

2013 SedonaOffice Users Conference

Job Management 3
Change Orders
&
Managing Job Labor

Presented By:

Carolyn Johnson

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Job Change Orders & Managing Job Labor

This track will cover the following topics:

• Job Change Orders

- Positive Change Orders
- o Negative Change Orders

Job Labor

- o From Job Appointment Dispatch
- o From Job Timesheets
- From Batch Job Timesheets
- o From Job Timesheets Import



Job Change Orders

Change Orders are used to formally document changes to any of four Job elements which could have an impact on the cost or income of a Job. The four Job elements for which Change Orders may be processed are:

- Install Charges
- Recurring Charges (RMR)
- Parts
- Sales Commissions

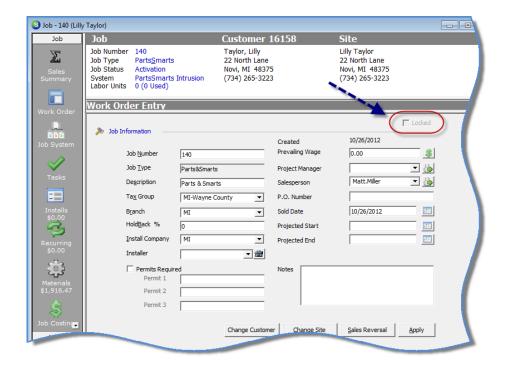
Change Orders may be created simply to document changes in costs on a Job regardless of whether the customer will be invoiced for additions or credited for deletions.

A Closed Job may be re-opened for the purpose of processing one or more Change Orders.

To be able to create a Change Order, a Job must be in a "Locked" status. A Job can be locked as a result of three situations:

- A User can force a Job to become locked by flagging a Job Task line for locking and approving the task.
- The Job will become naturally locked when all Job Tasks have been approved.
- The Job has become locked as a result of closing the Sales Period.

A Job is identified as "Locked" on the Job Work Order form.





Change Order Types

There are two types of Change Orders in SedonaOffice – Change Orders and Manual Reversals. These are typically referred to as Positive and Negative Change Orders. If both positive and negative changes need to be applied to a Job, this would require two separate Change Orders; one for the additions and one for the deletions. A single job may require both types of Change Orders.

<u>Change Order</u> – Used when adding or increasing charges to the Job; Parts, Labor, Install Charges or Commissions. This is commonly referred to as a Positive Change Order.

<u>Manual Reversal Change Order</u> – Used when reducing or removing charges from a Job; Parts, Labor, Install Charges or Commissions. This is commonly referred to as a Negative Change Order.

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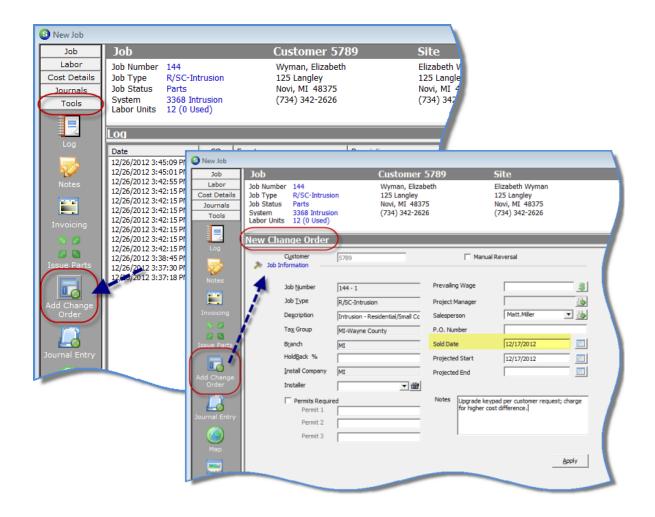


Change Orders (Positive)

Once a Job has become "Locked", a Change Order is created from the Job Tools menu. The Add Change Order button is only displayed when a Job is in Lock mode.

The New Change Order form will automatically be filled in with the information from the main Job Work Order form, with the exception of the Sold Date field. Typically this is the date the Change Order was entered or the date it was approved internally or externally.

The Notes field is a good place to summarize the purpose of the Change Order; this information will <u>not</u> print on the Job Ticket. If this information is to be printed on the Job Ticket, create a Job Note containing the necessary information and save with an access level 1.



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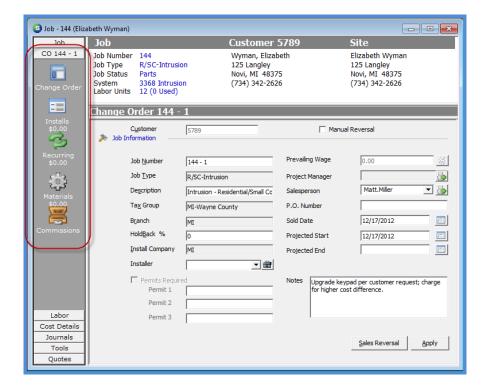


Change Order Additions/Increases

Once the New Change Order form has been saved, a new button will display on the job toolbar labeled with the Change Order number. The Change Order number begins with the original Job number followed by a hyphen and then the number of the change order. Change Orders are numbered sequentially by the application.

The Change Order toolbar contains buttons for the four elements of the Job where additions may be set up to be invoiced and/or parts for inventory purposes only.

- Install Charges
- Recurring
- Materials
- Commissions

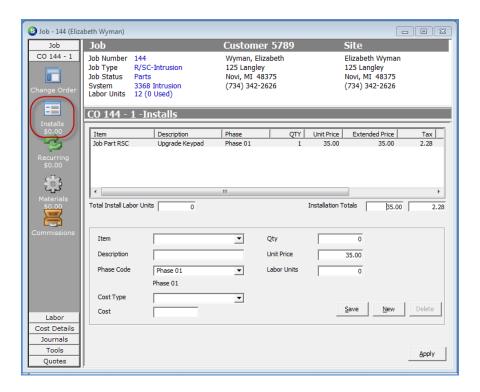


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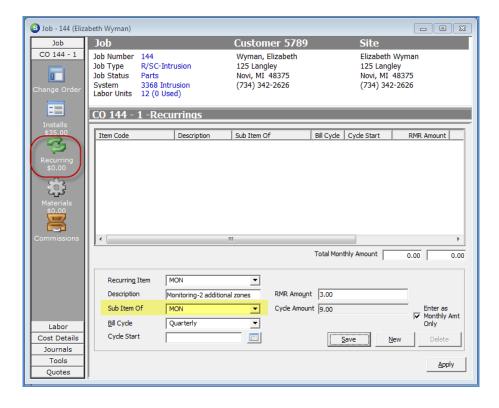
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Change Order Install Charges



Change Order Recurring

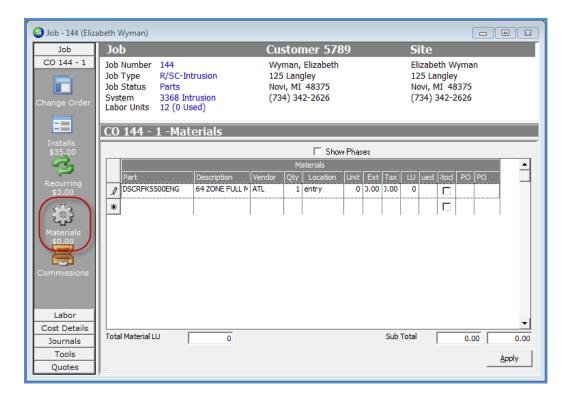




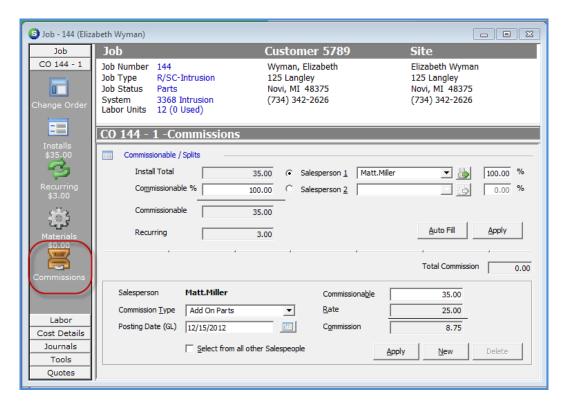
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Change Order Materials



Change Order Commissions





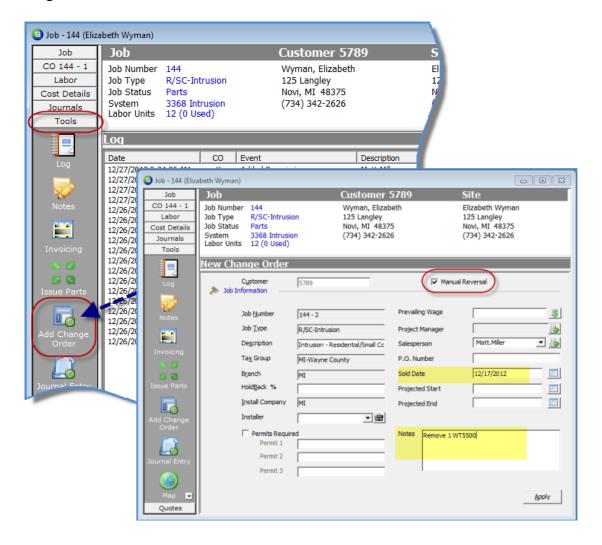
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Manual Reversal Change Orders (Negative)

Once a Job has become "Locked", a Change Order is created from the Job Tools menu. The Add Change Order button is only displayed when a Job is in Lock mode.

The New Change Order form will automatically be filled in with the information from the main Job Work Order form, with the exception of the Sold Date field. Typically this is the date the Change Order was entered or the date it was approved internally or externally. Select the checkbox "Manual Reversal" at the upper right of the New Change Order form.



Notes

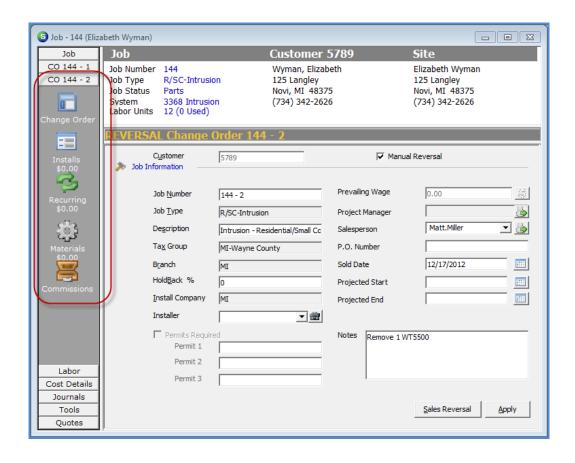


Manual Reversal Change Order Deletions/Decreases

Once the New Change Order form has been saved, a new button will display on the job toolbar labeled with the Change Order number. The Change Order number begins with the original Job number followed by a hyphen and then the number of the change order. Change Orders are numbered sequentially by the application.

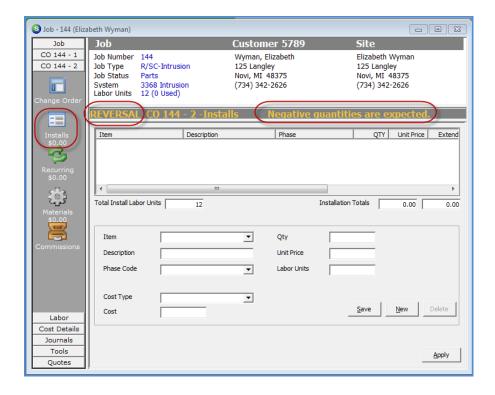
The Change Order toolbar contains buttons for the four elements of the Job where deletions may be set up as negative lines on the Job invoice and/or parts for inventory purposes only.

- Install Charges
- Recurring
- Materials
- Commissions

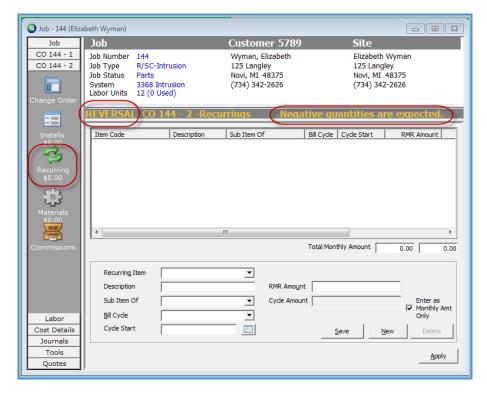


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Manual Reversal Change Order Install Charges



Manual Reversal Change Order Recurring

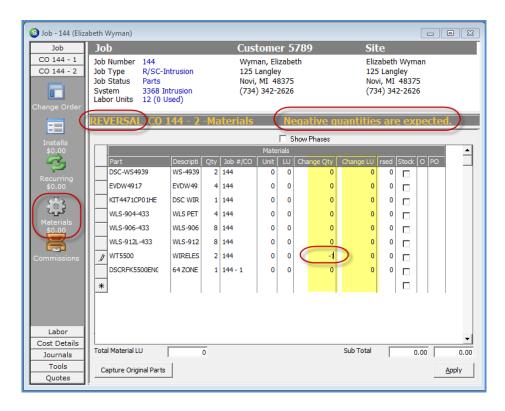


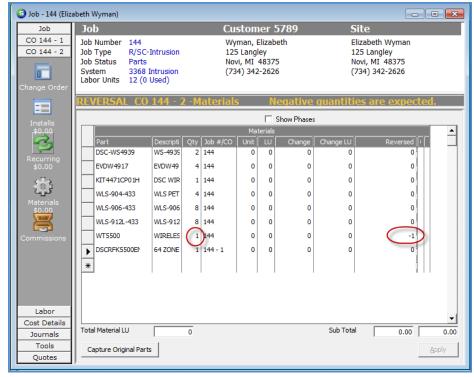


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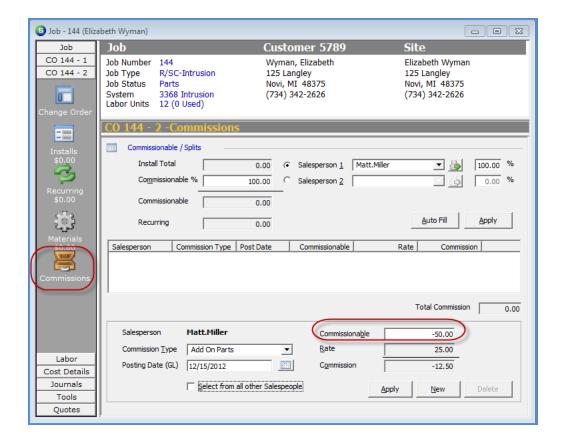


Manual Reversal Change Order Materials





Manual Reversal Change Order Commissions



Notes			



Job Labor

Labor hours and costs may be posted to Jobs using a variety of methods depending on the preference of your company. Labor costs applied to Jobs are not limited to installation labor, but may also include travel, project management, etc.

- Job Timesheets (single or batch timesheets)
- Automated Timesheets when Dispatching Job Appointments
- Payroll Timesheets
- Job Timesheet Import (new)

Prior to posting Labor to Jobs, you must first determine whether to use the actual pay rate of the Installer or a burdened labor rate. If using Payroll Timesheets, then the actual pay rate will always be used for labor posted to Jobs.

The most logical method of applying labor to Jobs is to use a single burdened labor rate for installers. When Jobs are quoted, most companies use a burdened labor rate to determine the estimated labor costs. When applying labor to Jobs, it would make sense to use the same labor rate used during the sales estimating process.

Labor posted to Jobs using a burdened labor rate is not to be confused with the company's actual payroll. The amounts recorded to the general ledger for Job Labor will need to be removed with a journal entry each month as a part of the month-end closing process.

If using the Payroll Timesheets to apply labor to Jobs, you have the option of also applying an Overhead amount to Jobs. SedonaOffice has the available functionality to post Overhead as a percentage of each labor dollar or a flat dollar amount for each labor dollar posted to the Job. The calculated and posted Overhead amounts are strictly for reporting purposes, and amounts would need to be removed with a journal entry at month-end.

Regardless of the method of applying labor or the pay rates to be used, there is setup involved.



Notes



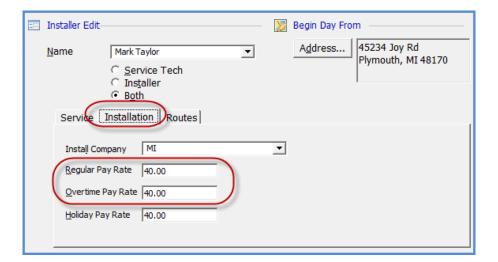
Job Labor Rates Setup

Hourly labor rates which are posted to Jobs are setup in one of two places in SedonaSetup; Installers or Employees.

Installer Setup

Labor Rates for each installer is maintained in the Installer setup table. This rate is used for applying labor hours and costs to Jobs when using any of the following timesheet data entry methods:

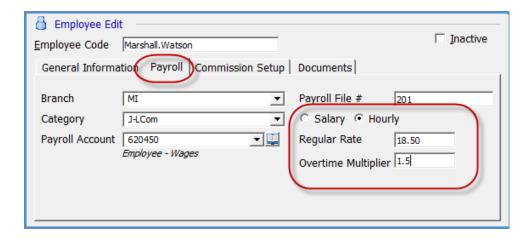
- Single Job Timesheets
- · Batch Job Timesheets
- Automated Timesheets (Dispatching Job Appointments)
- Job Timesheet Import (new)





Employee Setup

Labor Rates setup and maintained in the Employee setup table is only used when posting labor with the Payroll Timesheet method. Labor rates entered into this setup table would be the employee's actual hourly rate.



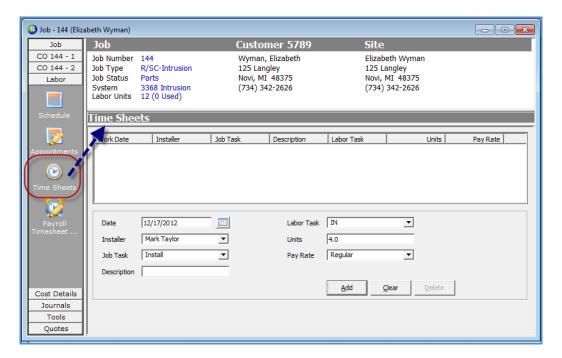
Notes		



Job Timesheets (single)

Single Job Timesheets are entered on each individual Job. This method is typically used for:

- · companies with very few installers for which to post labor
- for making corrections to timesheets posted from any other timesheet data entry method





Batch Job Timesheets

This data entry method is probably the most popular due to using one data entry form to enter hours/amounts for worked performed on Jobs with various installers.

Once all timesheets have been entered into the batch and saved, the timesheet records appear on the individual Job records.



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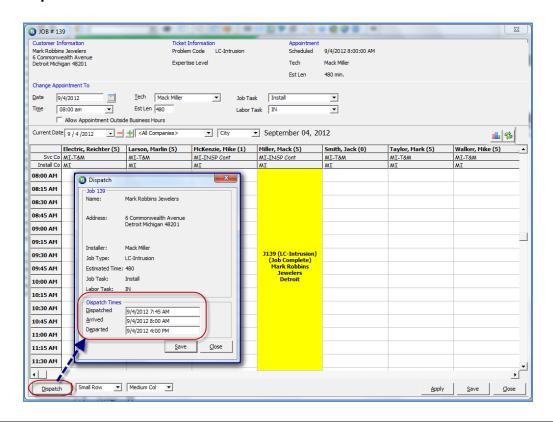
Automated Job Timesheets

Dispatch Timesheets are used if your company is scheduling and dispatching Job Appointments. Once a Job Appointment has been dispatched, an automated Job Timesheet is created and posted to the Job.

A Job Appointment may be dispatched from:

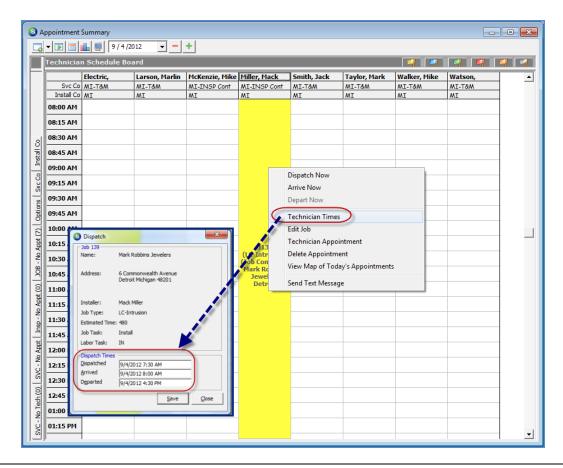
- Job Dispatch Form
- The Appointment Summary
- By Installers using the FSUWeb or FSULT

Job Dispatch Form





The Appointment Summary Dispatch

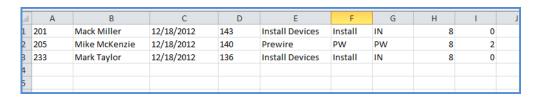


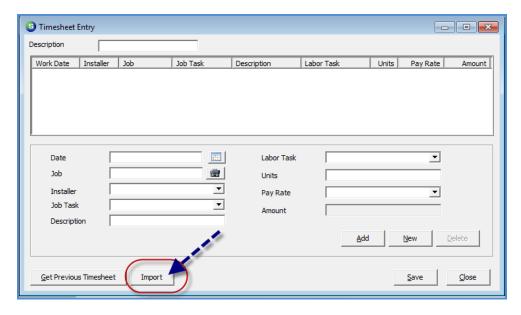
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Job Timesheets Import

This new option became available in the fall of 2012. This import process was custom developed for one specific SedonaOffice customer; however, this functionality is available to anyone who is able to produce a properly formatted file for import into SedonaOffice.

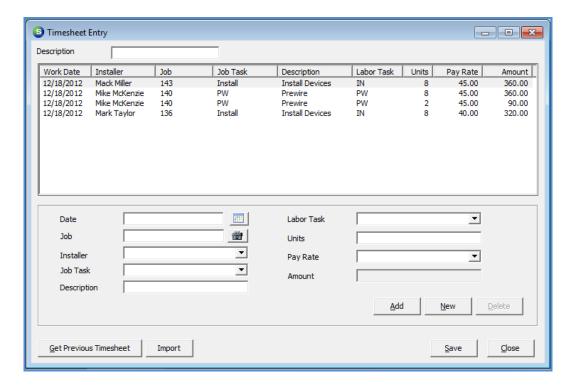
A properly formatted file save in the .csv format is imported from the Job Timesheet data entry form.







Imported CSV File



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