
ExecuTrak 3.26 Interim Release

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ExecuTrak 3.26 Interim Release

	<p>This ExecuTrak 3.26 Interim Release contains the most recent changes made to the ExecuTrak system since the full release of ExecuTrak 3.26.</p>
Implementation Steps	<p>Complete the following steps in order to successfully implement the ExecuTrak 3.26 Interim Release:</p>
Install 3.26 Interim Release	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Install the ExecuTrak 3.26 Interim Release using the instructions listed in the <i>ExecuTrak 3.26 Supplement</i> documentation.
Update Database	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Update the database using the instructions listed in the <i>ExecuTrak 3.26 Supplement</i> documentation.
Update Interim Database	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Update the interim database by using the Interim Database Update program. To access the program, use Telnet to launch the ExecuTrak system. Select System Management >> File Maintenance >> Interim Database Update.
Update Menu Items	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Update menu items using the instructions listed in the <i>ExecuTrak 3.26 Supplement</i> documentation.
In This Release	<p>The following is a list of updated information included in this version of the ExecuTrak 3.26 Interim Release.</p>

Fixes

Advanced C-Store

➤ ***Invoice Posting Detail Report Error***

When the user ran the Invoice Posting Detail report, the report would run for a short while then error out. The 3.26 version of the program incorrectly sorted through all records in the rs_purline table before producing an output file. This process filled up the user's temp directories, causing the program to error out. Factor modified the program to correctly run without searching through the rs_purline table.

➤ ***Mass Download Speed***

When the user prepared a mass download to a store, the program took a long time to process. Factor modified the program to process at a much faster speed.

Accounts Payable

➤ ***Multiple 1099 Address Line 2 Entries***

When the user entered information in address line 2 of the 1099 and ran the 1099 form report, the program incorrectly printed the information in address line 2 twice. Factor modified the program to correctly print the address line 2 information once.

➤ ***Aged Vendor Detail Report Asterisks***

When the user ran the Aged Vendor Detail report and the dollar amounts exceeded \$999,999.99, the columns printed multiple asterisks (*) instead of dollar amounts. The program was designed to only allow up to 999,999.99 in the dollar columns. Factor modified the report program to allow and print over one million dollars in the dollar columns.

Accounts Receivable

➤ ***ACH Acknowledgements***

When the user received an ACH acknowledgement via VSI-Fax, the program first incorrectly sent 2 invoice due reports, then it sent incorrect customer invoice due reports. Factor modified the 4GL report writer program to send correct invoice due reports.

➤ **Report Date**

When the user printed a report, the program incorrectly printed the date on the total line from the last detail item on the report instead of the deposit date. Factor modified the program to print the correct date when System Parameter 6215 is set to "1".

Note: Be sure that System Parameter 6215 is set to "1" for this functionality.

➤ **Alternate Table Changes**

The user reported that their budget letters appeared to start over. The fuel oil site was joined to the alternate name table for the address, but the budget amount was located in the customer master table. Since there is only one master for many alternate locations, Factor joined the customer table to the fuel oil site and alternate name tables. This join should now bring up masters and print in master account order.

➤ **Past Due Balance Forward Customers**

When the user printed dunning letters for balance forward customers that were over 90 days past due, the program incorrectly printed the wrong number of days past due. The program incorrectly limited aging to 90 days; once that term was reached, the program stopped calculating the days past due. Factor modified the program to correctly calculate and print the number of days past due for balance forward customers.

➤ ***Losing Customer Account Information
When Using Ctrl + C***

When the user enters or adds a new customer through Accounts Receivable Customer Master File Maintenance or an alternate customer through Alternate Customer Master File Maintenance, the system generates an account number. If the user then used the Ctrl + C function to exit the status screen, the program incorrectly stores that account number with no valid information. The program incorrectly inserted null entries in the last name, first name, and address fields and posted a “bad city code” error message on the printout. Factor modified the program to delete new customer account information if the Ctrl + C function is used on the second or third screen. This prevents incorrect information from being created.

Note: If you do not wish to lose new or alternate customer account information, do not use the Ctrl + C feature to exit the screen.

➤ ***Print Dunning Letter Selection Criteria***

The Selection Criteria page would not print correctly when printing Dunning Letters. Only the last line of the selection criteria would print whether you chose to print the selection criteria or not. Factor modified the program to ensure the Selection Criteria page would print correctly and only when requested.

➤ ***Balance Forward Aging Report Totals***

If the Aging column totals on the Balance Forward Aging Report exceeded 9,999,999.99, the report printed asterisks instead of the correct numerals. Factor modified the program to correctly print the totals.

➤ ***Pre-Note Test***

Concerning the ACH system, the Pre-Notes Test was listing all alternate accounts in addition to the master accounts. Factor modified programming to list master accounts only.

➤ **Accounts Receivable Reports**

The Accounts Receivable reports would not print profit center numbers with more than four digits correctly. Factor modified programming so that profit center numbers with more than four digits would print properly.

➤ **Printing Dunning Letters**

When users printed multiple dunning letters, the letters moved up several lines on the paper. This movement caused the letters to become misaligned. Factor modified programming to ensure dunning letters are properly aligned when several are printed.

➤ **Printing Budget Statements**

When the user printed budget statements, the program incorrectly printed some statements for customers with both an actual credit balance and a minimum amount due of \$0.00 while some statements did not print. Factor modified the program to substitute the minimum amount due for the total balance for budget customers when determining whether or not a statement should print.

➤ **Aged Detail Report Asterisks**

When the user ran the Aged Detail report, the invoice numbers printed asterisks (*) instead of numbers. The program incorrectly printed asterisks instead of the 9-digit invoice numbers. Factor modified the programs to correctly print the 9-digit invoice numbers instead of asterisks.

➤ **Line Control Report Cents Per Gallon**

Due to an error in decimal placement, the Cents Per Gallon section of the Line Control Report was not showing correct values. Factor modified the program to display the cents per gallon correctly.

**Advanced
Financial**

E-Trak

➤ **Customer Credit Card Advice Reports**

The Customer Credit Card Advice report for wholesale customers was leaving off one line at the bottom of the page. Factor modified programming to correct this issue and ensure all information printed on the report.

Fuel Dispatch

➤ **Fuel Dispatch Loading & Dispatch Ticket**

When the user printed Loading & Dispatch tickets, the program printed the wrong price on each ticket with defaulted selling prices. Factor modified the program to correctly print the prices on the Loading & Dispatch tickets.

➤ **Recommended Dispatch Report Tank Size Fields**

When the user ran the Recommended Dispatch report, the report incorrectly recommended gallons that exceeded the tank capacity. The report incorrectly assumed that 100% of the tank size could be delivered, when in fact new tanks have over-fill protection which prevents them from being filled 100%. Factor modified the report to include two fields for the tank size: rated size and actual size. The rated size field is used to enter the full capacity for which the tank is rated. The actual size field is used to calculate a proposed dispatch. It should initially be set to the rated size, then the maintenance program can modify the size as needed for dispatch calculations.

For example, a tank has a 10,000 gallon capacity tank. Typically, about 90% of a tank will be the maximum capacity allowed for a given tank. The rated size would be 10,000 gallons; the actual size would also initially be 10,000 gallons, but the system may determine that the dispatch is actually another amount, such as 9,400 gallons.

➤ **Best Buy External Destinations Without Carrier Numbers**

If a user, setting up an external destination for a dispatch, had multiple sources or destinations for a customer and the user chose the Best Buy option without selecting a carrier number, the program errored out and displayed an error message once the user chose the List Best Buy button. The program was having difficulty processing files if the terminal to which the customer's freight code was attached had a large number of vendors. Factor modified the programs to increase certain array sizes from 50 to 500 to allow for a greater amount of data to be processed.

➤ **Freight Rate and Quantity Order Amount**

When the user printed dispatch tickets, the program did not correctly print the freight rate. In addition, if the amount in the Quantity Order field was too large, the program printed asterisks (*) instead of the amount. Factor modified the program to correctly print the freight rate and the Quantity Order amount.

**Fuel
Management**

➤ **Cost Adjustment Fixes**

When the user printed the DTN Update report, the program incorrectly printed the cost adjustment and not the actual cost. Factor modified the program to correctly print the cost plus or minus the cost adjustment.

*Note: If you have an adjustment amount and you **do not** want it included in the fuel price, you **must change the adjustment amount to zero (0)**. The program will always add or subtract the cost adjustment; a null entry (blank entry) will result in an incorrect price calculation.*

Fuel Movement➤ **Fuel Movement Terms Code Changes**

When ExecuTrak for Windows users entered external to external fuel movements and changed the terms code, the program was not correctly saving the terms code changes on the wholesale invoice. Factor modified the Fuel Movement Processor, the Windows Fuel Movement Entry program, and added a terms column to the fmh_delivery holding table in order to correctly store terms code changes.

➤ **Internal to Internal Movements Using an External Carrier**

When the user entered an internal to internal movement using an external carrier through ExecuTrak for Windows Accounts Payable Invoice Entry, the program would not pull the freight bill of lading. The program was not correctly creating a record in the p_unbilled table. Factor modified the 4GL program to search for both internal and external sources and make the correct entry into the p_unbilled table.

➤ **Cost Layers**

When a user transferred fuel to another profit center at a price other than the actual cost, the general ledger entry incorrectly made entries against the purchase accounts instead of the sales accounts. This resulted in remaining purchases that didn't match the remaining cost layers. The cost layer update then used the negative purchases to cancel out positive cost layers. Review the following example:

Consider a purchase of 10,000 gallons at \$1.00 per gallon (10,000 * \$1.00 = \$10,000).

This is the amount in the general ledger and the remaining cost layers. Next, the user transfers 4,000 gallons to another profit center at .90 per gallon. The profit center with the original units now has the following:

\$10,000	(original purchase)
-\$3,600	(transfer of product)

\$6,400	(amount remaining for 6,000 gallons)

If the remainder (\$6,400) is divided by the remaining 6,000 gallons, the total per gallon price is \$1.06666 per gallon. Therefore, the cost of the remaining units has been driven up by transferring at a price below the actual cost.

The profit center receiving the 4,000 gallons has a purchase cost of \$3,600 in the general ledger, at a cost of .90 per gallon. In the cost layers (which are used for all the profit reports), there is an entry of 4,000 gallons at .90 per gallon.

Basically, the user created a paper profit for the profit center that received the fuel at the incorrect cost and a paper loss for the profit center from which the fuel was transferred.

Factor modified the program to adjust the remaining cost by the amount that the user transferred out incorrectly. In the example above, the transfer cost should have been \$4,000, not \$3,600. The \$400 should be adjusted out in the remaining 6,000 units and the cost per gallon should now be the \$1.0666667. ($6,000 * 1.0666667 = \$6,400$)

The purchase cost layers were adjusted to allow for a new field to store the original cost, along with the altered cost. If there are no transfers, the original cost and the product cost in the record remain the same. However, when a user transfers out at an incorrect cost, the product cost will reflect the user's error. In the example above, the original cost would be \$1.00 and the product cost would be \$1.066667. If the Remaining Cost Layer report were run it would show the altered cost from the bad transfer of product.

➤ ***External to External Fuel Movements***

When the user entered external to external fuel movements, the program booked the gallons out but not the gallons in. This caused the Daily Inventory Over/Short report to have incorrect ending units. Because the inventory never went into the tanks to begin with, Factor modified the program to ignore external to external fuel movements, thus enabling the Daily Inventory Over/Short report to function correctly.

➤ ***Yes to Accept or No to Destroy Commands***

When the user selected “Yes to Accept” or “No to Destroy” using the Fuel Movement Product Costing program, the program kicked off the user and returned to a \$ prompt. Factor modified the program to allow the user to successfully select “Yes to Accept” or “No to Destroy” without being kicked off the system.

➤ ***Fuel Movement Entry***

Fuel Movements could not be inserted or stored if the General Ledger period was set to a “W” (warning) status. Factor modified the program to allow a “W” status.

➤ ***Fuel Dispatch Report Tank Capacity***

The Fuel Dispatch report was recommending gallons that exceeded tank capacity. New tanks have over-fill protection that limits tank capacity to about 90%. Factor modified the program to add new tables for calculating rated and actual tank sizes for proposed dispatches. The actual size is used to calculate the dispatch.

Fuel Oil

➤ ***Fuel Movement Terms Code Changes***

When ExecuTrak for Windows users tried to print a Fuel Oil Prebuy ticket, the program failed to print the ticket and instead displayed an error. Factor modified the 4GL program in order to fix the problem and correctly print tickets.

➤ ***Customer Delivery Forecasting***

The user reported difficulty forecasting deliveries for some of their customers. Some of the user’s commercial customers were based on daily usage, not on the degree day clock. The program would not allow a zero (“0”) projecting K-Factor, which altered its ability to correctly forecast deliveries. Factor modified the program to allow zero K-Factors, therefore enabling the program to make more accurate delivery forecasts.

➤ ***Delivery Ticket Delivery Dates***

The delivery tickets were not correctly printing the projected delivery date. Factor modified the delivery ticket program to correctly print the projected delivery date and run out degree day on the tickets.

➤ ***Use Link Null Entries***

When the user edited a fuel oil invoice batch and changed the account number on a delivery, the program incorrectly made a null entry in the “use link”. A null use link entry was not allowed and, therefore, when the program attempted to save the data, it abnormally terminated. Factor modified the program to make the appropriate entry into the use link field to prevent it from terminating and to allow it to save properly after an account number is changed on a delivery.

➤ ***Next Delivery Date***

The Delivery Date Processor program showed a next delivery date for customers who had had no previous deliveries on the system. The system was incorrectly populating the fosi_dt_nxt_deliv table with the date the processor was run, thus causing an incorrect absolute degree day calculation. Factor modified the program to correct the error and ensure that there are no table entries for customers with no previous delivery dates.

➤ ***Budget Coupons***

Due to an error in processing, budget coupons were not printing properly. Factor modified the program so that the user now enters the budget season(s) to print rather than the number of coupons per customer.

Accordingly:

The number of valid coupons printed is equal to the number of months in the budget season minus one.

The Payment Due box will be for the month following the date when the budget charge was issued.

The last month of the season will vary on the budget amount. The customer will likely need to be sent a statement reflecting the final amount.

For example:

If the season begins in September and ends in April, there will be 8 months in the budget season. Thus, the program will print eight coupons. The first coupon will be the blank one used to send the rest of the coupons to the customer. The remaining 7 coupons will be valid coupons. The first one will have OCT in the payment box.

General Ledger

➤ **Retail Sales Journal Report**

The Retail Sales Journal report printed multiple extraneous blank lines when print option 1 (sort by Profit Center Number, Transaction Date, and Shift) was selected. Factor modified the program to resolve this formatting issue.

Payroll

➤ **North Carolina Unemployment Report**

The state of North Carolina changed the ICESA format of the unemployment report. Factor modified the program to match the new ICESA format of the North Carolina unemployment report.

➤ **Oregon Magnetic Media Format**

The state of Oregon changed the format of their unemployment magnetic media. Factor created a new MMREF-1 formatted program to meet the requirements of the new Oregon unemployment magnetic media.

➤ **Oregon Tax Rates**

The state of Oregon changed their withholding tax rates. Factor modified the payroll system to comply with the new Oregon tax rates.

➤ ***New Mexico Magnetic Media Format***

The state of New Mexico required a different type of unemployment magnetic media than the customer was currently using. Factor formatted the program to meet the requirements of the New Mexico unemployment magnetic media.

➤ ***Employee Address Blank Lines***

The Payroll check printing program incorrectly printed a blank line after some employee's addresses. Factor modified the print program to insert line 4 of the address in line 3 if the value equals spaces or null entries.

Retail Sales

➤ ***Negative Invoice Numbers***

The system incorrectly allowed a negative (-) input in front of an invoice number. This caused problems in the running total of the Customer Account Display. Factor modified the program so that an invoice number cannot be zero or negative.

➤ ***Same Sales or Cost Account Categories***

The Retail Sales C-Store Inventory Maintenance program incorrectly allowed users to create categories with the same sales or cost accounts, which caused an error message. Factor modified the program to not allow categories to be created with the same sales or cost accounts.

➤ ***Unnecessary Payables Open Item Table Records***

All retail cash, draft, inventory adjustments, and money orders with a \$0.00 invoice amount were being incorrectly placed in the payables open item table. This caused a very large number of unnecessary records to be placed in the table, which slowed the program's processes. Because the records were unnecessary, Factor modified the program to insert only accounts payable records in the payables open item table.

➤ ***Consistent Rounding***

Adjusting entries were inconsistently being rounded in some places and not in others inside the inventory Control program. Some programs rounded the entries to hundredths or tenths, while another rounded six places to the right of the decimal. These inconsistent rounding variations were causing information to be incorrectly processed which incorrectly adjusted amounts. Factor modified the programs to consistently round to the same decimal place.

➤ ***New Items in Normal Downloads***

If the user added new item codes to a store and ran a normal download, the new items did not appear in the download. To include the new items, the user had to run a full download. Factor had previously altered the rs_b_price table which affected the pricebook section of the download by incorrectly adjusting the record layout. Factor modified the program to correctly include new items in normal downloads.

➤ ***Retail Shift 90-98 Purchases***

When posting a retail shift purchase with a shift 90 through 98 for a previous date after previous purchases have been processed up to the current date, the program was unable to process the posted purchases. Factor modified the program to correctly process posted purchases when the shift date is less than the last process date.

➤ ***Retail Sales Freight Calculations***

When the user ran the Retail Sales Commission Report, the freight being retrieved as part of the cost was being over calculated. The program was not correctly filtering out transfers and receiving freight for only retail sales. Factor modified the program to correctly filter out transfers and retrieve only freight for retail sales, resulting in more correctly calculated freight.

	<p>➤ Vendor Transfers</p> <p>When the user entered a retail inventory adjustment through a retail shift purchase to transfer a vendor, the program enters the invoice type as “TRANS”. However, the program was incorrectly storing the invoice type as “CASH” once the invoices were processed. This resulted in inaccurate information. Factor modified the program to correctly store the invoice type as “TRANS”.</p>
<p>Sales Order Entry</p>	<p>➤ Picking/Packing Slip Report Decimal Fix</p> <p>The Picking/Packing Slip report was incorrectly printing one place to the right of the decimal (tenths) instead of two places (hundredths). The report rounded the amounts to tenths which made the amounts appear incorrect. Factor modified the report to print the quantity order, quantity shipped, quantity backordered, and quantity billed to use whole number and either one, two, or three decimal places, as needed.</p>
<p>Service & Maintenance</p>	<p>➤ Service & Maintenance Menu</p> <p>The user was unable to access the Service & Maintenance menu. Occasionally when software was shipped to users, the programs were modified and the Service & Maintenance module was accidentally left off of the ExecuTrak module menu. Factor modified the program to include the Service & Maintenance menu on the ExecuTrak module menu. Factor also removed certain obsolete Service & Maintenance programs from the Service & Maintenance module menu.</p>
<p>Wholesale & Inventory</p>	<p>➤ Projected K-Factor for Null Entries</p> <p>When the user ran the delivery history report, the program would not update the projected K-Factor. The program incorrectly treated a null value as if the K-Factor was locked and therefore would not update the field. Factor modified the program to update the projected K-Factor even for null entries.</p> <p>➤ VSI-Fax Invoices</p> <p>The VSI-Fax program incorrectly printed invoices that did not match the actual invoices. Factor modified the program to correctly print the invoices.</p>

➤ **Bill of Lading/Sales Order Entry Number**

The bill of lading/sales order entry number did not print on the VSI-Fax invoice. Factor modified the program to correctly include the bill of lading/sales order entry number and the salesman identification information on the VSI-Fax invoice.

➤ **Quantity On Hand**

The system was not calculating quantity on hand totals correctly. Factor created a new 4GL program to correct the calculating error.

Please read the following documentation regarding the new quantity on hand correction program:

Note: The system must be idle while running the correction program. Please note that the program may run for quite some time.

The system requires outstanding orders (all sales orders that have had a quantity shipped) to be processed before running the program. If there are outstanding orders, the system will display the number of orders in the database that need to be processed and exit the program. After processing the outstanding orders, you may run the correction program again.

The system does not require all outstanding wholesale invoices to be processed. You may run the correction program even if all outstanding wholesale invoices have not been processed by entering the capital letters "OK" and pressing the Enter key. It is, however, recommended that all wholesale invoices be processed prior to running the correction program. This is suggested because it is possible that invalid invoices may be reported by the system. These invalid invoices may be displayed as unprocessed invoices. If all wholesale invoices have been processed prior to running the correction program, it is likely that any reported unprocessed invoices are invalid. Contact our Support department for help in clearing invalid invoices from the system.

To access the correction program, complete the following steps:

1. Telnet to your Ether or SCO system.
2. At the \$ prompt, enter the following:

chdb database name

Note: Replace *database name* with the actual name of your database. Press the Enter key to change to the specified database.

3. At the next \$ prompt, type in the following and press the Enter key:

inwinhld.4ge

The system will display a message when the correction is complete. You will need to run the program for each database to be corrected.

➤ **Report Headers**

When the user ran reports via the Report Server (for example, the Print Invoice report), the printed report included no header information. Originally, the program was designed to use pre-printed forms. Factor modified the print program to use a format which now includes headers.

➤ **Fuel Profit Analysis Report & System Parameter 5105**

When System Parameter 5015 was set to “D” and the user ran the Fuel Profit Analysis report, the purchase column incorrectly displayed the wrong cost. The Fuel Profit Analysis program incorrectly discounted 1% in addition to the 1% already taken out, which directly affected the cost calculation. Originally, the program was designed to ignore the additional discount if System Parameter 5015 was set to “Y”. Although “D” is also a valid entry for the parameter, the program was incorrectly adding the additional 1% discount if the parameter was set to “D”. Factor modified the program to correctly check System Parameter 5015 for either a “Y” or “D” setting in order to bypass the additional 1% discount.

➤ ***Invoice Entry Report Decimal Fix***

The Invoice Entry report was incorrectly printing one place to the right of the decimal (tenths) instead of two places (hundredths). The report rounded the amounts to tenths which made the amounts appear incorrect. Factor modified the report to print the quantity order, quantity shipped, quantity backordered, and quantity billed to use whole number and either one, two, or three decimal places, as needed.

➤ ***Promotional Messages***

If the user did not give a starting and ending date range, the program did not print the promotional messages. The program should always print the message in this case. Factor modified the program to correctly print the promotional messages whether or not a starting and ending date range is entered.

➤ ***Unit Based Discount Customers***

When the user was entering invoices and a customer had a unit based discount, the program incorrectly printed the discount information on subsequent customer invoices, even if the subsequent customers did not use unit based discounts. The program was not correctly clearing the memory once it encountered a normal discount invoice. This caused the program to assume that subsequent customers used the same unit based discount set up for the first customer with a unit based discount. Factor modified the program to clear the appropriate data if a customer does not use a unit based discount and therefore correctly print correct customer information on the invoices.

➤ ***Matching Cost of Goods Sold Values***

The cost of goods sold on the Sales Summary by Invoice report did not match the cost of goods sold on the Sales Summary by Customer report. Certain routines were active in the Sales Summary by Invoice report that were not active in the Sales Summary by Customer report. Factor modified the Sales Summary by Customer report to include the routines necessary for matching the cost of goods sold on both reports.

➤ ***Process Invoices Report Asterisks***

When the user ran the Process Invoices and Aged Detail reports, the invoice numbers printed asterisks (*) instead of numbers. The program incorrectly printed asterisks instead of the 9-digit invoice numbers. Factor modified the programs to correctly print the 9-digit invoice numbers instead of asterisks.

Enhancements

Accounts Payable

➤ **Check Printing Order**

Factor added a new enhancement enabling the user to select whether the Accounts Payable checks are printed in account number (vendor) order or alphabetical order. System Parameter 5012 has been established to help you select the printing order:

- Set System Parameter 5012 to “AO” to print Accounts Payable checks in account (vendor) order. Checks will be printed in vendor number, then invoice number order. The default setting is “AO”.
- Set System Parameter 5012 to “AL” to print Accounts Payable checks in alphabetical order. Checks will be printed in vendors’ last name, first name, vendor number, then invoice number order.

➤ **Gross Proceeds Paid to an Attorney Field**

The new 2001 1099-MISC tax forms included a new field for Gross Proceeds Paid to an Attorney. The Account Payable program did not include such a field for entry. Factor modified the Accounts Payable 1099 program to include a Gross Proceeds Paid to an Attorney field.

Accounts Receivable

➤ **Statement Print Order**

Factor modified the Accounts Receivable Statement Print program to allow any of the following sort options:

- Customer Number
- Customer Name/Customer Number
- Zip Code/Customer Number.

➤ **Chronological Statement Items**

The customer requested that the items on their statements print chronologically by date instead of numerically. Factor modified the program to sort invoices by date for open item customers and display the transaction date on invoices for balance forward customers.

**Advanced
C-Store****➤ Invoice Posting Detail Report
Enhancements**

Factor added a new Page Break report selection criterion to the Invoice Posting Detail report. This new feature enables the user to select if a page break should occur between stores printed on the report:

- Enter “Y” to utilize the page break feature.
- Enter “N” to run the report without page breaks. The default setting for this criterion is “N”.

Factor also modified the report program to line up each printed column.

➤ Changing Purchase Groups

When the user attempted to change purchase groups from “Y” to “N” or vice versa, the program displayed the following message after 34 purchase groups have been changed:

The maximum active group count has been exceeded.

The program only allowed up to 34 purchase groups to be altered. Factor modified the program to allow up to 120 purchase groups to be changed.

E-Trak**➤ Credit Card Advice Report**

A customer requested subtotals for gross amounts, fees, and net amounts on the Credit Card Advice report for wholesale customers. Factor modified programming to:

- 1) Determine if credit card detail information has been mapped.
- 2) Print subtotal amounts if credit card information has been mapped.

**Fuel
Management****➤ Find Routine Updates**

If the user ran a Find routine for BOL or Delivery then pressed Ctrl + C, the program malfunctioned. Factor modified the program to exit without malfunctioning when Ctrl + C is pressed.

➤ **Daily Inventory Over/Short Report Page Break Option**

When the user ran the Fuel Management Daily Inventory Over/Short report, the program inserted page break between each product. This could create many pages for a single report. For example, if a user had 5 products for a profit center for specific date, the report was 5 pages in length. The user requested the ability to choose whether or not the page break was enabled, which could significantly reduce the page length of the printed report. Factor modified the selection criteria for the report to include a Page Break After Product selection box with an option of “Y” or “N”. If the user enters “N”, the report will print without page breaks after each product. If the user enters “Y” or leaves the field blank, the report will print as before, with a page break between each product.

➤ **DTN Upload W/Time**

Because some customers have vendors who post prices at different times than other vendors, exact time displays are necessary to keep prices from being overwritten. Factor modified programming to add a second DTN Upload program. The new program displays the exact time of the vendor upload.

Note: To use the new DTN W/Time program, users need to change their .bat files to use DTN export option #18. Contact Factor Support for more information.

➤ **DTN Upload Program Multiple Products**

Previously, when users ran the DTN Upload program, they could enter multiple terminals with pipe symbol (|) dividers, but they could not enter multiple products. Certain suppliers utilize multiple products by using the pipe symbol dividers, but the system would not allow multiple products. Factor modified the program to allow multiple products divided by pipe symbols.

Fuel Oil**➤ Fuel Oil Delivery Ticket Default Printing**

The Fuel Oil Delivery Ticket program automatically defaulted to “LP0” as the output printer. If the user did not have an LP0 printer, they had to manually change the printer ID each time they printed their fuel oil tickets. The user requested the ability to select their default printer by using a system parameter. Factor modified the program to use System Parameter 7044 to select the default printer for Fuel Oil Delivery Tickets.

Note: Use System Parameter 7044 to set up your default printer for Fuel Oil Delivery Tickets.

➤ New Heating System Products

Factor is proud to announce the completion of several new and improved Heating System programs. For further information regarding the new programs, consult the new *Heating System* documentation.

➤ K-Factor Decimal Changes

Formerly, the ticket program only printed the K-Factor using 1 decimal place. This caused fuel oil tickets to appear to be off, even though the program was merely rounding the number for the space allotted on the ticket. Factor modified the Fuel Oil delivery ticket program to print the K-Factor using 2 decimal places on the history section of the ticket to ensure a more accurate value.

➤ Delivery Date for Julian Only and Interval Customers

The user did not use K-Factors with the degree day clock to determine required dispatches. Although the user did use intervals, they needed to be able to print delivery dates for dispatch tickets. In addition, the delivery ticket program did not correctly print the delivery date for Julian only customers. Factor modified the program to correctly print a calendar (month/day/year) delivery date instead of a degree day on the delivery ticket for Julian only and interval customers.

➤ **Budget Recalc Letter Print Order**

The order in which Budget Recalc Letters printed made checking them against the Change Budget Amount screen time consuming. Factor modified programming so that the Budget Recalc Letters printed in the same order as the Change Budget Amount screen (by customer account number).

Mannatec

➤ **Mannatec Upload Changes**

Factor modified the Mannatec Upload program to upload the following new record format for terms discounts:

Relative Position	Length	Type	Format	Description
1	11	A		EVENT KEY YYMMDDSSSSSSS
12	2	A		46
14	8		yyyymmdd	Transaction Date
22	4			Not used (space fill)
26	1			Not used (space fill)
27	3			Not used (space fill)
30	19			Account Number 1 st 8 identifies customer
49	10			Not used (space fill)
59	10			Not used (space fill)
69	6			Site ID
75	1			Not used (space fill)
76	2			Not used (zero fill)
78	8		S9999V999	Days
86	12			Days Type position 86 only =M or D. Space fill the rest of the field.
98	1			Not used (space fill)
99	6			Not used (space fill)
105	2			Not used (space fill)
107	20			Not used (space fill)
127	11			Not used (space fill)
138	21			Not used (space fill)
159	6		S999V99	Not used (zero fill)
165	6			Not used (zero fill)
171	6			Not used (zero fill)
177	6			Not used (zero fill)
183	6			Not used (zero fill)
189	6			Not used (zero fill)
195	6			Not used (zero fill)
201	8		999V99999	Not used (zero fill)
209	8		999V99999	Not used (zero fill)
217	8		S99V99999	Not used (zero fill)

225	8		S99V99999	Not used (zero fill)
233	8		S99V99999	Not used (zero fill)
241	8		999V99999	Not used (zero fill)
249	21		999V99999	Not used (space fill)
270	6		S999V99	Not used (space fill)
276	6		S999V99	Not used (space fill)
282	6		S999V99	Not used (space fill)
288	6		S999V99	Not used (space fill)
294	6		S999V99	Not used (space fill)
300	6		S999V99	Not used (space fill)
306	6		S999V99	Not used (space fill)
312	8		S99999V99	Discount amount
320	8		S99999V99	Not used (zero fill)
328	6			Disp franchise
334	6			Billing franchise
340	1			Not used (zero fill)
341	1			Not used (space fill)
342	2			Not used (space fill)
344	8			Not used (space fill)
352	1			Not used (space fill)
353	12			Not used (space fill)
365	2			Not used (space fill)
367	2			CRLF (ODOA)

Payroll**➤ Employee Paycode Enhancements**

When the user updated print group WEEKLY using the Check Writer program, the program disconnected the user and created a core dump. The user attached over 150 paycodes to a single employee's record, though the system only allowed up to 150 paycodes per employee. Factor enhanced the program to allow up to 250 paycodes to be entered per employee. In addition, if the program runs into an error, it skips the current check, reports and error, then continues to the next check in the sequence, therefore avoiding a core dump. Factor also modified the program to sort the data by check number instead of running in random order.

➤ ***Unemployment Condensed Profit Center Report***

If the user had employees that lived in one state but worked in another, the employees had to pay taxes for the state they lived in while the employer had to report the employees on the Unemployment Tax Report based on the profit center in which they worked. The state required the employer to run the Condensed Unemployment Tax Report, but there was not an option on the report to use the state of payroll profit center for tax reporting. Factor created a new report which reports the gross wages for a quarter based on the Federal pay code. It reports the wages by state with the state based on the location of the profit center. This new report is available on the Payroll menu as Unemp Cond.-Prft Ctr St.

➤ ***State of New York Unemployment Report***

The customer requested modification of programming to conform to the requirements of the state of New York regarding Quarterly Combined Wage and Withholding tax information. Modifications include the addition of a new system parameter that allows users to include taxes from New York City and Yonkers with New York State taxes.

Note: To include these taxes, paycodes must now be set up with type "S" (Statutory) and level "C" (City) codes.

➤ ***Payroll Checks***

The states of California and Oregon now require that pay period information be included on employee payroll checks. Factor modified programming to allow users to specify pay period or other information to print on the pay stub as necessary. If no new information is necessary, the pay stubs print in the same manner as before modification.

Retail Sales

➤ **Retail Period Profit Analysis Report Year Comparison**

When the user changed their fiscal year to a calendar year, the Retail Period Profit Analysis report was unable to report without errors. When this occurred, the program would not compare January in the current fiscal year to January in the prior fiscal year, etc. Factor modified the program to use the following methods to correctly run the Retail Period Profit Analysis and compare years when the fiscal year is changed:

- First, the program attempts to compare the exact start and stop dates to the prior year. If this does not exist, then the program proceeds to the next step.
- The program then attempts to compare the matching period in the prior fiscal year. If this, too, does not exist, then the program proceeds to the final step.
- If the program is unsuccessful using the comparisons listed above, the program assumes that there is nothing to compare with. Instead of failing, the program now prints zeroes on all prior year/series amounts and calculations.

➤ **Prepare Downloads for Remote Retail Speed**

Factor modified the Retail Sales Prepare Downloads for Remote Retail program to run at a faster rate.

Wholesale & Inventory

➤ **Pricing Module Enhancements**

The user requested the ability to enter customers without specifying the pricing formula if an alternate customer pricing formula is unnecessary. Factor modified the system to default to the master customer's pricing formula if a pricing formula is not previously set for the alternate customer. The program will first look for an alternate customer pricing formula. If an alternate customer pricing formula is not found, then it next searches for a master customer pricing formula to apply. This new pricing routine enables the user to set up pricing records for the master account only. If a pricing exception is needed, then the user merely needs to set up that exception.

Note: System Parameter 6203 must be set to "Y" to enable this enhancement. If System Parameter 6203 is set to "N", then the system will function as before.

**Service &
Maintenance**

➤ **Service & Maintenance Module
Enhancement**

Factor has updated blend processing programming to ensure Service & Maintenance work orders cannot be reopened once records for job cost and quote blends have been processed.

➤ **Work Order Entry Backend Processor
Enhancements**

Factor made several enhancements to the Service & Maintenance work order entry backend processor. As a result, users must now complete the following steps when using the Service & Maintenance module:

- Users are now required to set up product codes used to bill quotes or job costs as stock items.
- Users must run the Blending Processor in addition to the Wholesale Invoice processor after a quote or job cost work order is closed.

Note: Once you run the Blending Processor or the Wholesale Invoice processor after closing a quote or job cost work order, you will not be able to re-open the work order.

For more information, see the *Service & Maintenance User's Guide*.

Taxes

Alabama

➤ **Changes to Alabama Motor Fuel Tax Programming**

Alabama Motor Fuel Tax programming was not reporting internal to internal fuel movements for imports and exports. Factor modified the Alabama Motor Fuel Tax import and export schedules to report these internal to internal fuel movements.

Arizona

➤ **State of Arizona Fuel Supplier Tax Report Multiple Schedule of Receipts**

Factor modified Arizona tax programming to meet state requirements. Please review the following documentation regarding the state of Arizona Fuel Supplier Tax Report Multiple Schedule of Receipts.

**STATE OF ARIZONA
FUEL SUPPLIER TAX REPORT
MULTIPLE SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS
txrcptaz
09/19/2002**

2A. Gallons Received By Pipeline/Other Acquisition

2B. Gallons Received Tax Due – By Truck/Rail

2C. Gallons Received Tax Paid – By Truck/Rail

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as Received By Pipeline. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group. This will not report imports.
- (4) Tax Schedules identified as Tax Due. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group. Do not include the imports here. They should be in parameter#6.
- (5) Tax Schedules identified as Tax Paid. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group. Do not include the imports here. They should be in parameter #6.

- (6) Tax Schedules to identify imports. These should be attached to the Arizona import tax use group. The program will determine the mode from fm_carrier.fmrr_icc. If it is a pipeline mode (PL) the gallons will not report. If it is not a pipeline mode, the program will look at parameter #7 to determine what kind of taxing took place. Tax free imports will report on Schedule 2B and all others will report on Schedule 2C.
- (7) Tax Code(s) to identify the tax paid imports. These should be attached to the supplier tax use group, but do not have to be. If the tax is located on an import, the gallons are reported on Schedule 2B. Otherwise the gallons from an import report on Schedule 2C.
- (8) Account Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default comes from sysparm #10001.
- (9) The FEIN number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default comes from sysparm #9008.
- (10) The product tax class(es) associated with the following types of product:

065 - gasoline	167 – clear diesel
125 – aviation gasoline	227 – dyed diesel

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_alname
- (2) Mode – This comes from fm_carrier.fmrr_icc (ICC license number). If this field is null or a space or if the gallons are entered outside of fuel movement, the program defaults to 'J'.
- (3) Point Of Origin – This comes from the tx_term.txtm_term_code (type T, terminal, vendor, & state = AZ for external origins)(type P, profit center number for internal origins). If this is not set up, the program reports the city and state of the terminal.
Destination – The city and state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (4) Acquired From – p_alname of supplier
- (5) Seller's FEIN – this is taken from p_vendor.pm_fed_id
- (6) Date Received – mm/dd/yy
- (7) Shipment ID Number - bill of lading number (the pipeline identifying number is not available at this time)
- (8) Billed gallons.
- (9) Product Code – as defined in parameter #10

California

➤ **State of California Ultimate Vendor Report/Claim for Refund Schedule**

The State of California reformatted some of the tax report forms. Factor modified the California tax programs to meet the requirements of the state of California. Please review the following documentation regarding the State of California Diesel Fuel Ultimate Vendor Report/Claim for Refund Schedule of Receipts and Disbursements.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DIESEL FUEL ULTIMATE VENDOR REPORT/
CLAIM FOR REFUND
SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS
txrvrrca
03/04/2002**

1. 1A – Fuel Purchased Tax-Paid
2. 2A – Fuel Purchased Ex-Tax

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (9) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (10) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (11) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 1A. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group.
- (12) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 2A. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group. All indirect imports not posted through fuel movement will also be reported as a tax-free import.
- (13) Tax Schedules which identify imports. These must be attached to the import tax use group.
- (14) Tax Codes which identify an import as California tax paid, thus reporting on schedule 1A. These gallons should be entered through fuel movement and the tax codes do not necessarily need to be attached to the schedule code entered in parameter #3 but would more likely be found in the supplier use group. Any import that cannot be identified as having the California tax paid code, will report as schedule 2A.
- (15) Account Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.
- (16) The product tax class(es) associated with the following types of product:

DIESEL FUEL – UNDYED	DIESEL FUEL – DYED
161 - #1 Low Sulfur	226 – High Sulfur
167 - #2 Low Sulfur	227 – Low Sulfur
150 – Fuel Oil #1	231 - #1 Diesel
154 – Diesel #4	153 – Diesel #4
282 - #1 High Sulfur	
283 - #2 High Sulfur	

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (10) Carrier Name – from p_altname (uses the company name for w/s invoices not posted through fuel movement)
- (11) Carrier FEIN – from p_vendor.pm_fed_id (for w/s invoices not posted through fuel movement, it uses the FEIN Number of Reporting Company which is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.
- (12) Mode – Always reports a ‘J’
- (13) Point Of Origin – For external locations: tx_term.txtm_term_code, retrieved using the terminal code and the supplier number of a type ‘T’. For internal locations, the city and state of the profit center. Point of Destination – The city and state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (14) Acquired From – p_altname of supplier or user company name if an internal source.
- (15) Seller’s FEIN – this is taken from p_vendor.pm_fed_id or it uses the FEIN Number of Reporting Company which is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008 for internal sources.
- (16) Document Date
- (17) Document Number (bill of lading number), or the w/s invoice number on gallons posted outside of fuel movement.
- (18) Net gallons, rounded to the nearest integer.
- (19) Gross gallons, rounded to the nearest integer.
- (20) Billed gallons (these are the gallons found on the tax record), rounded to the nearest integer.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DIESEL FUEL ULTIMATE VENDOR REPORT/
CLAIM FOR REFUND
SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS
txrvrdca
03/04/2002

1. 13A – Fuel Exported (California tax paid)
2. 13C – Fuel Sold to the United States Government
3. 13D – Fuel Sold For Use On Farms
4. 13E – Fuel Sold For Use In Exempt Bus Operations
5. 13G – Fuel Sold To Train Operators

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 13A. These should be attached to the exporter tax use group.
- (4) Tax Codes which identify an export as California tax paid, thus reporting on schedule 13A. These gallons should be entered through fuel movement and the tax codes do not necessarily need to be attached to the schedule code entered in parameter #3 but would more likely be found in the supplier or profit center use group. Any export that cannot be identified as having the California tax paid code, will not report.
- (5) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 13C. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (6) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 13D. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (7) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 13E. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (17) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 13G. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (18) The user should enter a 'Y' or a 'N' to indicate whether or not the indirect exports not posted through fuel movement will also report on Schedule 13A as a tax-paid export. The default is a 'N'.
- (19) Account Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.
- (20) The product tax class(es) associated with the following types of product:

DIESEL FUEL – UNDYED	DIESEL FUEL – DYED
161 - #1 Low Sulfur	226 – High Sulfur
167 - #2 Low Sulfur	227 – Low Sulfur
150 – Fuel Oil #1	231 - #1 Diesel
154 – Diesel #4	153 – Diesel #4
282 - #1 High Sulfur	
283 - #2 High Sulfur	

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_altname (uses the company name for w/s invoices not posted through fuel movement)
- (2) Carrier FEIN – from p_vendor.pm_fed_id (for w/s invoices not posted through fuel movement, it uses the FEIN Number of Reporting Company which is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.
- (3) Mode – Always reports a ‘J’
- (4) Point Of Origin – For external locations: tx_term.txtm_term_code, retrieved using the terminal code and the supplier number of a type ‘T’. For internal locations, the city and state of the profit center. Point of Destination – The city and state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (5) Buyer’s Name – ar_altname of customer or user company name if an internal destination.
- (6) Buyer’s FEIN – External destination = customer tax permit file. The program will first look for the fein number attached to the tax code that the schedule code is attached to. If it cannot find one, it will look for the fein number attached to the tax code set in sysparm #10003. Internal destination - it uses the FEIN Number of reporting company which is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.
- (7) Document Date
- (8) Document Number (bill of lading number), or the w/s invoice number on gallons posted outside of fuel movement.
- (9) Net gallons, rounded to the nearest integer.
- (10) Gross gallons, rounded to the nearest integer.
- (11) Billed gallons (these are the gallons found on the tax record), rounded to the nearest integer.

➤ **California State Tax Changes**

The State of California made several changes to their state tax programs. Several programs were deleted, modified, or added. Factor modified the California state tax programs to comply with the new state of California requirements. Please see the attached State of California tax documentation.

**SUPPLIER OF MOTOR FUEL AND DIESEL
RECEIPT SCHEDULES
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**txrsd1ca
04/12/2002**

SCHEDULE 3A – Imports Above The Terminal Rack
SCHEDULE 3X – Imports Below The Terminal Rack

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as imports. These should be attached to an import tax use group. Parameters #4 will further identify the import to be either California tax paid or not. This report should list only those gallons where the California fuel tax was NOT collected.
- (4) Tax Codes which identify an import as California tax paid, which would exclude the gallons from reporting on either schedule.
- (5) Mode Code(s) to identify which imports are above the terminal rack and thus reported as Schedule 3A. (ie R=rail, PL=pipeline, J=truck).
- (6) Mode Code(s) to identify which imports are below the terminal rack and thus reported as Schedule 3X. (ie R=rail, PL=pipeline, J=truck).
- (7) Identify the gallons imported outside of fuel movement as California tax paid. The default = N. These gallons will report only when this parameter is set to a 'N'. These gallons will also report as mode J and report on Schedule 3X.

- (8) Company Account Number – This is used in the report heading, and defaults to the company FEIN Number if left blank. It may be used in the 2nd column (fein of the carrier on fuel posted outside fuel movement), and in the 6th column (fein of the seller) when the source is an internal source. Default = parm #9008.
- (9) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #10. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (10) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #9.
- (11) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #12. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (12) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #11.
- (13) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #14. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (14) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #13.
- (15) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #14. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document..
- (16) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #15.

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_altname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – reports the vendor fein found in p_vendor (it will 1st look using the alternate account number and if this cannot be found, it will look under the master vendor account number). If the gallons are entered outside of fuel movement, it uses the company fein number.
- (3) Mode – Uses the 1st two characters of pr_fm_carrier.fmrr_icc. If one is not set up, or if the gallons were entered outside of fuel movement, the default of ‘J’ is used.

- (4) Point Of Origin – External source - the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor). Internal Source - the state of the terminal or profit center. Point Of Destination – The state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (5) Acquired From – from p_altname or user company name if an internal source.
- (6) Sellers's FEIN - reports the vendor fein found in p_vendor (it will 1st look using the alternate account number and if this cannot be found, it will look under the master vendor account number). For internal sources, this will use the number entered in parameter #8.
- (7) Document Date – mm/dd/yy format.
- (8) Document Number – direct shipment: bill of lading, indirect shipment: wholesale invoice number
- (9) Net gallons – self explanatory
- (10) Gross gallons – self explanatory
- (11) Billed gallons – self explanatory

**SUPPLIER OF MOTOR FUEL AND DIESEL
DIBURSEMENT SCHEDULES
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**txrsd2ca
04/12/2002**

SCHEDULE 5 - Fuel Removed Subject To Tax

SCHEDULE 5S – Ex-tax Gallons of Blendstocks Resold to Persons Not Furnishing an Exemption Certificate

SCHEDULE 5T – Untaxed Products Blended with, or Added to Fuel, Resulting in a Product Which is Used as, or is Usable as, a Taxable Fuel

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date
- (3) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 5. These should be attached to a supplier tax use group.
- (4) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 5S. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.

- (5) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 5T. These should be attached to a customer or profit center tax use group.
- (6) Company Account Number – This is used in the report heading and defaults to the company FEIN Number if left blank. It may be used in the 2nd column (fein of the carrier on fuel posted outside fuel movement), and in the 6th column (fein of the seller) when the source is an internal source. Default = parm #9008.

THE FOLLOWING PRODUCT CODES SHOULD BE THE CODES OF THE PRODUCTS SOLD:

- (7) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #8. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (8) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #7.
- (9) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #10. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (10) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #9.
- (11) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #12. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (12) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #11.
- (13) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #14. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (14) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #13.

THE FOLLOWING PRODUCT CODES SHOULD BE THE CODES OF THE BLENDING PRODUCT USED IN SCHEDULE 5T:

- (15) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #16. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (16) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #15.

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_altname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – reports the vendor fein found in p_vendor (it will 1st look using the alternate account number and if this cannot be found, it will look under the master vendor account number). If the gallons are entered outside of fuel movement, it uses the company fein number.
- (3) Mode – Uses the 1st two characters of pr_fm_carrier.fmrr_icc. If one is not set up, or if the gallons were entered outside of fuel movement, the default of ‘J’ is used.
- (4) Point Of Origin – External source - the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor)
Internal Source - the state of the terminal or profit center.
Point Of Destination – The state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (5) Buyer’s Name – ar_altname of customer or user company name if an internal destination.
- (6) Buyer’s FEIN - taken from tx_cust_prmt (this will first use the tax code the schedule is attached to and the customer number to find the FEIN number to report. If one cannot be found, the program will use the tax code found under system parameter #10003 and the customer number to find the fein number.) For internal destinations, this will use the number entered in paramter #9.
- (7) Document Date – mm/dd/yy format.
- (8) Document Number – direct shipment: bill of lading, indirect shipment: wholesale invoice number
- (9) Net gallons – self explanatory
- (10) Gross gallons – self explanatory
- (11) Billed gallons – self explanatory

**SUPPLIER OF MOTOR FUEL AND DIESEL
DIBURSEMENT SCHEDULES
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**txrsd3ca
04/12/2002**

SCHEDULE 6H – Reportable Products Removed Not Subject To The Diesel Fuel Tax

SCHEDULE 8 – Fuel Removed and Sold to the United States Government Tax Exempt

SCHEDULE 8E – Fuel Removed and Sold to the United States Armed Forces for Use in Ships or Aircraft, or for Use Outside this State Tax Exempt

SCHEDULE 10AB – Gasoline Blendstocks Removed Tax Exempt in Connection With a Sale When the Buyer Has Issued a Certificate Stating the Blendstocks Will Not Be Used to Produce Finished Gasoline

SCHEDULE 10C - Fuel Removed and Sold to Exempt Bus Operators Tax Exempt

SCHEDULE 10I - Fuel Removed and Sold for Use on Farms Tax Exempt

SCHEDULE 10Y – Fuel Removed and Sold to Train Operators Tax Exempt

SCHEDULE 10Z – Gasoline Blendstocks Removed Tax Exempt Not in Connection With a Sale Which Will Not Be Used to Produce Finished Gasoline

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date
- (3) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 6H. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (4) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 8. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (5) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 8E. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (6) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 10AB. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (7) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 10C. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (8) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 10I. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (9) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 10Y. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (10) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 10Z. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (11) Company Account Number – This is used in the report heading, and defaults to the company FEIN Number if left blank. It may be used in the 2nd column (fein of the carrier on fuel posted outside fuel movement), and in the 6th column (fein of the seller) when the source is an internal source. Default = parm #9008.
- (12) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #13. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (13) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #12.

- (14) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #15. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (15) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #14.
- (16) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #17. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (17) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #16.
- (18) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #19. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (19) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #18.

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_altname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – reports the vendor fein found in p_vendor (it will 1st look using the alternate account number and if this cannot be found, it will look under the master vendor account number). If the gallons are entered outside of fuel movement, it uses the company fein number.
- (3) Mode – Uses the 1st two characters of pr_fm_carrier.fmrr_icc. If one is not set up, or if the gallons were entered outside of fuel movement, the default of 'J' is used.
- (4) Point Of Origin – External source - the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor)
Internal Source - the state of the terminal or profit center.
Point Of Destination – The state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (5) Buyer's Name – ar_altname of customer or user company name if an internal destination.
- (6) Buyer's FEIN - taken from tx_cust_prmt (this will first use the tax code the schedule is attached to and the customer number to find the FEIN number to report. If one cannot be found, the program will use the tax code found under system parameter #10003 and the customer number to find the fein number.) For internal destinations, this will use the number entered in paramter #11.
- (7) Document Date – mm/dd/yy format.

- (8) Document Number – direct shipment: bill of lading, indirect shipment: wholesale invoice number
- (9) Net gallons – self explanatory
- (10) Gross gallons – self explanatory
- (11) Billed gallons – self explanatory

**SUPPLIER OF MOTOR FUEL AND DIESEL
DIBURSEMENT SCHEDULES
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
txrsd4ca
04/12/2002**

SCHEDULE 7 - Fuel Removed and Exported Tax Exempt
SCHEDULE 7E – Exports Above the Terminal Rack
SCHEDULE 7F – Exports Below the Terminal Rack
SCHEDULE 13A – Tax Paid Fuel Exported

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as exports. These should be attached to an export tax use group. Parameters #4 will further identify the export to be either California tax paid or not.
- (4) Tax Codes which identify an export made below the terminal rack as California tax paid. The tax paid gallons would report on schedule 13A and the other gallons would report on schedule 7F.
- (5) Mode Code(s) to identify which exports are removed from the terminal rack and thus reported as Schedule 7. (ie R=rail, PL=pipeline, J=truck).
- (6) Mode Code(s) to identify which exports are above the terminal rack and thus reported as Schedule 7E. (ie R=rail, PL=pipeline, J=truck).
- (7) Mode Code(s) to identify which exports are below the terminal rack and thus reported as Schedule 7F or 13A. (ie R=rail, PL=pipeline, J=truck).
- (8) Identify the gallons exported outside of fuel movement as California tax paid. The default = N. These gallons will report on schedule 7F when this parameter is set to a 'N' and on schedule 13A when this parameter is set to a 'Y'. These gallons will also report as mode J.

- (9) Company Account Number – This is used in the report heading, and defaults to the company FEIN Number if left blank. It may be used in the 2nd column (fein of the carrier on fuel posted outside fuel movement), and in the 6th column (fein of the seller) when the source is an internal source. Default = parm #9008.
- (10) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #11. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (11) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #10.
- (12) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #13. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (13) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #12.
- (14) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #15. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (15) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #14.
- (16) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #17. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (17) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #16.

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_alname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – reports the vendor fein found in p_vendor (it will 1st look using the alternate account number and if this cannot be found, it will look under the master vendor account number). If the gallons are entered outside of fuel movement, it uses the company fein number.
- (3) Mode – Uses the 1st two characters of pr_fm_carrier.fmrr_icc. If one is not set up, or if the gallons were entered outside of fuel movement, the default of 'J' is used.
- (4) Point Of Origin – External source - the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor)
Internal Source - the state of the terminal or profit center.
Point Of Destination – The state of the customer or profit center delivered to.

- (5) Buyer's Name – ar_altname of customer or user company name if an internal destination.
- (6) Buyer's FEIN - taken from tx_cust_prmt (this will first use the tax code the schedule is attached to and the customer number to find the FEIN number to report. If one cannot be found, the program will use the tax code found under system parameter #10003 and the customer number to find the fein number.) For internal destinations, this will use the number entered in paramter #9.
- (7) Document Date – mm/dd/yy format.
- (8) Document Number – direct shipment: bill of lading, indirect shipment: wholesale invoice number
- (9) Net gallons – self explanatory
- (10) Gross gallons – self explanatory
- (11) Billed gallons – self explanatory

**SUPPLIER OF MOTOR FUEL AND DIESEL
DIBURSEMENT SCHEDULES
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
txrsd5ca
04/12/2002**

SCHEDULE 13B – Tax Paid Fuel Sold to a Consulate Officer or Employee by Credit Card

SCHEDULE 13C – Tax Paid Fuel Sold to the United States Government

SCHEDULE 13D – Tax Paid Fuel Sold for Use on Farms

SCHEDULE 13E – Tax Paid Fuel Sold to Exempt Bus Operators

SCHEDULE 13G – Tax Paid Fuel Sold to Train Operators

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date
- (3) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 13B. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (4) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 13C. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (5) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 13D. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.

- (6) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 13E. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (7) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule 13G. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (8) Company Account Number – This is used in the report heading, and defaults to the company FEIN Number if left blank. It may be used in the 2nd column (fein of the carrier on fuel posted outside fuel movement), and in the 6th column (fein of the seller) when the source is an internal source. Default = parm #9008.
- (9) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #10. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (10) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #9.
- (11) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #12. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (12) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #11.
- (13) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #14. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (14) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #13.
- (15) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #16. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (16) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #15.

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_altname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – reports the vendor fein found in p_vendor (it will 1st look using the alternate account number and if this cannot be found, it will look under the master vendor account number). If the gallons are entered outside of fuel movement, it uses the company fein number.

- (3) Mode – Uses the 1st two characters of pr_fm_carrier.fmrr_icc. If one is not set up, or if the gallons were entered outside of fuel movement, the default of ‘J’ is used.
- (4) Point Of Origin – External source - the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor)
Internal Source - the state of the terminal or profit center.
Point Of Destination – The state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (5) Buyer’s Name – ar_alname of customer or user company name if an internal destination.
- (6) Buyer’s FEIN - taken from tx_cust_prmt (this will first use the tax code the schedule is attached to and the customer number to find the FEIN number to report. If one cannot be found, the program will use the tax code found under system parameter #10003 and the customer number to find the fein number.) For internal destinations, this will use the number entered in parameter #8.
- (7) Document Date – mm/dd/yy format.
- (8) Document Number – direct shipment: bill of lading, indirect shipment: wholesale invoice number
- (9) Net gallons – self explanatory
- (10) Gross gallons – self explanatory
- (11) Billed gallons – self explanatory

➤ **California Tax schedule 6H – Reportable Products Removed Not Subject To The Diesel Fuel Tax**

When the user ran the California tax Schedule 10 – Reportable Products Removed Not Subject To The Diesel Fuel Tax report, the program did not report the correct gallons for column 11 Billed Gallons. Factor modified the tax report program to report the correct gallons.

➤ **New Tax Paid Credits Summary Form**

Factor added a new Schedule S03A – Tax Paid Credits Summary form to the California tax reports in order to meet the requirements of the state of California. Review the following State of California tax documentation.

**SUPPLIER OF MOTOR FUEL AND DIESEL
DIBURSEMENT SCHEDULES
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**txrsd6ca
05/31/2002**

SCHEDULE S03A – Tax Paid Credits Summary

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date
- (3) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule S03A. These should be attached to a supplier tax use group and would identify fuel removed from a California terminal rack for which you paid the tax.
- (4) Tax Schedule Code(s) identified as Schedule S03A. These should be attached to a customer tax use group and would identify tax-paid fuel used for non-tax purposes, such as an off-highway use.
- (5) Company Account Number – This is used in the report heading, and defaults to the company FEIN Number if left blank. It may be used in the 2nd column (fein of the carrier on fuel posted outside fuel movement), and in the 6th column (fein of the seller) when the source is an internal source. Default = parm #9008.

- (6) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #7. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (7) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #6.
- (8) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #9. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (9) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #8.
- (10) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #11. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (11) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #10.
- (12) The California defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #13. This must be 3 characters and is found in the California document.
- (13) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #12.

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_altname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – reports the vendor fein found in p_vendor (it will 1st look using the alternate account number and if this cannot be found, it will look under the master vendor account number). If the gallons are entered outside of fuel movement, it uses the company fein number.
- (3) Mode – always ‘CE’
- (4) Point Of Origin – External source - the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor)
Internal Source - the state of the terminal or profit center.
Point Of Destination – The state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (5) Buyer’s Name – ar_altname of customer or user company name if an internal destination.

- (6) Buyer's FEIN - taken from tx_cust_prmt (this will first use the tax code the schedule is attached to and the customer number to find the FEIN number to report. If one cannot be found, the program will use the tax code found under system parameter #10003 and the customer number to find the fein number.) For internal destinations, this will use the number entered in paramter #8.
- (7) Document Date – mm/dd/yy format.
- (8) Document Number – direct shipment: bill of lading, indirect shipment: wholesale invoice number
- (9) Net gallons – self explanatory
- (10) Gross gallons – self explanatory
- (11) Billed gallons – self explanatory

NOTE:

**THESE REPORTS MUST PRINT UNCOMPRESSED ON
LANDSCAPE PAPER
(10 pitch, 11' X 8.5)**

➤ **California State Tax Changes**

The state of California requires “mirrored” images of their state tax forms. The forms have to be in landscape format and can only have 25 lines per page with the exception of the last page which can be 26. Factor modified the California state tax programs txrsd1ca, txrsd2ca, txrsd3ca, txrsd4ca, txrsd5ca, and txrsd6ca to comply with the new requirements.

Note: These reports must print uncompressed on landscape paper (10 pitch, 11" X 8.5"). You may need to special order this paper where the tracks run along the 8.5 edge of the paper.

Florida

➤ **Florida State Bracket Sales Tax**

The Florida tax program was not correctly rounding up to the nearest cent when calculating a fraction of a cent. Factor modified the tax program to comply with the State of Florida's tax requirements for the Florida state bracket sales tax.

Georgia

➤ **Gross Gallon Vs. Net Gallon Bills of Lading**

When the user printed the Georgia SMFT schedule for receipts, the program incorrectly printed some bills of lading as gross gallons instead of net gallons. Factor modified the program to correctly print the bills of lading as net gallons.

Illinois

➤ **Illinois Schedule Gasoline B,C Excluded External Fuel Movements**

External fuel movements were not being included on the Illinois Schedule Gasoline B,C report. Factor modified the program to correctly include exports entered through the Fuel Movement program.

➤ **Illinois State Tax Changes**

Problems with state of Illinois tax forms required modifications to the tax programs. Concerning Illinois taxes:

- 1) Alternate shipping addresses were being pulled instead of master addresses for Column #5 (Name of Purchaser) on Schedule LB.
- 2) Column #4 (Bill of Lading Number or Manifest No.) of Schedule LB was not printing the Wholesale invoice number that was entered through Wholesale Invoice Entry.
- 3) The Origin column was missing from the IL Mag Media report.

Factor modified Illinois state tax programs txrustil, txrsd1il, txrsf1il, txrgs1il, txrddil, and txrbody to resolve the above issues.

Indiana

➤ **Indiana Product Tax Classes and Schedule of Receipts and Disbursements**

The state of Indiana required product tax classes for their forms in addition to those already allotted on Factor's menu options. Factor modified the tax forms to allow for the additional product tax classes required. Please review the following state of Indiana Schedule of Receipts and Disbursements documentation.

**STATE OF INDIANA
SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS
txrgsrin
04/29/1999**

1. 1 – Gallons Received Into Terminal Storage Tax Paid
2. 1a- Gallons Received Tax Paid
3. 2a- Gallons Received From Other Licensed Distributors,
Tax Unpaid
4. 2e- Gallons Received For Export
5. 2k- Gallons Received Non-taxed and Sold For Taxable
Purpose
6. 3,4- Gallons Imported Into Indiana

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 1. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group. Only gallons posted through fuel movement whose destination is internal will be picked up.
- (4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 1a. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group. Only gallons posted through fuel movement whose destination is external will be picked up.
- (5) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 2a. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group. Only gallons posted through fuel movement will be picked up.
- (6) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 2e. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group or the export tax use group. Only gallons posted through fuel movement whose origin is external will be picked up.
- (7) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 2k. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group. Only gallons posted through fuel movement whose origin is external will be picked up.
- (8) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 3 or 4, which would be the imports. These should be attached to the import tax use group. The gallons posted through fuel movement (E-E, E-I, I-E, I-I) will be picked up. Also any gallons posted through wholesale invoicing that did not go through fuel movement will be reported. The program will determine whether the import should report on schedule 3 or 4. If the destination is external, the gallons will report on schedule 3. Otherwise, they report on schedule 4.

- (9) License Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.
- (10) FEIN Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default number is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.
- (11) A single, 3 character product code as defined by Indiana. The following are valid:
 - 065 – gasoline 124 – gasohol
 - 125 – aviation gasoline 130 – jet fuel gasoline
 - 142 – kerosene 150 - #1 fuel oil – undyed
 - 161 – lo sulphur diesel #1 – undyed
 - 231 - #1 diesel – dye added
 - 241 – lo ethanol 244 – methanol gasoline
 - 282 - #1 hi sulfur diesel – undyedOTH – other
- (12) The product tax class(es) associated with the prior product code

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_alname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – from p_vendor.pm_fed_id (uses parameter #10) for w/s invoices
Not posted through fuel movement.
- (3) Mode – Always reports a ‘J’
- (4) Point Of Origin – The city and state of the terminal or profit center.
- (5) Destination – The city and state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (6) Purchased From – p_alname of supplier
- (7) Seller’s FEIN – this is taken from p_vendor.pm_fed_id
- (8) Date Received
- (9) Document Number (bill of lading number), or the w/s invoice number on gallons posted outside of fuel movement.
- (10) Net gallons.
- (11) Gross gallons.
- (12) Gallons billed.

**STATE OF INDIANA
SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS
txrgsdin
03/25/2002**

1. 5 - Gallons Delivered Tax Collected
2. 6d - Gallons Sold To Licensed Distributors, Tax Not Collected
3. 7 - Gallons Exported
4. 8 - Gallons Sold To U.S. Government
5. 10a - Gallons Sold To Marina Fuel Dealers
6. 10b - Gallons Sold To Aviation Fuel Dealers

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 5. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group to report taxable external sales. They should be attached to the profit center tax use group to report taxable retail drops.
- (4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 6d. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (5) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 7. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group or the export tax use group. Gallons posted through fuel movement or wholesale invoicing will be picked up.
- (6) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 8. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (7) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10a. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (8) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10b. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (9) License Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.
- (10) FEIN Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default number is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.
- (11) A single, 3 character product code as defined by Indiana. The following are valid:

065 – gasoline	124 – gasohol
125 – aviation gasoline	130 – jet fuel gasoline
142 – kerosene	150 - #1 fuel oil – undyed
161 – lo sulphur diesel #1 – undyed	
231 - #1 diesel – dye added	
241 – lo ethanol	244 – methanol gasoline
282 - #1 hi sulfur diesel – undyed	OTH – other
- (12) The product tax class(es) associated with the prior product code entered

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_altname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – from p_vendor.pm_fed_id (uses parameter #10) for w/s invoices
Not posted through fuel movement.
- (3) Mode – Always reports a ‘J’
- (4) Point Of Origin – The city and state of the terminal or profit center.
- (5) Destination – The city and state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (6) Terminal Code – This is taken from tx_term using the state code ‘IN’.
- (7) Sold To – name of customer or profit center
- (8) Purchaser’s FEIN – On an external destination, this is taken from tx_cust_prmt using the customer account number and the tax code that the schedule is attached to. If the program cannot find one, it will try again using the customer account number and the tax code set up in sysparm #10003. On internal destinations, the program will first look in tx_prft_ctr. If a number is not set up here, it will default to the FEIN entered in parameter #10.
- (9) Date Sent
- (10) Document Number (bill of lading number), or the w/s invoice number on gallons posted outside of fuel movement.
- (11) Net gallons.
- (12) Gross gallons.
- (13) Gallons billed.

➤ **Indiana Schedule 1 External Destinations**

When the user ran the Indiana Special Fuel Receipts Schedule 1 – Gallons Received into Terminal Storage Tax Paid report, the program was unable to successfully accept external destinations. Factor modified the program to correctly accept external destinations on Schedule 1.

Kentucky

➤ **Kentucky Internal to External Movements**

When the user made an internal to external export movement, the program did not correctly report the movement information. Factor modified the Kentucky export tax schedules to correctly report export movements with an internal origin.

➤ ***New Gasoline Sales to U.S. Government Form***

Factor added a new #72A077 Gasoline Sales to U.S. Government form to the Kentucky tax reports in order to meet the requirements of the state of Kentucky.

Nebraska

➤ ***EDI 813 Electronic Tax Filing for the State of Nebraska***

All of the Nebraska Motor Fuel Tax Schedule Programs have been altered to file each line item that is reported on a detailed tax schedule into a new holding file called tx_ne_edi. After all schedules have been run and all corrections have been made, another program (visual basic program) will take the information from this file and build the actual EDI file that will be sent to the state of Nebraska.

For more information, consult the *Factor EDI 813 Tax Filing Software Installation Guide* and online help file.

The EDI 813 Tax Filing software creates the flat file and names it “EDI813”. The default directory for this file is C:\Factor\Upload.

The tx_ne_edi file will be self maintained. The first thing each tax program will do is delete every record in the file that has the state, ‘NE’, and a report date (ccyymm) less than or equal to the current report date only for the selected reports and the selected products of the report. This way, the same report could run several different times with different products selected each time and nothing would be lost from prior reports. If a license number needed to be corrected, the report could be rerun for this one product only and only this one product for this one schedule would be deleted and rebuilt.

If a product were selected in error, say alcohol was selected but the intent was to select gasoline, the operator would put the correct schedule code by the desired schedule and put the correct product tax class by gasoline. That would then report the fuel in the correct product slot, but you would still need to get rid of the alcohol that was selected in error in the prior run. If the operator puts in 'XX' as the product tax class of alcohol, the program will first delete all records less than or equal to the reporting date for this schedule and for alcohol. Then it will look for any product whose tax class = 'XX'. Since this is not a valid tax class, none will be found. Thus the alcohol has been eliminated.

In summary, select a reporting period, select a schedule, select a product, (it does not matter if the codes used to make the selection are valid or not). The program will delete all records in tx_ne_edi for this schedule and product that have a reporting period less than or equal to the selected period. After this maintenance is done, the program then looks through all the files to locate the records that qualify for the selection (the ones tagged to the selected product tax class and the schedule code for the desired period). If none are found, nothing is filed back to tx_ne_edi. Whatever is found will be listed on the report and filed into tx_ne_edi.

➤ ***State of Nebraska Schedule of Receipts and Disbursements***

Please review the following documentation regarding the State of Nebraska Schedule of Receipts and Disbursements.

**STATE OF NEBRASKA
SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS**

**txrecvne
11/09/2001**

1. 1 – Gross Gallons Received Tax Paid
2. 2 – Gross Gallons Received Tax Free From Licensed Supplier, Distributor, or Importer
3. 3 – Gross Gallons Imported From Another State Tax Free

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 1. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group.
- (4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 2. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group.
- (5) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 3. These should be attached to the import tax use group. Only imported gallons attached to the import tax use group and entered through fuel movement will be further queried (based on the tax codes entered in parameter #6) to determine if they should be reported. Imported gallons with an internal origin will automatically be considered tax free and will be reported. If nothing is entered in parameter #6, anything attached to an import tax use group with an external origin will not report.
- (6) Tax Codes which identify an import as Nebraska tax free, thus reporting on Schedule 3. These should be entered through fuel movement and should be listed within the supplier use group (but could also be listed with the import use group).
- (7) FEIN Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default number is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.
- (8) Nebraska ID Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.
- (9) The product tax class(es) associated with the following types of product:

73 RETURN

065 - gasoline
 124 – gasohol
 241 – ethanol-alcohol
 142 – kerosene

85 RETURN

130 - jet fuel
 125 – aviation gasoline
 160 – diesel/fuel oil undyed

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_altname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – from p_vendor.pm_fed_id (uses parameter #7) for w/s invoices not posted through fuel movement. (Limited to 9 characters)
- (3) Mode – Uses the 1st two characters of pr_fm_carrier.fmrr_icc. If one is not set up, or if the gallons were entered outside of fuel movement, the default of 'J' is used.
- (4) Point Of Origin – When the origin is external, the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor) This is limited to 9 characters. Otherwise, the state of the profit center will be reported.
- (5) Point Of Destination – The state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (6) Seller Name – p_altname of supplier or user company name if an internal source
- (7) Seller's FEIN – this is taken from p_vendor.pm_fed_id or parameter #7 for internal sources (limited to 9 characters).
- (8) Date Received
- (9) Document Number (bill of lading number), or the w/s invoice number on gallons with an internal origin.
- (10) Gross gallons. (whole gallons only)

NOTE: The table, tx_tn_edi, is built while preparing these reports. For every detail line item printed, an entry is made to this table that should hold the exact same information which was printed. A windows program will then take this file and prepare the edi file.

STATE OF NEBRASKA
SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS
txrdisne
11/09/2001

1. 5 – Gross Gallons Delivered Tax Paid To Another Licensed Supplier, Distributor, Wholesaler, Importer, or Retailer
2. 6 – Gross Gallons Disbursed Tax Free To A Licensed Supplier, Distributor, Wholesaler, or Exporter
3. 7 – Gross Gallons Exported To Another State Tax Free
4. 8 – Gross Gallons Delivered To U.S. Government or its Agencies
5. 10 – Gross Gallons Delivered To A Native American On A Reservation

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 5. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 6. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (5) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 7. These should be attached to the export tax use group. Only exported gallons attached to the export tax use group and entered through fuel movement will be further queried (based on the tax codes entered in parameter #6) to determine if they should be reported. Exported gallons with an internal origin will automatically be considered tax free and will be reported. If nothing is entered in parameter #6, anything attached to an export tax use group with an external origin will not report.
- (6) Tax Codes which identify an export as Nebraska tax free, thus reporting on Schedule 7. These should be entered through fuel movement and should be listed within the supplier use group (but could also be listed with the export use group).
- (7) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 8. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (8) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.

(9) FEIN Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default number is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.

(10) Nebraska ID Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.

(11) The product tax class(es) associated with the following types of product:

73 RETURN

065 - gasoline

124 – gasohol

241 – ethanol-alcohol

142 – kerosene

85 RETURN

130 - jet fuel

125 – aviation gasoline

160 – diesel/fuel oil undyed

➤ **State of Nebraska Schedule of Disbursements**

Nebraska has defined a unique way that they want to report the sale of gasohol (124) that is a splash blend. A splash blend sale is defined to be a sale of gasohol where the origin is an external source and where the original products are gasoline (065) and alcohol (241).

1. The sale should be reported as the product, gasohol (124).
2. The sale should have a document number equal to the bill of lading for the gasoline product (065).
3. The total amount of the gallons of gasohol (124) on a single sale should be reported on a single line (i.e. the bill of lading for the alcohol (241) should never be reported).
4. If there are splash blend sales to be reported, the operator must enter the product tax class(es) of the component products (065 and 241) as well as the product tax class(es) of the blended product (124).

Please review the following documentation regarding the State of Nebraska Schedule of Disbursements.

STATE OF NEBRASKA
SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS
txrdisne
09/12/2002

5. 5 – Gross Gallons Delivered Tax Paid To Another Licensed Supplier, Distributor, Wholesaler, Importer, or Retailer
6. 6 – Gross Gallons Disbursed Tax Free To A Licensed Supplier, Distributor, Wholesaler, or Exporter
7. 7 – Gross Gallons Exported To Another State Tax Free
8. 8 – Gross Gallons Delivered To U.S. Government or its Agencies
9. 10 – Gross Gallons Delivered To A Native American On A Reservation

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 5. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 6. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (5) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 7. These should be attached to the export tax use group. Only exported gallons attached to the export tax use group and entered through fuel movement will be further queried (based on the tax codes entered in parameter #6) to determine if they should be reported. Exported gallons with an internal origin will automatically be considered tax free and will be reported. If nothing is entered in parameter #6, anything attached to an export tax use group with an external origin will not report.

- (6) Tax Codes which identify an export as Nebraska tax free, thus reporting on Schedule 7. These should be entered through fuel movement and should be listed within the supplier use group (but could also be listed with the export use group).
- (7) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 8. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (8) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group.
- (9) FEIN Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default number is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.

- (10) Nebraska ID Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.
- (11) The product tax class(es) associated with the following types of product:

<u>73 RETURN</u>	<u>85 RETURN</u>
065 - gasoline	130 - jet fuel
124 – gasohol	125 – aviation gasoline
241 – ethanol-alcohol	
160 – diesel/fuel oil undyed	
142 – kerosene	

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_altname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – from p_vendor.pm_fed_id (uses parameter #9) for w/s invoices
Not posted through fuel movement. (Limited to 9 characters)
- (3) Mode – Uses the 1st two characters of pr_fm_carrier.fmrr_icc. If one is not set up, or if the gallons were entered outside of fuel movement, the default of 'J' is used.
- (4) Point Of Origin – When the origin is external, the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor) This is limited to 9 characters. Otherwise, the state of the profit center will be reported.
- (5) Point Of Destination – The state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (6) Purchaser Name – ar_altname of customer or user company name if an internal destination.

(7) Purchaser FEIN - taken from tx_cust_prmt (this will first use the tax code found under system parameter #10003 and the customer number to find the FEIN number to report. If one cannot be found, the program will use the tax code the schedule is attached to and the customer number to find the fein number.) For internal destinations, this will use the fein number entered in paramter #9. (limited to 9 characters).

(8) Date Received

(9) Document Number (bill of lading number), or the w/s invoice number on gallons with an internal origin or on gallons which were blended so that the sales product code is different from the original purchase product code.

(10) Gross gallons. (whole gallons only)

NOTE: The table, tx_tn_edi, is built while preparing these reports. For every detail line item printed, an entry is made to this table that should hold the exact same information which was printed. A windows program will then take this file and prepare the edi file.

Nevada

➤ Nevada Fuel Supplier/Dealer Schedules of Receipt and Disbursements

The state of Nevada updated their motor fuel tax reports. Factor modified the Kentucky motor fuel tax reports to include the new Fuel Supplier/Dealer schedules. Obsolete motor fuel tax programs were removed from the tax menu. Please review the following state of Nevada Fuel Supplier/Dealer Schedules of Receipt and Disbursements documentation.

FUEL SUPPLIER/DEALER SCHEDULES OF RECEIPT FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA Txrsdrnv 03/14/2002

SCHEDULE 1 – Gallons Received Tax Paid

SCHEDULE 2 – Gallons Received From Licensed Suppliers/Dealers Tax Unpaid

SCHEDULE 3 – Gallons Imported From Another State Directly To Customer

SCHEDULE 4 – Gallons Imported From Another State Into Tax Free Storage

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 1. These should be attached to a supplier use group.
- (4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 2. These should be attached to a supplier use group.
- (5) Tax Schedules identified as imports. These should be attached to an import tax use group. If the destination is external, the gallons will report on schedule 3. If the destination is internal, the program will look at the field, `pr_sys_prft_ctr.prft_type`. If this field = "R" (meaning it is a retail profit center), the gallons will report on schedule 3, otherwise they will report on schedule 4.
- (6) FEIN Number – This is used in the report heading, in the 2nd column (fein of the carrier on fuel posted outside fuel movement), and in the 7th column (fein of the seller) when the source is an internal source. Default = parm #9008.
- (7) Company Account Number – This is used in the report heading.
- (8) The Nevada defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #9. This must be 3 characters and is in the Nevada DMV document, Appendix A.
- (9) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #8.
- (10) The Nevada defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #11. This must be 3 characters and is in the Nevada DMV document, Appendix A.

- (11) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #10.
- (12) The Nevada defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #13. This must be 3 characters and is in the Nevada DMV document, Appendix A.
- (13) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #12.
- (14) The Nevada defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #15. This must be 3 characters and is in the Nevada DMV document, Appendix A.
- (15) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #14.
- (16) The Nevada defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #17. This must be 3 characters and is in the Nevada DMV document, Appendix A.
- (17) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #16.
- (18) The Nevada defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #19. This must be 3 characters and is in the Nevada DMV document, Appendix A.
- (19) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #18.

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_alname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – reports the vendor fein found in p_vendor (it will 1st look using the alternate account number and if this cannot be found, it will look under the master vendor account number). If the gallons are entered outside of fuel movement, it uses the company fein number.
- (3) Mode – Uses the 1st two characters of pr_fm_carrier.fmrr_icc. If one is not set up, or if the gallons were entered outside of fuel movement, the default of 'J' is used.
- (4) Point Of Origin – When the origin is external, the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor). Otherwise, the city and state of the profit center will be reported.
Point Of Destination – The city and state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (5) Received From – p_alname of supplier or user company name if an internal source
- (6) Seller's FEIN – this is taken from p_vendor.pm_fed_id or parameter #7 for internal sources.
- (7) Date Received – mm/dd/yy format.

(8) BOL/Manifest Number – direct shipment: bill of lading,
indirect shipment: wholesale invoice number

(9) Net gallons – self explanatory

(10) Gross gallons – self explanatory

(11) Billed gallons – self explanatory

NOTE: A product is reported twice if the program detects that the prodlnk and the product tax class of the prodlinks changed between the bill of lading side and the delivery side of a fuel movement. The b/l side will report the product as the mode it was entered with. The delivery side will report the changed product as a mode 'BA'.

**FUEL SUPPLIER/DEALER
SCHEDULES OF DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA**

**txrsddnv
03/14/2002**

SCHEDULE 5 – Gallons Delivered Tax Collected

SCHEDULE 6 – Gallons Delivered To Licensed Fuel
Suppliers-Tax Not Collected

SCHEDULE 7 – Gallons Exported To State Of _____

SCHEDULE 8 – Gallons Delivered To US Government

SCHEDULE 9 – Gallons Delivered To State/Local
Government

SCHEDULE 10 – Gallons Delivered To Other Tax Exempt
Entities

The following parameters are entered by the user when running
the report:

(1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first
day of current month

(2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default =
current date

(3) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 5. These should be
attached to a customer or profit center tax use group.

(4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 6. These should be
attached to a customer or profit center tax use group.

- (5) Tax Schedules identified as exports. These should be attached to an export tax use group. Parameters #9 & #10 will further identify the export to be either Nevada tax paid or not. This report should list only those gallons where the Nevada fuel tax was NOT collected.
- (6) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 8. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (7) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 9. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (8) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10. These should be attached to a customer tax use group.
- (9) Tax Codes which identify an export as Nevada tax paid, which would exclude the gallons from reporting on Schedule 7.
- (10) Identify the gallons exported from an internal source to have had the Nevada tax paid or not. The default = Y. These gallons will report only when this parameter is set to a 'N'.
- (11) FEIN Number – This is used in the report heading, in the 2nd column (fein of the carrier on fuel posted outside fuel movement), and in the 7th column (fein of the seller) when the source is an internal source. Default = parm #9008.
- (12) Company Account Number – This is used in the report heading.
- (13) The Nevada defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #14. This must be 3 characters and is in the Nevada DMV document, Appendix A.
- (14) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #13.
- (15) The Nevada defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #16. This must be 3 characters and is in the Nevada DMV document, Appendix A.
- (16) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #15.
- (17) The Nevada defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #18. This must be 3 characters and is in the Nevada DMV document, Appendix A.
- (18) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #17.
- (19) The Nevada defined product code of the product tax classes entered in parameter #20. This must be 3 characters and is in the Nevada DMV document, Appendix A.
- (20) The product tax class(es) associated with the product code entered in parameter #19.

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Transporter Name – from p_altname.
- (2) Transporter FEIN – reports the vendor fein found in p_vendor (it will 1st look using the alternate account number and if this cannot be found, it will look under the master vendor account number). If the gallons are entered outside of fuel movement, it uses the company fein number.
- (3) Mode – Uses the 1st two characters of pr_fm_carrier.fmrr_icc. If one is not set up, or if the gallons were entered outside of fuel movement, the default of ‘J’ is used.
- (4) Point Of Origin – the city and state of the terminal or profit center. Point Of Destination – The city and state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (5) Terminal Code - When the origin is external, the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor)
- (6) Sold To – ar_altname of customer or user company name if an internal destination.
- (7) Purchaser FEIN - taken from tx_cust_prmt (this will first use the tax code the schedule is attached to and the customer number to find the FEIN number to report. If one cannot be found, the program will use the tax code found under system parameter #10003 and the customer number to find the fein number.) For internal destinations, this will use the fein number entered in paramter #11.
- (8) Date Received – mm/dd/yy format.
- (9) BOL/Manifest Number – direct shipment: bill of lading, indirect shipment: wholesale invoice number
- (10) Net gallons – self explanatory
- (11) Gross gallons – self explanatory
- (12) Billed gallons – self explanatory

NOTE: A product is reported twice if the program detects that the prodlnk and the product tax class of the prodlnks changed between the bill of lading side and the delivery side of a fuel movement. The delivery side will report the changed product as the mode it was delivered. The b/l side will report the original product as a mode ‘BA’ (book adjustment).

Ohio**➤ Ohio Tax Schedule 10 – Sold for Non-Taxable Use**

When the user ran the Ohio tax Schedule 10 – Sold for Non-Taxable Use report, the program did not correctly print the information for the product type and totals for product. Factor modified the tax report program to correctly print the product type and totals for product information.

Tennessee**➤ EDI 813 Electronic Tax Filing for the State of Tennessee**

All of the Tennessee Distributor Motor Fuel Tax Schedule programs have been altered to file each line item that is reported on a detailed tax schedule into a new holding file called tx_tn_edi. After all schedules have been run and all corrections have been made, the Factor EDI 813 Tax Filing software takes the information from this file and builds the actual EDI file that will be sent to the state of Tennessee.

For more information, consult the *Factor EDI 813 Tax Filing Software Installation Guide* and online help file.

The EDI 813 Tax Filing software creates the flat file and names it “EDI813”. The default directory for this file is C:\Factor\Upload.

The tx_tn_edi file is self-maintained. The first thing each tax program does is delete every record in the file that has a report date (ccyymm) less than or equal to the current report date only for the selected reports and the selected products of the report. This way, the same report could run several different times with different products selected each time and nothing would be lost from prior reports. If a license number needed to be corrected, the report could be rerun for this one product only and only this one product for this one schedule would be deleted and rebuilt.

If a product is selected in error, for example, alcohol was selected but the intent was to select gasoline, the user would put the correct schedule code by the desired schedule and put the correct product tax class by gasoline. That would then report the fuel in the correct product slot, but you would still need to get rid of the alcohol that was selected in error in the prior run. If the user puts in 'XX' as the product tax class of alcohol, the program will first delete all records less than or equal to the reporting date for this schedule and for alcohol. Then it will look for any product whose tax class equals 'XX'. Since this is not a valid tax class, none will be found. Thus the alcohol has been eliminated.

In summary, select a reporting period, select a schedule, select a product (it does not matter if the codes used to make the selection are valid or not). The program will delete all records in tx_tn_edi for this schedule and product that have a reporting period less than or equal to the selected period. After this maintenance is done, the program then looks through all the files to locate the records that qualify for the selection (the ones tagged to the selected product tax class and the schedule code for the desired period). If none are found, nothing is filed back to tx_tn_edi. Whatever is found will be listed on the report and filed into tx_tn_edi.

Because the state has defined so many different grades of fuel with each having its own product code, and because the ExecuTrak report programs are limited to 20 parameters, it was necessary to limit the available product codes which are directly selected from the screen to only those listed on the schedule form. Any other product codes may be selected by using the last two screen entries. Use the entry labeled 'Other Prod Tx Cls' to enter the product tax class(es). Use the entry labeled 'Product Code of Other Product' to enter the product code. There can be only one product code. The program will validate this code to make sure it is a state defined code and that it was not included in the directly accessed product codes.

➤ ***State of Tennessee Schedule of Receipts and Disbursements***

Please review the following documentation regarding the State of Tennessee Schedule of Receipts and Disbursements.

**STATE OF TENNESSEE
SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS
txrrectn
11/01/2001**

1. 1 – Gallons Received Tax Paid
2. 2 - Gallons From Licensed Supplier or TN Refinery Tax Unpaid
3. 3 - Gallons Imported From Another State Direct To Customer

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 1. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group or the import tax use group. Only gallons originating from an external origin will be reported. When using the import tax use group, the tax paid import can be identified by entering the Tenn tax code in parameter #6. If nothing is entered in parameter #6, anything attached to an import tax use group with an external origin will be reported as Tenn. tax paid.
- (4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 2. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group. Only gallons originating from an external origin will be reported.
- (5) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 3. These should be attached to the import tax use group. Only imported gallons attached to the import tax use group and entered through fuel movement will be further queried (based on the tax codes entered in parameter #6) to determine if they should go on Schedule 1 or 3. Indirect shipments posted through wholesale invoicing will default to Schedule 3. If nothing is entered in parameter #6, anything attached to an import tax use group with an external origin will be reported on Schedule 1 and those with an internal origin will be reported on Schedule 3.

- (6) Tax Codes which identify an import as Tennessee tax paid, thus reporting on Schedule 3. These should be entered through fuel movement and should be listed within the supplier use group.
- (7) FEIN Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default number is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.
- (8) Account Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.
- (9) The product tax class(es) associated with the following types of product:

065 - gasoline	130 - jet fuel
122 – blend components	142 – kerosene
123 – alcohol	160 – undyed diesel
124 – gasohol	226 – dyed diesel (high sulfur)
125 – aviation gasoline	227 – dyed diesel (low sulfur)

- (10) Other product tax class – enter the tax class(es) of a product code not listed above
- (11) Product Code of ‘Other Product’ – enter a product code not listed above that is associated with the other product tax class entered in parameter #10. This must be a valid, state defined product code included in the following list:

090 = "Additives - Miscellaneous"
241 = "Ethanol"
243 = "Methanol"
249 = "ETBE"
093 = "MTBE"
100 = "Transmix"
228 = "Diesel Fuel, Dyed"
231 = "No. 1 Diesel, Dyed"
161 = "Lo Sulf Diesel #1, Undyed"
167 = "Lo Sulf Diesel #2, Undyed"
150 = "No. 1 Fuel Oil-Undyed"
139 = "Gasohol 10 %"
141 = "Gasohol 7.7 %"
140 = "Gasohol 5.7 %"
071 = "Gasoline MTBE"
145 = "Low Sulf Kerosene-undyed"
147 = "Hi Sulf Kerosene-undyed"
072 = "Kerosene-Dyed"
073 = "Low Sulf Kerosene-Dyed"
074 = "High Sulf Kerosene-Dyed"

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_altname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – from p_vendor.pm_fed_id (uses parameter #7) for w/s invoices
- (3) Not posted through fuel movement. (Limited to 9 characters)
- (4) Mode – Uses the 1st two characters of pr_fm_carrier.fmrr_icc. If one is not set up, or if the gallons were entered outside of fuel movement, the default of 'J' is used.
- (5) Point Of Origin – When the origin is external, the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor) This is limited to 9 characters. Otherwise, the city and state of the profit center will be reported.
- (6) Point Of Destination – The city and state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (7) Acquired From – p_altname of supplier or user company name if an internal source
- (8) Seller's FEIN – this is taken from p_vendor.pm_fed_id or parameter #7 for internal sources (limited to 9 characters).
- (9) Date Received
- (10) Document Number (bill of lading number), or the w/s invoice number on gallons posted outside of fuel movement.
- (11) Net gallons.
- (12) Gross gallons.
- (13) Billed gallons (these are the gallons found on the tax record)

NOTE: The table, tx_tn_edi, is built while preparing these reports. For every detail line item printed, an entry is made to this table that should hold the exact same information which was printed. A Windows program will then take this file and prepare the EDI file.

**STATE OF TENNESSEE
SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS
txrds2tn
11/01/2001**

7. 5 – Gallons Sold Tax Collected
8. 5F – Dyed Diesel Gallons Sold For Taxable Purposes
9. 6D – Gallons Sold Exempt To Bonded Importers

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 5. These should be attached to the customer tax use group.
- (4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 5F. These should be attached to the customer tax use group.
- (5) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 6D. These should be attached to the customer tax use group.
- (6) FEIN Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default number is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.
- (7) Account Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.
- (8) The product tax class(es) associated with the following types of product:

065 – gasoline	130 - jet fuel
122 – blend components	142 – kerosene
123 – alcohol	160 – undyed diesel
124 – gasohol	226 – dyed diesel (high sulfur)
125 – aviation gasoline	227 – dyed diesel (low sulfur)

- (9) Other product tax class – enter the tax class(es) of a product code not listed above
- (10) Product Code of ‘Other Product’ – enter a product code not listed above that is associated with the other product tax class entered in parameter #10. This must be a valid, state defined product code included in the following list:

090 = "Additives - Miscellaneous"
 241 = "Ethanol"
 243 = "Methanol"
 249 = "ETBE"
 093 = "MTBE"
 100 = "Transmix"
 228 = "Diesel Fuel, Dyed"
 231 = "No. 1 Diesel, Dyed"
 161 = "Lo Sulf Diesel #1, Undyed"
 167 = "Lo Sulf Diesel #2, Undyed"
 150 = "No. 1 Fuel Oil-Undyed"
 139 = "Gasohol 10 %"
 141 = "Gasohol 7.7 %"
 140 = "Gasohol 5.7 %"
 071 = "Gasoline MTBE"
 145 = "Low Sulf Kerosene-undyed"
 147 = "Hi Sulf Kerosene-undyed"
 072 = "Kerosene-Dyed"
 073 = "Low Sulf Kerosene-Dyed"
 074 = "High Sulf Kerosene-Dyed"

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_altname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – from p_vendor.pm_fed_id (uses parameter #6 for w/s invoices
Not posted through fuel movement.) (Limited to 9 characters)
- (3) Mode – Uses the 1st two characters of pr_fm_carrier.fmr_icc. If one is not set up, or if the gallons were entered outside of fuel movement, the default of 'J' is used.
- (4) Point Of Origin – When the origin is external, the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor) This is limited to 9 characters. Otherwise, the city and state of the profit center will be reported.
- (5) Point Of Destination – The city and state of the customer or profit center delivered to.

- (6) Sold To – ar_altname of customer or user company name if an internal destination.
- (7) Purchaser FEIN - taken from tx_cust_prmt (this will first use the tax code the schedule is attached to and the customer number to find the FEIN number to report. If one cannot be found, the program will use the tax code found under system parameter #10003 and the customer number to find the fein number.) For internal destinations, this will use the fein number entered in paramter #6. (limited to 9 characters).
- (8) Date Shipped
- (9) Document Number (bill of lading number), or the w/s invoice number on gallons posted outside of fuel movement.
- (10) Net gallons.
- (11) Gross gallons.
- (12) Billed gallons (these are the gallons found on the tax record)

NOTE: The table, tx_tn_edi, is built while preparing these reports. For every detail line item printed, an entry is made to this table that should hold the exact same information which was printed. A windows program will then take this file and prepare the EDI file.

**STATE OF TENNESSEE
SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS
txrds1tn
11/01/2001**

1. 5H – Gallons Sold As Export From In-State Terminals (TN Tax Collected)
2. 7A – Gallons Exported Destination State Tax Paid (TN Refinery Included)

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as exports. These should be attached to the export tax use group.

- (4) Tax Codes which identify an export as Tennessee tax paid, thus reporting on Schedule 5H. These should be entered through fuel movement and should be listed within the supplier use group. Only exports from an external origin will report.
- (5) Tax Codes which identify an export as destination tax paid, thus reporting on Schedule 7A. These should be entered through fuel movement and should be listed within the supplier use group. Only exports from an external origin will report.
- (6) FEIN Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default number is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.
- (7) Account Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.
- (8) Bulk plant(s) where an export sale was made from Tennessee tax paid inventory. Only exports from an internal origin will report.
- (9) The product tax class(es) associated with the following types of product:
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 065 – gasoline | 130 - jet fuel |
| 122 – blend components | 142 – kerosene |
| 123 – alcohol | 160 – undyed diesel |
| 124 – gasohol | 226 – dyed diesel (high sulfur) |
| 125 – aviation gasoline | 227 – dyed diesel (low sulfur) |
- (10) Other product tax class – enter the tax class(es) of a product code not listed above
- (11) Product Code of ‘Other Product’ – enter a product code not listed above that is associated with the other product tax class entered in parameter #10. This must be a valid, state defined product code included in the following list:

090 = "Additives - Miscellaneous"
241 = "Ethanol"
243 = "Methanol"
249 = "ETBE"
093 = "MTBE"
100 = "Transmix"
228 = "Diesel Fuel, Dyed"
231 = "No. 1 Diesel, Dyed"
161 = "Lo Sulf Diesel #1, Undyed"
167 = "Lo Sulf Diesel #2, Undyed"
150 = "No. 1 Fuel Oil-Undyed"
139 = "Gasohol 10 %"
141 = "Gasohol 7.7 %"
140 = "Gasohol 5.7 %"
071 = "Gasoline MTBE"
145 = "Low Sulf Kerosene-undyed"
147 = "Hi Sulf Kerosene-undyed"
072 = "Kerosene-Dyed"
073 = "Low Sulf Kerosene-Dyed"
074 = "High Sulf Kerosene-Dyed"

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_altname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – from p_vendor.pm_fed_id (uses parameter #6 for w/s invoices not posted through fuel movement.) (Limited to 9 characters)
- (3) Mode – Uses the 1st two characters of pr_fm_carrier.fmrr_icc. If one is not set up, or if the gallons were entered outside of fuel movement, the default of 'J' is used.
- (4) Point Of Origin – When the origin is external, the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor) This is limited to 9 characters. Otherwise, the city and state of the profit center will be reported.
- (5) Point Of Destination – The city and state of the customer or profit center delivered to.

- (6) Sold To – ar_altname of customer or user company name if an internal destination.
- (7) Purchaser FEIN - taken from tx_cust_prmt (this will first use the tax code the schedule is attached to and the customer number to find the FEIN number to report. If one cannot be found, the program will use the tax code found under system parameter #10003 and the customer number to find the fein number.) For internal destinations, this will use the fein number entered in paramter #6. (limited to 9 characters).
- (8) Date Shipped
- (9) Document Number (bill of lading number), or the w/s invoice number on gallons posted outside of fuel movement.
- (10) Net gallons.
- (11) Gross gallons.
- (12) Billed gallons (these are the gallons found on the tax record)

NOTE: The table, tx_tn_edi, is built while preparing these reports. For every detail line item printed, an entry is made to this table that should hold the exact same information which was printed. A windows program will then take this file and prepare the EDI file.

**STATE OF TENNESSEE
SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS
txrds3tn
11/01/2001**

- 1. 8 – Gallons Sold To U.S Gov't Tax Exempt
- 2. 9 - Gallons Sold To State & Local Gov't
- 3. 10A – Gallons Sold To Other Tax Exempt Entities
- 4. 10E – Gallons Sold To Customers Representing Uncollectible Fuel Taxes

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 8. These should be attached to the customer tax use group.

- (4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 9. These should be attached to the customer tax use group.
- (5) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10A. These should be attached to the customer tax use group.
- (6) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10E. These should be attached to the customer tax use group.
- (7) FEIN Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default number is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.
- (8) Account Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.
- (9) The product tax class(es) associated with the following types of product:

065 – gasoline	130 - jet fuel
122 – blend components	142 – kerosene
123 – alcohol	160 – undyed diesel
124 – gasohol	226 – dyed diesel (high sulfur)
125 – aviation gasoline	227 – dyed diesel (low sulfur)

- (10) Other product tax class – enter the tax class(es) of a product code not listed above
- (11) Product Code of ‘Other Product’ – enter a product code not listed above that is associated with the other product tax class entered in parameter #10. This must be a valid, state defined product code included in the following list:

- 090 = "Additives - Miscellaneous"
- 241 = "Ethanol"
- 243 = "Methanol"
- 249 = "ETBE"
- 093 = "MTBE"
- 100 = "Transmix"
- 228 = "Diesel Fuel, Dyed"
- 231 = "No. 1 Diesel, Dyed"
- 161 = "Lo Sulf Diesel #1, Undyed"
- 167 = "Lo Sulf Diesel #2, Undyed"
- 150 = "No. 1 Fuel Oil-Undyed"
- 139 = "Gasohol 10 %"
- 141 = "Gasohol 7.7 %"
- 140 = "Gasohol 5.7 %"
- 071 = "Gasoline MTBE"
- 145 = "Low Sulf Kerosene-undyed"
- 147 = "Hi Sulf Kerosene-undyed"
- 072 = "Kerosene-Dyed"
- 073 = "Low Sulf Kerosene-Dyed"
- 074 = "High Sulf Kerosene-Dyed"

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_alname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – from p_vendor.pm_fed_id (uses parameter #7 for w/s invoices not posted through fuel movement.) (Limited to 9 characters)
- (3) Mode – Uses the 1st two characters of pr_fm_carrier.fmrr_icc. If one is not set up, or if the gallons were entered outside of fuel movement, the default of ‘J’ is used.
- (4) Point Of Origin – When the origin is external, the IRS terminal control code will be picked up from tx_term.txtm_term_code (for a particular terminal and vendor) This is limited to 9 characters. Otherwise, the city and state of the profit center will be reported.
- (5) Point Of Destination – The city and state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (6) Sold To – ar_alname of customer or user company name if an internal destination.
- (7) Purchaser FEIN - taken from tx_cust_prmt (this will first use the tax code the schedule is attached to and the customer number to find the FEIN number to report. If one cannot be found, the program will use the tax code found under system parameter #10003 and the customer number to find the fein number.) For internal destinations, this will use the fein number entered in paramter #7. (limited to 9 characters).
- (8) Date Shipped
- (9) Document Number (bill of lading number), or the w/s invoice number on gallons posted outside of fuel movement.
- (10) Net gallons.
- (11) Gross gallons.
- (12) Billed gallons (these are the gallons found on the tax record)

NOTE: The table, tx_tn_edi, is built while preparing these reports. For every detail line item printed, an entry is made to this table that should hold the exact same information which was printed. A windows program will then take this file and prepare the EDI file.

The Tennessee tax schedules did not include diversion information. Factor modified the Tennessee tax schedules to include diversion schedule information. Please review the following documentation regarding the State of Tennessee Schedule of Diversion Corrections.

**STATE OF TENNESSEE
SCHEDULE OF DIVERSION CORRECTIONS
txrdivtn
02/27/2002**

- 3. Diversions Into Tennessee
- 5. Diversions From Tennessee

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedules identifying diversions into Tennessee that are attached to the Profit Center’s tax use group.
- (4) Tax Schedules identifying diversion into Tennessee that are attached to the customer’s tax use group.
- (5) Tax Schedules identifying diversions from Tennessee that are attached to the Profit Center’s tax use group.
- (6) Tax Schedules identifying diversion from Tennessee that are attached to the customer’s tax use group.
- (7) FEIN Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default number is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.
- (8) Tennessee Account Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.
- (9) The product tax class(es) associated with the following types of product:

065 - gasoline	130 - jet fuel
122 – Blend Components	142 - Kerosene
123 – Alcohol	160 – Undyed Diesel
124 – gasohol	226 – Dyed Diesel – High Sulfur
125 – Aviation gasoline	227 – Dyed Diesel – Low Sulfur

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_alname, default = company name for w/s invoices not posted through fuel movement.
- (2) Carrier FEIN – from p_vendor.pm_fed_id (uses parameter #7) for w/s invoices not posted through fuel movement. (Limited to 10 characters)
- (3) Mode –the default of ‘J’ is used.
- (4) Original Destination State – not available
- (5) Revised Destination State – The state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (6) Terminal Code – taken from tx_term, if it is not set up, the program prints the terminal number.
- (7) Purchaser Name – ar_alname of customer or user company name if an internal destination.
- (8) Purchaser FEIN - taken from tx_cust_prmt (this will use the tax code found under system parameter #10003 and the customer number to find the FEIN number to report.) For internal destinations, this will use the fein number set up in tx_term. If one cannot be found, it will default to the fein number entered in paramter #7. (limited to 10 characters).
- (9) Date Shipped – uses format mmddy to conserve space
- (10) Document Number (bill of lading number), or the w/s invoice number on gallons entered outside of fuel movement.
- (11) Net gallons. (whole gallons only)
- (12) Gross gallons. (whole gallons only)
- (13) Billed gallons. (whole gallons only)
- (14) Diversion Number – not available
- (15) Purchased From - from p_alname, or company name for gallons that have an internal origin

NOTE: The user will have to post the diverted gallons to a destination use group that has the identifying schedule code on it. This could be either a profit center or a customer, which is why the program has two separate entries for the same schedule.

Texas

➤ **State of Texas Product Delivery Fee Report**

Texas tax programming was modified as requested by the state. For auditing purposes, the Texas Product Delivery Fee Report now offers a detail report which supports the summary report.

Washington

➤ **State of Washington Schedule of Receipts and Disbursements**

Please review the following documentation regarding the State of Washington Schedule of Receipts and Disbursements.

**STATE OF WASHINGTON
SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS**

**txrecvwa
12/27/01**

1. A1 - Gallons Received Tax Paid
2. A2 – Imported Fuel Received From State/Province
3. A3 – Non-taxed Gallons Received

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule A1 on the Schedule Of Receipts. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group. Only gallons posted through fuel movement will be picked up.
- (4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule A2, which would be the imports, on the Schedule Of Receipts. These should be attached to the import tax use group. The gallons posted through wholesale invoicing that did not go through fuel movement will be reported.
- (5) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule A3 on the Schedule Of Receipts. These should be attached to the supplier's tax use group. Only gallons posted through fuel movement will be picked up.
- (6) FEIN Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default number is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.
- (7) License Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.
- (8) The product tax class(es) associated with the following types of product:

065 – gasoline	130 – jet fuel
123 – alcohol/ethanol	142 – kerosene
124 – alcohol/gasoline (gasohol)	167 – diesel
125 – aviation gasoline	

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_alname.
- (2) Carrier FEIN - this is taken from p_vendor.pm_fed_id
- (3) Mode – Always reports a ‘J’
- (4) Point Of Origin – The city and state of the terminal or profit center.
- (5) Destination – The city and state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (6) Terminal Code – From tx_term.txtm_term_code, when external origin only
- (7) Seller’s Name – p_alname of supplier
- (8) Seller’s FEIN – this is taken from p_vendor.pm_fed_id
- (9) Date Received
- (10) Document Number (bill of lading number), or the w/s invoice number on gallons posted outside of fuel movement.
- (11) Net Gallons (rounded)
- (12) Gross Gallons (rounded)
- (13) Billed Gallons (rounded)

**STATE OF WASHINGTON
SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS**

**txrdiswa
12/27/01**

1. B1 – Fuel Sales To Washington Licensed Distributors
2. B2 – Export Sales
3. B3 - Fuel Sales To Foreign Governments
4. B6 - Fuel Sales To Exempt Public Agencies/Office

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.

- (3) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule B1 on the Schedule Of Disbursements. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group. Gallons posted through fuel movement or wholesale invoicing will be picked up.
- (4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule B2, which would be the exports, on the Schedule Of Disbursements. These should be attached to the export tax use group. The gallons posted through fuel movement or wholesale invoicing will be reported.
- (5) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule B3 on the Schedule Of Disbursements. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group. Gallons posted through fuel movement or wholesale invoicing will be picked up.
- (6) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule B6 on the Schedule Of Disbursements. These should be attached to the customer's tax use group. Gallons posted through fuel movement or wholesale invoicing will be picked up.
- (7) FEIN Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading. The default number is picked up from the value held in sysparm #9008.
- (8) License Number of Reporting Company – This is used in the report heading.
- (9) The product tax class(es) associated with the following types of products:

065 - gasoline	130 – jet fuel
123 – alcohol/ethanol	142 – kerosene
124 – alcohol/gasoline (gasohol)	167 – diesel
125 – aviation gasoline	228 – diesel – dye added

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Carrier Name – from p_alname. (Uses the company name for indirect deliveries.)
- (2) Carrier FEIN - this is taken from p_vendor.pm_fed_id (Uses the company FEIN for indirect deliveries.)
- (3) Mode – Always reports a 'J'
- (4) Point Of Origin – The city and state of the terminal or profit center.

- (5) Destination – The city and state of the customer or profit center delivered to.
- (6) Terminal Code – From tx_term.txtm_term_code, when external origin only
- (7) Sold To – ar_altname of an external customer or sys_prft_ctr on an internal destination
- (8) Purchaser's FEIN – this is taken from tx_cust_prmt on external destinations. On internal destinations it is taken from tx_term or set to the company FEIN number if one is not set up in tx_term
- (9) Date Received
- (10) Document Number (bill of lading number), or the w/s invoice number on gallons posted outside of fuel movement.
- (11) Net Gallons (rounded)
- (12) Gross Gallons (rounded)
- (13) Billed Gallons (rounded)

Washington DC**➤ New MFT Schedule 5**

Factor added a new MFT Schedule 5 to the Washington DC tax reports in order to meet the taxing requirements. Please review the following documentation:

**WASHINGTON DC
SCHEDULE 5
Txsrnde
09/26/2002**

- 5. Direct Shipments To Customers in D. C.

The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month.
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date.
- (3) Tax Schedule codes used to identify imported gallons to be reported on Schedule 5. These codes should be attached to the import tax use group. Only external Destination will be reported.
- (4) Tax Code(s) to identify tax-paid imports. There is only one tax use group available to identify imports, SSSSbbDC (where bb = two blank characters). This means that once we identify the gallons as imports we must use another means to determine if the gallons should report as tax paid or tax unpaid. The user will enter the tax code that identifies the gallons as tax paid. This tax code will not necessarily be associated with the import use group, but will more likely be associated with the supplier use group. That means it will be necessary to look for the tax code to be in the movement on the purchase side, and not necessarily attached to the import use group. If the tax code is not found in the movement, it will be assumed that the gallons should report as tax unpaid. If a match is found, the gallons should report as tax paid.
- (5) Tax Schedule codes used to identify gallons that are tax paid and originated in Washington DC. These codes should be attached to the supplier tax use group. Only external Destination will be reported.
- (6) Tax Schedule codes used to identify gallons that are tax unpaid and originated in Washington DC. These codes should be attached to the supplier tax use group. Only external Destination will be reported.

Information reported for each column in the reports is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Date (mm/dd/yy)
- (2) Method of Delivery – The first five characters of fm_carrier.fmr_icc. If the gallons were not entered through fuel movement, the default is ‘Truck’
- (3) Purchased From – p_alname of supplier (for external source) or user company name (for internal source).
- (4) Point of Shipment – reports the city and state of the terminal (for external source) or profit center (for internal source).
- (5) Sold To – ar_alname.an_cust of customer
- (6) Point of Delivery – The city and state of the customer for external destinations.
- (7) Tax Paid Gallons.
- (8) Tax Unpaid Gallons.

West Virginia

➤ West Virginia Tax Schedule 6, 22

When the user exported gallons, the report incorrectly included only gallons exported from a profit center. West Virginia tax schedule 6, 22 should have included all products exported from both profit centers and terminals. Factor modified the tax schedule to correctly report all products exported from both profit centers and terminals.

Wisconsin

➤ EDI Holding File For Wisconsin

All of the Wisconsin Fuel Suppliers’ Tax Schedule Programs have been altered to file each line item that is reported on a detailed tax schedule into a new holding file called tx_tn_edi. After all schedules have been run and all corrections have been made, another program (visual basic program) will take the information from this file and build the actual EDI file that will be sent to the state of Wisconsin.

For more information, consult the *Factor EDI 813 Tax Filing Software Installation Guide* and online help file.

The EDI 813 Tax Filing software creates the flat file and names it “EDI813”. The default directory for this file is C:\Factor\Upload.

The tx_tn_edi file will be self-maintained. The first thing each tax program will do is delete every record in the file that has a report date (ccyymm) less than or equal to the current report date only for the selected reports and the selected products of the report. This way, the same report could run several different times with different products selected each time and nothing would be lost from prior reports. If a license number needed to be corrected, the report could be rerun for this one product only and only this one product for this one schedule would be deleted and rebuilt.

If a product were selected in error, say alcohol was selected but the intent was to select gasoline, the operator would put the correct schedule code by the desired schedule and put the correct product tax class along with the correct product code for gasoline. That would then report the fuel as the correct product, but you would still need to get rid of the alcohol that was selected in error in the prior run. If the operator puts in 'XX' as the product tax class of alcohol and matches it with the alcohol product code that was entered in error, the program will first delete all records less than or equal to the reporting date for this schedule and for alcohol. Then it will look for any product whose tax class = 'XX'. Since this is not a valid tax class, none will be found. Thus the alcohol has been eliminated.

In summary, select a reporting period, select a schedule, enter a valid product code, (it does not matter if the class codes or schedule codes used to make the selection are valid or not). The program will delete all records in tx_tn_edi for this schedule and product that have a reporting period less than or equal to the selected period. After this maintenance is done, the program then looks through all the files to locate the records that qualify for the selection (the ones tagged to the selected product tax class and the schedule code for the desired period). If none are found, nothing is filed back to tx_tn_edi. Whatever is found will be listed on the report and filed into tx_tn_edi.

Because the state has defined so many different grades of fuel with each having its own product code, and because our report programs are limited to 20 parameters, it was necessary to require the user to enter not only the product tax class, but also the product code associated with the product tax class. There can be only one product code per entry, but it may be matched to several product tax classes. The program will validate the product code to make sure it is a state defined code. A list of these codes follow:

090	123	125	248	122	230	231	228	226	227	072
074	073	078	079	249	241	139	124	140	141	065
130	279	280	243	281	093	222	126	223	199	100
282	161	283	167	160	150	142	147	145		

➤ ***State of Wisconsin Schedule of Receipts and Disbursements***

Please review the following documentation regarding the State of Wisconsin Schedule of Receipts and Disbursements.

**SUPPLIERS SCHEDULE OF RECEIPTS
FOR THE STATE OF WISCONSIN**

txrsurwi
09/26/2000

SCHEDULE TD – Disbursements From an IRS Registered Terminal (terminals only)

SCHEDULE OD – Disbursements Originating From Locations Other Than IRS Registered Terminals

There is a new item on the Wisconsin Tax Menu called 'Suppliers Schedule Of Receipts'. The following parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

- (1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month
- (2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date
- (3) FEIN Number – This is used in the report heading, in the 5th column (fein of the carrier on indirect shipments), and in the 3rd column (fein of the seller) when the source is an internal source. Default = parm #9008.

(4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule TD. These should be attached to a supplier use group or an export tax use group. The schedule codes attached to the import tax use group should be included in the next parameter entry, NOT THIS ONE. The program will separate the imports that go on the TD schedule from the ones that go on the OD schedule. The imports that originate from an internal source will go on the OD schedule. The imports that originate from an external source will go on the TD schedule. The only exports that should report are those that have an external origin. These will report as nontaxable terminal disbursements.

(5) Tax Schedules identified as imports. These should be attached to an import tax use group. If the origin is external, the gallons will report on schedule TD. If the origin is internal, the gallons will report on schedule OD. This will report gallons entered through fuel movement and wholesale invoicing.

(6) The fuel description of the product tax classes entered in parameter #7. This description will appear in the report heading exactly as entered.

(7) The product tax class(es) associated with the fuel described in parameter #6.

(8) The fuel description of the product tax classes entered in parameter #9. This description will appear in the report heading exactly as entered.

(9) The product tax class(es) associated with the fuel described in parameter #8.

(10) The fuel description of the product tax classes entered in parameter #11. This description will appear in the report heading exactly as entered.

(11) The product tax class(es) associated with the fuel described in parameter #10.

(12) The fuel description of the product tax classes entered in parameter #13. This description will appear in the report heading exactly as entered.

(13) The product tax class(es) associated with the fuel described in parameter #12.

(14) The fuel description of the product tax classes entered in parameter #15. This description will appear in the report heading exactly as entered.

(15) The product tax class(es) associated with the fuel described in parameter #14.

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

- (1) Origin Terminal ID – Internal, tx_term.txtm_term_code where txtm_type = ‘P’
External, tx_term.txtm_term_code where txtm_type = ‘T’ for the vendor and state of WI.
- (2) Origin State – state location of profit center for internal source and terminal for external source.
- (3) Position Holder FEIN – reports the vendor fein found in p_vendor (it will 1st look using the alternate account number and if this cannot be found, it will look under the master vendor account number). If it is an internal source, it uses the company fein number.
- (4) Consignor FEIN – uses the company fein number found in the report heading.
- (5) Carrier FEIN – reports the vendor fein found in p_vendor (it will 1st look using the alternate account number and if this cannot be found, it will look under the master vendor account number). If the gallons are entered outside of fuel movement, it uses the company fein number.
- (6) Buyer FEIN - external destination: the program will get this from tx_customer. First it will look for the specific tax code associated with this schedule and this product. If it cannot find that, it will use the tax code set up in parm #10003 and try again. If it still cannot find one, it will print blanks. Internal destination: user’s company number as entered in parameter #3, or the default as set in parm #9008.
- (7) Destination Terminal ID – Internal, tx_term.txtm_term_code where txtm_type = ‘P’
External in not applicable.
- (8) Destination State – state location of profit center for internal destination and of the alternate customer for external destination
- (9) Bill of Lading Number – direct shipment: bill of lading, indirect shipment: wholesale invoice number
- (10) Bill of Lading Date – because of the lack of space, the date will print in mmddyy format.
- (11) Net gallons – self explanatory
- (12) Gross gallons – self explanatory
- (13) Billed gallons – self explanatory

NOTE: The table, tx_tn_edi, is built while preparing these reports. For every detail line item printed, an entry is made to this table that should hold the exact same information which was printed. A Windows program will then take this file and prepare the edi file.

**SUPPLIERS SCHEDULE OF DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE STATE OF WISCONSIN**

txrsudwi
09/26/2000

- 7 – Gallons Exported
- 8 – Gallons Delivered To U.S. Government Tax-Exempt
- 10A - Gasoline Gallons Delivered To Exempt Customers For Off-Road Use
- 10B – Gasoline Gallons Delivered To Exempt Licensed General Aviation Fuel Dealers
- 10C – Gallons Delivered To Exempt Common Carriers For Urban Mass Transportation
- 10E – Gallons Delivered To Customers Representing Uncollectible Motor Fuel Taxes
- 10G – Undyed Diesel Fuel Sold Tax-Exempt For Use In Trains
- 10H – Undyed Diesel Fuel Sold Tax-Exempt As Heating Oil
- 10I – Fuel sold Tax-Exempt to Native Americans

There is a new item on the Wisconsin Tax Menu called 'Suppliers Schedule Of Disbursements'. The following

parameters are entered by the user when running the report:

(1) Start Date – the minimum date picked up. Default = first day of current month

(2) End Date – the maximum date picked up. Default = current date

(3) FEIN Number – This is used in the report heading and in the 2nd column (fein of the carrier on indirect shipments). Default = parm #9008.

(4) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 7. These should be attached to an export tax use group. This will report gallons entered through fuel movement and wholesale invoicing. This will report only those gallons that have internal sources.

(5) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 8. These should be attached to a customer tax use group or possibly a retail pump tax use group.

(6) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10A. These should be attached to a customer tax use group or possibly a retail pump tax use group.

(7) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10B. These should be attached to a customer tax use group or possibly a retail pump tax use group.

(8) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10C. These should be attached to a customer tax use group or possibly a retail pump tax use group.

(9) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10E. These should be attached to a customer tax use group or possibly a retail pump tax use group.

(10) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10G. These should be attached to a customer tax use group or possibly a retail pump tax use group.

(11) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10H. These should be attached to a customer tax use group or possibly a retail pump tax use group.

(12) Tax Schedules identified as Schedule 10I. These should be attached to a customer tax use group or possibly a retail pump tax use group.

(13) The fuel description of the product tax classes entered in parameter #14. This description will appear in the report heading exactly as entered.

(14) The product tax class(es) associated with the fuel described in parameter #13.

(15) The fuel description of the product tax classes entered in parameter #16. This description will appear in the report heading exactly as entered.

(16) The product tax class(es) associated with the fuel described in parameter #15.

(17) The fuel description of the product tax classes entered in parameter #18. This description will appear in the report heading exactly as entered.

(18) The product tax class(es) associated with the fuel described in parameter #17.

Information reported for each column is retrieved from the following areas:

(1) Origin Terminal ID – Internal, tx_term.txtm_term_code where txtm_type = 'P'

External, tx_term.txtm_term_code where txtm_type = 'T' for the vendor and state of WI.

(2) Origin State – state location of profit center for internal source and terminal for external source.

- (3) Position Holder FEIN – reports the vendor fein found in p_vendor (it will 1st look using the alternate account number and if this cannot be found, it will look under the master vendor account number). If it is an internal source, it uses the company fein number.
- (4) Consignor FEIN – uses the company fein number found in the report heading.
- (5) Carrier FEIN – reports the vendor fein found in p_vendor (it will 1st look using the alternate account number and if this cannot be found, it will look under the master vendor account number). If the gallons are entered outside of fuel movement, it uses the company fein number.
- (6) Buyer FEIN - external destination: the program will get this from tx_customer. First it will look for the specific tax code associated with this schedule and this product. If it cannot find that, it will use the tax code set up in parm #10003 and try again. If it still cannot find one, it will print blanks. Internal destination: user's company number as entered in parameter #3, or the default as set in parm #9008.
- (7) Destination Terminal ID – Internal, tx_term.txtm_term_code where txtm_type = 'P'
External is not applicable.
- (8) Destination State – state location of profit center for internal destination and of the alternate customer for external destination
- (9) Bill of Lading Number – direct shipment: bill of lading, indirect shipment: wholesale invoice number
- (10) Bill of Lading Date – because of the lack of space, the date will print in mmddyy format.
- (11) Net gallons – self explanatory
- (12) Gross gallons – self explanatory
- (13) Billed gallons – self explanatory

NOTE: The table, tx_tn_edi, is built while preparing these reports. For every detail line item printed, an entry is made to this table that should hold the exact same information which was printed. A Windows program will then take this file and prepare the edi file.

Wyoming

➤ **Wyoming FEIN Numbers**

When Wyoming users ran the State Tax report, the program incorrectly printed the FEIN number for the previous customer on the report if a FEIN number was not already set up for the existing customer. Factor modified the program to correctly print the FEIN number associated with the customer. If a FEIN number cannot be found, the program leaves the FEIN number blank.