounts Payable and System Integration flowcharts show how your Accounts Payable module operates and how it relates to the overall accounting system.

Thoroughbred Solutions

Thoroughbred Software develops and internationally markets software products for small through Fortune 500 sized businesses. Thoroughbred products are true multi-user solutions and are installed at thousands of worldwide sites.

Solving everyday accounting problems has never been a simple task. Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounting modules are 4GL-based providing the quality and versatility you need to bring your business accounting needs into and through the new millennium. Thoroughbred software is always at the forefront of our industry's rapidly changing technology. Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounting sets the pace for 4GL-based applications and is a result of more than 25 years of application development and design experience. This product was built using one of the most powerful 4GL-application development environments available today – Thoroughbred OPENworkshop.

OPENworkshop provides a comprehensive set of productivity tools designed to be easy to understand and use. Solution-IV Accounting is built on top of this robust development platform, which provides the perfect foundation for construction of a feature rich solution to your accounting problems. The Thoroughbred OPENworkshop development environment makes it easy and practical to customize complex applications.

Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounting is a completely integrated accounting solution. Each module provides a seamless integration and sharing of common data with each of the other modules.

Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounting: Accounts Payable

The Solution-IV Accounts Payable module is designed to help you manage your vendor base and outgoing cash flow. Purchases and payments are organized into reports that show where your money is going, who needs to be paid, and how much cash you need to make timely payments or to take advantage of discounts. All of this can be done while saving time and increasing accuracy over doing it manually.

Integrating Solution-IV Accounts Payable with the Solution-IV General Ledger module can save you even more time by automatically posting directly to the appropriate accounts, thereby eliminating duplicate entries and reducing errors on your financial statements.

Accounts Payable allows you to enter vendor invoices (where discounts are automatically calculated) and handwritten checks. You can also print checks and 1099 forms. The Aged Trial Balance and Cash Requirement reports give you the control required to take advantage of discounts by providing you with information on how much cash is required on selected dates.

The reports and vendor purchase information are as current as the last update, allowing you to determine easily and quickly your status with each vendor.

Solution-IV Accounts Payable Features

The Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounts Payable module is a flexible and complete package for tracking your payables and making payments to your vendors. It is designed to help you control profitability by controlling your cash flow. The following is a list of the highlights and features available in Solution-IV Accounts Payable.

- A smooth interface with the Solution-IV General Ledger module is provided on either a cash or accrual basis.
- Vendor purchase history is tracked including items such as last invoice and payment information. It also tracks the number and amount of purchases and payments made month-to-date, year-to-date, and all of last year.
- Invoice entry handles either vendor invoice numbers or automatic voucher numbers. Invoices, credits, and adjustments are all entered in the same place and invoices can be automatically selected for payment at the time of entry.
- Recurring payables such as rent, leases, and contract shipments are entered once and then processed automatically as required.
- Flexible payment selection criteria is provided including automatic selection by invoice, selected vendors, range of vendors, or various due dates. Individual invoices may be selected for payment, and partial payments may be made as well.
- Manual checks can be entered directly without first entering an invoice.
- Multiple bank accounts can be used for both computer-generated and manual checks.
- 1099-MISC forms may be printed at the end of the calendar year, even if the company operates on a fiscal year.

Standard reports include:

- ◆ Aged Trial Balance with optional payment history.
- ◆ Cash Requirements Report to help determine how much cash is needed to pay invoices on time and takes advantage of available discounts.
- ◆ Monthly Check Register which shows all checks paid or only the checks that have not yet cleared the bank.
- ◆ Vendor Purchase Analysis giving you the ability to rank your vendors.

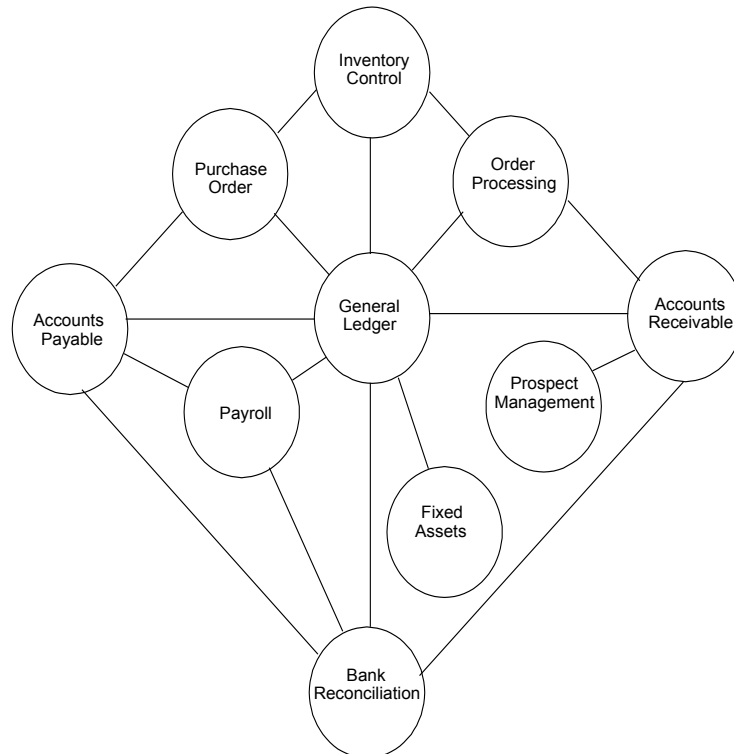
All of these reports have various sort and print options.

All of the preceding features are standard to the Solution-IV Accounts Payable package. You can customize the system to meet your needs by setting the parameters for such items as what aging categories you use, whether or not you use vouchers, and how you want to post to General Ledger. This is done without making any changes to the programs themselves. If additional modifications are required, Solution-IV is a 4GL-based package that makes customization easy and practical. For additional information, contact your Thoroughbred reseller or sales representative.

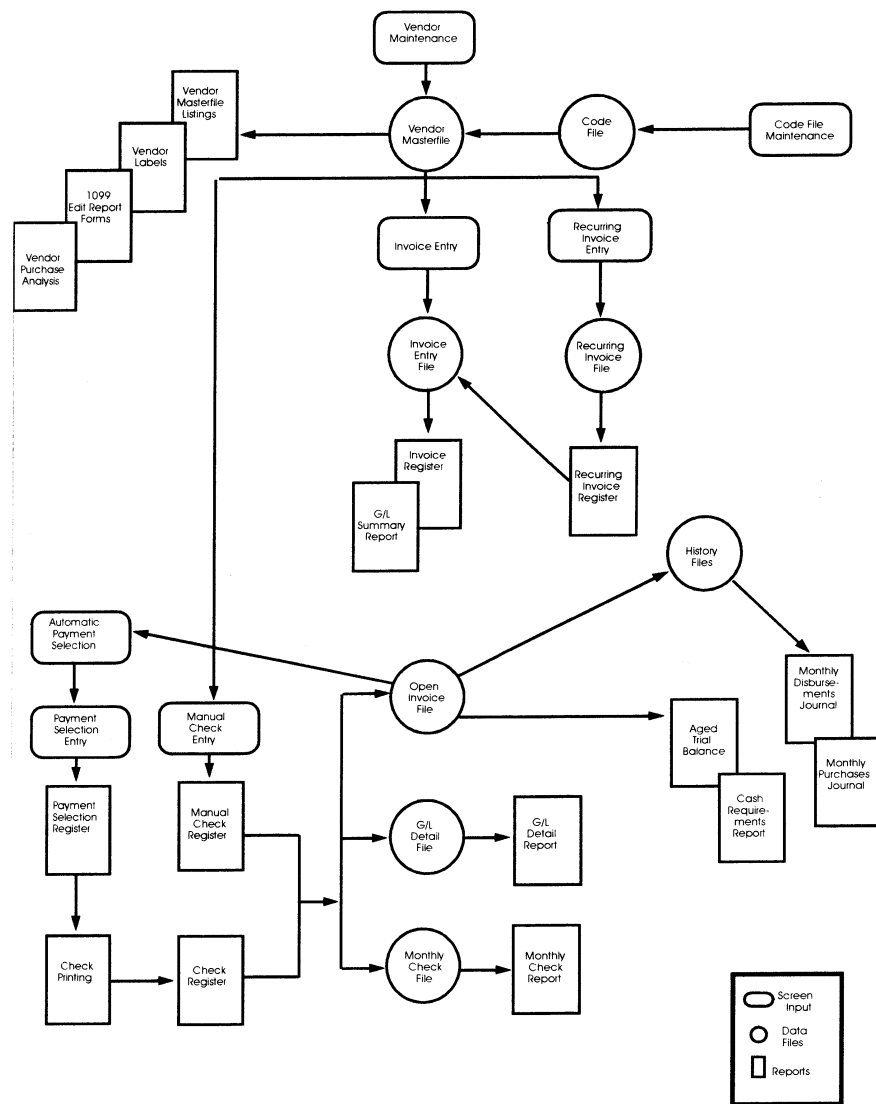
Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounting Flowchart

The following System Integration Flowchart illustrates how the various Solution-IV Accounting modules relate to one another.

The Solution-IV Accounts Payable Flowchart on the following page shows how the various components of the Accounts Payable module are related.



Solution-IV Accounts Payable Flowchart



How to Make the Greatest Use of This Manual

Introduction

With this manual we have created reference material that is easy to read, yet contains all of the information you need to set up and run the Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounts Payable system.

This manual introduces you to the capabilities of Solution-IV Accounts Payable, gives you ideas to help you get started with the initial setup, provides complete processing instructions, and also serves as a reference guide once you are up and running.

Suggested Steps

In order to make the greatest use of this manual and to provide the easiest transition to your new system, we suggest you complete the following before entering your own data into the system.

- **Know how your computer works.** Users who are familiar with the functions of their computer will have an easier time using the system.
- **Read, or at least browse, the entire manual.** Become familiar with the options and capabilities before starting to use the software.
- **Install the system.** Make sure both the programs and demonstration data have been installed on your computer so you can begin looking at the system.
- **Use the demonstration data.** Demonstration data has been provided to allow you to get a look and feel of the operations of the system and reports without using your company's information.
- **Begin using the system.** Use this manual to begin entering and/or converting your information into the Solution-IV Accounting system.
- **Keep the manual handy.** Once you are up and running, you will find the manual helpful as a reference guide. A complete Table of Contents has been provided for your assistance.

How This Manual is Organized

This manual has been organized to take you through normal Accounts Payable activity. As a supplement to these day-to-day procedures we have included a brief explanation of accounting theory, an extensive glossary of accounting terms, and several helpful setup ideas and design hints for your codes.

Chapter 1

Introduction-Explains how the manual is organized and how the manual should be used. It also provides you with an overall view of the Accounts Payable features. The Accounts Payable and System Integration flowcharts show how your Accounts Payable module operates and how it relates to the overall accounting system.

Chapter 2

Accounts Payable Menus-Describes the options available on the Accounts Payable Main Menu, Check Printing Menu, Vendor Maintenance Menu, Code File Maintenance Menu, and Reports Menu.

Chapter 3

Accounts Payable Setup-Explains how to get started with your Accounts Payable system. This chapter contains all of the options on the Code File Maintenance Menu.

Chapter 4

Vendor Maintenance-Describes the options that are available from the Vendor Maintenance Menu. Vendor Options include Vendor Name and Address Maintenance, Alternate Address Maintenance, Contact Maintenance, Comment Maintenance, Purchase History Lookup, Aging and Open Invoice Lookup, and Change/Delete Vendor Code.

Chapter 5

Transaction Processing-Describes the options that are available when processing transactions. They include Invoice Entry, Register, and Update; Manual Check Entry, Register, and Update; and Recurring Invoice Entry, Register, and Update.

Chapter 6

Check Printing Menu-Describes the options that are available from the Check Printing Menu. They include Automatic Payment Selection, Payment Selection Entry, Payment Selection Register, Check Printing, and Check Register and Update.

Chapter 7

Accounts Payable Reports-Describes how to execute the Solution-IV Accounts Payable reports. They include Vendor Masterfile Listing, Vendor Label Printing, Aged Trial Balance, Cash Requirements Report, Monthly Check Register, Vendor Purchase Analysis, Monthly Purchases Journal, Monthly Disbursements Journal, and 1099 Forms.

Chapter 8

Period End Processing-Describes the options available during Period End Processing. They include Maintain Cleared Checks, Period End Update, and Status Change Update.

Glossary

Glossary-Provides a list of terms used in the Solution-IV manuals.

Appendices

Appendices-Contains supplemental information that is helpful in understanding Solution-IV Accounts Payable. System conversion is also detailed in the Appendices. Any errors that you may encounter while using the system are listed and explained.

2 Accounts Payable Menus

This chapter describes the options that are available on the following Solution-IV Accounts Payable menus:

- Accounts Payable Main Menu
- Check Printing Menu
- Vendor Maintenance Menu
- Code File Maintenance Menu
- Reports Menu

Accounts Payable Main Menu

Introduction

The Solution-IV Accounts Payable module is designed to help you manage your vendor base and outgoing cash flow. Your purchases and payments are organized into reports that show where your money is going, who needs to be paid, and how much cash you need to make timely payments or to take advantage of discounts. All of this can be done while saving time and increasing accuracy over doing it manually.

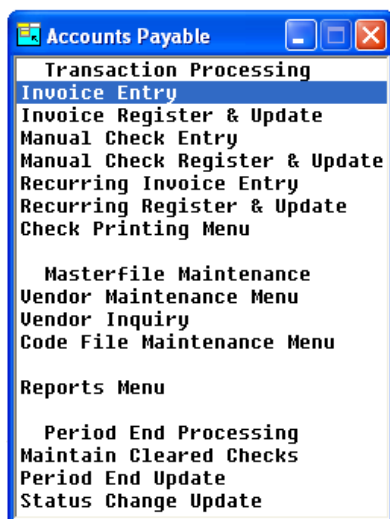
Integrating Solution-IV Accounts Payable with the Solution-IV General Ledger module can save you even more time by automatically posting directly to the appropriate accounts, eliminating duplicate entries and reducing errors on your financial statements.

Accounts Payable allows you to enter vendor invoices (where discounts are automatically calculated) and handwritten checks. You can also print checks and 1099 forms. The Aged Trial Balance and Cash Requirements reports give you the control required to take advantage of discounts by providing you with information on how much cash is required on selected dates.

The reports and vendor purchase information are as current as the last update, allowing you to determine easily and quickly your status with each vendor.

How to Execute

From the Accounting System Master Menu, select **Accounts Payable** Main Menu.



Transaction Entry

Invoice Entry

This option is used to enter vendor invoices, credit memos, or adjustments. To print a computerized check, an invoice must be entered here; manual checks must be written for invoices not entered here.

Manual Check Entry

This option is used to enter all handwritten or manual checks into the system. It is used to enter checks that pay invoices previously entered into the system, as well as checks that pay for items that have not been entered into the system.

Recurring Invoice Entry

This option is used to maintain a file of invoices that do not change much from billing cycle to billing cycle. Leases, standard shipments, or service contracts are good examples of recurring invoices. Once a recurring invoice has been set up, it can be selected as needed and put into the invoice entry file where, if needed, it can be modified.

Transaction Registers & Updates**Invoice Register**

The Invoice Register lists the information entered during Invoice Entry. If everything is correct, perform the update, which posts the invoice information to the permanent vendor, purchase history files and to the General Ledger account and transaction files.

Manual Check Register

The Manual Check Register lists the checks entered during Manual Check Entry. If everything is correct, perform the update, which posts these payments to the permanent invoice payment file, vendor purchase history files, General Ledger account and transaction files, and Bank Reconciliation files.

Recurring Invoice Register

The Recurring Invoice Register starts with the selection of the desired recurring invoices. The register prints to let the user verify the invoice selection.

If everything is correct, perform the update, which adds the selected recurring invoices into the invoice entry file. Here they may be modified and otherwise treated like regular invoices.

Check Printing**Check Printing Menu**

This option will give you access to the menu containing all the functions required to print checks.

Maintenance & Inquiries**Vendor Maintenance**

This option will give you access to the menu used to maintain detailed records for each vendor.

Vendor Inquiry

This option is used to view and/or print basic information about a vendor. The displayed information includes name and address, purchase history, and open invoices. Only vendor comments can be modified from Vendor Inquiry.

Code File Maintenance Menu

This option gives you access to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

From this menu you can maintain the Accounts Payable Parameters and all of the code files. These codes should be set up before entering anything else in the system, since Vendor Maintenance and Invoice Entry use information entered in the code files.

Reports

Vendor Masterfile Listing

This option lists the vendor information as found in Vendor Maintenance. You can choose from a variety of print options.

Vendor Label Printing

This option is used to print labels using information from the Vendor Masterfile.

Reports Menu

This option gives you access to the menu containing reports.

All of the reports on this menu may be printed at any time; you will probably print the Aged Trial Balance and Cash Requirements Reports more often than once a month. All of the reports are as current as the last update.

Period End Processing

Maintain Cleared Checks

This option is used to "mark" checks as having cleared the bank, or "unmark" them if they were cleared incorrectly. This process can also be done using the Solution-IV Bank Reconciliation module.

Period End Update

The Period End Update must be run at the end of each accounting period after all invoices and checks have been entered for the period and after all monthly reports have been printed.

The Period End Update does the following:

- Removes paid invoices that are older than the number of days specified in AP Parameters Maintenance from the open invoice file.
- Clears all month-to-date fields and moves next month amounts to the month-to-date fields in Accounts Payable.
- Clears the monthly check file in the manner stated in AP Parameters Maintenance.
- Clears the history as requested by the user.

Status Change Update

This option takes all of the Masterfile entries that you marked to change or delete, verifies that the changes or deletions are valid, then performs them. A report is printed before the update, which helps the user decide whether or not to continue with the update.

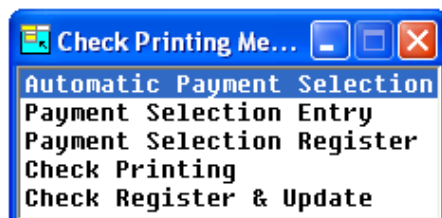
Check Printing Menu

Introduction

This option will give you access to the menu containing all the functions required to print checks.

How to Execute

From the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Check Printing Menu**.



Check Processing

Automatic Payment Selection

This option allows you to select invoices by vendor, invoice, due date, discount date, or discount availability. Once the selections are entered, the open invoice file is searched for invoices meeting the statement criteria.

Payment Selection Entry

This option allows you to select specified invoices for payment to specified vendors. You can also use the function to de-select invoices that were incorrectly selected during Automatic Payment Selection as well as to make partial payments on invoices.

Payment Selection Register

This option lists the invoices selected for payment during Automatic Payment Selection and Payment Selection Entry. This report (and entry to it) can be run as many times as required to select the proper invoices for payment.

Check Printing

This option prints checks to mail to your vendors. A default format is included, however, the format may be modified to match your check stock using Thoroughbred Report-IV.

Check Register and Update

This option details the checks just printed and the invoice(s) paid on these checks. If the check register printed correctly, the information may be posted to the appropriate files in Accounts Payable, General Ledger, and Bank Reconciliation.

Vendor Maintenance

Introduction

This option will give you access to the menu that allows you to maintain detailed records for each of your vendors.

How to Execute

From the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Vendor Maintenance Menu**. Select a Vendor Code to display the Vendor Options.

Vendor Options

Name and Address Maintenance

This option allows you to maintain the vendor address, terms codes, and other codes.

Alternate Address Maintenance

This option allows you to maintain additional purchase order and/or check addresses for this vendor.

Contact Maintenance

This option allows you to maintain additional contacts for this vendor.

Comment Maintenance

This option allows you to maintain a text field of telephone conversations or other information about this vendor.

Purchase History Lookup

This option allows you to maintain and see such information as highest balance, purchases this year, and last purchase date.

Aging and Open Invoice Lookup

This option allows you to see and scan the open invoices for this vendor and see the aging buckets at a glance.

Display Images

If you have Thoroughbred Gateway for Windows and the Solution-IV Imaging Library installed, and if you have images attached to this vendor, you may view them with this option.

Change/Delete Vendor Code

This option allows you to delete a vendor, change its number to another, combine it with another vendor, or mark it as inactive. This function works in conjunction with the Status Change Update.

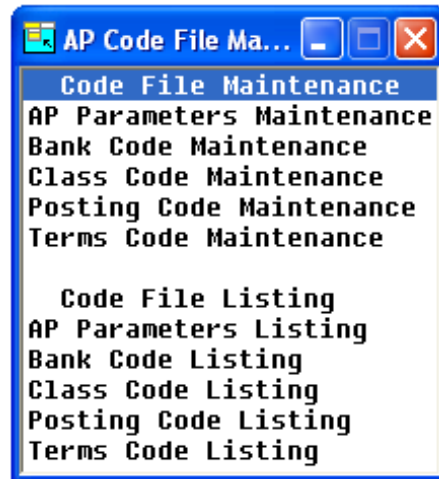
Code File Maintenance Menu

Introduction

This option gives you access to the menu that allows you to maintain the Accounts Payable parameters and all of the code files. These codes should be set up before entering anything else into the system, because Vendor Maintenance and Invoice Entry use information entered in the code files.

How to Execute

From the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Code File Maintenance Menu**.



Accounts Payable Parameters

AP Parameters Maintenance

The parameters allow you to customize the Accounts Payable package to meet the specific needs of your company. Here you are able to state whether you operate on a cash or accrual basis, how many days you want to maintain paid invoices, what you want for your aging categories, and whether or not you want to post to General Ledger.

Note: You must start here when setting up your Accounts Payable.

AP Parameters Listing

This report shows what was entered in AP Parameters Maintenance.

Code File Maintenance

Bank Code Maintenance

This option is used by all applications to maintain a central banking source. Set up as many bank codes as you require, having at least one for each bank account from which you write checks or to which you deposit checks.

Class Code Maintenance

Class codes provide an additional sorting option and are used in Vendor Maintenance.

Posting Code Maintenance

The posting code determines to which General Ledger accounts the following posts:

Accounts Payable

Trade Discounts

Freight

Sales Tax

You may wish to separate vendors by suppliers, commissioned sales representatives, non-product vendors, or by location, division, or profit center.

Terms Code Maintenance

The terms code determines the invoice due date, discount due date, and discount amounts for each invoice. A different terms code should be entered for each of the different terms offered to you by your vendors. A terms code is entered for each vendor, but can be overridden during Invoice Entry.

Code File Listings

Bank Code Listing

This option lists the bank codes as entered in Bank Code Maintenance.

Class Code Listing

This option lists the class codes as entered in Class Code Maintenance.

Posting Code Listing

This option lists the posting codes and their associated account codes as entered in Posting Code Maintenance.

Terms Code Listing

This option lists the terms codes as entered through Terms Code Maintenance.

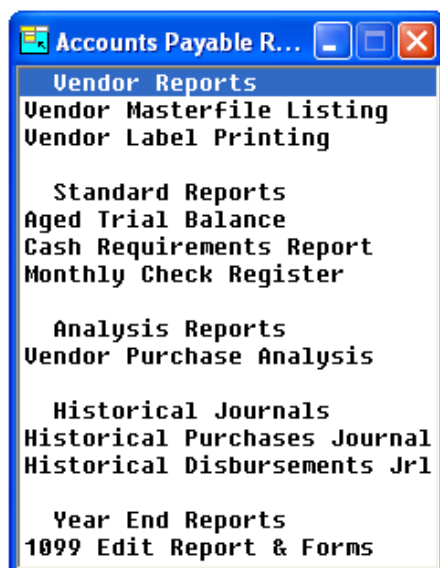
Reports Menu

Introduction

This option will give you access to the menu containing all the monthly reports. All of the reports on this menu can be printed at any time; in fact, you will probably print the Aged Trial Balance and Cash Requirements Reports more often than once per month. All reports are current to the last update.

How to Execute

From the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Reports Menu**.



Vendor Reports

Vendor Masterfile Listing

This is a list of the vendor information as found in Vendor Maintenance. You may choose from a variety of sort and print options, from a minimum amount of information to the full vendor masterfile.

Vendor Label Printing

This function is used to print labels using information from the vendor masterfile. The labels print on continuous form 1 1/2" by 4" labels, either 1-up or 2-up, with the vendor name and address printed on them. Changes may be made using Report-IV. You can choose from a variety of sort and print options.

Standard Reports

Aged Trial Balance

The Aged Trial Balance or "aging" report provides a detailed list of vendor invoices with the remaining invoice balances printing in the appropriate aging column. You can select the level of detail you want to see on the report.

Cash Requirements Report

The Cash Requirements Report is similar to the Aged Trial Balance but is designed to help control which invoices you pay and when you pay them. The aging categories may be changed each time the report is printed and you may decide to select only those invoices with discounts available.

The report also has columns which detail the discounts available and the discounts lost. If you are not currently taking terms discounts, this report can help you decide whether to start this practice.

Monthly Check Register

The Monthly Check Register is a detailed list of all the checks that have been printed during the month. Depending on the answer to the question in AP Parameters Maintenance, the register may also contain outstanding checks from prior months.

Analysis Reports**Vendor Purchase Analysis**

This option prints the month-to-date, year-to-date, and last-year purchase information for each vendor. Because the report may be sorted by month-to-date, year-to-date, or last-year purchases, you may use it to determine who your largest vendors are.

Accumulation Journals**Historical Purchases Journal**

This report will print all the invoices entered into the system for a specified date range. If printed monthly, the report is a combination of all the invoice registers for the month.

Note: Since this report uses the history files, it only prints information as old as the history you are maintaining.

Historical Disbursements Journal

This report prints all of the checks entered into the system for a specified date range. If printed monthly, the report is essentially a recreation of all of the check registers and manual check registers, without regard to when the checks cleared.

Note: Since this report uses the history files, it only prints information as old as the history you are maintaining.

Year End Reports**1099 Forms**

This option is usually used at the end of the calendar year when it prints the 1099-MISC forms required by the government. You can select which box on the form is to be used to print the payment.

3 **Accounts Payable Setup**

This chapter explains how to perform the initial setup of your Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounts Payable system. Instructions for using the AP Parameters Maintenance and all of the code files are given here.

You must set up all of the items covered in this chapter before entering any vendors or invoices because the items set up here are used everywhere else in the system.

If you have not already done so, now would be a good time to read the appendices.

AP Parameters Maintenance

Introduction

The parameters allow you to customize the Accounts Payable package to meet the specific needs of your company. Here you will state whether you operate on a cash or accrual basis, how many days you want to maintain paid invoices, what you want for your aging categories, and whether or not you want to post to General Ledger.

Note: You must set up the AP Parameters before doing anything else.

How to Execute

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **AP Parameters Maintenance**.

The screenshot shows the 'AP Parameters Maintenance' window for 'Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)' dated 02/01/05. The window is divided into three main sections:

- Posting Information:**
 - Post distributions to General Ledger? (Y)
 - Post to General Ledger on a cash or accrual basis (A)
- Reporting Information:**
 - Purge all checks monthly, yearly or only cleared checks (C)
 - Print zero balance checks? (N)
 - Access to vendor comments from Vendor Inquiry (I)
 - Print amount applied or original invoice amount on check stub (A)
 - Number of days to retain paid invoices (30)
 - Current Accounts Payable calendar month and year (MMYYYY) (012005)
 - Use automatic voucher number system? (N)
 - Next voucher number (empty field)
 - Save deleted vouchers? (empty field)
- Aging Categories:**
 - Age by invoice or due date (D)
 - Age by day or month (D)
 - If days, age by (Current: 30 Days, 60 Days, 90 Days, 120 Days)

Description of Fields

Post invoice distribution to General Ledger?

You may choose to not make any postings to General Ledger from Accounts Payable. Normally this would not be the case, except when you are initially entering invoices into the system. Enter one of the following:

- Y** Posts invoices and checks to the General Ledger.
- N** Makes no postings outside the Accounts Payable system.

Post to General Ledger on a cash or accrual basis?

You have the option of posting to the General Ledger on a cash or accrual basis. Enter one of the following:

- C Cash Basis:** No posting is made to the General Ledger during the invoice update. All postings are made during manual check entry or check printing.
- A Accrual Basis:** The General Ledger is updated during the invoice update (to the Accounts Payable and distribution accounts) and during the manual check update and check printing update (to the cash and Accounts Payable accounts).

Note: Once any invoices have been entered into Accounts Payable, this response cannot be changed until the open invoice file has been completely cleared.

Purge all checks monthly, yearly or only cleared checks?

You have the option of retaining checks in the monthly check file until they have cleared, if desired. Enter one of the following:

- M Monthly:** Clears the monthly check file during month end processing.
- Y Yearly:** Clears the monthly check file only during year end processing.
- C Cleared Checks:** Removes from the monthly check file only the checks marked as having cleared the bank during period end processing.

Print zero balance checks?

You have the option of actually printing checks for \$0.00. Not all companies want to do this. Zero-balance checks occur when you have an invoice and a credit memo for the same amount, which you have selected in order to make them disappear from your aging report.

- Y** Prints a check for \$0.00 that may help you with your audit trail.
- N** Does not print a check, but still applies the credit memo(s) to the invoice(s) and removes them from your aging report.

Display comments in Vendor Inquiry?

Information displayed in Vendor Inquiry cannot be modified, except for the vendor comments as follows:

- C** Gives you the ability to read and modify the comments.
- I** Only allows you to read the comments.
- N** You will have no access to the comments when in Vendor Inquiry.

Print amt applied or original invoice amt on check stub

Choose which amount to print on the check stub if making a partial payment as follows:

- A** Prints the amount applied on this check only in the "Gross" field on the check stub.
- O** Prints the original invoice amount, even if you are making a partial payment.

Number of days to retain paid invoices

You can choose to keep invoices in the open invoice file for as long as you like. This allows you to see past purchase history on an invoice-by-invoice basis either on the aging report or in vendor maintenance. A disadvantage of keeping invoices around for too long is that the detailed aging report gets very long and the Vendor Inquiry becomes cumbersome.

Invoices that have been paid for longer than the days you enter here are cleared from the open invoice file during the next Period End Processing.

Note: All invoices are kept in a history file, so information is accessible if necessary.

Current Accounts Payable calendar month and year

This field controls whether the invoice and check amounts will be posted to the month-to-date or next month fields in the vendor master file. If the posting date (entered before printing an audit report) is not in the period displayed here, the amounts will be posted to the next month before closing the current month. This field is incremented by Period End Processing. This field is entered in the format MMCCYY.

Use automatic voucher number system?

You have the option of using either automatically generated voucher numbers or invoice numbers as found on the vendor's invoice. Your answer depends on how much internal control you want over invoice numbers. Enter one of the following:

- Y** Generates voucher numbers automatically. When performing Invoice Entry, you must press **F8** to pull the next voucher number from the parameter file. You may then enter the vendor's invoice number in the invoice reference field. Some companies find that using internal voucher numbers provide them with more control over their payable invoices. A disadvantage is that you then refer to an invoice differently than the vendor who sent you the invoice initially.

Note: If you make this selection, you are forced to use voucher numbers exclusively.

- N** Uses the invoice number as found on the vendor's invoice. The system positions the cursor at the "Age by invoice or due date" field.

Next voucher number

If you answered **Y** to "Use automatic voucher system," enter the next number you would like to use for the voucher number here. It is automatically incremented from Invoice Entry by selecting **F8**.

Save deleted vouchers?

If you delete a voucher in Invoice Entry before it has been updated, the system does one of the following:

- Y** The voucher is not deleted, but all amounts are changed to zeros and the vendor is changed to "Deleted Voucher." This will give you better control over your vouchers and does not leave gaps on your monthly reports.
- N** The voucher is deleted from the system without a trace.

Age by invoice or due date?

On your Aged Trial Balance, you have the option of aging by the invoice date or the invoice due date as follows:

- I** Ages by the invoice date.
- D** Ages by the invoice due date.

Age by day or month?

You may choose to print your Aged Trial Balance by day or by month.

Aging by days is the most common approach. Enter the days to age by in the next field. If you age by month, please note that if an invoice is dated 9/30/05, it falls into the one-month column on 10/1/05. If you age by day and your first aging bucket is 30 days the same invoice would not fall into that column until 10/31/05.

Enter one of the following:

- D** Ages by day.
- M** Ages by month.

If days, age by

If you answered **D** above, enter the number of days you wish to have as your aging buckets. The default is 30, 60, 90, 120, but you may enter any you like, as long as the days increment in each bucket.

Exit the Screen

Once you have completed entering the parameters, you are automatically returned to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

AP Parameters Listing

Introduction

This report displays or prints the parameters as entered in AP Parameters Maintenance.

How to Execute

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **AP Parameters Listing**.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will be returned automatically to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

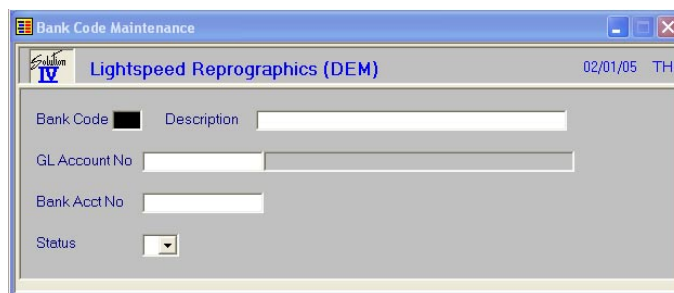
Bank Code Maintenance

Introduction

All Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounting applications use this function to define different bank accounts. A different bank code must be set up for each checking or deposit account you use. Accounts Payable, Payroll, and Accounts Receivable all have access to the same bank codes. The results tie together in General Ledger and Bank Reconciliation.

How to Execute

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **Bank Code Maintenance**.


Description of Fields**Bank Code**

Enter a two-character alphanumeric code. The system uses this code to select the proper General Ledger cash account to use when entering or printing checks.

Example: BA — Bank of America checking

Description

Enter up to 40 alphanumeric characters to describe the bank code.

GL Account No

Enter the General Ledger account code to which this bank code should post. It is normally a cash account. Each bank code should post to a unique General Ledger account code.

Bank Acct. No

Enter up to 15 alphanumeric characters for your bank account number. This field is optional and for internal use only.

Status

Enter the status definition. The status is normally blank.

Exit the Screen

When you have completed the maintenance, press **F4** from the bank code, and you will be returned to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

Bank Code Listing

Introduction

This report lists all bank codes, descriptions, General Ledger account codes, and bank account ID numbers as entered in Bank Code Maintenance.

How to Execute

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **Bank Code Listing**.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will be returned automatically to the Code File Maintenance Menu

Class Code Maintenance

Introduction

Class codes are options giving you another means of categorizing your vendors. They are used in Vendor Maintenance and on most reports. They are optional.

How to Execute

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **Class Code Maintenance**.

Description of Fields**Class Code**

Enter up to six alphanumeric characters for the class code.

Example: OFFICE - Office Supplies Vendor

Description

Enter up to 35 alphanumeric characters to describe the class code.

Status

Enter the status definition. The status is normally blank.

Exit the Screen

When you have completed the maintenance, press **F4** from the class code field and you will be returned to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

Class Code Listing

Introduction

This report lists the class codes as entered in Class Code Maintenance.

How to Execute

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **Class Code Listing**.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will be returned automatically to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

Posting Code Maintenance

Introduction

Posting codes are used to categorize your vendors in both General Ledger and Accounts Payable. You may wish to categorize your vendors by suppliers, commissioned sales representatives, and non-product vendors. Another method is to separate vendors by location, division, or profit center.

You can have as many posting codes as required for your particular needs. However, you must set up at least one since the posting code defines the accounts payable, discount, freight, and sales tax accounts used when posting to General Ledger.

How to Execute

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **Posting Code Maintenance**.

AP Posting Code Maintenance

Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM) 02/01/05 TH

Posting Code CA Description California

Liability Accounts

Accounts Payable 200-00-00 Accounts payable

Expense Accounts

Freight 760-00-00 Postage & freight

Sales Tax 790-00-00 Sales tax expense

Discounts 720-00-00 Discounts taken

Status

Description of Fields**Posting Code**

Enter up to six alphanumeric characters for the posting code.

Examples: VEND — Regular vendor
INT — Internal/non-product vendor (telephone or rent)
COMM — Commissioned sales representative

Description

Enter up to 35 alphanumeric characters to describe the posting code.

General Ledger Accounts

The following fields are the posting code's link to General Ledger. The length of each account code and location of the dashes within the account code is dependent upon what was entered in GL Parameters Maintenance. See the General Ledger manual for more information on setting up General Ledger account codes.

Note: The General Ledger account codes do not have to be unique for each posting code, but usually are.

Accounts Payable

Enter the General Ledger accounts payable account for this posting code. If you are on an accrual basis, this account is automatically credited during the invoice update and debited during the manual check and check printing updates. If you are on a cash basis, this field is skipped.

Freight

Enter the General Ledger freight expense account for this posting code. If you are on an accrual basis, this account is automatically debited during the invoice update by the amount entered in the freight field. If you are on a cash basis, this account is debited during the manual check and check printing updates.

Sales Tax

Enter the General Ledger sales tax expense account for this posting code. If you are on an accrual basis, this account is automatically debited during the invoice update by the amount entered in the sales tax field. If you are on a cash basis, this account is debited during the manual check and check printing updates.

Discounts

Enter the General Ledger discount account for this posting code. If you take a terms discount when paying the invoice, the discount amount taken posts to the discount account during the manual check and check printing updates.

Status

Enter the status definition. The status is normally blank.

Exit the Screen

When you have completed the maintenance, press **F4** from the posting code field and you will be returned to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

Posting Code Listing

Introduction

This report lists the posting codes and their associated account codes as entered in Posting Code Maintenance.

How to Execute

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **Posting Code Listing**.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will be returned automatically to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

Terms Code Maintenance

Introduction

Terms codes are a file of common payment terms offered to your company by vendors. A different terms code should be entered for each of the terms offered to you by your vendors. The terms code determines the invoice due date, discount due date, and discount amount for each invoice. During invoice processing, the discount amounts are automatically calculated, and the invoice and discount due dates are displayed, based on the terms code assigned to that invoice.

How to Execute

From the AP Code File Maintenance Menu, select **Terms Code Maintenance**.

AP Terms Code Maintenance

Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM) 02/01/05 TH

Terms Code: 02 Description: 2% 10 days, Net 30 Days

Invoice Terms

Due "In x days" or "On the xth" [dropdown]

Number of days before invoice is due OR day of month due 30

Discount Terms

Due "In x days" or "On the xth" [dropdown]

Number of days discount is allowed OR day of month due 10

Discount percentage 2.00 %

Specific invoice due date [text box]

Status [dropdown]

Description of Fields

Terms Code

Enter up to two alphanumeric characters for the terms code. *Example:* 02 might be the code for "2% 10 days, Net 30 days."

Description

Enter up to 35 alphanumeric characters to describe the terms code.

Number of days before invoice is due OR day of month due

Enter the number of days before the invoice is due; if the terms specify the invoice is going to be due "on the xth," enter the day of the month.

Examples: If the terms are 2% 10 Days, Net 30, enter 30.
 If the terms are Due on the 10th, enter 10.
 If the terms are Due on the last day of the month, enter 31.

Due "in x days" or "on the xth"

Enter one of the following:

- I** The invoice is due IN a specified number of days.
- O** The invoice is due ON a specific day of the month or on the last day of the month.

Number of days discount is allowed OR day of month due

Enter the number of days before the discounted invoice is due; if the discount terms are going to be "on the xth," enter the day of the month. If discount terms are not offered, press **Enter**.

Examples: If the terms are 2% 10 Days, Net 30, enter 10.
 If the terms are 1% on the 15th, Net 30, enter 15.

Discount percentage

Enter the discount percentage being offered by the vendor.

Example: If the terms are 2% 10 Days, Net 30, enter 2.00.

Specific invoice due date

If this terms code is for a group of invoices due on a specific date, enter the date due. For example, you will use this option if you have a seasonal type business where all fall purchases are due 01/31/05.

If this field is left blank, the due date will be calculated using the values in the above fields.

Status

Enter the status definition. The status is normally blank.

Exit the Screen

When you have completed the maintenance, press **F4** from the terms code field, and you will be returned to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

Terms Code Listing

Introduction

This report lists the terms entered in Terms Code Maintenance.

How to Execute

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **Terms Code Listing**.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will be returned automatically to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

4 Vendor Maintenance

After providing hints on how to design vendor codes, this chapter describes the options available from the Vendor Maintenance Menu. Vendor Maintenance Options include:

- Name and Address Maintenance
- Alternate Address Maintenance
- Contact Maintenance
- Comment Maintenance
- Purchase History Lookup
- Aging and Open Invoice Lookup
- Change/Delete Vendor Code

The Vendor Inquiry option is also discussed in detail.

How to Design Vendor Codes

Introduction

Since vendor codes are used to identify all Accounts Payable transactions, it is important that you use a consistent method of numbering. Vendors also appear alphabetically by vendor code when printing reports in Accounts Payable. You may use numbers, letters or a combination of both. We strongly recommend that you do not use special characters such as "~" and "^".

The Solution-IV Accounts Payable module allows you to assign up to ten alphanumeric characters for the vendor code.

The following is a list of three suggested types of numbering methods:

Numbers Only

The numbers-only method is the fastest method when using the numeric keypad. It is best suited for companies with a large number of vendors.

Using the numbers-only method, the system automatically right-justifies the number and fills the spaces to the left with zeros. To access the vendor, you do not need to enter the leading zeros, only the number itself.

Example: If you enter 101 the system displays 0000000101.

The system automatically adds the zeros to keep vendors in numerical order, otherwise you might end up with the vendors printing as follows:

1, 10, 100, 101, ..., 11, 110, 111, ..., 12, ..., 2, 20, 200, ...

Numbers and Letters

This combination method allows vendor codes to be assigned easily, and groups vendors by the first letter in their name. You may want to use the first few characters of the vendor name followed by a four-digit number or code. This method is well suited for large and small companies alike. *Example:* A0010 or AC001

Letters Only

This method allows simple identification of the vendor by looking at the name. You may want to use some form of the vendor's name, or abbreviate the vendor's name. This method is practical only if you have a small number of vendors, because the more vendors you have the harder it is to assign a unique vendor code. The advantage of this method is that it may be easier to identify a vendor using only the vendor code. *Example:* ACME

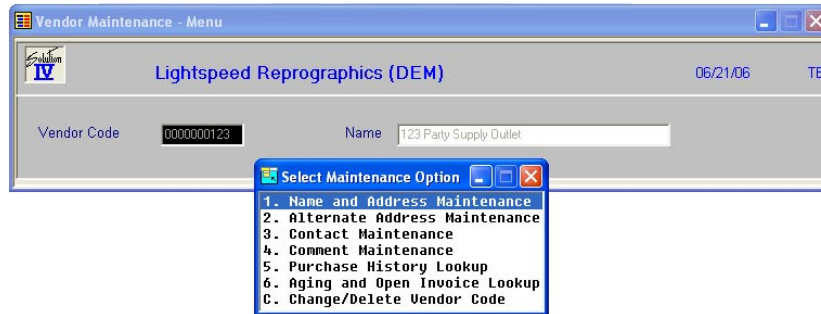
Vendor Maintenance

Introduction

This option will give you access to the menu that allows you to maintain detailed records for each of your vendors.

How to Execute

From the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Vendor Maintenance Menu**.



Description of Fields

Vendor Code

To perform any of the functions on the Vendor Maintenance Menu, you must first enter a vendor code.

Enter up to ten alphanumeric characters for the vendor code. The previous section may help you decide on a vendor numbering scheme.

Three vendor codes have been reserved as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| DEFAULT | Enter the vendor code DEFAULT only in Vendor Maintenance (it is not permitted in Invoice Entry or Manual Check Entry). If you create the vendor, DEFAULT, any new vendors you add will default to the information entered for vendor DEFAULT. This is very useful if you are only using one terms code or posting code, or if the majority of your vendors are in California, for example. |
| DELETED | Do not enter the vendor code DELETED in Vendor Maintenance. It is used to denote deleted vouchers if you are on a voucher-based system. |
| MISC | The code, MISC is used in manual check entry to designate a check written to a vendor who is not in the Vendor Masterfile. Only enter MISC in manual check entry. |

To add a new vendor, enter a new vendor code, and the system will automatically take you through the first maintenance option, Vendor Name and Address Maintenance.

Exit the Screen

When you are done, press **F4** from the vendor code to return to the Accounts Payable Main Menu.

Name and Address Maintenance

Introduction

Use this function to maintain the vendor's name, address, terms, and other codes.

How to Execute

From the Vendor Maintenance Menu, select **1. Name and Address Maintenance**.

Description of Fields

Name

Enter up to 35 characters for the vendor name.

Address

Enter up to two lines of 35 characters each for the vendor's street address and/or P.O. Box. Do not enter the city, state, or ZIP code information on either of these lines.

These address lines, along with the city, state, ZIP code, and country are printed on checks and 1099 forms.

City

Enter up to 25 characters for the city name.

State

Enter up to two characters for the state abbreviation.

ZIP Code

Enter up to ten characters for the ZIP code. If you want any punctuation, you must enter it yourself. *Example:* 08875-1234 or 08875 or AP087QA

Country

Enter up to two characters for the country code, if desired.

Phone

Enter up to ten characters for the vendor's main telephone number. Do not add any punctuation because the system will add it automatically. Additional phone numbers may be entered in Contact Maintenance.

Example: 8005551234 is re-displayed as 800 555-1234.

Ext

Enter up to five characters for the extension of your main contact at this location.

Contact

Enter up to 20 characters for the main contact at this location. Additional contacts may be entered in Contact Maintenance.

Telex

Enter up to 18 characters for the telex number at this location.

FAX

Enter up to 18 characters for the FAX number at this location.

Email

Enter up to 60 characters for the vendor's e-mail address.

PO delivery preference

You may enter the vendor's preference for the receiving Purchase Order from you. This option may be overridden on an individual Purchase Order.

- P** Hard Copy
- E** E-mail
- F** Fax

Alt Sort

Enter up to ten characters for use as an alternate sort for this vendor. Several reports may be printed in alternate sort order.

Vendor Ref

Enter up to ten characters for the code that the vendor uses to refer to you. You can probably find this number on an invoice or statement from your vendor.

Credit Limit

Enter your credit limit with this vendor. This is for your reference only and has no effect on invoice entry, payment selection, or manual checks.

Vendor Type

Enter one of the following:

- Enter** This vendor is a regular, permanent vendor.
- H** This is a permanent vendor on hold. You do not want to make further payments on the account until certain issues are resolved.
- T** This is a temporary vendor who will be deleted when the balance is zero and all history has been removed.

1099 Box Num

Enter up to two characters for the box number into which this vendor's payments should appear on the 1099 form. If this field is left blank, no 1099 form will print for this vendor.

Taxpayer ID

Enter up to 20 characters for the vendor's tax identification number (Federal ID number or Social Security Number). Enter it exactly as you want it to appear on the 1099 form.

Example: 95-1234567 or 123-45-6789

Terms Code

Enter the terms code representing the terms offered to you by this vendor.

The terms code is used to calculate the invoice due date, the discount due date, and the discount amount in invoice entry. Terms codes are defined in Terms Code Maintenance, and the code must exist before it can be entered here.

Posting Code

Enter the posting code representing the posting category to which this vendor is assigned.

Posting codes are used to define the accounts payable, freight, sales tax, and discount accounts in the General Ledger. Posting codes are defined in Posting Code Maintenance and the code must exist before it can be entered here.

Invoices will default to the posting code entered here, but the code may be overridden.

Class Code 1**Class Code 2**

Enter a class code for this vendor, if desired. The class code is a sort option used in Vendor Maintenance as an additional means of grouping your vendors independently from the General Ledger.

Class codes are defined in Class Code Maintenance and the code must exist before it can be entered here.

Default Distrib (Distribution)

Enter the General Ledger account to which you normally distribute invoices from this vendor. If you enter an account code here, the net invoice amount in both invoice and manual check entry is automatically debited to this account, speeding up entry. It may then be changed, if desired.

If you leave this field blank, you must enter a General Ledger account code every time you use invoice and manual check entry.

Exit the Screen

When you are finished maintaining vendor name and address, press **F4** from the vendor code to return to the Vendor Maintenance Menu, or press **F8** to select another screen.

Alternate Address Maintenance

Introduction

Use this function to maintain an unlimited number of alternate or purchase addresses for each vendor. These addresses may be printed on checks and used by the Purchase Order system. For your convenience, vendor name and address information defaults to the information entered for that vendor code in Vendor Name and Address Maintenance. Checks may also be issued to alternate addresses.

How to Execute

From the Vendor Maintenance Menu, select **2. Alternate Address Maintenance**.

Description of Fields

Address Code

Enter up to six alphanumeric characters used to represent the alternate address for this vendor. Letters, numbers, or a combination of letters and numbers may be used. If you use only numbers, the code is right justified and filled with zeros (for example, 123 is changed to 000123). Before you start entering your alternate addresses, you should decide on a system to use for assigning alternate address codes.

Name

Enter up to 35 characters for the name of the vendor at this alternate address.

Address

Enter up to two lines of 35 characters each for the vendor's street address and/or P.O. Box. Do not enter the city, state, or ZIP code information on either of these lines.

City

Enter up to 25 characters for the city name.

State

Enter up to two characters for the state abbreviation.

ZIP Code

Enter up to ten characters for the ZIP code. If you want any punctuation, you must add it yourself.

Example: 08875-1234 or 08875 or AP087QA

Country

Enter up to two characters for the country code, if desired.

Phone

Enter up to ten characters for the vendor's telephone number at this location. Do not add any punctuation.

Example: 8005551234 will be redisplayed as 800-555-1234.

Ext

Enter up to five characters for the extension number of the contact at this location.

Contact

Enter up to 20 characters for the name of the contact at this location.

Telex

Enter up to 18 characters for the telex number at this location.

FAX

Enter up to 18 characters for the FAX number at this location.

EMAIL

Enter up to 60 characters for the vendor's e-mail address.

Report

You may get a listing of the alternate addresses by following these steps:

1. From the vendor code field, press **F9**.
2. Select **R** - report from the select message.

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will be returned to the Vendor Address Screen.

Exit the Screen

When you are done maintaining vendor alternate addresses, press **F4** from the vendor code to return to the Vendor Maintenance Menu, or press **F8** to select another screen.

Contact Maintenance

Introduction

Use this function to maintain an unlimited number of contacts for each vendor. These contacts may be entered for your own references or for later use with office productivity software. For your convenience the name, address, and telephone information defaults to the information entered in Vendor Name and Address Maintenance.

How to Execute

From the Vendor Maintenance Menu, select **3. Contact Maintenance**.

Description of Fields

Contact Code

Enter up to six alphanumeric characters to represent a code for this contact. Letters, numbers, or a combination of letters and numbers may be used. If you use only numbers, the code is right justified and filled with zeros (for example, 123 is changed to 000123). Before you start entering your contact you should decide on a system to use for assigning contact codes.

Common Name

Enter up to 35 characters for the name that you normally call this contact. This is the line where a nickname would be appropriate.

Example: Susie Jones

Full Name

First Name: Enter up to 25 characters of the formal first name of this contact. Most likely you would not use nicknames here.

Example: Susan

Middle Initial: Enter the middle initial of the contact, followed by a period, if desired.

Example: H.

Last Name: Enter up to 30 characters for the last name of this contact.

Example: Jones

Title

Enter up to four characters for the title of this contact.

Examples: Mr. or Mrs. or Dr. or Miss

Position

Enter up to 35 characters describing the position this contact holds in his/her company.

Examples: President or Sales Representative

Address

Enter up to two lines of 35 characters each for the vendor's street address and/or P.O. Box. Do not enter the city, state, or ZIP code information on either of these lines.

City

Enter up to 25 characters for the city name.

State

Enter up to two characters for the state abbreviation.

ZIP Code

Enter up to ten characters for the ZIP code. If you want any punctuation, you must add it yourself.

Country

Enter up to two characters for the country code, if desired.

Phone

Enter up to ten characters for the telephone number of this contact. Do not add any punctuation.

Example: 8005551234 is redisplayed as 800 555-1234.

Ext

Enter up to five characters for the extension number of this contact.

FAX

Enter up to 18 characters for the FAX number of this contact.

EMAIL

Enter up to 60 characters for the vendor's e-mail address.

Report

You may get a listing of the contacts by following these steps:

1. From the vendor code field, press **F9**.
2. Select **R** - report from the select message.

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will be returned to the Contact Maintenance Screen.

Exit the Screen

When you are done with contact maintenance, press **F4** from the contact code to return to the Vendor Maintenance Menu, or press **F8** to select another screen.

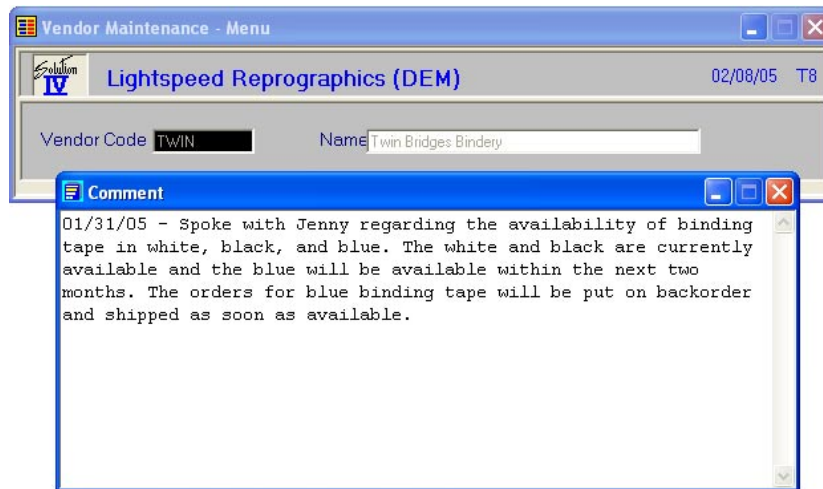
Comment Maintenance

Introduction

Comment Maintenance allows you to maintain an unlimited number of free-form lines of text. You may use this text field however you want. Suggestions might be notes from telephone conversations or notes on the specific products that you like to order from this vendor.

How to Execute

From the Vendor Maintenance Menu, select **4. Comment Maintenance**. You will see a screen similar to the one below. The information shown on this screen is for example only and is only one idea for use of the text field

**Description of Fields****Comment**

Use the standard text editing keys for your specific terminal to add lines to the text field. Line insert and delete, character insert and delete, page up, page down, etc. all work here. As always it may save you time later if you decide in the beginning how you want to use the comment.

Note: If you use the comment field to record telephone conversations, we suggest that you put the most recent calls at the top by using **Line Insert**.

When you have completed editing the comment, press **F4** and you will receive the following prompt:

Save text (Y/N)?

Y Saves any changes or additions to the comment.

N Leaves the comment in the form it was in when you started.

Exit the Screen

When you are finished maintaining comments, press **F4** from the vendor code to return to the Vendor Maintenance Menu, or press **F8** to select another screen.

Purchase History Lookup

Introduction

Use this function to maintain and see information such as last purchase date, last check, and purchase and payments month-to-date. This information is automatically kept current by the system during invoice and check processing.

Note: You may want to enter history information when initially adding vendors so that this information is accurate. If you don't, the purchase history only reflects activity starting from when you first started using Solution-IV Accounts Payable.

How to Execute

From the Vendor Maintenance Menu, select **5. Purchase History Lookup**.

	Current Month	Next Month	Current Year	Last Year
Purchases	665.	0.00	665.00	0.00
Payments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Discounts Taken	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Discounts Missed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
# of Invoices	2	0	2	0
# of Checks	0	0	0	0

Description of Fields**Last Invoice**

This field contains the last invoice number or voucher number entered for this vendor.

Date (Invoice)

This field contains the date of the last invoice entered for this vendor.

Amount (Invoice)

This field contains the dollar amount of the last invoice for this vendor.

Last Payment

This field contains the last check number used in either manual check entry or check printing for this vendor.

Date (Payment)

This field contains the date of the last manual or computer check entered for this vendor.

Amount (Payment)

This field contains the dollar amount of the last manual or computer check entered for this vendor.

Date of 1st Purchase

Enter the date that you first made a purchase from this vendor. If you do not enter a date during startup, the system automatically inserts the date of the first invoice for this vendor, after you started using Solution-IV.

Date of Highest Balance Ever

This field contains the date of your highest balance with this vendor. It is automatically re-calculated as you reach a new high balance.

Amount (Highest Balance)

This field contains the dollar amount of the highest balance with this vendor. The system automatically recalculates this amount during invoice update.

Current Balance

This field contains your current balance due with this vendor. It is recalculated with the last invoice or check update. You cannot change this field.

1099 Payments

This field contains payments made to this vendor during this calendar year. This is done so that the following fields correspond to your fiscal year if desired. This is the amount (not Payments Year-to-date) that actually prints on the 1099 forms.

Purchases

These fields contain the dollar amounts purchased from this vendor month-to-date, year-to-date, last year, and next month. The purchases fields are updated from Invoice Entry and Manual Check Entry.

Payments

These fields contain the dollar amounts paid to this vendor month-to-date, year-to-date, last year, and next month. These fields are updated from check printing and manual checks.

Discounts Taken

These fields contain the dollar amounts of discounts taken month-to-date, year-to-date, last year, and next month.

Discounts Missed

These fields contain the dollar amounts of discounts missed month-to-date, year-to-date, last year, and next month. A discount is considered "missed" if there was a terms discount calculated for an invoice and it was not taken during check printing or manual check processing.

Number of Invoices

These fields contain the number of invoices entered for this vendor month-to-date, year-to-date, last year, and next month.

Number of Checks

These fields contain the number of checks paid to this vendor month-to-date, year-to-date, last year, and next month.

Exit the Screen

When you are finished with purchase history lookup, press **F4** from the vendor code to return to the Vendor Maintenance Menu, or press **F8** to select another screen.

Aging and Open Invoice Lookup

Introduction

Use this function to see the aging buckets and invoice detail for a given vendor. This is essentially the same information you would see in Vendor Inquiry or the Aged Trial Balance.

How to Execute

From the Vendor Maintenance Menu, select **6. Aging and Open Invoice Lookup**.

Vendor Maintenance - Aging

Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM) 02/02/05 T8

Vendor Code: Name:

Total Balance Due:

Current	30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	120 Days
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	665.00

AP Vendor Invoice Aging Inquiry

Invoice Number/ Check Number	Inv/Pmt Date	Due Date	Disc Date	Inv/Applied Amount	Balance Due
245712	06/01/01	01/01	11/01	99.00	99.00
245713	06/01/01	01/01	11/01	566.00	566.00

Scanning Invoices

All of the invoices in the open invoice file for this vendor are scanned so that the aging and purchase/payment history are current. When the scan is complete, the aging buckets and invoice information will display.

Description of Fields**Vendor Code**

Enter up to 10 characters for the vendor code. The vendor code will be used throughout the system when referring to a particular vendor. Press **F2** for a lookup of vendor codes.

Exit the Screen

When you are finished with Aging and Open Invoice Lookup, press **F4** from the vendor code to return to the Vendor Maintenance Menu, or press **F8** to choose another screen.

Change or Delete Vendor Code

Introduction

Use this function for the same purpose as the status field on the code files. The Solution-IV Accounts Payable package uses the status to eliminate the problems caused by some systems when deleting vendors that have current activity. It also allows you to change vendor codes or to mark a vendor as inactive (allowing no further invoices to be posted).

How to Execute

From the Vendor Maintenance Menu, select option **C. Change/Delete Vendor Code**.

Description of Fields

Do you want to Delete Change Inactivate Re-activate

Enter one of the following: **D**, **C**, **I**, or **R**.

Delete

Delete this record. Yes No

- Y** Marks the vendor for deletion. During the Status Change Update, the vendor is deleted only if it has a current balance of zero, no open invoices, and no history.
- N** Does not mark this vendor for deletion and returns the cursor to the vendor code field.

Note: While the deletion does not actually occur until the Status Change Update is performed, a vendor with a status of **D** cannot have any new invoices entered for him/her.

Change

Enter the Vendor Code to change this Vendor Code to:

Enter the new vendor code. This vendor code may or may not already exist in the file. If it does not exist, all references to the old vendor code are changed to the new vendor code. If the new vendor code already exists, the information for the old code is combined with the new. These changes take effect during the Status Change Update.

Inactivate

The vendor is marked with a status of **I**. You are saying that you no longer want to do business with this vendor. Current invoices are paid, but no new ones can be entered. The inactive status takes place immediately.

Reactivate

The reactivate option can be used to remove the inactive status from the vendor at any time, and the delete or change status only before the Status Change Update has been performed.

Exit the Screen

After you have modified the status for a vendor, the cursor returns to the selection prompt on the Vendor Maintenance Menu.

Vendor Inquiry

Introduction

Use this function to view and/or print basic information about a vendor, one vendor at a time. This information includes name and address, some purchase history and detailed invoices and payments. The same information may be found in Vendor Maintenance.

Vendor Inquiry is a separate option on the menu for security reasons. The vendor name and address and open invoices cannot be modified here; only the comments may be changed, if allowed by the parameters.

How to Execute

From the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Vendor Inquiry**.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Vendor Inquiry" for "Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)". The window contains various input fields for vendor information. The "Vendor Code" is "TWIN" and the "Name" is "Twin Bridges Bindery". The address is "7465 S. Washington Street" in "Sonora, CA" with ZIP "95370". Contact information includes "Phone: 209 555-8676", "FAX: 209 555-8699", "Telex: 555-8765-394", and "Cont: Jim Plant". Financial data shows "Last Invoice: 245713" dated "06/01/01" for "566.00", and "Last Check: 0000000000" for ".00". Other fields include "Vendor Ref: SOL1888", "Vendor Type", "Taxpayer ID", "Box Num: 00", "Terms Code: 02 2% 10 days, Net 30 Days", "1099 Payments: .00", "Credit Limit: 5,000.00", and "Current Balance: 665.00". At the bottom, there are buttons for "Current", "30 Days", "60 Days", "90 Days", and "120 Days".

Scanning Invoices

This prompt will display as it looks through the open invoice file and computes the aging buckets, which will display when it is finished.

Description of Fields

Vendor Code

Enter the code for the vendor you wish to display. You can press **F2** for a lookup of vendor codes. The vendor's address and purchase history will display. Remember: this information cannot be modified here.

Display: Vendor Invoices Aging Comments Report Graph

Vendor

Displays the vendor information for the selected vendor.

Invoices

Displays a view of the invoices for the vendor and any payments against the invoices. Press **F4** to return to the prompt.

Aging

Calculates and displays the aging information in the appropriate areas at the bottom of the screen. Press **F4** to return to the vendor code field.

Comments

Depending on your parameters, you may have no access to the comments, read-only access, or the ability to modify the comments. Press **F4** to return to the prompt.

Report

Prints a report with the vendor, invoice information and comments for this vendor only.

Graph

Prints a graph using the invoice and aging information. You must have Gateway for Windows installed to view the graph.

F4

Returns you to the vendor code field enabling you to inquire about another vendor.

Exit the Screen

When you are done with Vendor Inquiry, press **F4** at the vendor code to return to the Accounts Payable Main Menu.

5 Transaction Processing

This chapter describes the options that are available during transaction processing. They include:

- Invoice Entry, Register, and Update
- Manual Check Entry, Register, and Update
- Recurring Invoice Entry, Register, and Update

You will be spending the bulk of your time in this section of the manual, since this is the core of the Solution-IV Accounts Payable system.

Invoice Entry

Introduction

Invoice Entry is used to enter vendor invoices or internal vouchers. Any invoices, credit memos, or adjustments to vendor accounts are done here. Invoices must be entered here in order to print computerized checks. Manual or handwritten checks may be written for invoices not entered here.

How to Execute

From the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Invoice Entry**.

Note: The Invoice Entry function uses a "batch" or "holding" file. This means that when you enter an invoice into invoice entry, it is only in the invoice entry file. You then have the opportunity to print the register and verify that everything you entered is correct. If not, you may return to the invoice entry and make any necessary changes.

Only when you run the invoice update are the permanent files modified. After the update is run, you must make necessary changes using an invoice adjustment.

Description of Fields

Vendor Code

Enter the vendor code of the vendor for whom you wish to enter an invoice. The vendor code must exist in order to enter an invoice. You may use the **F3** function, if available to you, to add new vendors. You may use the **F2** function to select a given vendor, an existing entry from the invoice entry file, or an existing entry from the open invoice file.

Invoice/Voucher No

The invoice/voucher number is used differently depending upon what was specified in AP Parameters Maintenance.

- If you stated that you want to utilize voucher numbers, press **F8** to retrieve the next voucher number.
- If you are not utilizing the voucher number feature, enter up to 15 unique characters of the invoice number as found on the vendor's invoice.

Invoice Date

Enter the date of the invoice in the form MMDDYY from the vendor's invoice. Make sure the date is correct because it is used to calculate the due date and discount due date.

Total Invoice Amt

Enter the total amount of the invoice including freight and sales tax. This is the amount (less any terms discount that may be applicable) that is paid.

Discount Based On

Enter the amount of the invoice that is used for the purpose of calculating any terms discount that might be available. This number is typically the net invoice amount before freight and sales tax. It defaults to "Total Invoice Amt".

Freight Amount

If you would like the freight amount distributed separately to the General Ledger, enter the freight amount here. It is distributed to the freight account entered in Posting Code Maintenance.

Sales Tax Amount

If you would like the sales tax amount distributed separately to the General Ledger, enter the sales tax amount here. It is distributed to the sales tax account entered in Posting Code Maintenance.

Invoice Ref

If you are utilizing the voucher system feature, you should enter up to 15 characters of the vendor's invoice number here. If you are not utilizing the voucher system and entered the vendor's invoice number for invoice/voucher, you may use this field for whatever you want, or leave it blank.

Purchase Order

Enter up to 15 characters for the purchase order number. This is an optional field for your reference only and is not tied to the Purchase Order system.

Payment Address

If you want the payment to go to the vendor's main address, leave this field blank. If you want the check to go to an address other than the main address, enter the vendor's alternate address code here.

Payment Cycle

Enter up to two characters for the payment cycle. The payment cycle is used to group invoices that you wish to select together in Automatic Payment Selection. This field may be left blank.

Example: You may wish to assign a payment cycle of "01" to all invoices that you pay on the first of every month.

Invoice Status

Enter one of the following:

Enter This is a regular invoice without restrictions.

H This invoice is being held. Even though the invoice will be shown on all reports including the Aged Trial Balance, it will not be automatically selected for payment until the status is changed.

S This invoice is selected for immediate payment. During the invoice update, this invoice is automatically put in the payment selection file.

1099?

This field allows you to control whether or not this invoice is subject to 1099 reporting as follows:

Y This invoice will update to the 1099 field in the vendor master file.

N This invoice amount will not be included on a 1099 for this vendor.

Terms Code

Enter the terms code representing the terms as shown on the vendor's invoice. This code defaults to the terms code entered in Vendor Name and Address Maintenance. This code is used to calculate invoice and discount due dates and the discount amount.

Invoice Due

The invoice due date is automatically calculated from the invoice date and the terms code entered above. The invoice due date here should match the invoice due date on the vendor's invoice. On your first pass through the invoice, this field is skipped. To change the invoice due date, press the **Up Arrow** key from invoice comment.

Discount Due

The discount due date is automatically calculated from the invoice date and terms code entered above. The discount due date here should match the discount due date on the vendor's invoice. On your first pass through the invoice, this field is skipped. To change the invoice due date, press the **Up Arrow** key from invoice comment.

Amount (Discount)

The discount amount is automatically calculated from the invoice date and terms code entered above. The discount amount here should match the discount amount on the vendor's invoice. On your first pass through the invoice, this field is skipped; press the **Up Arrow** key from the comment if you want to change it.

Comment

Enter up to 35 characters to describe this invoice. The invoice comment may be printed on the Aged Trial Balance, if desired.

Posting Code

Enter the posting code to which this invoice belongs. The system gets the Accounts Payable, Freight, Sales Tax, and Discounts accounts from this posting code. This field defaults to the posting code in the vendor master file.

Distr

This field displays the amount of the invoice remaining to be distributed among one or more General Ledger account codes.

Distributing the Invoice

You need to distribute the net invoice amount to one or more General Ledger account codes. The net invoice amount is the total invoice amount less freight and sales tax.

Line	GL Account	Description	Amount
1	150-00-00	Plant, property and equipment	2,537.72
2			

Line

Return Modifies the line, if it exists. Adds a line if it is blank.

Line = # Goes to that line. If you enter a line that is greater than the total number of lines, it goes to the last line.

Up arrow Goes to next line above.

Down arrow Goes to next line below.

Page-up Goes to the previous screen.

Page-down Goes to the next screen.

Line delete Deletes that line and moves all lines below it up.

Line insert Inserts a line at that spot and moves all lines below it down.

GL Account

Enter the General Ledger account code to which you want to distribute.

Amount

Enter the dollar amount to be distributed to this General Ledger account code.

Changing an Invoice Still in the Invoice Entry File

One of the best features of a batch-oriented entry file is that you have the opportunity to correct mistakes before they become a permanent part of your records.

To correct an invoice/voucher before you run the invoice update, enter the vendor code and invoice or voucher number. The screen displays the information you already entered and gives you the following prompt:

Is the information correct? Yes No Lines Delete

Y Saves the invoice as currently displayed on the screen.

N Allows you to modify what was previously entered. Use **Up Arrow** and **Down Arrow** to get to the field you want to change and press **Page Down** when done.

L Allows you to modify the General Ledger distribution for this invoice.

D Deletes this invoice from the invoice entry file. If you chose to save deleted vouchers in AP Parameters Maintenance, it will be marked as deleted but remain in the entry file.

Entering a Credit Memo

Entering a credit memo from your vendor is no different than entering an invoice; simply use negative numbers for all amounts.

Adjusting an Existing Invoice/Voucher

Once an invoice/voucher has been updated from the invoice entry file to the permanent files, if you need to make any changes to it, you must make an invoice adjustment.

Enter the Vendor Code and Invoice/Voucher Number that you wish to modify. The system prompts:

Existing Open Invoice balance is \$ x . Adjust (Y/N)?

Y Allows you to adjust the invoice. Existing dates and terms appear on the screen. You may enter the adjustment amount and/or change any other aspects of the invoice, except vendor code and invoice/voucher number.

Example: If the invoice exists for \$1000 and should be \$100, enter -900 for the Total Invoice Amount.

N Does not adjust the balance. The cursor returns to the vendor code field.

The amount entered in Total Invoice Amount is added to the Invoice Balance.

When you are entering an adjustment, the screen works the same as for a new invoice.

Exit the Screen

When you are finished entering invoices, press **F4** from vendor code and you will return to the Accounts Payable Main Menu.

Invoice Register and Update**Introduction**

The Invoice Register is an audit report, which prints entries made during Invoice Entry. The report gives you the opportunity to check the accuracy of the information entered in Invoice Entry prior to posting this information to the permanent vendor file, purchase history files, open invoice file, and the General Ledger files (if you are on an accrual basis).

Note: The Invoice Register is an audit report and must be kept with your permanent accounting records.

How to Execute

From the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Invoice Register & Update**.

Description of Fields**Enter Posting Date**

Enter the date you wish to use for posting the invoices to General Ledger. This date is very important, since it controls the period in which these invoices appear.

Example: If today is 4/3/05 and you are still entering invoices for March, be sure the posting date is 3/31/05.

Note: Because the General Ledger uses the posting date (not the invoice date) when posting, be sure to separate your invoices into batches by month.

Do you want a printed copy? Yes No

Y Prints a hard copy of the Invoice Register.

N Displays the Invoice Register on the screen. You may not update if you display the register on the screen.

If the Invoice Register was printed to the printer, the system prompts:

Do you want to continue the update? Yes No

Y Updates this batch of invoices to the permanent files and then clears the invoice entry file.

N Returns to the Accounts Payable Main Menu. You may make any necessary corrections in Invoice Entry, then re-print the register.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, the system will prompt **Do you want to continue the update?**

Manual Check Entry

Introduction

Manual Check Entry is used to enter all handwritten or manual checks into the system. It is also used to enter:

- Voided checks (when the amount = 0) The check was written in error and never previously entered into the system.
- Reversals (when the check was previously entered, but was wrong).

Manual Check Entry may be used to enter checks paying invoices already in the system as well as paying invoices that were never entered during Invoice Entry.

How to Execute

At the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Manual Check Entry**.

The screenshot shows the 'Manual Check Entry' window. At the top, it says 'Manual Check Entry' and 'Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)' with the date '02/02/05' and time 'T8'. The form contains the following data:

Bank Code	BA	Operating Bank	Batch	687.81
Bank Dist	82.45	Check	687.81	Inv
Check	0000002523	Date	02/02/05	Check Amount
			687.81	Vendor
				Name
				A002
				Acme Printing - East
Invoice Number	Open?	Date	1099?	Amount to Apply
15102	Y	06/01/01	Y	746.64
				Discount Amount
				58.83

Bank Section

The Bank Section is where you enter the information about the total batch of checks that you are entering (i.e., from which bank they were written and the total of all the checks). You may have multiple checks in a batch. Be sure all checks in a batch were written during the same period.

Description of Fields**Bank Code**

Enter the bank code that represents the account from which these checks were written.

Batch

Run an adding machine tape on all the checks you are entering in this batch and enter the amount here. This assures:

- You have entered all the checks in the pile.
- The amounts were entered correctly.

If there is a bank distribution amount when you are finished, you have the opportunity to check both the batch total you entered originally and the checks entered into this batch and then to make the appropriate corrections.

Exit the Screen

To exit Manual Check Entry, press **F4** at bank code and you will be returned to the Accounts Payable Main Menu.

Check Section

The Check Section is where you enter information about a particular check in the batch. You can have multiple invoices per check.

Description of Fields**Check**

Enter up to ten characters for the check number. You should enter the exact check number from the check.

Date

Enter the date that the check was originally written.

Check Amount

Enter the total amount of the check.

Vendor

Enter the vendor code if the check was written for a vendor you have set up on the system. If the amount of this check is more than the minimum required for a 1099 form, you should set up the vendor at this time.

If the amount of the check is small for a vendor from whom you do not plan to purchase further during this year, enter **MISC** and enter the check recipient's name in the next field.

Name (Vendor)

If you entered **MISC** for the vendor code, enter the vendor's name here.

If the vendor already exists, the name will display in this field and cannot be modified.

Exit the Check Section

When you are finished entering checks, press **F4** at the check field and you will be returned to the bank code.

Invoice Section

The Invoice Section is where you enter the invoice(s) paid by the check just entered above. You can have many invoices per check.

Description of Fields**Invoice Number**

Enter the invoice or voucher number that this check paid. The invoice or voucher does not have to be in the open invoice file even if you are entering a check for an existing vendor. If you are using vouchers and entering one that is not yet in the system, press **F8** to get the next voucher number.

Note: If the invoice is not in the open invoice file you will later be asked to distribute the amount to the appropriate General Ledger account codes. Do not at a later time enter the same invoice through Invoice Entry!

Open?

This field is automatically filled as follows:

Y The invoice is in the open invoice file.

N The invoice is not in the open invoice file.

Date

Enter the date of the invoice from the vendor invoice.

The cursor stops on this field only if the invoice is not in the open invoice file.

1099?

This field allows you to control whether or not this invoice is subject to 1099 reporting as follows:

Y This invoice will update to the 1099 field in the vendor master file.

N This invoice amount will not be included on a 1099 for this vendor.

Amount to Apply

Enter the amount of the check you wish to apply to this invoice. The default is the invoice balance or the remaining check balance plus the available discount whichever is less.

Examples: If Remaining Check = \$48, and Invoice Balance = \$50, and Available Discount = \$2, then the Amount to Apply defaults to \$50.

If Remaining Check = \$48, and Invoice Balance = \$30, and Available Discount = \$2 then the Amount to Apply defaults to \$30.

If Remaining Check = \$30, and Invoice Balance = \$50, and Available Discount = \$2 then the Amount to Apply defaults to \$32.

Discount Amount

Enter the amount of the discount, if any, that you are applying to this invoice. This field defaults to the available discount.

Exit the Invoice Section

When you are finished entering the invoices on this check, press **F4** at invoice number to return to the check number field.

General Ledger Distribution

You only get to this part of the screen if you entered an invoice/voucher that was not already in the open invoice file. You now need to distribute the total invoice amount to one or more General Ledger accounts.

The screenshot shows the 'Manual Check Entry - Lines' window. It contains a table with the following data:

Line	GL Account	Description	Amount
1	500-00-00	Cost of sales	44.00

Description of Fields**Line****Account**

Enter the General Ledger account code to which you want to distribute the amount.

Amount

Enter the dollar amount to distribute to this General Ledger account. Enter debits as positive numbers and credits as negative numbers.

Voiding Checks

If you wasted a check that has not already been entered into the system, you may enter it here as a voided check. A voided check is merely a check for \$0.00 that was never issued. You will want to enter voided checks to keep your Monthly Check Register in numeric order. That way, if there are gaps between check numbers, you will know to investigate the cause.

To enter a voided check, in the check section, enter 0.00 for the check amount. You will see the prompt:

Void this check number?

- Y** Marks this check with type **V** in the monthly check file.
- N** Allows you to continue on to the Invoice section. This check is not really a voided check. You will want to use this option if you are matching credits to invoices.

Reversing Checks

A check reversal is like voiding a check except that the check has already been entered into the system, perhaps through Check Printing. If you enter a check number that already exists in the history file, you will receive the following prompt:

Reverse this check?

- Y** Puts a check for minus the amount of the original check into the Monthly Check file, resets the payment amounts on the associated invoices to what they were prior to this check, credits the Accounts Payable account and debits the cash amount. Basically, it resets everything to where it was before the check was originally updated.
- N** Returns to the check number field.

Manual Check Register and Update

Introduction

The Manual Check Register is an audit report detailing all manual check entries in the current batch. After verifying the information listed on the register, you can update the entries to the permanent invoice and check files, vendor purchase history files, and the General and Bank Reconciliation files.

Note: The Manual Check Register is an audit report and must be kept with your permanent accounting records.

How to Execute

From the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select Manual **Check Register**.

Description of Fields**Enter Posting Date**

Enter the posting date you wish to use for posting the checks to General Ledger. This date is very important since it controls the General Ledger period in which these checks appear. Make sure the date is at least in the proper month.

Example: If today is 2/4/05 and you are still entering invoices for March, be sure the posting date is 3/31/05.

Note: Because the General Ledger uses the posting date (not the invoice date) when posting be sure to separate your checks into batches by month.

Do you want a printed copy? Yes No

- Y** Prints a hard copy of the Manual Check Register.
- N** Displays the Manual Check Register on the screen. You cannot update if you display the register on the screen.

If the Manual Check Register was printed to the printer, the system prompts:

Do you want to continue the update? Yes No

- Y** Updates this batch of checks to the permanent files and then clears the Manual Check entry file.
- N** Returns to the Accounts Payable Main Menu. You can make any necessary corrections in Manual Check Entry and then re-print the register.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, the system prompts **Do you want to continue the update?**

Recurring Invoice Entry

Introduction

Recurring Invoice Entry is used to maintain a file of invoices that do not change much from billing cycle to billing cycle. Leases, standard shipments, or service contracts are good examples of recurring invoices.

Once these entries have been set up in the recurring invoice file they can be selected as needed and transferred to the invoice entry file for processing along with other invoices.

How to Execute

From the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Recurring Invoice Entry**.

The screenshot shows the 'Recurring Invoice Entry - Header' window. The title bar includes the Lightspeed logo and 'IV'. The window title is 'Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)' with a date/time stamp '02/02/05 T8'. The form contains the following fields:

Vendor Code	ACTION	Name	Action Trash Disposal
Reference	TRASH		
Start Date	01/31/05	Original Balance	0.00
Number of Billings	12	Invoiced to Date	0.00
Recurring Amount	40.00	Remaining Balance	0.00
Discount Based On	40.00	Date Last Invoiced	
Freight Amount	.00	Invoices to Date	
Sales Tax Amount	.00		
Terms Code	EM Due End of Month	Disc	.00
Select Cycle		Payment Cycle	
Alternate Address			1099?N
Comment	Trash	Distr	.00

Description of Fields

Vendor Code

Enter the vendor code of the vendor for whom you wish to enter a recurring invoice. The vendor code must exist.

Reference

Enter up to nine characters for the recurring reference. This is the number that will always be used to call up this recurring invoice. When updating selected recurring invoices to the invoice entry file, the invoice/voucher number is different depending upon whether or not you are using voucher numbers:

- If you are not using vouchers, the invoice number becomes the recurring reference plus the date, in the form xxxxxxxxYYMMDD.
- If you are using vouchers, the invoice/voucher number uses the next voucher number and the invoice reference becomes the recurring reference.

Start Date

Enter the first date you would want to select this recurring reference. By entering a date into this field, you are able to enter recurring invoices early and be assured that you will not select it too soon.

Number of Billings

Enter the number of times you wish to select this recurring invoice. Once "Invoices To Date" = "Number of Billings" this invoice is no longer selected. If it is to be paid indefinitely, enter 999.

Recurring Amount

Enter the total amount of each recurring invoice payment including freight and sales tax. This is the amount (less any terms discount that may be applicable) that is paid each time.

Discount Based On

Enter the amount of the invoice that is used for the purpose of calculating any terms discount that might be available. This number is typically the net invoice amount before freight and sales tax. This field defaults to the amount entered in "Recurring Amount."

Freight Amount

If you would like the freight amount distributed separately to the General Ledger, enter the freight amount here. It is distributed to the freight account assigned to the vendor's posting code.

Sales Tax Amount

If you would like the sales tax amount distributed separately to the General Ledger, enter the sales tax amount here. It is distributed to the sales tax account assigned to the vendor's posting code.

Terms Code

Enter the terms code representing the terms as shown on the vendor's invoice. This code defaults to the terms code entered in Vendor Constants Maintenance. This code is used to calculate the invoice due date, discount due date (when updating to the invoice entry file), and the discount amount.

Disc Amt

This amount is calculated automatically based on the terms that have been entered for this invoice. It should be the same discount amount that is found on the vendor invoice. If there is no discount available, enter 0.00 or leave it blank. If the calculated amount is different from the actual terms discount, it may be overridden.

Select Cycle

Enter up to two alphanumeric characters to represent the select cycle. The select cycle is used to group recurring invoices that you want to select at the same time. It may be left blank.

Example: You may wish to assign a select cycle of **20** for all of those invoices that you select on the 20th of every month.

Payment Cycle

Enter up to two characters for the payment cycle. The payment cycle is used to group invoices that you wish to select together in Automatic Payment Selection. It may be left blank.

Example: You may wish to assign a payment cycle of **01** to all of those invoices that you pay on the first of every month, such as leases or utilities, even if you select them on the 20th of each month.

Alternate Address

If you want the check to be mailed to the vendor's main address, leave this field blank. If you want the check to go to an address other than the vendor's main address, enter the alternate address code here.

Comment

Enter up to 35 alphanumeric characters to describe this invoice. The invoice comment may be printed on the Aged Trial Balance, if desired.

Original Balance

Enter the original amount of the total amount due. You must enter an amount here, even if the recurring invoice is perpetual, such as the monthly trash bill.

Example: If this recurring invoice is being entered to make payments on a new car, the original balance would be the loan amount plus all interest payments.

Invoiced to Date

Enter the amount that has already been invoiced/paid. This field is automatically updated by the system when you update recurring invoices to the open invoice file.

Remaining Balance

This field is calculated automatically and is equal to the original balance less invoiced to date. When remaining balance is zero, the invoice is no longer selected.

Date Last Invoiced

This field is updated automatically by the system whenever this recurring invoice is updated to the open invoice file.

Invoices to Date

This field is incremented automatically by the system whenever this recurring invoice is updated to the open invoice file.

Distr

This field displays the amount of the invoice remaining to be distributed among one or more General Ledger account codes. You cannot access this field.

Distributing the Invoice

You need to distribute the net invoice amount to one or more General Ledger account codes. The net invoice amount is the total invoice amount less freight and sales tax.

Line	GL Account	Description	Amount
1	830-00-00	Utilities	40.00

Line

Enter Modifies the line if it exists. Adds a line if it is blank.

Line # Goes to that line. If you enter a line that is greater than the total number of line, it goes to the last line.

Up arrow Goes to next line above.

Down arrow Goes to next line below.

- Page-up** Goes to the previous screen.
- Page-down** Goes to the next screen.
- Line delete** Deletes that line and moves all lines below up.
- Line insert** Inserts a line at that spot and moves all lines below down.

GL Account

Enter the General Ledger account code to which you want to distribute.

Amount

Enter the dollar amount to be distributed to this General Ledger account code.

Exit the Screen

When you are finished entering recurring invoices, press **F4** to return to the Accounts Payable Main Menu.

Recurring Invoice Register and Update

Introduction

The Recurring Invoice Register starts with the selection of the desired recurring invoices. The register then prints to let you verify them. If they are correct, you may then update the selected recurring invoices into the invoice entry file, where they may be modified and otherwise treated like regular invoices.

How to Execute

From the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Recurring Invoice Register & Update**. You will be asked for the posting date (which will be used for the invoice date) and then you will see the following screen:

Description of Fields

Print All Invoices?

- Y** Prints the entire contents of the recurring invoice file on the report. The rest of the questions on this screen are skipped, and no update to Invoice Entry occurs.
- N** Allows you to continue on down the screen.

Print Selected Invoices?

This option allows you to select specific recurring invoices for inclusion in the recurring invoice selection process.

- Y** Displays a view and allows you to select up to nine individual recurring invoices. The rest of the questions on the screen are skipped.
- N** Allows you to continue down the screen.

Print Selected Vendors?

This option allows you to limit the recurring invoice selection to the vendors entered here.

- Y** Displays a view and allows you to select up to seven individual vendors. The rest of the selection criteria on this screen is limited to these vendors.
- N** Allows you to enter a range of vendors.

If you enter **N**, the system prompts:

Starting Vendor

Ending Vendor

Enter the first and last vendor codes in the range you wish to select or press **Enter** twice to select all vendor codes.

Print Selected Cycles?

This option allows you to limit the recurring invoice selection to the "Select Cycles" entered here.

- Y** Allows you to move to the right and enter up to three cycles with which you select invoices.
- N** Allows you to enter a range of cycles below.

If you enter **N**, the system prompts:

Starting Cycle

Ending Cycle

Enter the first and last cycles in the range you want to select or press **Enter** twice to select all cycles.

Example: 01 to 15

Do you want a printed copy?

- Y** Prints the report to the selected printer. While it is not required, it is recommended that you always print the Recurring Invoice Register and attach it to the appropriate Invoice Register.
- N** Displays your selections on the screen.

Do you want to continue the update (Y/N)?

- Y** Updates the recurring invoices shown on the register to the invoice entry file.
- N** Returns to the Accounts Payable Main Menu.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, the system prompts **Do you want to continue the update?**

6

Check Printing Menu

This chapter describes the options that are available from the Check Printing Menu. They include:

- Automatic Payment Selection
- Payment Selection Entry
- Payment Selection Register
- Check Printing
- Check Register and Update

<p>Note Checks can only be printed for invoices previously entered into the system using Invoice Entry.</p>
--

Automatic Payment Selection

Introduction

This function allows you to select invoices for payment by ranges of due dates, discount dates, discount availability, etc. Once selections are entered, the open invoice file is searched for invoices meeting the stated criteria.

How to Execute

From the Check Printing Menu, select **Automatic Payment Selection**.

Description of Fields

Print Selected Invoices Only?

You have the option of selecting specific invoices for payment or selecting invoices based on dates, payment cycles, etc.

Y Displays a view and allows you to select up to ten individual invoices for payment. You then skip to the last question on the screen.

N Allows you to continue down the screen.

Print Selected Vendors Only?

You have the option of selecting specific vendors to pay. The actual invoices for these vendors must meet other selection criteria entered later on this screen.

Y Displays a view and allows you to select up to seven individual vendors to pay. You then skip the starting/ending vendor questions.

N Allows you to select a range of vendors.

If you enter **N**, the system prompts:

Starting Vendor

Ending Vendor

Enter the first and last vendor codes in the range you wish to select, or press **Enter** twice to select all vendor codes.

Print Selected Payment Cycles?

This option allows you to limit the payment selection to the payment cycles entered here.

Y Allows you to enter up to five payment cycles with which you select invoices for payment.

N Allows you to enter a range of cycles.

If you enter **N**, the system prompts:

Starting Cycle**Ending Cycle**

Enter the first and last cycles in the range of cycles you wish to select, or press **Enter** twice to select all cycles.

Example: 01 to 15

Select Invoices with a Due Date on or before

Enter the last invoice due date from which you want to select invoices. The system defaults to the terminal date, but you may want to change it, especially if you are printing checks for invoices due at the end of the month and you are either ahead of or behind schedule.

Select Invoices with a Discount Date from/to

Enter the first and last date that you consider a discount to be valid. If an invoice has a discount due date before this "from" date, it is considered to be past available. Invoices with discount due dates occurring after the "to date" are selected later.

Select Only Invoices with Avail Disc?

Y Selects only those invoices within the date ranges entered above that have available discount terms. If there are invoices with due dates that fall into the range but whose discounts either do not exist or are no longer available, they are not selected for payment.

N Selects any invoice meeting the selection criteria entered above.

Take Discounts Even if Past Avail Date?

Y Takes discounts even if they are outside the discount due date entered above.

N Takes discounts only if they are still available.

Modifying Selections

If you have already completed a selection, or you automatically selected invoices for payment during Invoice Entry, and you run Automatic Payment Selection again, the system prompts:

Payment selection in process. Print Merge Clear

You have the following options:

P **Print Register:** Prints the Payment Selection Register so you can see what has already been selected for payment.

M **Merge:** Merges this selection with any prior ones. This feature allows you to do several different selections in the same batch. Merge does not undo any selections you have already made.

C **Clear Files:** Clears the Payment Selection file, allowing you to start with a clean slate. Please note that if you modified your selection at all using Payment Selection Entry, those selections are cleared as well.

Exit the Screen

When automatic payment selection is complete, you are automatically returned to the Check Printing Menu.

Payment Selection Entry

Introduction

This function allows you to select specified invoices for payment. You may also use the function to de-select invoices inadvertently selected during Automatic Payment Selection. It is also used to make partial payments or other changes to the original selected amounts.

How to Execute

From the Check Printing Menu, select **Payment Selection Entry**.

Payment Selection Entry		Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)		02/08/05 T8	
Vendor Code	0000000123	123 Party Supply Outlet	Check Amount		
Payment Addr				112.75	
Invoice Num	11867				
Total Invoice Amt	112.75	Invoice Date	05/18/01		
Previous Payments	.00	Invoice Due Date	06/17/01		
Discounts Taken	.00	Disc Due Date			
Invoice Balance	112.75	Original Discount	.00		
Amount to Apply	112.75	Discount Amount	.00		
Bal after Check	.00				
Invoice Comment					

Description of Fields**Vendor**

Enter the vendor code representing the vendor for whom you wish to modify the payment amount or add to the payment selection file.

Payment Address

Enter the alternate address code representing the address to which this check is to be sent. If the check is going to the vendor's main address, press **Enter**.

Invoice Number

Enter the invoice or voucher number that you want to add to the payment selection file or modify the payment amount.

Total Invoice Amt

This field contains the original total invoice amount before any payments or discounts were taken. This field cannot be modified.

Previous Payments

This field contains any payments that have been previously applied to this invoice. This field cannot be modified.

Discounts Taken

This field contains any discounts that have been previously applied to this invoice. This field cannot be modified.

Invoice Balance

This field contains the balance due currently on this invoice. This field cannot be modified.

Invoice Date

This is the invoice date as entered in Invoice Entry. This field cannot be modified.

Invoice Due Date

This is the invoice due date as entered in Invoice Entry. This field cannot be modified.

Disc Due Date

This is the discount due date as entered in Invoice Entry. This field cannot be modified.

Original Discount

This is the discount amount as entered in Invoice Entry. This field cannot be modified.

Amount to Apply

Enter the amount you are applying to this invoice. If you are paying the invoice in full, this amount will be the invoice balance, even if you are taking a discount. If you are making a partial payment, this amount is the partial payment amount plus any discount you are taking with this payment.

Bal After Check

This field contains the amount of the invoice balance after the check is printed and updated.

Discount Amount

Enter the amount of the discount you are taking with this payment. The amount entered here will be subtracted from the check amount.

Invoice Comment

This comment is what was entered during Invoice Entry. You may change it now, if desired.

Deleting a Selection

If an invoice was selected and you do not wish to pay it at this time, you may delete it from this selection batch. It will remain in the open invoice file and will be available for payment later.

After entering a vendor, payment address, and invoice/voucher number, you will see the prompt:

Is the displayed information correct? Yes No Delete

Y Saves the selection as shown on the screen.

N Allows you to change the amount to apply, discount, and/or comment.

D Deletes the invoice from this payment batch.

Exit the Screen

When you are finished with Payment Selection Entry, press **F4** from the vendor code to return to the Check Printing Menu.

Payment Selection Register

Introduction

The Payment Selection Register is a list of the invoices selected for payment using Automatic Payment Selection and Payment Selection Entry. This report may be run as many times as required to select the proper invoices for payment.

Although this is not a required report, run it before printing your checks. This lets you verify what is going to be printed on the checks.

How to Execute

From the Check Printing Menu, select **Payment Selection Register**.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will be returned automatically to the Check Printing Menu.

Check Printing

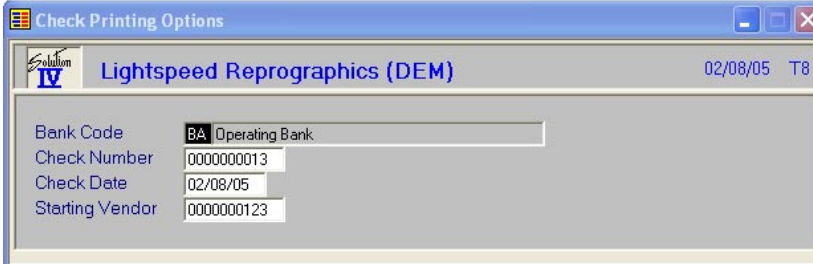
Introduction

This function prints checks that can be put into envelopes with windows and mailed to your vendors. A default check format is included but may be modified using Report-IV to match your check stock. Check stock may be ordered using the Business Forms packet provided with this manual. A sample check is shown in the packet.

Note: Check printing does not allow negative check amounts. A message will be printed and the check will be skipped, leaving the invoices in the open invoice file.

How to Execute

From the Check Printing Menu, select **Check Printing**.



Bank Code	BA Operating Bank
Check Number	000000013
Check Date	02/08/05
Starting Vendor	0000000123

Description of Fields

Bank Code

Enter the bank code from which this batch of checks is printed. You must print checks from different bank accounts in different batches. The bank code will default to the last bank used in check printing.

Check No

Enter the check number on which the printer will actually start printing. If you have the type of printer that forces you to waste a check in order to get the checks loaded on the tractors, do not enter that wasted check number. The computer will automatically void checks used as test patterns.

The check number defaults to the last check printed from this bank.

Check Date

Enter the date that you want printed on the checks.

Starting Vendor

The starting vendor defaults to the first vendor in the file. Normally press **Enter** through this field. However, if your checks have jammed, or for some other reason you are re-starting check printing in the middle of the batch, enter the starting vendor here.

Print test pattern?

- Y** Prints a sample check so you can be assured that you have the checks lined up properly. This check will be voided by the system automatically.
- N** Starts printing the actual checks.

Exit the screen

When checks have finished printing, you will receive the following prompt:

Do you want to print the Check Register?

- Y** Change forms and reset the printer so the paper is at the top of the form. The Check Register will now print.
- N** Returns you automatically to the Check Printing Menu.

Check Register and Update

Introduction

The Check Register is a detailed list of the checks just printed and the invoices they paid. Any checks that were used for test patterns or reprinted for another reason are shown as voided.

The Check Update does an update to the permanent invoice payment file, vendor purchase history, and General Ledger and Bank Reconciliation files. The payment selection file is cleared when the update is finished.

Note: The Check Register is an audit report and must be kept with your permanent accounting records.

How to Execute

From the Check Printing Menu, select **Check Register & Update**.

Description of Fields

Enter Posting Date

Enter the date you wish to use for posting to General Ledger. This date is very important, since it controls the period in which these checks appear in General Ledger.

Example: If today is 4/3/05 and you are printing checks dated 3/31/05, use a posting date of 3/31/05.

Do you want a printed copy? Yes No

- Y** Prints a hard copy of the Check Register.
- N** Displays the Check Register on the screen. You cannot update if you display the register to the screen.

If the Check Register was printed to the printer, the system prompts:

Do you want to continue the update? Yes No

Y Updates this batch of checks to the permanent files and then clears the payment selection files.

N Returns to the Check Printing Menu.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, the system prompts **Do you want to continue the update?**

7 Accounts Payable Reports

This chapter describes how to execute the Solution-IV Accounts Payable reports. They include:

- Vendor Masterfile Listing
- Vendor Label Printing
- Aged Trial Balance
- Cash Requirements Report
- Monthly Check Register
- Vendor Purchase Analysis
- Historical Purchases Journal
- Historical Disbursements Journal
- 1099 Form Printing

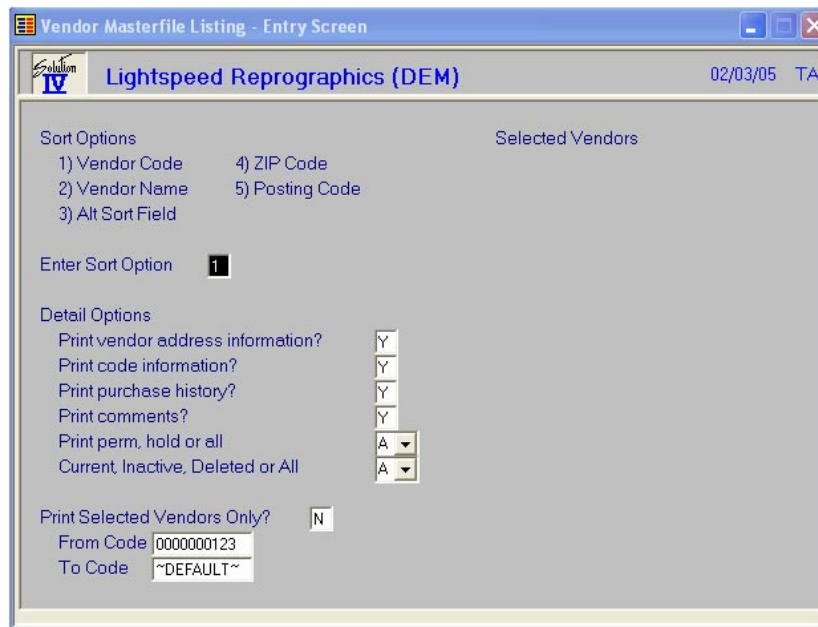
Vendor Masterfile Listing

Introduction

This is a list of the vendor information found in Vendor Maintenance. You can choose from a variety of print options and print all or a range of vendors.

How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Vendor Masterfile Listing**.



Sort Options

Enter Sort Option

Enter the option number for the order in which you wish the vendor listing to print. The options are as follows:

- 1 Vendor Code:** Prints all, selected, or a range of vendor codes sorted in vendor code order.
- 2 Vendor Name:** Prints all or a range of vendors sorted in vendor name order.
- 3 Alt Sort Field:** Prints all vendors falling into the selected range of alternate sorts in alternate sort/vendor code order.
- 4 ZIP Code:** Prints all vendors falling into the selected range of ZIP codes, in ZIP code/vendor code order.
- 5 Posting Code:** Prints all vendors falling into the selected range of posting codes, in posting code/vendor code order.

Detail Options

Print Vendor Address?

- Y** Prints the vendor's main address and telephone number.
- N** Does not print the address. The vendor code, name, and telephone number all print on one line.

Print Code Information?

- Y** Prints assorted information such as terms, sorts, vendor type, and default account.
- N** Does not print the code information.

Print Purchase History?

- Y** Prints dates and amounts found on the purchase history screen such as highest balance, and purchases and payments month-to-date, year-to-date, and last year.
- N** Does not print the purchase history.

Print Comments?

- Y** Prints the contents of the comment text file.
- N** Does not print the comments.

Print Perm, Temp, Hold or All

You have the option of excluding certain vendor types from this report.

- P** Prints only permanent vendors (vendor type = blank).
- H** Prints only vendors who are on hold (vendor type = H).
- A** Prints all vendors regardless of type.

Print Selected Vendors Only?

If you selected to sort by vendor code, you have the option of printing individual vendors on the Vendor Listing.

- Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual vendors to print on the report.
- N** Allows you to enter a range of vendors.

If you enter **N**, the system prompts:

From Sort Option**To Sort Option**

The option changes based on how you answer the first question on this screen. Enter the first and last vendor codes in the range that you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to print all vendor codes.

Example: 08873-4153 to 09999

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will be automatically returned to the Accounts Payable Main Menu.

Vendor Label Printing

Introduction

This function is used to print labels using information from the Vendor Masterfile. The labels may be sorted by ZIP code or vendor code.

The default printing value is 2-up, 1 1/2-inch by 4-inch labels with the vendor name and address printed on them.

How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Vendor Label Printing**.

Sort Options

Enter Sort Option

Enter the option number for the order in which you wish the labels to print. The options are as follows:

- 1 Vendor Code:** Prints all, selected, or a range of vendor codes in vendor code order.
- 2 Vendor Name:** Prints all or a range of vendors sorted in vendor name order.
- 3 Alt Sort Field:** Prints all or a range of alternate sorts in alternate sort/vendor code order.
- 4 ZIP Code:** Prints all or a range of ZIP codes in ZIP code/vendor code order. This is great for taking advantage of bulk postage rates when doing large mailings.

Detail Options

Print Phone Number?

- Y** Prints the telephone number on the labels.
- N** Does not print telephone numbers on the labels.

Print 1 or 2 Up Labels

- 1** Prints only one column of labels as follows:
Vendor A
Vendor B
Vendor C
Vendor D
- 2** Prints two columns of labels as follows:
Vendor A Vendor B
Vendor C Vendor D

Print Perm, Temp, Hold or All

You have the option of excluding certain vendor types from this report as follows:

- P** Prints only permanent vendors (vendor type = blank).
- H** Prints only those vendors who are on hold (vendor type = H).
- A** Prints all vendors.

Use address from: Vendor, Alt-Addr or Contact

- V** Uses the addresses found in Vendor Name and Address Maintenance.
- A** Uses the addresses found in Alternate Address Maintenance for the range of vendors selected below.
- C** Uses the addresses found in Vendor Contact Maintenance for the range of vendors selected below.

Print Selected Vendors Only?

If you selected to sort by vendor code, you have the option of printing individual vendors on the vendor.

- Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual vendors to print on the report.
- N** Allows you to enter a range of vendors.

From Sort Option**To Sort Option**

The option changes based on how you answer the first question on this screen. Enter the first and last code in the range that you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to print all vendor codes.

Example: 08873-4153 to 09999

Exit the Screen

When the labels are finished you will automatically return to the Accounts Payable Main Menu.

Aged Trial Balance

Introduction

The Aged Trial Balance or "aging" report provides a detailed list of vendor invoices with the remaining invoice balances printing in the appropriate aging column based on the terminal date. You can select the level of detail you want to see on the report.

If you would like to print the report for a date in the past (for example, if today is February 15 and you need a report for the end of January), set the terminal date, then print the report for all invoices with payment history.

This report may be printed at any time but should be printed with all detail before running Period End Processing.

How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Aged Trial Balance**.

Sort Options

Enter Sort Option

Enter the option number for the order in which you wish the aging report to print. The options are as follows:

- 1 Vendor Code:** Prints all, selected, or a range of vendor codes in vendor code order with a report total at the end.
- 2 Posting Code:** Prints all or a range of posting codes in posting code/vendor code order with a total for each posting code and a report total at the end.
- 3 Alt Sort Field:** Prints all or a range of alternate sorts in alternate sort/vendor code order.
- 4/5 Class Code 1/2:** Prints all or a range of class codes in class code/vendor code order with a total for each class code and a report total at the end.

- 6 Vendor Name:** Prints all or a range of vendors in vendor name order with a report total at the end.

Detail Options

Print Open, Paid or All?

You can choose the level of detail you wish to see on the report. The options are as follows:

- O** Prints only those invoices with a remaining balance. Invoices with a zero balance are not printed. This is the standard option.
- P** Prints only those invoices that have been paid in full.
- A** Prints all invoices in the open invoice file.

Print Payment History?

- Y** Prints each check posted to each invoice.
- N** Prints only the balance for each invoice.

Print Invoice Comment?

- Y** Prints the invoice comment as entered during Invoice Entry.
- N** Does not print the invoice comment.

Vendors Over Aging Category

You may choose not to print all invoices, but rather print the report for only those vendors whose oldest invoice falls into the aging category selected.

- A** Prints the report for all vendors within the selected range.
- 1/2/3/4** Only includes those vendors on the report who have at least one invoice falling into the aging category selected or older; however, it prints all invoices for that vendor.

Print Perm, Temp, Hold or All

You have the option of excluding certain vendor types from this report as follows:

- P** Prints only permanent vendors (vendor type = blank).
- H** Prints only those vendors who are on hold (vendor type = H).
- A** Prints all vendors.

Print Phone and Contact?

- Y** Prints the vendor's main telephone number and contact on the report.
- N** Does not print the name and telephone number.

Print Summary Only?

- Y** Prints one line per vendor with the total for each aging bucket. No invoice detail is printed.
- N** Prints the invoice detail.

Sort by Invoice Date?

You may print this report in invoice date sequence within each vendor.

- Y** Report in invoice date sequence.
- N** Report in invoice number sequence.

Print Selected Vendors Only?

You are only asked this question if you are printing the report sorted by vendor code.

Y Displays a view and allows you to select individual vendors to print on the report.

N Allows you to select a range of vendors to print.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

From Sort Option**To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last codes in the range that you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to print all codes.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

Cash Requirements Report

Introduction

The Cash Requirements Report is similar to the Aged Trial Balance but it helps to control which invoices you will pay and when you pay them. The aging categories may be changed each time the report is printed and you may decide to select only those invoices with discounts available.

The report also has columns which detail the discounts available and the discounts lost. This can help a company decide whether it is wise to start taking discounts, if they have not already done so.

How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Cash Requirements Report**.

Cash Requirements Report

Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM) 02/03/05 TA

Sort Options

1) Vendor Code

2) Posting Code

Enter Sort Option **1**

Print Selected Vendors Only? **N**

From Code 0000000123

To Code ~DEFAULT~

Selected Vendors

Detail Options

Include invoices on hold? **N**

Select invoices based on **I**

Always take discount? **N**

Print perm. hold or all **A**

Print phone and contact? **N**

Print summary only? **N**

Include credit invoices? **Y**

Cash Requirements Dates

Period 1 02/03/05

Period 2 03/05/05

Period 3 04/04/05

Sort Options**Enter Sort Option**

Enter the option number for the order in which you wish the Cash Requirements Report to print. The options are as follows:

- 1 Vendor Code:** Prints all, selected, or a range of vendor codes in vendor code order with a report total at the end.
- 2 Posting Code:** Prints all or a range of posting codes in posting code/vendor code order, with a total for each posting code, and a report total at the end.

Detail Options**Include Invoices on Hold?**

- Y** Prints all invoices regardless of status.
- N** Does not print those invoices whose status = H.

Select Invoices Based On

You can choose how to "age" the invoices and which invoices to select.

- I** Prints invoices based on the invoice due date, regardless of when the discount may have been due.
- D** Places the invoice in the appropriate column based on the discount due date.
- O** Selects, for this report's purposes, only those invoices which have a discount.

Always Take Discount?

- Y** Shows an amount due that is less the discount regardless of whether the discount date is now past.
- N** Shows an amount due that is less the discount only if the discount is still available.

Print Perm, Temp, Hold or All

You have the option of excluding certain vendor types from this report as follows:

- P** Prints only permanent vendors (vendor type = blank).
- H** Prints only those vendors who are on hold (vendor type = H)
- A** Prints all vendors.

Print Phone and Contact?

- Y** Prints the vendor's main telephone number and contact on the report.
- N** Does not print the contact name and telephone number.

Print Summary Only?

- Y** Prints one line per vendor with the total for each aging bucket. No invoice detail is printed.
- N** Prints the invoice detail.

Enter Cash Requirement Dates - Period 1/2/3

A total of three dates may be entered indicating the dates for which you may wish to print checks. The system automatically calculates dates based on the aging categories entered in AP Parameter Maintenance, but you are encouraged to change these.

Include Credit Invoices?

- Y** All invoices within the selection criteria will appear on the report, even if they have a negative balance. This may throw the report off if a vendor has a net credit balance.

N Only invoices with a positive balance will be printed on the report.

Print Selected Vendors Only?

You are only asked this question if you are printing the report sorted by vendor code.

Y Displays a view and allows you to select individual vendors to print on the report.

N Allows you to select a range of vendors to print.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

From Sort Option

To Sort Option

Enter the first and last codes for which you wish to print or press **Enter** twice to print all codes.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

Monthly Check Register

Introduction

The Monthly Check Register is a list of all the checks that have been printed during the month. The register may also contain outstanding checks from prior months, depending upon what was specified in AP Parameters Maintenance.

This report may be printed at any time but should be printed before Period End Processing.

How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Monthly Check Register**.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Monthly Check Register" from the application "Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)". The window contains several input fields and a dropdown menu for filtering check data. The "Detail Options" section has a dropdown menu set to "A". The "Date Range" section has "From Date" set to "02/03/95" and "To Date" set to "02/03/15". The "Print Selected Bank Codes Only?" section has a radio button set to "N". The "Starting Bank" and "Ending Bank" fields are both set to "BA". The "If printing a single bank" section has "Starting Check" set to "0000000000" and "Ending Check" set to "9999999999".

Description of Fields**Print Outstanding, Cleared or All Checks**

This question helps control the checks that are printed on the report, since you may have many months worth of checks in the check file. The options are as follows:

- O** This option prints only those checks that you have not marked as having cleared the bank.
- C** This option prints only those checks that you have marked as having cleared the bank.
- A** This option prints all checks for the banks selected regardless of whether or not they have cleared the bank.

From Date**To Date**

Enter the first and last dates in the range that you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to print all dates.

Selected Bank Codes Only?

- Y** Allows you to select up to ten bank codes from the view.
- N** Allows you to select a range of bank codes.

Note: If you select more than one bank code, the system skips the questions regarding the range of check numbers you wish to print.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

Starting Bank**Ending Bank**

Enter the first and last bank codes in the range that you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to print all bank codes.

Starting Check**Ending Check**

Enter the first and last checks in the range that you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to print all checks.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you are returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

Vendor Purchase Analysis

Introduction

This report prints the month-to-date, year-to-date, and last-year purchase information for each vendor. Because the report may be sorted by month-to-date, year-to-date, or last-year purchases, the report provides a method for identifying your largest vendors.

How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Vendor Purchase Analysis**.

Sort Options

Enter Sort Option

Enter the option number for the order in which you wish the Vendor Purchase Analysis report to print. The options are as follows:

- 1 Vendor Code:** Prints all, selected, or a range of vendor codes in vendor code order with a report total at the end.
- 2 Posting Code:** Prints the report in posting code/vendor code order with a total for each posting code and then a report total at the end.
- 3/4 Class Code 1/2:** Prints all or a range of class codes in class code/vendor code order with a total for each class code and a report total at the end.

Detail Options

Print Month to Date Info?

Y Prints month-to-date purchase and payment amounts.

N Does not print month-to-date information.

Print Year to Date Info?

Y Prints year-to-date purchase and payment amounts.

N Does not print year-to-date information.

Print Last Year Info?

- Y** Prints last year purchase and payment amounts.
- N** Does not print last year information.

Within Sort Option, sort by: MTD, YTD, Last Yr, None

You have the option of printing the report ranked by purchase amount. If you selected to sort by posting code or class code, the purchase ranking is within the sort option. Your options here are as follows:

- M** **MTD:** Prints ranked by month-to-date purchases.
- Y** **YTD:** Prints ranked by year-to-date purchases.
- L** **Last Yr:** Prints ranked by last-year's purchases.
- N** **None:** Does not print ranked by purchase amounts.

If you select **M**, **Y**, or **L** the system prompts:

Ascending or Descending

You may rank the purchases in either ascending or descending order.

- A** Prints the vendor with the lowest purchase amount first.
- D** Prints the vendor with the highest purchase amounts first.

Print Selected Vendors Only?

You are only asked this question if you are printing by vendor code.

- Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual vendors to print on the report.
- N** Allows you to select a range of vendors to print.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

From Sort Option**To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last codes in the range that you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to print all codes.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you are returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

Historical Purchases Journal

Introduction

This report will print all of the invoices entered into the system for a specified date range. If printed monthly, the report is essentially a combination of all invoice registers for that month.

Note: Since this report uses the history files, it only prints information as old as the history maintained.

How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Historical Purchases Journal**.

Description of Fields

Sort Options

V Vendor Number: Prints the report in vendor code order.

I Invoice Number: Prints the report in invoice/voucher number order. This sort only makes sense if you are on a voucher system.

P Posting Code: Prints the report in posting code/vendor code order with subtotals by posting code.

Starting Vendor

Ending Vendor

If you choose to print the report in vendor code order, enter the first and last vendors in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all vendors.

Starting Invoice

Ending Invoice

If you choose to print the report in invoice number or voucher number order, enter the first and last invoice or voucher numbers in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all invoices or vouchers.

Starting Posting Code**Ending Posting Code**

If you choose to print the report in posting code order, enter the first and last posting codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all posting codes.

Base date range on Invoice Date or Posting Date?

- I** Prints the date of the invoice on the report. It will also use the invoice date in the date range entered below.
- P** Prints the posting date used when updating the invoice on the report and for the range entered below.

If printed using the posting date for a given month, this report should foot with the General Ledger.

Starting Date**Ending Date**

Regardless of the order you choose to sort the report, you may enter the first and last dates in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all dates.

Example: If you want to print purchases for April, enter 040104 for the starting date and 043004 for the ending date.

Print Summary Only?

- Y** Prints one line per invoice, showing all amounts but without General Ledger detail.
- N** Prints the General Ledger distributions for each invoice, along with the information shown in the summary format.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

Historical Disbursements Journal

Introduction

This report prints all of the checks entered into the system for a specified date range. If printed monthly, the report is essentially a recreation of all check registers and manual check registers for the month.

Note: Since this report uses the history files, it only prints information as old as the history maintained.

How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Historical Disbursements Journal**.

Description of Fields

Sort Options

V Vendor Number: Prints the report in vendor code order.

B Bank Code: Prints the report in bank/check number order.

P Posting Code: Prints the report in posting code/vendor code order with subtotals by posting code.

Starting Vendor

Ending Vendor

If you choose to print the report in vendor code order, enter the first and last vendors in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all vendors.

Starting Bank

Ending Bank

If you choose to print the report in bank code order, enter the first and last bank codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all bank codes.

Starting Check**Ending Check**

If you choose to print the report in bank code order, and you enter the same bank codes for starting and ending bank, you may enter the first and last check numbers you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all checks in that bank.

Starting Posting Code**Ending Posting Code**

If you choose to print the report in posting code order, enter the first and last posting codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all posting codes.

Base date range on Check Date or Posting Date

- C** Prints the date for the check on the report. It will also use the check date in the date range entered below.
- P** Prints the posting date used when updating the check on the report and for the date range entered below. Using this date should allow you to foot with your Daily Check Registers and Manual Check Registers, if desired.

Starting Date**Ending Date**

Regardless of the order in which you choose to sort the report, enter the first and last dates in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all dates.

Example: If you want to print purchases for April, enter 040104 for the starting date and 043004 for the ending date.

Print Summary Only?

You may choose to print the report with or without the postings that each check made to General Ledger as follows:

- N** Prints the General Ledger detail. This report may be more detailed than many people want.
- Y** Prints each check with the invoices that each check paid, but not the General Ledger distributions.

Print expense or AP Account

- N** Prints the expense account debited during Invoice or Manual Check Entry.
- E** Prints the expense account debited during Invoice or Manual Check Entry.
- A** Prints the AP account debited when the check was cut, or if the invoice was first entered using Manual Check Entry, prints the expense account. This option allows you to compare this report to the Manual Check and Computer Check registers for the same date range.

Report

After selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

1099 Form Printing

Introduction

This function is used at the end of the calendar year. It prints the 1099 forms that are required by the government.

The system prints the 1099 Payments amount (as found on the Vendor Maintenance Purchase History Lookup screen) on the 1099's. This amount reflects the calendar-year payments even if you are running the rest of your Accounts Payable system on a fiscal year.

How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **1099 Edit Report & Forms**.

Description of Fields

Minimum Amount

Since the government usually designates a minimum payment amount before a 1099 is required, you can enter that amount here to minimize the number of 1099's you print.

Example: If Vendor A has been paid \$459.00 this year and the minimum payment amount is \$600.00, then a 1099 form would not be printed for Vendor A.

Print Perm, Hold or All

You have the option of excluding certain vendor types from this report:

- P** Prints only permanent vendors (vendor type = blank).
- H** Prints only those vendors who are on hold (vendor type = H).
- A** Prints all vendors.

Print Edit Report First?

You may print a 1099 Edit Report prior to printing your 1099's. This allows you to make sure that you have addresses, taxpayer identification numbers, the proper 1099 box number, and the correct payment amount before actually printing your 1099's.

Y Prints the edit report before printing the forms.

N Prints the 1099's directly.

Forms

S Standard multi-part pin-fed forms

L Laser Forms 5110-5112

Print Selected Vendors Only?

You may print the report for all, selected, or a range of vendors.

Y Allows you to select individual vendors to print.

N Allows you to select a range of vendors.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

Starting Vendor

Ending Vendor

Enter the first and last vendor codes in the range that you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to print all vendor codes.

Edit Report

If you chose to print the 1099 Edit Report, after selecting a printed or displayed copy, you will see a report similar to the one on the following page.

1099 Forms

Do you want to print the 1099 forms?

Y Load your 1099 forms and continue.

N Returns to the Reports Menu.

If you answered **Y**, you will see:

Print test pattern?

Y Prints a sample 1099 so you can be sure the forms are lined up correctly. You can print as many as you need.

N Starts printing 1099 Forms.

Exit the Screen

When the 1099's are finished printing, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

8 Period End Processing

This chapter describes the options available during Period End Processing. They include:

- Maintain Cleared Checks
- Period End Update
- Status Change Update

Each of these functions is usually executed only once each month, after all invoices and checks have been entered for the current month and before any entries are made for the next month.

Maintain Cleared Checks

Introduction

This function is used to "mark" checks as having cleared the bank, or "unmark" them if they were cleared and should not have been.

Checks may be marked either one at a time or as a range. You may enter several ranges, if desired.

You will only want to take the time to use this option if you chose to remove cleared checks only from the monthly check file in AP Parameters Maintenance and you are not using the Solution-IV Bank Reconciliation package.

How to Execute

From the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Maintain Cleared Checks**.

Ba	Check	C	Check	C	Vendor
nk	Number	T	Date	?	Code
BA	1		06/01/01	Y	0000000123
BA	2		06/01/01	Y	A002
BA	3		06/01/01	Y	A003
BA	4		06/01/01	Y	PAPER
BA	14	V	06/29/04	Y	~MISC~
BA	15		06/29/04	Y	EMPLOYEE
BA	3219	M	06/30/04	Y	0000000123
BA	3293	M	06/30/04	Y	0000000123

Description of Fields

Bank Code to Maintain

Enter the bank code for which you want to clear checks.

Starting Check to Clear

You have the option of clearing a series of checks or clearing them one at a time. If you are working from your bank statement, it probably is fastest to use the range option, then go back and "unclear" those checks in the range that were cleared improperly.

- Clear checks by range. Enter the starting check of the range here, and ending check of the range in the next field.
- Clear individual checks. Press **F2** at this field. A view of the checks displays on the screen. Use the arrow keys to move up and down the checks. Press **F1** on a highlighted check and it is flagged as "cleared." If it was already cleared, it is re-flagged as open. Press **F2** on a highlighted check and it is selected as the Starting Check to clear.

Ending Check to Clear

- Enter the last check in the range that you want to clear.
- Press **F2** as in "Starting Check."

If you entered a range of checks, the system prompts:

Proceed with clearing this check number range Yes No Unclear

You may respond as follows:

- Y** Clears the checks in the range. If checks exist in the range that has already been marked as "cleared," nothing happens to them.
- N** Returns to the bank code.
- U** "Unclears" checks in the range that was previously cleared.

Exit the Screen

When you are finished with this function, press **F4** at either bank code or starting check to return to the Accounts Payable Main Menu.

Period End Update

Introduction

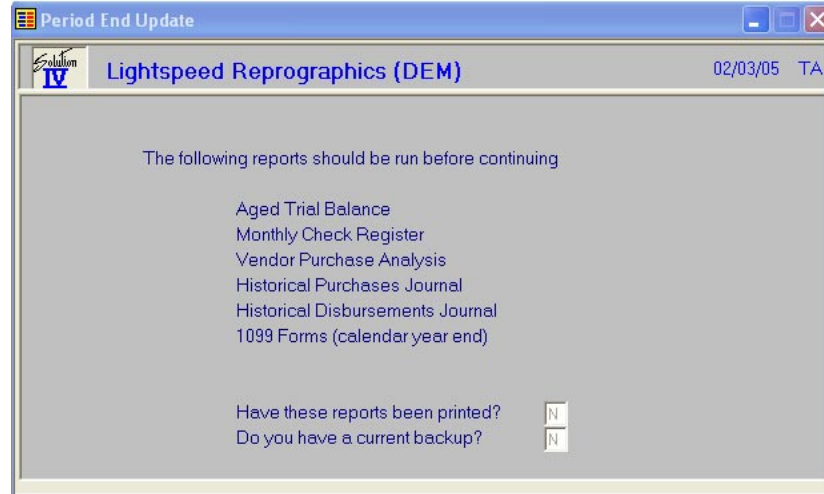
This function should be run at the end of each accounting period after all invoices and checks have been entered for the period and after all monthly reports have been printed.

The Period End Update does the following:

- Removes checks from the monthly check file according to the specifications set in AP Parameters Maintenance.
- Removes zero-balance invoices from the open invoice file that are older than the specifications set in AP Parameters Maintenance.
- Removes temporary vendors (vendor type = T) whose balance is zero, if they do not have any history.
- Zeros out all month-to-date buckets throughout the Accounts Payable system, such as in the vendor masterfile, and moves the next month amounts to the month-to-date buckets.
- Transfers the year-to-date buckets to the last-year buckets and zeros out all year-to-date buckets if you are running year-end processing.

How to Execute

At the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Period End Update**.



Description of Fields

Have these reports been printed?

Important: Print the first three reports before running the Period End Update because information that prints on these reports is deleted during the update and cannot be recreated except by restoring backups.

The two monthly journals print using the history files and must be printed before clearing historical transactions.

Y Aged Trial Balance, Monthly Check Register, Vendor Purchase Analysis, Historical Purchases Journal, Historical Disbursements Journal, and 1099 Forms (calendar year end) have been printed.

N If these reports have not been printed, the system terminates the update and returns to the Accounts Payable Main Menu.

Do you have a current backup?

See the Solution-IV Utilities manual for information on backups.

Y You have a current backup.

N If you do not have a current backup, the system terminates the update and returns to the Accounts Payable Main Menu.

If you answered **Y** to the above questions, you will see the following screen:

The screenshot shows a window titled "Period End Update" for "Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)" on "02/03/05". The window contains the following prompts and user inputs:

Type of Period End Processing	
Month-end processing only?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y
Month and year-end processing?	<input type="checkbox"/> N
If year-end, clear 1099 payments?	<input type="checkbox"/> N
If not running full period end.	
Clear monthly check file?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y
Remove zero balance invoices?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y
Clear 1099 payments?	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Clear historical transactions?	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Clear transactions older than	02/03/05
Copy transactions before clearing?	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Filename for copy	

Month-end processing only?

Y Runs full month end processing. The cursor skips to the "Clear historical transactions" question.

N Skips to the next question.

Month and year-end processing?

Year-end does everything month-end does, plus maintains the year-to-date and last-year buckets.

Y Runs year-end processing.

N Skips to the "Only clear monthly check file" prompt.

If year-end, Clear 1099 payments?

If you are running year-end on a calendar-year basis (in December) and you have already printed your 1099's, you may clear the "1099 payments" bucket as part of year-end.

Y Clears the 1099 Payments from the Vendor Masterfile and skips to the "Clear historical transactions" question.

N Leaves the 1099 Payments bucket intact during year end.

If not running full period end, Clear monthly check file?

The monthly check file is cleared as part of month-end processing, however, there may be times when you need to clear the monthly check file mid-month. This may happen if there is not enough room on the disk to expand when the file is full. Be sure to print the monthly register before clearing the check file.

Y Removes checks from the monthly check file, according to the specifications set in AP Parameters Maintenance.

N Does not clear the file.

Remove zero balance invoices?

Zero-balance invoices older than the number of days specified in AP Parameters Maintenance are cleared during both month-end and year-end processing. There may be times, however, that you want to clear zero-balance invoices independently from full period-end processing.

Y Clears zero-balance invoices from the open invoice file.

N Leaves the open invoice file alone.

Clear 1099 payments?

You must clear the 1099 payments separately from year-end if you are on a fiscal year.

Y Sets all 1099 payments in the vendor masterfile to zero.

N Leaves the 1099 payments intact.

Clear historical transactions?

Every transaction in the system is saved in a combination of historical transaction files. This is done so that events can be recreated if necessary. These transaction files, however, can become large very quickly. Therefore, there is an option to clear these files periodically, although it is not recommended.

Y Allows you to clear the history based on the date entered below.

N Skips the remaining questions.

Clear transactions older than

Enter the oldest date you want historical information maintained.

Example: If you want to keep history from 03/01/05 forward, enter 030105.

Copy transactions before clear?

This feature copies transactions to be deleted to a separate file before deleting them from the main history file. This feature allows you to create a file of deleted history records that you can then back up before erasing it from the hard disk.

Y Copies deleted transactions to a separate file.

N Removes the transactions without copying them and skips the next question.

Filename for copy

Enter up to seven characters for the file name to which you wish to copy the transactions. A number, 1, 2, or 3, is added to the end of each filename, corresponding to one of the three Accounts Payable history files.

Example: If you enter the filename APHIST, the system creates APHIST1, APHIST2, and APHIST3.

Exit the Screen

When the Period End Update is complete, you will be automatically returned to the Accounts Payable Main Menu.

Status Change Update

Introduction

The Status Change Update takes all of the Vendor Masterfile and code file entries that you have marked to change or delete, verifies their validity and then effects the change. A report is printed prior to the update showing what is changed/deleted, and you then have the option of continuing the update or not.

Important: This is a powerful function which may result in codes or vendors being deleted or irreversibly combined with others. Make sure you have current backups before continuing!

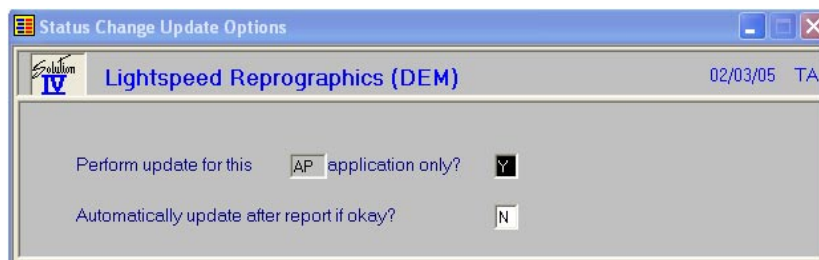
Before You Start

Before you start the Status Change Update, you must do the following:

- Make a current backup - this is for your own protection!
- Make sure that the invoice entry, manual check entry, and payments selection entry files have been updated.
- Make sure no one else is using Solution-IV.

How to Execute

From the Accounts Payable Main Menu, select **Status Change Update**.



Steps in Status Change

The Status Change Update works as follows:

1. Makes sure the entry files are empty and that no one else is using the system (any company, any application).
2. Builds a list of all the records that are marked to be deleted or changed (Status = D or C).

3. Once the list is built, it checks all of the records to be deleted and makes sure that they are not being used anywhere (except for the history files).

Example: If you are deleting Terms Code 02, 02 may not be used by any vendors in Vendor Maintenance or on any open invoices. However, the code may exist in the history files.

4. It then checks the records to be changed and ensures that the "change to" is not going to be changed to something else or deleted.
5. A report is printed showing the changes to be made and any conflicts found in steps three and four. If there are any conflicts, the remaining steps are skipped.

If there are no conflicts, the system prompts:

Are you sure you want to continue the update?

Y Completes the status changes as indicated on the report in the following order.

N Does not run the update and returns to the menu.

6. The requested changes are performed.
7. The requested deletes are performed.
8. The history files are marked if anything was changed. There are multiple flags in each record in each of the history files - one for each element that could be changed. They are normally blank. If the element has been changed, the associated flag is set to **C**.

Exit the Screen

When the Status Change Update is complete, you will be returned automatically to the Accounts Payable Main Menu.

9 Appendices

The following pages contain supplemental information, which is helpful to the understanding of Solution-IV Accounts Payable.

- A. Accounts Payable Messages
- B. Understanding the Accounting Theory Behind Accounts Payable
- C. What To Do With All the Paper Generated
- D. Glossary

A Accounts Payable Messages

Most messages that you encounter are described in the appropriate chapters of this manual, where the operation that you are performing is documented. This appendix contains additional messages that may be displayed during the normal processing of your system. These messages are not explained in the body of the manual because in most cases they are displayed infrequently. The messages are grouped by the operation being performed:

- AP Parameters Maintenance
- Automatic Payment Selection
- Check Printing
- Check Register
- Invoice Entry
- Maintain Cleared Checks
- Manual Check Register
- Manual Checks
- Payment Selection Entry
- Period End Processing
- Recurring Invoices
- Terms Code Maintenance
- Vendor Maintenance

Messages

AP Parameters Maintenance

Days must be in ascending order.

Aging days must be entered in ascending order. In other words, your aging categories may be 30, 60, 90, 120 but not 60, 30, 90, 120.

Open invoices exist; can't change distribution method.

The General Ledger distribution method (cash or accrual) may only be changed before invoices are entered and updated. Once invoices are updated to the open invoice file, the system prevents this value from changing to protect the integrity of accounting data.

Automatic Payment Selection

invoices automatically selected.

You will receive this message if the recurring invoice selection resulted in one or more invoices falling into the range. # will be replaced with the actual number of invoices selected.

No invoices match selection criteria.

You will receive this message if the Automatic Payment Selection resulted in no invoices falling into the range.

Payment selection in process. Print register Merge Clear files F4

You will get this message when entering Automatic Payment Selection if invoices already exist in the selection files. These invoices may have been added to the selection files from Automatic Payment Selection, Payment Selection Entry, or by giving an invoice type of S in Invoice Entry.

- P** Print the Payment Selection Register to see what is in the selection file. When the report is finished, you will be returned to this prompt.
- M** Merge new selections with invoices already selected.
- C** Clear the payment selection file. This removes the previous selection from the file allowing you to start over (including S type invoices).
- F4** Return to the Check Printing Menu.

Check Printing

Negative check for vendor x. Exit Continue

Checks with negative payment amounts are given the above message. The Payment Selection Register will highlight any checks with a negative amount. You may use Payment Selection Entry to remove or correct the invoices causing the negative check amount; otherwise the entire check for this vendor will be skipped and the invoices will remain in the open invoice file.

Payment selection must be run before checks can be printed.

This message really indicates that there are no vendors/invoices in the payment selection file. You must run either Automatic Payment Selection or Payment Selection Entry to get vendors/invoices into the payment selection file (from which checks are printed).

Check Register**Check printing has not been completed.**

Checks must be printed before the check register may be printed. If for some reason check printing was interrupted, make sure that a check for every vendor in the selection file has been printed. You may use the Payment Selection Register to help you determine which checks should have been printed.

Invoice Entry**Duplicate invoice exists in history file. Continue? Yes No**

The specified vendor/invoice number already exists in the history file. This warning indicates that the specified vendor/invoice has already been entered and possibly paid. It is best to research the invoice history before continuing.

Y To continue entering the invoice.

N To enter a new invoice number.

Use F8 to get the next voucher.

If your AP Parameters indicate that you are operating using a voucher system, **F8** is required during invoice and manual check entry to enter a new voucher/invoice. Once added, vouchers may be edited by entering the existing voucher number.

Vendor x not allowed.

The Solution-IV Accounts Payable system has reserved several vendor codes for special purposes. They are as follows:

DELETED Reserved for deleted vouchers. Used mainly by invoice and manual check entry.

MISC Reserved for non-vendors in manual check entry.

DEFAULT Reserved for the default vendor code. You may enter it only in Vendor Maintenance to set up and maintain the default vendor code. You may not enter invoices or checks for this vendor code.

Voucher has been deleted.

The voucher number entered has been deleted and cannot be reused. Press **F8** to get the next voucher number.

Warning: Vendor is on hold.

You will get this message whenever you try to access a vendor whose type is **H** indicating that this vendor is on hold and you do not want to process anything for the vendor at this time. It is only a warning, however, and you may continue as follows:

Enter Allows you to continue as usual.

F4 Allows you to enter a new vendor code.

Maintain Cleared Checks**Proceed with clearing checks in this range? Yes No Unclear**

Once a range of check numbers has been entered, you have the option of marking that range as having cleared the bank or if the checks were improperly cleared at one time, you have the option of "unclearing" the entire range.

Y Marks all checks in the specified range as "cleared."

- N Allows you to enter a different range without having done anything.
- U Marks all checks in the specified range as "unclear."

Manual Check Register

No manual checks found.

You will receive this message when printing the Manual Check Register if the manual check entry file is empty. This means that your last batch of manual checks was already updated and you have not yet started a new batch.

Manual Checks

An overpayment of \$x.xx will result. Continue Reenter New invoice

The amount to apply entered will result in an overpayment of this invoice. This warning indicates that either too much is being applied against the invoice or that the invoice may have already been partially or fully paid. It is best to research the invoice history before continuing.

- C Continue. It is appropriate to overpay this invoice.
- R Reenter. The amount to apply was entered incorrectly and needs to be changed.
- N New invoice. Indicates that you don't want to apply a payment to this invoice. Deletes this entry and allows you to enter a different invoice number.

Bank distribution out of balance. More changes Change amount Delete

The sum of all checks entered for this bank code doesn't equal the batch total originally entered.

- M Allows you to add, delete, or edit individual checks.
- C Changes the batch total to equal the sum of all checks entered in this batch.
- D Deletes the entire batch of checks for this bank code.

Check distribution out of balance. More changes Change amount Delete

The sum of all invoices entered for this check doesn't equal the check amount.

- M Allows you to add, delete, or edit individual invoices entered for this check.
- C Changes the check amount to equal the sum of the invoices distributed to it.
- D Deletes this check. The payment amounts for all invoices entered for this check will be reset to zero.
- F4 Same as "M."

Reverse this check? Yes No

The specified check number has already been issued and is still in the history files. You will want to reverse the check if it was issued incorrectly or otherwise needs to be voided.

- Y The system will automatically create an entry reversing the original check amount.
- N Returns to check number field.

Use F8 to get the next voucher.

If your AP Parameters indicate that you are operating using a voucher system, **F8** is required during invoice and manual check entry to enter a new voucher/invoice. Once added, vouchers may be edited by entering the existing voucher number.

Vendor x not allowed

The Solution-IV Accounts Payable system has reserved several vendor codes for special purposes. They are as follows:

- DELETED** Reserved for deleted vouchers. Used mainly by invoice and manual check entry.
- DEFAULT** Reserved for the default vendor code. You may enter it only in Vendor Maintenance to set up and maintain the default vendor code. You may not enter invoices or checks for this vendor code.

Void this check number? Yes No

You will receive this prompt if you enter a check with \$0.00 for the amount. This feature allows you to enter all unused checks into the system as voided so that you can keep track of them easier. Voided checks will show on the Monthly Check Register with a type of **V**.

- Y** The system automatically voids this check and returns you to the check number field.
- N** Allows you to continue with the entry of this check without changing the check type to **V**. You will want to do this if you are cleaning up your open invoice file by matching invoices with credit memos or otherwise matching debits and credits.

Voucher has been deleted.

The voucher number entered has been deleted and cannot be reused. Press **F8** to get the next voucher number.

Warning: Invoice is on hold.

You will receive this warning during manual check entry if the invoice has been marked as being on hold. Continue paying the check if it is appropriate as follows:

- Enter** Allows you to continue paying the invoice. The hold flag is only a warning and also stops invoices from being selected during Automatic Payment Selection.
- F4** Deletes this entry. This invoice really should not be paid.

Warning: Vendor is on hold.

You will get this message whenever you try to access a vendor whose type is **H** indicating that this vendor is on hold and you do not want to process anything for the vendor at this time. It is only a warning, however, and you may continue as follows:

- Enter** Allows you to continue as usual.
- F4** Allows you to enter a new vendor code.

Payment Selection Entry**Invoice selected for payment to address code x.**

This invoice is already selected to be paid to the specified alternate address code. Invoices may only be paid to one payment address per check run. If you want this check to go to a different address code, delete it from this address code and add it to the correct one.

Warning: Vendor is on hold.

You will get this message whenever you try to access a vendor whose type is **H** indicating that this vendor is on hold and you do not want to process anything for the vendor at this time. It is only a warning, however, and you may continue as follows:

- Enter** Allows you to continue as usual.
- F4** Allows you to enter a new vendor code.

Period End Processing

File x already exists.

The backup filename that you have chosen to use already exists. You must enter a new name for the backup file or remove the old backup file.

Recurring Invoices

Update selected recurring invoices to invoice entry? Yes No

In order to update the selected recurring invoices to the permanent Accounts Payable open invoice and vendor files and the General Ledger files, you must update them to the invoice entry file. They may be deleted or edited from the invoice entry file. If you do not perform the update, the selection will be lost, and you will need to select recurring invoices again.

- Y** Add the selected recurring invoices to the invoice entry file.
- N** Do not add the recurring invoices to the file.

Vendor x not allowed.

The Solution-IV Accounts Payable system has reserved several vendor codes for special purposes. They are as follows:

- DELETED** Reserved for deleted vouchers. Used mainly by invoice and manual check entry.
- MISC** Reserved to refer to non-vendors in manual check entry.
- DEFAULT** Reserved for the default vendor code. You may enter it only in Vendor Maintenance to set up and maintain the default vendor code. You may not enter invoices or checks for this vendor code.

Warning: Vendor is on hold.

You will get this message whenever you try to access a vendor whose type is **H** indicating that this vendor is on hold and you do not want to process anything for the vendor at this time. It is only a warning, however, and you may continue as follows:

- Enter** Allows you to continue as usual.
- F4** Allows you to enter a new vendor code.

Terms Code Maintenance

Invalid day for proximo terms.

You must enter a valid number from 1 to 31 inclusive for proximo terms. Obviously a terms of "Due on the 50th" is not valid. The system does compensate when the date entered here is 30 or 31 and the actual month has fewer days, such as February.

Vendor Maintenance**Vendor x not allowed.**

The Solution-IV Accounts Payable system has reserved several vendor codes for special purposes. They are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| DELETED | Reserved for deleted vouchers. Used mainly by invoice and manual check entry. |
| MISC | Reserved to refer to non-vendors in manual check entry. |
| DEFAULT | Reserved for the default vendor code. You may enter it only in Vendor Maintenance to set up and maintain the default vendor code. You may not enter invoices or checks for this vendor code. |

Warning: Vendor is on hold.

You will get this message whenever you try to access a vendor whose type is **H** indicating that this vendor is on hold and you do not want to process anything for the vendor at this time. It is only a warning, however, and you may continue as follows:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Enter | Allows you to continue as usual. |
| F4 | Allows you to enter a new vendor code. |

B Understanding the Accounting Theory Behind Accounts Payable

You can use the Solution-IV Accounts Payable package without understanding accounting, but you may find the following concepts helpful in understanding what the system is doing.

What is Accounts Payable?

Accounts payable is the component of accounting that gives you the information you need to understand and manage your vendor base. Accounts Payable tracks your purchases and payments thereby helping you to manage your cash flow. If you have General Ledger, the Accounts Payable package sends information there to help give you a complete picture of the financial condition of your company.

Accounting Components

Every company's financial picture is made up of the following basic elements:

- **Assets**-anything of value that the company owns. Examples: cash, inventory, property, equipment
- **Liabilities**-anything the company owes to someone else. Examples: accounts payable, notes payable
- **Equity**-what the company is worth. Examples: owner's equity, retained earnings
- **Revenue**-income or earnings. Examples: sales revenue, interest income
- **Expenses**-cost of doing business. Examples: cost of sales, payroll expense, supplies

Your accounts payables are part of your liabilities. They represent the part of your inventory or expenses that you have the use of but have not yet paid for.

When you are working with the Accounts Payable module, you will also be working with your cash accounts (assets) in order to pay your bills, and with expense accounts to record the costs of doing business.

Cash vs. Accrual

There are two acceptable ways of keeping your accounting records. The Solution-IV software will work with either method. Your accountant can help you determine which method is best for your business.

Under an accrual method of Accounts Payable, expenses are recorded into the General Ledger when you make a purchase, not when you actually make the payment. Operating under an accrual basis, you are better able to match revenue to expenses, giving a better picture of the actual profitability of your company. Most companies operate under an accrual basis.

Using a cash basis method of accounts payable, expenses are recorded into the General Ledger when you actually pay for the goods or services. Most individuals, professionals and very small businesses operate on a cash basis. Under a cash basis, the profitability of a company can be distorted since revenues will not necessarily occur in the same period as expenses.

Debits & Credits

Debits and credits cause the most confusion to those just learning accounting. In the simplest of terms, every account has a debit side and a credit side. If total debits are more than total credits, the account has a debit balance; if total credits are more than total debits, the account has a credit balance. Each account has a normal debit or credit balance. The following table shows what happens with each basic component.

Pluses & Minuses

A lot of people like to think of debits and credits as pluses and minuses, but that sometimes causes confusion as well. In general, debits are pluses and credits are minuses, but there are exceptions to every rule.

While in Solution IV Accounts Payable, you will have to enter very few minuses. In general you will use positive numbers during Invoice Entry when posting expenses to accounts. This is also the case in Manual Check Entry. The system will automatically generate the negative or credit side of each for those postings.

You will, however, enter negative numbers when you receive a credit from your vendor. In that case, you are decreasing an expense, which the table above shows as a credit, so you would enter the amounts as negative numbers.

Postings

Solution-IV uses double-entry accounting, which requires that every entry be composed of two entries a debit and a credit. The chart on the following page shows the actual postings made by Accounts Payable to General Ledger.

Subsidiary Ledger

A subsidiary ledger is a supporting ledger consisting of a group of similar accounts, the total of which is in agreement with a controlling account in the General Ledger. The purpose behind a subsidiary ledger is to keep unnecessary detail out of the General Ledger.

In Accounts Payable, the Aged Trial Balance can be considered a subsidiary ledger because it contains the details of to whom you owe how much. The total due should match the Accounts Payable account(s) in the General Ledger. The supporting documents for the Aged Trial Balance (Invoice Register, Check Register, and Manual Check Register) are also considered subsidiary ledgers because they can be used to recreate the Aged Trial Balance.

C What to do with all the Paper Generated

It may seem to you that the Solution-IV Accounts Payable package uses a lot of paper. Not only does it have the ability to print the many reports you use on a daily basis, but it forces you to print certain reports before continuing with updates. You may wonder why and what you are supposed to do with all of it.

Why?

The entire line of Solution-IV Accounting software has been designed to comply with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). This is a technical term that covers too much to fully explain here (there are entire courses which do not even fully cover the topic). In general, they are broad concepts and detailed practices including all conventions, rules, and procedures that together make up accepted accounting practice at any given time. They have become generally accepted by agreement, over time, and unfortunately are not necessarily logical.

All the paper generated by the Solution-IV Accounts Payable system is to comply with GAAP. One of the principles of GAAP is that you must be able to provide an audit trail or sufficient backing for every entry in the General Ledger. The Invoice Register, Manual Check Register, and Check Register provide this necessary audit trail.

What You Need to Keep

In general you will need to keep the final copy of each of the following registers. The final copy is the one printed just before you run the update. If you printed the report several times, you can tell the final copy by looking at the date and time the reports were printed. It is important that you keep only the final copy and throw all of the earlier ones away.

The registers you **MUST** keep are:

- Invoice Registers
- Manual Check Registers
- Check Registers

You will also want to keep the final copies of the reports you print before running period end processing. In general these reports consist of the following:

- Aged Trial Balance
- Monthly Check Register
- Vendor Purchase Analysis
- Historical Purchases Journal
- Historical Disbursements Journal
- 1099 Edit Report (just before printing 1099's)

How to Organize Saved Reports

Everyone has a system for filing or organizing all of the reports printed. The following are just a few ideas. You must determine the one that works best for you and modify it to your specific needs.

Binders

If your company is relatively small and is printing only a few reports/registers each month, standard three-ring binders may be the best method for you. You should have a total of four binders, one for each of the following reports:

- Invoice Register
- Manual Check Register
- Check Register
- Monthly Reports

You will want to put dividers in the binders, separating the reports by month.

Data Binders

If your company is a little larger, computer data binders may work better for you because they hold more information and do not require extra time to tear off the feed strips and punch the holes. You may want to have binders for each of the registers, plus one for each monthly report, for a total of eight to ten binders. We highly recommend you purchase dividers for data binders since the binders can get very full. Please note that a disadvantage of data binders is that as they get full, they are rather cumbersome, and it may be difficult to take pages out.

Filing Cabinet

If your company generates too many reports to make three-ring binders practical, and you do not like the data binders, your best bet may be to use file folders and your filing cabinet. You should use a separate folder for each type of report for each month. In other words, you would have a folder labeled Invoice Registers January, etc. If you print many reports, you may find this the easiest system for you. Be sure to keep the reports in date order in the file folder.

A Closing Note

Try not to let the filing of all these reports get ahead of you. It may seem like a lot of trouble now, but in the event of a problem with your system, or an accounting or IRS audit you will find these reports invaluable in proving what exactly happened in the system. Corrections will be easier to make and audits take less time, saving you both time and money.

D Glossary

1099 Reporting

1099 reporting is the filing of a 1099 tax form with the federal government. This is a report of all payments made to individual vendor of more than an amount specified by the government in a calendar year.

A

Account or Account Code

An account is the basic component of a formal accounting system. It records all additions and deductions and shows balances of assets, liabilities, owners' equity, revenues and expenses.

There are two types of accounts: debit and credit. Asset and expense accounts are usually debit accounts. Liability, equity and revenue accounts are usually credit accounts.

Accounting

The process of recording, organizing, reporting and interpreting the financial data of a business.

Accounting Period

An accounting period is an interval of time for which a financial statement is prepared. In most businesses, each month is a separate accounting period.

Solution-IV allows you to store data for as many as 26 accounting periods (2 full years).

Accounting System

An accounting system is a method for interpreting the financial performance of a business. It includes the raw data, procedures and equipment needed to make this analysis.

Accounts Payable

Accounts payable is a record of money owed and payments made by a business to creditors. It is a current liability showing the actual dollar amount owed to creditors.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable is a record of money owed and payments made to a business by customers. It is a current asset showing the actual dollar amount owed by customers.

Accrual Basis

Accrual basis accounting records revenues and expenses for the current accounting period even though payments will not be received or paid until a later accounting period. This is to be distinguished from cash basis.

Most companies operate on the accrual basis.

See Accrued Asset and Accrued Liability.

Accrued Asset

An accrued asset is a revenue that is recorded when it is earned, not when a payment is received. The revenue then appears on financial statements for the period in which it is earned. (It may also be called an accrued income.)

Example: If you sell a camera for \$295 on credit, this transaction is immediately recognized as revenue and recorded in accounts receivable (even though cash has not yet been received).

Accrued Liability

An accrued liability is an expense recorded when it is incurred, not when a payment is made. The expense then appears on financial statements for the period in which it is incurred. (It may also be called an accrued expense).

Example: If you purchase on credit 5 dictionaries at \$24.95 each, the \$124.75 transaction is immediately recognized as an expense even though cash has not been paid.

Accumulated Depreciation

Accumulated depreciation is the sum of all recorded depreciation for a particular asset (or group of assets) since the date of acquisition.

Activity

Activity is the continuous completing of transactions. This activity, whether an expense or a revenue, changes the account balance.

The Solution-IV General Ledger allows you to see the activity of each account for a given accounting period.

Adjusting Entry

An adjusting entry is a general journal entry that corrects an account or brings that account up to date.

These entries are usually made at the end of an accounting period, but may be made whenever it is considered appropriate.

Aging Period

The aging period is an interval of time following a sale or a purchase that defines a revenue or expense as outstanding. The length of this period is different for each company.

Example: A loan company may want a listing of payments that are 2 weeks late.

Allowance for Bad Debts

Allowance for bad debts is an asset account that offsets uncollectible revenue. The amount is usually estimated as a percentage of accounts receivable, based on previous experience with unpaid accounts.

Alphanumeric

Alphanumeric describes a combination of letters and/or numbers.

Example: L48, 56SJ, E913S, 1234, and ASTVLS are alphanumeric.

Amortization

Amortization is the writing-off of the cost of an intangible asset over its economic life. It is usually used with leasehold improvements, organization costs, or goodwill.

Asset

An asset is anything that is owned by a business and has a monetary value.

Example: Buildings, fixtures, equipment, supplies and cash are assets.

Audit Report

An audit report verifies the accuracy of information entered into the computer. An audit report must be printed before updating the permanent files.

Audit Trail

An audit trail is a detailed record of accounting activity. It is a means of examining transactions from the time they are entered into a journal until they are printed in the financial statements.

Average Cost Method

The average cost method is a system of inventory costing. The value of inventory is determined by averaging the cost of goods in stock with goods recently received.

Example: 25 bicycle pedals purchased by you for resale at a cost of \$35 each remain in inventory. You purchase 10 more at \$40. Your inventory is now valued at $(25 \times \$35) + (10 \times \$40)$ or a total of \$1275 or \$36.43 each. If you sell 30 of them, the cost of the sale will be computed as $\$36.43 \times 30$ or \$1092.90, with a remaining inventory value of $\$36.43 \times 5$ or \$182.15.

See Standard Cost, LIFO and FIFO.

B**Back Order**

A back order is a request for items that are currently out of stock. As soon as they become available they are shipped to the customer.

Backup

A backup is a copy of computer files on a portable medium (such as a floppy diskette or tape cartridge). Should the computer files be corrupted or destroyed the backup can be used to replace the data.

Backups should be made at regular intervals.

Bad Debt

A bad debt is a revenue that is partially or completely uncollectible. It becomes an expense when it is established that the customer will not pay the obligation and it is not practical to enforce payment.

Balance

A balance is the difference between total debits and total credits of an account at a given time. An individual account is said to have a debit balance if debits are greater than credits, a credit balance if credits are greater than debits, or a zero balance if debits equal credits.

Balance Forward

Balance forward is a technique used in accounts receivable summarizing all transaction activity at the end of an accounting period. The balance is then carried forward to the next accounting period.

See Open Item.

Balance Sheet

A balance sheet is a financial statement summarizing the financial status of a business at a specific time. It is a detailed presentation of the assets, liabilities and owner's equity as in the fundamental accounting equation: $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$.

Bank Reconciliation

A bank reconciliation compares the bank statement to the depositor's records. Differences should be analyzed and explained by deposits in transit, checks outstanding, bank charges, and errors.

Bucket

A bucket is a field on the screen or in a file where data is displayed or stored. Often it is a field that does not allow user input such as the data in a specific aging category.

Budget

A budget is a financial plan or goal for a specific period of time. It can be used to compare with actual results.

C**Capital**

In accounting, capital is too general to be used by itself. In most cases it means the ownership of the assets of a business by the proprietor(s).

See Equity.

Cash Basis

Cash basis accounting records revenue only when a payment is received and records an expense only when a payment is made. The payments are recorded on financial statements for the period in which they are made.

Very small businesses usually operate on a cash basis.

Example: When the sale of a product or a service is made, the transaction is not recorded until cash is received. This is to be distinguished from accrual basis.

Cash Discount

A cash discount is the amount deducted from a customer's bill when a prompt payment of that invoice is made.

Character

A character is a symbol, letter, or number.

Chart of Accounts

The chart of accounts is a table of contents for the General Ledger. It lists the accounts systematically with assets followed by liabilities, capital, revenue, cost of sales and expenses.

Check Register

A check register is a listing of check numbers and invoices paid. It is available when computer checks are generated, hand-written checks are entered, or as a summary at the end of the period.

Company

A company is an organization with its own separate assets, liabilities and equity. It may, however, be a division, branch office, department or subsidiary of a single organization. Solution-IV separates all files by company. In Solution-IV a company may also be referred to as a business or an entity.

Compressed Printing

Compressed printing is a feature available on some 80-character printers. It allows reports formatted for a 132-character column width to be printed on an 8-inch by 11-inch page.

Credit

A credit decreases an asset or an expense account and increases a liability, equity, or revenue account. It is entered on the right side of a ledger account.

Credit Balance

See Balance.

Credit Limit

A credit limit is the maximum dollar amount in merchandise a customer may receive prior to payment. Once this amount is reached, the customer must make a payment before receiving additional merchandise.

Credit Memo

A credit memo is a document notifying a customer that his account has been credited. It is usually a result of a return. A credit memo reduces accounts receivable.

Current Asset

A current asset is expected to be converted into cash or depleted in one year or less.

Current Liability

Also called short term liability. See Liability.

Current Liquidity Ratio

See Liquidity Ratios.

Current Ratio

See Liquidity Ratios.

Cursor

The cursor is a character on a computer terminal screen which marks the place where typed characters are entered.

D**Data File**

See File.

Debit

A debit increases an asset or an expense account and decreases a liability, equity, or revenue account. It is entered on the left side of the ledger account.

Debit Balance

See balance.

Depreciation

Depreciation is the decrease in value of a fixed asset over a period of time. The loss of value is caused by wear or obsolescence.

Direct Labor

Direct labor is the labor cost to convert raw materials into finished goods.

Discount Due Date

The discount due date is the last day a payment may be made to receive a cash discount. After this date the full price must be paid.

Diskette

A diskette, computer storage media, is made of flexible plastic rather than rigid metal. It is a portable medium and can be easily stored.

Due Date

The due date is the date on which payment must be made.

Dunning Message

Dunning messages are messages that may be printed on a customer statement. The messages usually are different, depending on how late the customer's oldest invoice is.

Example: Your account is past due please pay promptly. Thank you!

E**Economic Life**

The economic life of a fixed asset is the time during which it is usable. When it must be replaced, its economic life is over.

Equity

Equity is the investment in a business by the owner. It can be expressed as: $\text{Equity} = \text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities}$.

Expense

An expense is a cost incurred while operating a business.

Example: The electric bill is an expense of operating a retail store.

F

FIFO

FIFO (an abbreviation for first-in, first-out) is a method of assigning cost to inventory. Those items acquired or produced first are used or sold first. This keeps the value of all items in stock at the latest price to be paid for them.

In inflationary times, costing by FIFO increases both the gross margin and the stated value of remaining inventory.

Example: 25 bicycle pedals purchased by your company for resale at a cost of \$35 each remain in inventory. You purchase 10 more at a cost of \$40. Your inventory is now valued at $(25 \times \$35) + (10 \times \$40)$ or \$1275. If you sell 30 of them, the cost of sale will be computed as $(25 \times \$35) + (5 \times \$40)$ or \$1075, with a remaining inventory value of $(5 \times \$40)$ or \$200.

See LIFO, Standard Cost and Average Cost.

Field

A field is the place on the computer terminal screen where a single item of data is entered.

Example: In a customer masterfile record, the customer name is typed in the customer name field and the customer address is typed in the customer address field.

See Key.

File

A computer file is a collection of related records stored under a unique name. Data files contain accounting information such as journal entries and account balances. Program files contain instructions used by the computer.

Financial Statement

A financial statement is a report of the financial status of a business. It can be a balance sheet, profit and loss statement, or any other presentation of financial data.

Fiscal Year

The fiscal year is an accounting period that does not necessarily follow the calendar year. It might consist of 12 months, 13 periods of 28 days each or 4-4-5 weeks (each 13 weeks equaling 1/4 year).

Fixed Asset

A fixed asset is a physical item having a useful life of one year or more. It is also referred to as property, plant, equipment, or plant assets.

Example: A copy machine is a fixed asset.

Floppy Disk

See Diskette.

Function

A function is an operation that performs a job.

G

GAAP

See Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

General Ledger

The General Ledger summarizes all business transactions, grouping them by account code. Financial statements are prepared from this information.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles provide guidelines for conventions, rules, and procedures currently considered acceptable accounting practice.

Goodwill

Goodwill is an intangible asset whose dollar value is derived from the management skills and reputation of a business. It represents the potential earning power of a business beyond the current market value of its assets. Goodwill is usually recognized only at the time a business is sold.

Gross Profit

Gross profit is the difference between the selling price and the cost of the items being sold. It does not recognize other expenses such as rent, telephone, or utilities.

Gross Profit Percentage

Gross profit percentage shows the relationship of gross profit to sales. It can be expressed as: $\text{Gross Profit Percentage} = (\text{Total Sales} - \text{Total Cost of Sales}) / \text{Total Sales}$.

H**Hard Disk**

The hard disk is computer storage media made of rigid material and is either fixed or removable. It has greater storage capacity and handles data faster than diskettes.

Hardware

Hardware is a general term referring to the computer and its associated equipment.

I**Income**

Income is the excess of revenues over expenses. It may be expressed as: $\text{Income} = \text{Revenues} - \text{Expenses}$.

Income Statement

An income statement is a report that balances total revenues and total expenses over a period of time. A positive balance is a profit, while a negative balance is a loss. It is also called a profit and loss statement or a statement of operations.

Intangible Asset

An intangible asset is a long term asset without physical substance.

Examples: Copyrights, franchises, patents, trademarks, and goodwill are intangible assets.

Integration

Integration is the bringing of separate parts together. It can be used to describe the transferring of data from one system to another or the entering of data into the system once and having it transferred to all related files.

Example: Accounts Payable is integrated with General Ledger. Entries to Accounts Payable which are relevant to General Ledger are automatically transferred to General Ledger.

Interactive System

An interactive system does not allow the user to enter invalid data.

Example: Solution-IV is an interactive system and does not accept the entry of a company code that has not yet been created.

Interest

Interest is the amount of money paid for the use of money over time.

Inventory

An inventory is the stock owned by a business at any given time. It can be finished goods held for direct sale or component parts used in manufacturing for future sale.

Inventory Costing

Inventory costing is the method of determining the value of items in inventory.

See LIFO, FIFO, Average Cost, and Standard Cost.

Invoice

An invoice is a complete list of goods or services delivered to the buyer by the seller. It also shows quantity, price, shipping charges, terms, and other costs or discounts.

J**Journal Entry**

A journal entry is the primary means of entering financial data into the General Ledger. The sum of the debits and credits in a journal entry must always equal zero.

Example: The journal entry for the purchase of \$250 of office supplies (paid in cash) would consist of a \$250 credit to cash and a \$250 debit to office supplies expense.

K**Key**

A key is a specialized field (see Field). Since the system uses the characters entered in this field to access records in a specific file, the key entry must be unique.

Example: In Solution-IV Customer Maintenance Masterfile, the customer code is the key field.

L**LIFO**

LIFO (an abbreviation for last-in, first-out) is a method of assigning cost to inventory. Those items acquired or produced last are used or sold first. This keeps the value of all items in stock at the earliest price paid for them.

In inflationary times costing inventory by LIFO reduces both the gross margin and the stated value of remaining inventory.

Example: 25 bicycle pedals purchased by you for resale at a cost of \$35 each remain in inventory. You purchase 10 more at a cost of \$40. Your inventory is now valued at $(25 \times \$35) + (10 \times \$40)$ or \$1275. If you sell 30 of them the cost of sale will be computed as $(10 \times \$40) + (20 \times \$35)$ or \$1100, with a remaining inventory value of $(5 \times \$35)$ or \$175.

See FIFO, Standard Cost and Average Cost.

Labor Burden

Labor burden is the expense incurred for workers in addition to their actual wages.

Example: The employer's share of FICA (Social Security), federal and state unemployment insurance tax, workers' compensation insurance premiums, and employer-paid union contributions are part of the labor burden.

Leasehold Improvement

A leasehold improvement is a fixed asset purchased by the lessee for a rented property. Usually it may not be removed from the property when the lease expires.

Example: The installation of new fixtures and walls are leasehold improvements.

Leverage Ratios

Leverage ratios indicate how much the business is encumbered by its liabilities. It is the relationship of liabilities to assets and of debt to equity.

Liability

A liability is the amount of money due creditors.

Types of liabilities:

1. Current(or short term)-full payment is due in 1 year or less.

2. Long term-full payment is not expected for over 1 year.

Liquidity Ratios

Liquidity ratios indicate how much of the assets are easily available.

The Current Ratio is the relationship of current assets to current liabilities. It can be expressed as: $\text{Current Ratio} = \text{Current Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}$.

The Quick Ratio is the relationship of current assets less inventory to the current liabilities. It can be expressed as: $\text{Quick Ratio} = (\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}) / \text{Current Liabilities}$.

List Price

A list price is a published price subject to customer discounts.

Long Term Liability

See Liability.

M**MTD**

MTD is an abbreviation for month-to-date. In Solution-IV it usually refers to the activity of an account (such as General Ledger account codes, customers, or vendors) so far this month.

Masterfile

A masterfile is a computer file containing all related data elements for a specific record.

Multi-Company Accounting

See Multi-Company Environment.

Multi-Company Environment

A multi-company environment allows the user to maintain separate sets of records for different businesses. Solution-IV is a multi-company environment system. It is also called multi-company accounting.

Multi-User Accounting System

A multi-user system allows more than one user to access a specific program from different terminals at the same time. All users can access the same files (except when a file has been security protected).

N**Net Asset**

The net asset is the total stockholders' equity. It can be expressed as: $\text{Net Assets} = \text{Total Assets} - \text{Total Liabilities}$.

Net Income

See Net Profit.

Net Profit

The net profit results when income exceeds costs and expenses. A Net Loss occurs when costs and expenses exceed income.

O**Open Item**

Open item accounting is the accounts receivable procedure which tracks each transaction in the customer record. Statements for open item customers show all invoices that are not fully paid regardless of the period in which they originated.

See Balance Forward.

Operating Expense

An operating expense includes marketing and administrative expenses. It is all expenses other than the cost of goods, cost of labor, interest, and income tax.

Operator Code

The operator code is an identifier from 1 to 3 characters long that must be entered to gain access to the system or to a function.

Overhead

Overhead is an expense not directly related to a specific job. These expenses occur whether or not a specific job is under way.

Example: Wages to office personnel, office supplies, rent, and utilities are overhead.

Overhead Burden

Overhead burden is all overhead expenses except for labor that can be applied to the cost of producing goods or services.

Overhead Rate

An overhead rate applies a predetermined rate to a contract or job to cover overhead burden. It is usually based on labor hours or direct material dollars.

Overtime

Overtime is the number of hours of work done beyond regular hours. These records are kept for payroll purposes.

Example: Overtime might be anything over 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week.

P**Paid-in Capital**

Paid-in capital is the amount of money invested as equity when a business is started.

Parameter

A parameter is a format definition. When setting up Solution-IV, the system may be customized by setting parameters such as the length of the account size, the position of the location segment and the position of the department segment.

Perpetual Inventory Method

The perpetual inventory method is a continuous count of merchandise. The inventory count is updated at the time of a purchase or a sale.

Physical Inventory

A physical inventory is a list of merchandise on hand, determined by an actual count.

Profit Center

A profit center is a part of a business generating its own income and incurring its own expenses. It is separated from the rest of the business for accounting purposes. A conceptual division (rather than a physical department) of a company may also be a profit center.

Example: One store in a chain of stores may be designated a profit center.

Profitability Ratios

The profitability ratio is the relationship of the net profit to the size of the business. It may be expressed as:

Net Profit Margin = Net Profit / Total Sales

Return on Assets = Net Profit / Total Assets

Return on Equity = Net Profit / Total Equity

Earnings per Share = Net Profit / Total Shares of Stock

Program File

See File.

Purchase Order

A purchase order is a document requesting a vendor to ship a specified quantity of merchandise.

Q**Quantity Pricing**

Quantity pricing is a system that provides a lower price when larger quantities are ordered.

Example: 10 bicycle tires may be ordered at \$9.95 each, while 100 bicycle tires may be ordered at \$9.45 each.

Quick Ratio

See Liquidity Ratios.

R**Range**

A range is a group defined by two specific end points.

Examples: The number 2 is within the range of numbers from 1 to 10. The letter G is outside the range of all letters from A to C.

Ratio Analysis

A ratio analysis is a financial report assessing the performance of a business. It analyzes the activity in terms of leverage ratios, liquidity ratios, and profitability ratios for a business over a specific period of time.

Record

A record is related data stored in a computer file.

Example: Information for each company (company name, address, telephone number, federal ID number and applications used) is a single record in the Company Masterfile.

Recurring Entry

A recurring entry is a fixed journal entry that occurs on a regular basis.

Example: Rent, loan payments, and flat rate utility fees may be recurring entries.

Reorder Amount

The reorder amount is the minimum quantity of stock allowed in inventory. When that number is reached, an order is placed to replenish the stock.

Example: If the reorder amount for handlebars is 25, an order will not be placed until the inventory reaches 25 handlebars.

Reorder Level

See Reorder Amount.

Retainage

Retainage is an amount of money withheld from payment until an entire job (or a specified portion of the job) is completed. It is most often used in construction.

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are profits reinvested in the business as stockholder equity. It is also the accumulated profits, minus any losses or dividends, of a company from its creation.

Reversing Entry

A reversing entry cancels a previous entry. A credit is used to cancel a debit and a debit is used to cancel a credit.

S**Sales Allowance**

The sales allowance is a reduction of the previously agreed upon selling price.

Sales Returns

A sales return is a product returned by the customer. When merchandise is returned, a debit must be made to the sales return and allowances account, and a credit to Accounts Receivable.

Security

Security is a system safeguard against unauthorized entry.

Short Term Liability

Also called current liability. See Liability.

Source Document

A source document is the original transaction record. It is used to enter data into the computer file.

Example: The vendor invoice is a source document which contains information such as the vendor invoice number, the invoice date, terms, discount, and sales tax which is entered into the computer files.

Standard Cost Method

The standard cost method is a system of inventory costing. It uses a predetermined amount for a specific item to value the inventory and establish the sales price.

See LIFO, FIFO and Average Cost methods.

Example: The standard cost of your bicycle pedals is predetermined to be \$35. 25 pedals remain in inventory at a cost of \$35 each. You purchase 10 more at \$40 each. Your inventory value will be calculated at $(25 \times \$35)$ or \$1225. If you sell 30 of them the cost will be computed as $(30 \times \$35)$ or \$1050 with a remaining inventory value of $(5 \times \$35)$ or \$175.

T**Terms**

Terms are the conditions of payment agreed to by the customer and are included on the invoice. Discount terms are often used to encourage prompt payment.

Example: Terms of payment such as 2/10 net 30 (a 2% discount is allowed if payment is made within 10 days), might be offered to encourage prompt payment.

Trade Discount

A trade discount is a reduction from the list price.

Transaction

A transaction is an event that affects the financial position of a business.

Example: The purchase of 2 bicycle pumps @ \$7.50 each is a transaction requiring the following journal entries: a \$15 debit to inventory and a \$15 credit to cash.

Trial Balance

The trial balance is a report showing the balance of each account in the General Ledger. The total credits must always equal the total debits in the General Ledger.

Two-Step Billing

In a two-step billing procedure the first step is to enter the customer order and the second step is to prepare the invoice for that order. The invoice is not prepared until the ordered items are shipped.

V**Variance**

A variance is the difference between an actual amount and an estimated amount. It can be shown as an amount (e.g., \$1000 over) or as a percentage (e.g. - 2%).

Example: If \$500 is budgeted for office supplies and \$450 is spent, the variance is \$50 under (or -10%).

Voucher

A voucher is a document that legitimizes an invoice and authorizes payment. Solution-IV Accounts Payable allows the entry of records using either the vendor's invoice number or your company's voucher number.

W**W-2 Form**

A W-2 form is a statement of an employee's total earnings received and total taxes paid during the calendar year. The IRS requires that a W-2 be prepared for and distributed to each employee.

W-4 Form

The W-4 is a form completed by the employee informing the company of the amount of income tax that should be withheld from that employee's wages. The form is provided by the IRS and is also called the Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate.

Working Capital

Working capital is the amount of capital in current use in the operation of a business. It can be expressed as: Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities.

Write-Off

See Amortization.

Y

YTD

YTD is an abbreviation for year-to-date. In Solution-IV it usually refers to the activity of an account (such as General Ledger account codes, Customers, or Vendors) so far this fiscal year.