

Timesheet Help



www.pacifictimesheet.com

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Introduction

Welcome to Pacific Timesheet , the premier web timesheet. Pacific Timesheet allows your employees to track their time and attendance from a web browser, time clock or cell phone. Pacific Timesheet is available as an online service, or can be hosted on your own server. Click [here](#) for a list of supported browsers and platforms.

Note: This help document is context-sensitive. When you select a page in Pacific Timesheet and click the Help link at the top of that page, the appropriate help topic will load.

Click [here](#) for a PDF version of this documentation.

Related Topics

- [Setup Quick Start](#)
- [System Requirements](#)

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Browser Requirements

Pacific Timesheet is a web-based application and supports the following web browsers:

| Supported Browsers | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Apple Safari | 2.0 or later |
| Microsoft Internet Explorer | 5.5 or later |
| Mozilla Firefox | 1.3 or later |

Note: This application tries to minimize the use of popup windows as much as possible. However, there are some areas of the application that by necessity require a popup window. You therefore may need to unblock popups for this application under certain circumstances.

Server Requirements

If you are hosting the software yourself, here are the server requirements:

| Supported Hardware | |
|------------------------|--|
| Computer and processor | PC or Macintosh with Intel Pentium 4-compatible 2 GHz processor |
| Memory | 1 GB of RAM |
| Disk space | 250 MB of available hard disk space for the program files. Additional space is needed to store timesheets and other employee data (see below). |

| Supported Operating Systems | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Microsoft Windows | 2000, XP, Server 2003, Server 2008, Vista |
| Linux | SUSE, RedHat or any other Linux distribution capable of running Java 1.5 or later. |
| Apple Macintosh | OS X, any version capable of running Java 1.5 or later. |

| Supported Databases | |
|----------------------|--|
| Microsoft SQL Server | SQL Server 2000, 2005, 2008 with Mixed Mode Authentication (Windows Authentication and SQL Server Authentication) enabled. |
| MySQL | Version 5.0.22 or later. |
| Oracle | Oracle 9i or later. |

In general, hard disk space is related to the number of timesheets written annually. A timesheet typically requires about 150K of storage. Based on this value the following table will help you determine the amount of hard disk usage you can expect annually:

| Hard Disk Usage | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Timesheets Per Year | Hard Disk Allocation Per Year |
| 500 | 75 MB |
| 5,000 | 750 MB |

| | |
|--------|--------|
| 10,000 | 1.5 GB |
| 20,000 | 3 GB |

You can optionally integrate with access devices to record employee time and attendance. The following devices are supported:

| Manufacturer | Model |
|---|--|
| ACTatek www.actatek.com | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PIN• Smart Card• Fingerprint• Combination |

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Setup Quick Start

If you are an administrator setting up Pacific Timesheet for the first time you will want to read this page to familiarize yourself with some basic concepts, and learn how to get up-and-running quickly. Please note that you can always get detailed information for each page of the application by clicking the context-sensitive Help link in the upper-right corner.

Step 1. Configure System Settings

The first steps you should take to set up your system are to configure the following global or system-wide settings:

- Set the default time zone for your employees on the [System > General](#) page.
- Specify your work break down structure (WBS) on the [System > Work Breakdown Structure](#) page. For example, one business might track time against customers, projects and tasks. Another business might track time against clients and jobs.
- Configure timesheet periods appropriate for your payroll or other reporting cycles from the [System > Time Periods](#) page.

Note that you can change the above settings at any time, but doing so after employees start entering time might be disruptive.

You may optionally want to do the following before rolling the system out to your employees:

- Set your list of company holidays from the [System > Holidays](#) page.
- Change the wording or terminology used for some labels from the [System > Terminology](#) page.
- Upload your company logo and make other branding changes from the [System > Branding](#) page.
- Configure bill and pay rates from the [System > Bill Rates](#) and [System > Pay Rates](#) pages.

Step 2. Configure Timesheet Templates

The [System > Templates](#) page is where you configure the data fields that are displayed on timesheets. You can create any number of different timesheet templates for different needs. Two sample timesheet templates are provided:

1. The "Attendance Timesheet" template is for attendance-oriented time entry, and captures daily in/out times and pay codes (e.g. Regular Time, Over Time, etc.).
2. The "Project Timesheet" template is for project or job-oriented time entry, and captures hours against customers, projects and tasks.

You can use and modify these templates, or create any number of new ones to suit your needs. When adding employees (described below), you will specify the timesheet template as part of their profile.

Step 3. Configure Employee Policies

Employee policies allow you to control a variety of timesheet options, such as rounding rules, leave accruals and over time calculations. You should review the "Standard Policy" settings on the [System > Policies](#) page, then make changes or create new policies as desired. You can have any number of different employee policies, such as separate policies for exempt and hourly employees. When adding employees (described below), you will

specify the policy as part of their profile.

Step 4. Configure Pay Codes

The [System > Pay Codes](#) page lists the available pay codes. Pay codes are customizable values that you can use to track different types of work and leave hours. Work pay codes can include regular time, over time, etc. Leave pay codes can include sick, vacation, etc.

Work pay codes are often used for tracking overtime. With Pacific Timesheet you have two choices about how overtime is handled:

1. You can have your employees select whether their hours are regular time, overtime, etc. on their timesheet via a pull down menu. To do this you add the Pay Code field to your timesheet template(s).
2. You can have overtime be computed automatically by enabling overtime rules for the employee policy. If you do this you will generally want to remove the Pay Code field from the timesheet template, as you don't want the employee to enter their overtime values. You will still be able to report on overtime hours even if there is no Pay Code field on the timesheet.

Leave pay codes, such as sick and vacation, can have an associated balance. Any hours an employee enters on their timesheet for these pay codes will automatically have an equivalent amount deducted from their balance. Rules for whether balances are allowed to go negative, as well as automatic accruals, are configured by editing the balance rules on the appropriate employee policies.

Step 5. Add Projects/Tasks

Depending upon your work breakdown structure, you may need to visit the [Tasks](#) page and create lists of customers, projects, tasks, jobs, etc.

Note that you can also import tasks, etc. in bulk from an external system via import files. The [Importing/Exporting](#) help topic has more details.

Step 6. Add Employees

The [Employees](#) page is where you add and edit your list of employees. Make sure the appropriate policy and timesheet template is selected for each employee.

You will also want to select the appropriate permission level for each employee, for example "Employee" or "Manager". Permission levels control what access to the timesheet system the employee will have, as well as giving fine-grained control over some aspects of time entry. You can modify the permissions from the [System > Security](#) page, as well as create entirely new permission levels.

Note that you can also import employees in bulk from an external system via import files. The [Importing/Exporting](#) help topic has more details.

Employee groups can be created from the [Employees > Group](#) page. Employee groups can represent a variety of different logical entities, such as cost centers, permission groups and construction crews.

Step 7. Miscellaneous

Here are a few other topics worth being aware of:

- A variety of reports are available, and can be customized for your requirements. Pacific Timesheet allows you to publish your custom reports and make them available to any

suitable permission level. For instance, you can make a customized billing report available only to managers, or an hours summary report available to employees.

- You may want to modify the audit level if you have stringent auditing requirements, such as DCAA. You can do this from the [System > General](#) page.
- Most objects can be customized to add additional data fields. For instance, you might want to add an employee photograph to the employee object, or a location pick list to the timesheet template. Choose the "Manage Custom Fields" menu option in the pop-up options menu in the upper-right corner of most lists of objects.

Please let us know if we can help you by contacting your sales representative or visiting our support site at <http://www.pacifictimesheet.com/>. Thank you for using Pacific Timesheet!

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Home

The Home page is where you manage your employee account and preferences. It also provides a "dashboard" where you can quickly view your balances, leave requests, company announcements and other information.

The Calendar shows recent and upcoming holidays and leave requests.

Related Topics

- [Change Password](#)
- [My Account](#)
- [Preferences](#)
- [Leave Requests](#)
- [Holidays](#)
- [Announcements](#)

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Change Password

You can change your password at any time from this page. For security reasons you will need to provide your old password.

Note: Passwords are case-sensitive, and can never be the same as your login name. There may be other constraints, such as being a minimum number of characters in length, depending upon how your application administrator has configured the password security settings.

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My Account

The My Account page lets you view and change your employee profile. Your employee profile has the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| Login Name | Your login name, which can only be changed by an employee manager or administrator. |
| First Name | Your first name, up to 80 characters. |
| Last Name | Your last name. This field is required and can be up to 80 characters. |
| ID | Your employee ID, which can only be changed by an employee manager or administrator. |
| Status | Your account status, either Active, Inactive or Locked. Accounts can become locked after too many unsuccessful login attempts. This can only be changed by an employee manager or administrator. |
| Job Title | Your job title, which can only be changed by an employee manager or administrator. |
| Reporting Group | Your primary or reporting group. This property may be renamed by your application administrator to something more appropriate for your organization, such as Division, Cost Center or Charge Code. This can only be changed by an employee manager or administrator. |
| Email | Your email address, up to 80 characters. |
| Phone | Your phone number, up to 40 characters. |
| Mobile | Your mobile phone number, up to 40 characters. |
| Fax | Your fax number, up to 40 characters. |

Preferences

The Preferences page lets you view and change your application preferences. This includes the following properties:

| Property | Description | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|------|--|------|---|----------------|--|
| Timesheet Memory | <p>Allows you to specify whether rows and hours are carried forward from the previous timesheet when a new timesheet is created. Options include:</p> <table> <tr> <td>None</td><td>New timesheets will have no rows or hours carried forward from the previous time period.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rows</td><td>New timesheets will have the same rows as the timesheet for the previous period, but all hours fields will be blank. This is the default value for employees.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rows and Hours</td><td> <p>New timesheets will have the same rows and hours as the timesheet for the previous period. Only work hours are carried forward - leave (or paid time off) rows will carry forward, but not the hours.</p> <p>Note that you can hide this option from employees by turning off the "Can copy previous timesheet hours" timesheet permission for the employee's permission level. See the Permission Levels topic for more information.</p> </td></tr> </table> | None | New timesheets will have no rows or hours carried forward from the previous time period. | Rows | New timesheets will have the same rows as the timesheet for the previous period, but all hours fields will be blank. This is the default value for employees. | Rows and Hours | <p>New timesheets will have the same rows and hours as the timesheet for the previous period. Only work hours are carried forward - leave (or paid time off) rows will carry forward, but not the hours.</p> <p>Note that you can hide this option from employees by turning off the "Can copy previous timesheet hours" timesheet permission for the employee's permission level. See the Permission Levels topic for more information.</p> |
| None | New timesheets will have no rows or hours carried forward from the previous time period. | | | | | | |
| Rows | New timesheets will have the same rows as the timesheet for the previous period, but all hours fields will be blank. This is the default value for employees. | | | | | | |
| Rows and Hours | <p>New timesheets will have the same rows and hours as the timesheet for the previous period. Only work hours are carried forward - leave (or paid time off) rows will carry forward, but not the hours.</p> <p>Note that you can hide this option from employees by turning off the "Can copy previous timesheet hours" timesheet permission for the employee's permission level. See the Permission Levels topic for more information.</p> | | | | | | |
| Hours Format | The choice of how you enter hours on your timesheet, either decimal format (for example 3.5) or hours:minutes (for example 3:30). | | | | | | |
| Tab Direction | The direction the selection moves when you type the tab key on your timesheet, either vertical or horizontal. | | | | | | |
| Remember Last | The number of most recently used clients, projects, etc. to remember (25 max). To erase the list of most recently used items click the Clear List button. | | | | | | |
| Locale | <p>Your locale determines the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language displayed, e.g. English, French, Chinese, etc. • The formatting of dates and numbers. If you choose a locale that has AM/PM as part of its time format, you have the option of overriding that by choosing the 24 hour time format (sometimes called military time). • The list of company holidays for the selected location | | | | | | |
| Time Zone | Your time zone. | | | | | | |
| Search Results | The number of rows to return per page of results, such as when searching for employees, timesheets, etc. | | | | | | |
| Default Tab | The tab to select upon logging into the application. | | | | | | |
| Export Format | <p>The file format for exporting timesheet data, employee lists, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSV is a text format compatible with most systems (including Microsoft Excel), and is the default value for employees. • MS Excel is the Microsoft Excel format, a binary format generally only compatible with Microsoft Excel. | | | | | | |

Announcements

Announcements are messages displayed to every employee who logs into the application. You can use this feature to alert your employees of special events, such as maintenance down time, or to company policies such as when timesheets are due.

Note: Text formatting is standard HTML. If your browser supports it, you will see a WYSIWYG editor when editing the announcement text. You can click the "Source" button on the editor tool bar to view and edit the HTML source. The maximum length of the HTML is limited to 4000 characters (2000 characters if using Oracle for the database), and if you exceed this amount the text will be truncated.

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My Timesheet

The My Timesheet page is where you enter hours into your timesheet. By default you will be taken to the timesheet for the current time period. You can change the time period by clicking the Time Period link or clicking the next/previous buttons beside the Time Period link. Time periods are determined by your application administrator, and usually correspond to payroll or other company time periods.

A timesheet has a status, which can be **Open**, **Submitted**, **Approved** or **Rejected**. The Open status means you can enter hours and make other edits to your timesheet. When you have finished filling out your timesheet you should click the Submit button, which changes your timesheet status to Submitted. Submitted timesheets cannot be edited.

Submitted timesheets can be reviewed and approved by an employee manager. If the manager finds a problem with the timesheet they might reject it, which will revert the timesheet back to its Open status, allowing you to correct any problem.

If your timesheet status is Open you can delete it and start over with a new one by clicking the **Delete** button.

Timesheet Views

You can view your time entries using a **Day View**, **Week View**, **Summary View** or **Printable View**. You can switch between views at any time, and changing your view will save any changes you have made to your timesheet automatically. The Day View allows you to view and enter time on a day-by-day basis. The Week View allows you to view and enter time on a weekly basis (this view is not available if you are entering start times with your time entries). The Summary View is a read-only view that lists all of the time entries for the entire time period. The Printable View will generate a PDF version of the Summary View, which is suitable for printing and signing by your manager.

Timesheet Rows

There are two types of time entries you can add to your timesheet: Work and Leave (note that the terminology for these two types might have been changed by your application administrator). Work time entries are added by clicking the **Add Work** button. Work time entries generally require entering a **Task** or other description of the work done.

Leave time entries are added by clicking the **Add Leave** button. Leave time entries generally require you select the type of leave, for example Vacation.

You can delete one or more rows at a time by checking the desired rows on your timesheet and then clicking the **Delete Row** button.

If you are entering start times then rows will be ordered from earliest to latest. If you are not entering start times then you can order the rows as you like by checking the desired rows and then clicking the **Move Up** or **Move Down** buttons.

Choosing Tasks

Your timesheet may be configured for you to choose a **Task**, **Project** or other additional properties for each time entry. The exact set of properties you need to choose will depend on how your application administrator has set up the work breakdown structure (WBS) for your organization. Choosing a Task, Project, etc. will pop up the Task browser, which allows you to choose any level of the WBS.

You may narrow down the list of tasks shown in the browser by entering a query and

clicking the Search button. You can refine your query using the '*' character. For instance, to return all tasks starting with the letter 't' enter the query 't*'. To find all tasks ending with the letter 't' enter '*t'. Searching for '*t*' is the same as just searching for 't' - it will return any task with the letter 't' in it.

Timesheet Notes

The **Notes** field at the bottom of the timesheet allows you to enter notes or comments about the timesheet. This is commonly used to inform your manager or approver about anything special regarding your timesheet. The maximum size of a note is 4000 characters.

Other Timesheet Commands

There is a popup menu of additional Timesheet commands in the upper-right corner of the timesheet. These commands include:

Copy Previous Timesheet will copy the rows and hours entered on the previous timesheet. This command will only be available if the current timesheet has not been submitted and has no hours, to avoid inadvertently overwriting your timesheet.

Copy Previous Rows will copy the rows (but not the hours) from the previous timesheet. This command will only be available if the current timesheet has not been submitted and has no hours, to avoid inadvertently overwriting your timesheet.

Copy Previous Day will copy the time entries for the previous day to the current day. This command will only be available when in the Day View and if the current timesheet has not been submitted and the day has no hours. If you choose this command for a Monday it will move back to Friday to look for previous time entries if none are found on the weekend.

Delete Timesheet will delete the current timesheet. This command is only available if the current timesheet has not been submitted.

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Leave Requests

Leave requests facilitate the scheduling of employee time off. New leave requests are submitted from the Home page by clicking the New Request link. Depending upon your policy settings, your leave requests will automatically show up on your timesheet for the requested days. Note that the term "Leave" may have been renamed by an administrator to "Time Off" or some other terminology. The [Terminology](#) topic has more information.

Leave requests have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| Request Type | The type of leave request, for example 'Vacation'. The request type is a pay code, and if you are a manager you can configure these from the System > Pay Codes page. |
| Start Date | The first day of the leave. |
| End Date | The last day of the leave. |
| Partial Day | If you are not taking a full day you can check this option to allow you to enter the start time and finish time. Note that you may not see this option if you are not allowed to take partial days of leave for the selected request type. This is controlled by the Time Entry Rules minimum/maximum leave hours setting - see the Time Entry Rules topic for more information. |
| Requested Leave | The number of leave days/hours to be taken. This will default to the number of days in the selected date range, excluding any weekend days or holidays. |
| Description | A description of this leave request, up to 255 characters. You might use this to provide additional information to your approver, such as a phone number where you can be reached in an emergency, etc. |

Once you have submitted a leave request you can monitor its approval status from the Home page. If your administrator has configured email notifications you will be sent an email when a request is approved or rejected.

Approving Leave Requests

Leave requests require at least one approval level be enabled. You can configure approval levels from the System > General > Approval Levels page - the [Approval Levels](#) topic has more information. In addition, you need to be assigned as an approver to one or more employees to be able to approve leave requests. The [Managing Employees](#) topic has more information.

To list Leave Requests click the Leave Requests tab. By default you will see a list of all future requests. You can narrow or refine the list using the search properties on the page. To approve or reject leave requests simply click the appropriate checkbox in the list and click the Save button. If notices are enabled the employees will automatically receive an email indicating whether their request was approved or rejected. Clicking the Date hyperlink in the list will show more details about the request. You can also approve or reject the request from the details page.

To configure email notices for leave requests go to the System > Notices page. The [Notices](#) topic has more information.

Note: You can change the terminology for Leave to suit your organization's needs. The [Terminology](#) topic has more information.

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Managing Timesheets

Employees can be given permission to manage other employee's timesheets. A timesheet manager can view, edit and even delete timesheets, depending upon their permission level. Any employee whose **Permission Level** allows timesheet management (for example Administrator or Manager) can manage timesheets and will see the **Timesheets** tab. If you do not see the Timesheets tab then you have not been given a Permission Level with timesheet management permissions. You can check an employee's Permission Level from the **Employees** tab.

If the employee's permission level allows only limited timesheet management then the employee will need to be added to the permission list for one or more employee groups. This can be done by clicking the **Groups** link under the Employees tab, then clicking one of the groups in the list. In the **Permissions** section for the group click the **Edit** button and add the employee to the permission list with the appropriate permission level. The [Groups](#) topic has more information.

Note: You can use timesheet management permissions to create "time keepers" - employees with the ability to enter time for other employees. This avoids the need to log in as another user in order to fill out their timesheet. If implementing time keepers it is recommended that you create a new Permission Level with only the minimum required timesheet permissions such as manage, edit and create. The [Permission Levels](#) topic has more information.

Timesheet Lookup

To list employee timesheets click the **Timesheets** tab, enter an appropriate **Start** date, then click the **Search** button. You can optionally enter a **Finish** date and **Status** in order to narrow down the list of returned timesheets.

If you do not find any timesheets then you may have only limited timesheet management permissions. As mentioned above, you may need to be added to the permission list for one or more employee groups.

Clicking a **Time Period** link in the list will load that employee's timesheet. Depending upon your permission level, you may be able to edit or even delete this timesheet.

Exporting Timesheets

If your permission level allows it you can export the list of timesheets by clicking the popup menu in the upper right of the list and then clicking the **Export List** link. This will export the timesheet status information as displayed in the list to your local computer, in comma-separated value (CSV) format. This file can then be opened in Microsoft Excel or other applications that support the CSV format. You can optionally change this to Microsoft Excel's native format (XLS) by clicking the Preferences link on the Home tab.

Clicking the **Export Timesheet Data** link will download the time entries for each timesheet in the list as a file that you can save on your local computer. This is useful for exporting time entries to external systems such as Payroll processing applications. You can optionally mark time entries as being exported, so that you can avoid re-exporting the same data. Once a timesheet has been marked as exported it cannot be unsubmitted (unlocked) for re-editing. You will need to make corrections to the timesheet by clicking the "Add Correction" button. This is a safeguard to avoid modifying previously exported time entries. Note that administrators (those with the "Can Manage All" timesheet permission) can bypass this restriction and still unsubmit a previously exported timesheet, if the need arises.

Another option for getting access to timesheet data is to run a **Timesheet Details** report. This report can be customized to only output the fields you require, and can be downloaded in a number of formats, including Microsoft Excel. The [Reports](#) topic has more information.

Importing Timesheets

If your permission level allows it you can import timesheet data by clicking the popup menu in the upper right of the list and then clicking the **Import Timesheet Data** link. The [Importing/Exporting](#) topic has more information.

Note: For security reasons you may only import timesheets if you are on the computer running the timesheet service.

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Time Entry Corrections

Administrators and managers with the ability to edit timesheets may add corrective or adjustment time entries to a timesheet that has been previously submitted or approved. Once a timesheet has been submitted (locked) an "Add Correction" button will appear on the timesheet. This allows you to make a change to the timesheet without unsubmitting it first. This is necessary in instances where you only want to resend correction time entries (either with negative or positive hours) to your payroll or billing systems.

To make a correction, locate the submitted or approved timesheet, switch to either the Day, Week or Summary view, then click the "Add Correction" button. You will be presented with a dialog in which you can enter properties for the corrective time entry, such as the pay code, project, task and hours. If you want to make a change to an existing time entry, select the time entry row before clicking the "Add Correction" button, and all of the fields will be pre-filled.

You can enter negative hours in a correction time entry in order to subtract hours from a previous entry. For instance, in order to subtract 2 hours from a previous time entry, you would select the previous time entry, click the "Add Correction" button, then enter -2 in the hours field. When you click OK you will see the new negative time entry on the timesheet.

After adding correction time entries to a timesheet, any export flags for the timesheet will be cleared. In this way you will be able to re-export the timesheet and send the correction time entries to your payroll system. Adding a time entry correction to a timesheet will not affect other time entries on that timesheet, making it easy to export only the corrections to your payroll or billing systems.

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Approving Timesheets

Submitted timesheets can be electronically signed by an employee's approver. An employee can have a **Primary Approver** and a **Backup Approver**. Approvers are assigned to an employee from the [Employee Details](#) page. Note that to be an approver the employee must have a **Permission Level** such as Administrator or Manager with the "approve" timesheet permission checked. If you do not see the **Approval** tab then your permission level does not have the "approve" timesheet permission checked.

A backup approver has the same permissions as a primary approver, but will not be sent any approval-related email notices. The [Notices](#) topic has more information.

Timesheet Lookup

To list employee timesheets click the **Approval** tab, enter an appropriate **Start** date, then click the **Search** button. You can optionally enter a **Finish** date and **Status** in order to narrow down the list of returned timesheets. If you do not find any timesheets no matter what search criteria you use then you may not be assigned to any employees as an approver.

Timesheet Approval/Rejection

Timesheets in the list that are submitted (pending approval) can be approved by checking the checkbox in the **Approved** column. Then click the **Save** button to save the approval change.

You can approve individual time entries (line items) by clicking the **Time Period** link in the timesheet list. This allows you to view the timesheet details and approve each row individually. When all time entries are approved then the entire timesheet is considered approved.

When viewing the individual time entries you have the option of rejecting any of them, and thereby rejecting the timesheet. To reject a time entry check the **Rejected** checkbox for the appropriate time entry, enter a **Reject Reason** at the bottom of the page, then click the **OK** button to save the changes. A rejected timesheet is un-submitted and sent back to the employee for correction.

Approval Options

You can customize which time entry fields are displayed in the timesheet details page by clicking the popup menu in the upper-right corner and choosing **Options**. The **Timesheet Approval Options** page lets you customize which timesheet fields are displayed in the timesheet approval page. For a detailed description of the various timesheet fields refer to the [Templates](#) topic.

Approval Levels

Your system can be configured to have multiple approval levels (including zero levels, for organizations that don't need timesheet approval). This is covered more fully in the [Approval Levels](#) topic.

Crew Time Approval

An alternative to approving timesheets is to use the [Crew Time Approval](#) page. This is more appropriate for construction and field service applications where you are doing daily time approval.

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Crew Time Approval

The Crew Time Approval page allows you to review and approve time entries on a daily basis. The Crew Time Approval page is accessed as a stand-alone (or kiosk) web page:

<http://hostname/timesheet/kiosk/crew-approval.do>

Where the "http://hostname" portion should be replaced with the appropriate value for your Pacific Timesheet installation, for example "https://myco.pacifictimesheet.com".

Once you log into this page you will be able to view and approve/reject time entries on a daily basis for employee groups. To be able to do this you must have the following configuration:

- Your employee profile's permission level must allow you to approve. You can check your permission level from the Employees page, and the permission level can be checked from the System > Security page. You can be set to "Approve All" or "Approve Limited".
- If your approval permission is "Approve Limited" you must next be assigned to one or more employee groups. For every group you are assigned to that you want to be able to approve make sure the permission level is appropriate. For example, if your permission level is "Manager" you must be assigned to one or more groups with the permission level of "Manager".

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Managing Tasks

Normally time is recorded against a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS). A set of pre-defined levels are provided: Project Groups, Projects, Task Groups and Tasks. Each level can be renamed as appropriate for your organization, for example Project Groups may be more appropriately called Clients, or Task Groups called Phases or Cost Centers. Also, not all levels need to be used and can be disabled. The [Work Breakdown Structure](#) topic has more information.

Levels may or may not have a hierarchical relationship, for example a Project may belong to a Client, whereas a Cost Center could be used across all Projects.

Related Topics

- [Customers](#)
- [Project Groups](#)
- [Projects](#)
- [Task Groups](#)
- [Tasks](#)

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Customers

Customers have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|-------------|--|
| Name | The customer name, up to 80 characters. A value is required and must be unique for all customers. |
| Description | A description for the customer, up to 255 characters. |
| ID | The customer ID, up to 80 characters. This value is not required, but if a value is entered it must be unique for all customers. This is commonly used for synchronizing with external systems, such as billing or accounting. |
| Status | The customer status, either Active or Inactive. You cannot delete customers that have been used on timesheets. Setting the status to inactive will prevent any further use of the customer. |
| Notes | Notes about this customer, up to 2000 characters. |

Note: You can change the terminology for Task, Task Group, Project, Project Group and Customer to suit your organization's needs. The [Terminology](#) topic has more information.

Permissions

Permissions allow you to restrict which customers employees can access on their timesheets. Employees with a **Permission Level** that gives them only limited viewing permission, for instance, will only be able to access customers for which they have been added to the permission list.

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Project Groups

Project Groups have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|-------------|--|
| Name | The project group name, up to 80 characters. A value is required and must be unique for all project groups. |
| Description | A description for the project group, up to 255 characters. |
| ID | The project group ID, up to 80 characters. This value is not required, but if a value is entered it must be unique for all project groups. This is commonly used for synchronizing with external systems, such as billing or accounting. |
| Status | The project group status, either Active or Inactive. You cannot delete project groups that have been used on timesheets. Setting the status to inactive will prevent any further use of the project group. |
| Notes | Notes about this project group, up to 2000 characters. |

Note: You can change the terminology for Task, Task Group, Project, Project Group and Customer to suit your organization's needs. The [Terminology](#) topic has more information.

Permissions

Permissions allow you to restrict which project groups employees can access on their timesheets. Employees with a **Permission Level** that gives them only limited viewing permission, for instance, will only be able to access project groups for which they have been added to the permission list.

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Projects

Projects have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| Name | The project name, up to 80 characters. A value is required and must be unique for all projects. |
| Description | A description for the project, up to 255 characters. |
| ID | The project ID, up to 80 characters. This value is not required, but if a value is entered it must be unique for all projects. This is commonly used for synchronizing with external systems, such as billing or accounting. |
| Status | The project status, either Active or Inactive. You cannot delete projects that have been used on timesheets. Setting the status to inactive will prevent any further use of the project. |
| Planned Start Date | The planned project start date. |
| Planned Finish Date | The planned project finish or end date. |
| Planned Work | The planned total number of days to complete this project. |
| Actual Start Date | The actual project start date. |
| Actual Finish Date | The actual project finish or end date. |
| Actual Work | The actual total number of days spent on this project. |
| Notes | Notes about this project, up to 2000 characters. |

Note: You can change the terminology for Task, Task Group, Project, Project Group and Customer to suit your organization's needs. The [Terminology](#) topic has more information.

Permissions

Permissions allow you to restrict which projects employees can access on their timesheets. Employees with a **Permission Level** that gives them only limited viewing permission, for instance, will only be able to access projects for which they have been added to the permission list.

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Task Groups

Task Groups have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|-------------|--|
| Name | The task group name, up to 80 characters. A value is required and must be unique for all task groups. |
| Description | A description for the task group, up to 255 characters. |
| ID | The task group ID, up to 80 characters. This value is not required, but if a value is entered it must be unique for all task groups. This is commonly used for synchronizing with external systems, such as billing or accounting. |
| Status | The task group status, either Active or Inactive. You cannot delete task groups that have been used on timesheets. Setting the status to inactive will prevent any further use of the task group. |
| Notes | Notes about this task group, up to 2000 characters. |

Note: You can change the terminology for Task, Task Group, Project, Project Group and Customer to suit your organization's needs. The [Terminology](#) topic has more information.

Permissions

Permissions allow you to restrict which task groups employees can access on their timesheets. Employees with a **Permission Level** that gives them only limited viewing permission, for instance, will only be able to access task groups for which they have been added to the permission list.

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Tasks

Tasks have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| Name | The task name, up to 80 characters. A value is required and must be unique for all tasks. |
| Description | A description for the task, up to 255 characters. |
| ID | The task ID, up to 80 characters. This value is not required, but if a value is entered it must be unique for all tasks. This is commonly used for synchronizing with external systems, such as billing or accounting. |
| Status | The task status, either Active or Inactive. You cannot delete tasks that have been used on timesheets. Setting the status to inactive will prevent any further use of the task. |
| Planned Start Date | The planned task start date. |
| Planned Finish Date | The planned task finish or end date. |
| Planned Work | The planned total number of days to complete this task. |
| Actual Start Date | The actual task start date. This property is only available if projects are disabled (see the Work Breakdown Structure topic for more information). |
| Actual Finish Date | The actual task finish or end date. This property is only available if projects are disabled (see the Work Breakdown Structure topic for more information). |
| Actual Work | The actual total number of days spent on this task. This property is only available if projects are disabled (see the Work Breakdown Structure topic for more information). |
| Billable | Indicates whether this task is billable or not. Note that you can change which type of object (Project, Task, etc.) has the billable flag. The Rate Options topic has more information. |
| Notes | Notes about this task, up to 2000 characters. |

Note: You can change the terminology for Task, Task Group, Project, Project Group and Customer to suit your organization's needs. The [Terminology](#) topic has more information.

Permissions

Permissions allow you to restrict which tasks employees can access on their timesheets. Employees with a **Permission Level** that gives them only limited viewing permission, for instance, will only be able to access tasks for which they have been added to the permission list.

Employees

Employees have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|------------------|---|
| Login Name | The employee login name. This is required, and must be a unique value up to 80 characters. |
| Password | The employee password, up to 40 characters. |
| First Name | The first name, up to 80 characters. |
| Last Name | The last name. This field is required and can be up to 80 characters. |
| ID | The employee ID, up to 80 characters. This value is not required, but if a value is entered it must be unique for all employees. |
| Status | The employee status, either Active, Inactive or Locked. Accounts can become locked after too many unsuccessful login attempts. |
| Last Login | The date and time of the employee's last successful login. |
| Permission Level | <p>The permission level determines the maximum set of permissions an employee has for the application. The exact set of permissions may depend upon which objects a user is assigned to, and the permission level they have for that object. For example, an employee may be given a default permission level of Manager, but will not be able to manage a project unless they are assigned to it and given the role of Manager for that project.</p> <p>When editing an employee, the list of permission levels will be limited to only active permission levels. This list will be further limited depending upon the default permission level of the logged-in user. For instance, an Administrator will see the full list of active permission levels, whereas a Manager will not see the Administrator role as it is considered to have a higher security level.</p> |
| Employee Type | The type of employee, for example Non-exempt or Exempt. The list of employee types can be customized from the General page under the System tab. |
| Policy | The policy for this employee. Policies are sets of rules affecting time entry, balances, overtime, etc. and are managed from the Policies page under the System tab. |
| Job Title | The job title, up to 80 characters. |
| Reporting Group | The primary or reporting group for this user. This is useful if the employee is a member of more than one group, and determines which group is associated with the employee's time entries. This can be considered the Division, Cost Center or Charge Code in some organizations, and can be renamed from the Terminology page under the System tab. |
| First Day | The first day of employment. The employee will not be allowed to enter time for dates prior to this date. This value can also affect balance accruals that vary based on the years employed (see the Balance and Accrual Rules topic for more information). |
| Last Day | The last day of employment. The employee will not be allowed to enter time for dates after to this date. |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|--|------|---|----------------|--|
| Scheduled Hours | <p>The number of hours the employee is scheduled to work each week and each work day.</p> <p>The scheduled hours per week is important if using the Percent Time Entry timesheet template option, as it uses this value to convert percentages to hours. See the Templates topic for more information on timesheet templates.</p> <p>The scheduled hours per day is used when putting holidays and leave requests onto timesheets. If no value is specified, the Hours Per Day property on the System > General page is used.</p> | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Start | The time of day the employee is scheduled to start work or "punch in". This value is used to determine if an employee is late (see the Notices topic for information about sending late email notices), as well as is the default start time when adding new rows to an attendance timesheet. | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Finish | The time of day the employee is scheduled to finish work or "punch out". | | | | | | |
| Email | The email address, up to 80 characters. | | | | | | |
| Phone | The phone number, up to 40 characters. | | | | | | |
| Mobile | The mobile phone number, up to 40 characters. | | | | | | |
| Fax | The fax number, up to 40 characters. | | | | | | |
| Timesheet Template | The timesheet template for this employee, or blank if the user doesn't have a timesheet. Timesheet templates are managed from the Templates page under the System tab. | | | | | | |
| Timesheet Memory | <p>Allows you to specify whether rows and hours are carried forward from the previous timesheet when a new timesheet is created. Options include:</p> <table> <tr> <td>None</td><td>New timesheets will have no rows or hours carried forward from the previous time period.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rows</td><td>New timesheets will have the same rows as the timesheet for the previous period, but all hours fields will be blank. This is the default value for employees.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rows and Hours</td><td> <p>New timesheets will have the same rows and hours as the timesheet for the previous period. Only work hours are carried forward - leave (or paid time off) rows will carry forward, but not the hours.</p> <p>Note that you can hide this option from employees by turning off the "Can copy previous timesheet hours" timesheet permission for the employee's permission level. See the Permission Levels topic for more information.</p> </td></tr> </table> | None | New timesheets will have no rows or hours carried forward from the previous time period. | Rows | New timesheets will have the same rows as the timesheet for the previous period, but all hours fields will be blank. This is the default value for employees. | Rows and Hours | <p>New timesheets will have the same rows and hours as the timesheet for the previous period. Only work hours are carried forward - leave (or paid time off) rows will carry forward, but not the hours.</p> <p>Note that you can hide this option from employees by turning off the "Can copy previous timesheet hours" timesheet permission for the employee's permission level. See the Permission Levels topic for more information.</p> |
| None | New timesheets will have no rows or hours carried forward from the previous time period. | | | | | | |
| Rows | New timesheets will have the same rows as the timesheet for the previous period, but all hours fields will be blank. This is the default value for employees. | | | | | | |
| Rows and Hours | <p>New timesheets will have the same rows and hours as the timesheet for the previous period. Only work hours are carried forward - leave (or paid time off) rows will carry forward, but not the hours.</p> <p>Note that you can hide this option from employees by turning off the "Can copy previous timesheet hours" timesheet permission for the employee's permission level. See the Permission Levels topic for more information.</p> | | | | | | |
| Time Format | The choice of how you enter time, either decimal format (for example 3.5) or hours:minutes (for example 3:30). Note that whether a 12 or 24 hour clock used is determined by the locale. | | | | | | |
| Locale | <p>The locale determines the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language displayed, e.g. English, French, Chinese, etc. • The formatting of dates and numbers • The list of company holidays for the selected location | | | | | | |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Time Zone | The employee time zone. |
| Default Bill Rate | The default bill rate. The rate can be specified as either a named rate or a custom numeric value. Named rates are configured from the Rate Options page. The current bill rate, if non-zero, is used when a timesheet is saved to compute the bill amount for each time entry. |
| Default Pay Rate | The default pay rate. The rate can be specified as either a named rate or a custom numeric value. Named rates are configured from the Rate Options page. The current pay rate, if non-zero, is used when a timesheet is saved to compute the pay amount for each time entry. |
| Salary | <p>The annual salary for non-hourly employees. The salary, if non-zero, is used to compute an effective pay rate when a timesheet is submitted. You should therefore only specify a pay rate or a salary, not both. If both are specified the pay rate is used and the salary ignored.</p> <p>Note that the effective pay rate is based on the total hours for the timesheet period. Since the total hours is only accurate when the timesheet is submitted, the effective pay rate is not computed until the timesheet is submitted. You can also have the effective pay rate computed before a submit by specifying the 'Scheduled Hours' property. Then, when a timesheet is saved (but not submitted) the scheduled hours will be used instead of the total hours on the timesheet to give an approximate effective pay rate. Once the timesheet is submitted, however, the total hours will be used to give an accurate effective pay rate.</p> |
| Approver | This is the primary timesheet approver for the employee. |
| Approver Backup | This is the backup approver for this employee. |
| Notes | Notes about this employee, up to 2000 characters. |

Current Balances

The list of current balances for this employee are displayed. You can edit employee balances by clicking the current balance link. The Employee Balances topic has more information. Note that employee balances cannot be edited unless your Permission Level has the "edit advanced" permission checked.

Group Membership

The list of groups this employee is a member of. The Employee Groups topic has more information about managing groups.

Related Topics

- Employee Balances
- Employee Groups

Employee Balances

Employee balances are banks of hours that employees can accrue and use on their timesheets, such as Vacation or Flex-time. Balances are associated with leave pay codes. The [Pay Codes](#) topic has more information.

You can update an employee's balance from the [Employee Details](#) page. The Employee Details page will list the current balance for each enabled balance. Clicking on the current balance link will load the Balance History page. This page lists all changes made to the balance, as well as allow you to add, deduct or set the balance as of a certain date.

Note: For security purposes, you can delete balance changes that you make but not ones made by others.

If you need to update balances for a number of employees you can import the list of changes using an import file. The [Managing Employees](#) topic has more information.

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Employee Groups

Employee Groups are lists of employees, and are useful for configuring application permissions.

Groups have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|-------------|--|
| Name | The group name, up to 80 characters. A value is required and must be unique for all groups. |
| Description | A description for the group, up to 255 characters. |
| ID | The group ID, up to 80 characters. This value is not required, but if a value is entered it must be unique for all groups. |
| Status | The template status, either Active or Inactive. |
| Notes | Notes about this group, up to 2000 characters. |

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Reports

Pacific Timesheet supports over 50 different reports. Reports are customizable, allowing you to:

- Alter which data columns are displayed
- Alter the names of the data columns
- Alter data sorting
- Alter data filtering
- Publish your customized reports for other employees to use

In addition, all reports can be output in HTML, PDF, CSV and Excel formats.

Timesheet Reports

| Report | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| Employee Hours | <p>This report summarizes timesheet hours by employee. You can expand this report to further group hours by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay Code • Project • Project Group • Reporting Group • Task • Task Group <p>Note that when creating a new Employee Hours report you can specify the special Employee Filter value "(Self)". When you add "(Self)" to the Employee Filter only data for the currently logged-in employee will be shown (any other employees in the Employee Filter will be ignored). This is useful for allowing employees to run reports on only their own time entries.</p> |
| Pay Code Hours | <p>This report summarizes timesheet hours by pay code. You can expand this report to further group hours by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee • Project • Project Group • Reporting Group • Task • Task Group |
| Project Group Hours | <p>This report summarizes timesheet hours by project group. You can expand this report to further group hours by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee • Pay Code • Project • Reporting Group • Task • Task Group |

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Project Hours | <p>This report summarizes timesheet hours by project. You can expand this report to further group hours by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee • Pay Code • Project Group • Reporting Group • Task • Task Group |
| Reporting Group Hours | <p>This report summarizes timesheet hours by reporting group. You can expand this report to further group hours by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee • Pay Code • Project • Project Group • Task • Task Group |
| Task Group Hours | <p>This report summarizes timesheet hours by employee. You can expand this report to further group hours by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee • Pay Code • Project • Project Group • Reporting Group • Task |
| Task Hours | <p>This report summarizes timesheet hours by employee. You can expand this report to further group hours by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee • Pay Code • Project • Project Group • Reporting Group • Task Group |
| Timesheet Details | <p>This report lists time entry details for a given date range. As there are many time entry fields available to report on, you will probably want to generate a custom version of this report to show only the information you are interested in.</p> <p>Note that when creating a new Timesheet Details report you can specify the special Employee Filter value "(Self)". When you add "(Self)" to the Employee Filter only data for the currently logged-in employee will be shown (any other employees in the Employee Filter will be ignored). This is useful for allowing employees to run reports on only their own time entries.</p> |

Employee Reports

| Report | Description |
|---------------------|--|
| Employee Attendance | This report lists employees and the time they punched in. |
| Employee Details | This report lists employee details, such as email, phone numbers, etc. |

System Reports

| Report | Description |
|-------------|---|
| Audit Trail | This report lists audit events for the given date range. |
| Logins | This report lists employee logins (successful and unsuccessful) for the given date range. |

Report Properties

When creating or editing reports you can set the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| Name | The report name or title, up to 80 characters. |
| Description | A description for the report, up to 255 characters. |
| Template | A read-only property that indicates which report was used as the template for creating this report. |
| Published | <p>If checked then this report can be run by other employees. You can limit which employees can access a published report by clicking the button to the right of the check box and selecting the appropriate permission levels.</p> <p>Publishing a report does not allow others to edit it - only the employee who created the report can subsequently edit it.</p> |
| Page Size | The page size for the report. Reports are designed for easy and accurate printing, and this setting will determine how reports are paginated. |
| Orientation | The page orientation for printing, either Portrait or Landscape. For reports with many columns you will generally want to specify Landscape orientation. |
| Reporting Period | The default time period for the report. The reporting period can be overridden when running the report. |
| Report Columns | The list of data columns to display on the report. In addition to being able to add or remove any columns you like, you can also edit the column heading. |
| Sort Columns | The list of data columns to use for sorting. You can have multiple sort columns, and sorting can be ascending or descending. |
| Employee Filter | <p>If non-empty then the report will only show data for the Employees in the list. You can override this value when running the report.</p> <p>The special filter value "(Self)" will limit the data to the currently logged-in employee. This is useful for allowing employees to run reports on only their own time entries. When "(Self)" is in the list all other values in the list are ignored, and you will not be able to override the filter when running the report.</p> |
| Reporting Group Filter | If non-empty then the report will only show data for the Groups in the list. You can override this value when running the report. |

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Pay Code Filter | If non-empty then the report will only show data for the Pay Codes in the list. You can override this value when running the report. |
| Project Group Filter | If non-empty then the report will only show data for the Project Groups in the list. You can override this value when running the report. |
| Project Filter | If non-empty then the report will only show data for the Projects in the list. You can override this value when running the report. |
| Task Group Filter | If non-empty then the report will only show data for the Task Groups in the list. You can override this value when running the report. |
| Task Filter | If non-empty then the report will only show data for the Tasks in the list. You can override this value when running the report. |

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Advanced Topics

Administration covers more advanced configuration settings, such as security settings and customization.

Related Topics

- [System Settings](#)
- [Pay Codes](#)
- [Templates](#)
- [Policies](#)
- [Security](#)
- [Notices](#)
- [Devices](#)
- [Schema](#)
- [Custom Fields](#)
- [Importing/Exporting](#)
- [REST API](#)

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Administrative Overview

If you are setting up your timesheet system for the first time, the following settings should be configured first:

- Week Start
- Default Time Zone
- Email Reply Address

These can be set on the [System Settings](#) page. These can be changed at any time, but it is a best-practice to define these before you start creating new employees.

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System Settings

The System page allows you to control application-wide settings, and is only accessible by employees with a permission level that allows them to edit system settings, such as Administrator. The following properties can be set:

| Property | Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| Week Start | The first day of the week, for instance Sunday or Monday. Note that you can still have different time periods with different week starts, but this value will be the default value. |
| Hours Per Day | The default number of work hours in a day. This value is used when putting leave and holidays on timesheets. In addition, this value is used when displaying how many days of balance are available on the employee's home page. Note that you can override this value for each employee by setting the Scheduled Hours Per Day property on the Employee page. |
| Default Locale | The default locale for new employees. A locale is a language/country combination that determines the formatting of dates, currency and numbers. All diagnostic and audit log information is formatted using the default locale, too. |
| Default Time Zone | The default time zone for new employees. |
| Base Currency | Base currency for application. This is used when displaying or prompting for currency amounts. |
| Outgoing Email (SMTP) Server | The host name or IP address of your outgoing email server. Specify a value here in order to enable the application to send email notifications such as timesheet events or forgotten password requests. <i>Self-hosted version only.</i> |
| Login Name | The optional login name for the outgoing email server. <i>Self-hosted version only.</i> |
| Password | The optional password for the outgoing email server. <i>Self-hosted version only.</i> |
| Reply Address | The email reply address for notifications sent by the application. This is required if you have specified the outgoing email server address. |

| Audit Level | <p>The audit level controls the amount of auditing the system performs. All audit events can be reported on using the Audit Report, available from the Reports tab. The following audit levels are provided:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="651 331 879 376">Audit Levels</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="651 376 879 421">None</td><td data-bbox="887 376 1401 421">No auditing</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="651 421 879 824">Standard</td><td data-bbox="887 421 1401 824"> Standard auditing, which includes the following audit controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging successful and unsuccessful login attempts, including their IP address • Logging login name and password changes • Logging audit setting changes • Logging user creation, modification and deletion • Logging timesheet deletion </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="651 824 879 1487">High (DCAA)</td><td data-bbox="887 824 1401 1487"> Full Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) auditing. This provides the following additional audit controls over the Standard audit level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging of any changes made to an employee's timesheet by another employee (for example their manager). • Logging of any changes an employee makes to their own timesheet if the time entry is more than 24 hours in the past. • Timesheets require approval • Comments must be recorded when timesheets are approved, rejected, or resubmitted for approval. • For more information see http://www.dcaa.mil/ </td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Audit Levels | | None | No auditing | Standard | Standard auditing, which includes the following audit controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging successful and unsuccessful login attempts, including their IP address • Logging login name and password changes • Logging audit setting changes • Logging user creation, modification and deletion • Logging timesheet deletion | High (DCAA) | Full Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) auditing. This provides the following additional audit controls over the Standard audit level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging of any changes made to an employee's timesheet by another employee (for example their manager). • Logging of any changes an employee makes to their own timesheet if the time entry is more than 24 hours in the past. • Timesheets require approval • Comments must be recorded when timesheets are approved, rejected, or resubmitted for approval. • For more information see http://www.dcaa.mil/ |
|-----------------|---|--------------|--|------|-------------|----------|--|-------------|---|
| Audit Levels | | | | | | | | | |
| None | No auditing | | | | | | | | |
| Standard | Standard auditing, which includes the following audit controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging successful and unsuccessful login attempts, including their IP address • Logging login name and password changes • Logging audit setting changes • Logging user creation, modification and deletion • Logging timesheet deletion | | | | | | | | |
| High (DCAA) | Full Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) auditing. This provides the following additional audit controls over the Standard audit level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging of any changes made to an employee's timesheet by another employee (for example their manager). • Logging of any changes an employee makes to their own timesheet if the time entry is more than 24 hours in the past. • Timesheets require approval • Comments must be recorded when timesheets are approved, rejected, or resubmitted for approval. • For more information see http://www.dcaa.mil/ | | | | | | | | |
| Audit Days | The number of days to keep audit data (maximum 365). Note that audit data, especially if using the high (DCAA) level, can consume a considerable amount of storage. | | | | | | | | |
| Application URL | The base address for this application, for example http://hostname/timesheet . This is used when formatting links in email notices and other messages. For instance, the notice variable <code>\${System.url}</code> will be replaced with this value (see the Notices topic for more details). <i>Self-hosted version only.</i> | | | | | | | | |

Send Test Email

After configuring your email server settings it is a good idea to send a test email. The email will be sent to the same address as the reply address.

Related Topics

- [Work Breakdown Structure](#)
- [Time Periods](#)
- [Holidays](#)
- [Approval Levels](#)
- [Rate Options](#)
- [Terminology](#)
- [Branding](#)
- [License](#)
- [System Lists](#)

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Work Breakdown Structure

The work breakdown structure (WBS) is used to organize work into a series of components, such as projects, phases, tasks, etc. You can define up to 4 components, and name each level as you need. For instance, your organization might have the following WBS:

Client > Project > Phase > Task

Or

Task > Labor Code

WBS components have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|-----------|---|
| Enabled | Indicates whether the component is enabled. |
| Dependent | If checked then the component may depend on the previous component. For example, if you have a two level WBS composed of Projects and Tasks, checking the dependent check box for the Task would indicate that the list of tasks presented to an employee might depend on which project was selected. |
| Name | The singular name of the component. |
| Plural | The plural name of the component. |

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Time Periods

Time periods are used to define common timesheet and reporting periods. You can define as many different time periods as you need. Once defined, they can be used when editing and creating [Timesheet Templates](#), or when running reports. The following types of time periods are supported:

| Type | Description |
|-------------|--|
| Weekly | 7 day time period, with your choice of the first day of the week. |
| Biweekly | 14 day time period, with your choice of the first day of the week. |
| Semimonthly | Semi-monthly time period, typically the 1st through the 15th, and the 16th through the end of the month. |
| Quadweekly | 28 day time period, with your choice of the first day of the week. |
| Monthly | Monthly time period, with your choice of the first day of the month. |
| Custom | Custom time periods, where each time period can be a different number of days. |

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Holidays

The Holidays page lets you define your company holidays. The following properties can be set for each holiday:

| Property | Description |
|-------------|--|
| Name | The name of the holiday, up to 80 characters. You should keep this as short as reasonably possible, however, to better fit it on timesheets and dashboards. |
| Description | A description for the holiday, up to 255 characters. |
| Date | The date of the holiday. |
| Repeat | If this holiday recurs then select the appropriate value. For instance, for New Years you could set the date to January 1, 2009 and choose a repeat value of "Yearly on this date". For the U.S. holiday Thanksgiving you could set the date to November 27, 2009 and choose a repeat value of "Yearly on the 4th" Thursday of November. |
| Partial Day | Check this option to create a partial day holiday. For instance, you might have a half-day holiday on New Year's Eve. The actual number of hours pushed onto employee timesheets will be determined by their Scheduled Hours Per Day property on the Employees page (or, if the employee property is not set, the Hours Per Day property on the System > General page). For example, if the employee is scheduled to work 8 hours per day, a half-day holiday would result in 4 hours being placed on the timesheet. |
| Locale | You can limit the holiday to a specific set of locales or countries. If this list is empty then there is no locale limitation. See the Managing Employees topic for more information on employee locales. |
| Groups | You can limit the holiday to a specific set of employee groups. If this list is empty then there is no group limitation. |

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Work Shifts

The Work Shifts page lets you define your company work shifts. Work shifts affect how much an employee is paid by applying a pay differential when working in certain shifts. The following properties can be set for each shift:

| Property | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| Name | The name of the shift, up to 80 characters. |
| Description | An optional description for the shift, up to 255 characters. |
| ID | An optional unique identifier for the shift, up to 80 characters. |
| Start Time | The start time for the shift, for example "8:00 AM". |
| Finish Time | The finish time for the shift, for example "5:00 PM". |
| Valid Days | The days of the week for which the shift is valid, such as Monday through Friday. |
| Shift Differential | The differential rate used to calculate a shift premium when working in the shift, for example "0.25". If the employee's base pay was \$20/hour, the shift differential would result in a real pay rate of \$25/hour. |

Once you have created your shifts you will still need to activate them per employee policy from the System > Policies page. See the [Wage Rules](#) topic for more information.

Additional Configuration: Shift Over Time

If you need to track how much regular time, overtime and double time was spent in shifts, you will need to do some additional configuration. You will need to create 3 custom timesheet fields as follows (from the System > Templates > Custom Fields page):

| Field Name | Description |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Shift Regular Time | Type = Number, decimal digits = 2 |
| Shift Over Time | Type = Number, decimal digits = 2 |
| Shift Double Time | Type = Number, decimal digits = 2 |

The name of the custom field must be exactly the same as shown above. However, once you have created the custom field, you can later rename it as desired without affecting the system. Once you have defined these fields then any regular time, over time or double time hours that fall in a shift will be placed into these fields.

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Approval Levels

You can define multiple timesheet approval levels. Many organizations require additional approval levels to handle different work flows. For instance you might have a manager approval, a billing approval and a payroll approval. Creating separate approval levels can facilitate any work flows that are triggered by the approval process.

Approvals are optional - you do not need to have any approval levels enabled if your organization does not require timesheet approvals.

The following properties can be configured for each approval level:

| Property | Description |
|----------|--|
| Enabled | Indicates whether the approval level is enabled. |
| Name | The name for the approval level, up to 40 characters. Names should be as short as possible, and not include the word "level". If you only have one approval level you do not need to specify the name. |

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Bill/Pay Rate Options

Rate options allow you to control how bill and pay rates are specified when an employee saves their time. Pacific Timesheet has a very flexible bill and pay rate engine that allows you to configure your rates to depend on not just the employee or the project, but to have rates that also depend on tasks, jobs and cost centers.

Note: Changes to rate options take effect for the current timesheet period and will not affect previously submitted timesheets.

The following properties can be configured for bill and pay rates:

| Property | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| Rates Depend On | The type of object that rates primarily depend on, for example Employees, or Projects. |
| Make Exceptions For | The type of object for which you may need to make exceptions to the primary rate. For instance, if your organization's bill rate depends primarily on Projects, then you might make exceptions for certain Employees. |
| Billable/Payable Flag On | The object that has the billable/payable flag. A common example is to have the billable flag on Tasks, so that certain tasks can be marked as non-billable. |
| Rates Apply Only For | The type of hours for which these rates are applicable. Bill rates would generally only apply to work hours, whereas pay rates might apply to both work and leave (in other words, paid leave). |

Different organizations have different rules for how bill and pay rates are specified. For instance, when keeping track of project bill rates you might configure bill rates as follows:

Rates Depend On: Projects
Make Exceptions For: Employees
Billable/Payable Flag On: Tasks
Rates Apply Only For: Work Hours

In the above example the default bill rate is set on the project. Employees can be given specific bill rates on projects, overriding the default rate. Tasks have a billable flag, allowing the creation of tasks that are non-billable. Time recorded against a non-billable task will have a bill rate of zero, regardless of the project or employee bill rate.

Standard Rates

When specifying bill and pay rates you have the option of using named values, rather than specifying an actual numeric rate. By assigning a named value to a set of employees, for instance, you can later change the named value's rate and all of the employees will pick up the new value. Rates have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|----------|--|
| Name | The rate name, up to 80 characters. A value is required and must be unique for all rates. |
| Rate | The hourly rate, in the base currency. The base currency is specified from the System Settings page. |

| | |
|--------|--|
| Status | The rate status, either Active or Inactive. You cannot delete rates that are currently assigned to employees. Setting the rate to inactive will prevent the rate from being assigned to new employees. |
|--------|--|

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Project Options

The Project Options pages lets you configure global project settings, such as whether project work is displayed as hours our days, the list of task states, etc. Note that the terminology of projects, tasks and other objects can be changed via the [System > General > Terminology](#) page.

The following properties can be configured:

| Property | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| Default Work Units | This setting determines whether planned and actual work is entered/displayed in hours or days. |
| Task States | This setting lets you control the list of task states, such as "In Progress", "Completed", etc. as suits your organization's needs. |

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Terminology

You can override the default terminology for a number objects and phrases in the application. Make sure when changing the terminology that you specify both singular and plural versions to avoid confusion.

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Branding

Branding allows you to customize the application suit your organization. You can specify the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|------------------|--|
| Company Name | The name of your company or organization. The company name can be used in email notices sent by the application. |
| Application Name | The application name. The application name appears in several places in the product, including the window title and email notices sent by the application. |
| Application Logo | The application logo, which appears in the upper-left corner of the page. This is an image file, usually GIF or JPEG, and should be no larger than 50 pixels tall and 350 pixels wide. |

Clicking the **Restore Defaults** button will reset the properties to their factory settings - make sure you click the **OK** button after clicking Restore Defaults to confirm the change.

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Data Integration

Data Integration allows you to enable and configure the external data and device integration facilities provided by Pacific Timesheet. The following integration types are provided:

| Integration Type | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Timesheet Export | Configure timesheet export settings, such as which time entry fields are exported, etc. See the Timesheet Export Options topic for more information. |
| Time Bank | Time Bank software provides integration with most popular payroll, HR and general ledger applications. Over 250 systems are supported, and you can find out more by contacting your sales representative or visiting our website at http://www.pacifictimesheet.com/ . |
| QuickBooks Interchange File (IIF) | QuickBooks IIF file support allows you to export your timesheets into QuickBooks for both invoicing and payroll. See the QuickBooks Export File help topic for more information. |
| LDAP/Active Directory | LDAP/Active Directory support allows you to use an LDAP or Active Directory server for authentication, as opposed to the built-in application authentication. For more information see the Security topic. |
| Time Clock Device | Time clock device support allows you to integrate with external time clock devices, such as those provided by ACTatek. For more information see the Devices topic. |
| Web Services API | The web services API allows you to send and receive timesheet, employee, project and other information with Pacific Timesheet. For more information see the API topic. |
| Auto-Import Directory | The auto-import directory allows you specify a folder that is monitored for CSV files that will be automatically imported into the system. See the Auto-Import Directory help topic for more information. |

Timesheet Export Options

The Timesheet Export Options page allows you to configure how time sheet data is exported. You can enable and define multiple export configurations, which is useful if you need to export to more than one system, for example payroll and billing. The following options are provided:

| Options | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| Name | You can name the export, which is useful if you have more than one defined export. For example you might name one 'Payroll' and the other 'Billing'. The name can be up to 80 characters in length. |
| Description | A description of the export configuration, up to 255 characters. |
| Enabled | If checked then this export will show up in the list of available exports in the Timesheets and Approvals tabs. |
| Clip to Date Range | Check this option to clip time entries to the selected date range when exporting. This option is useful if you are exporting time entries for time periods different than the timesheet period. You would want to check this option, for instance, if timesheets have weekly periods but you export to payroll semimonthly. |
| Exported Fields | Select the time entry data fields to export, as well as their order. This option is useful if you need to integrate timesheet data with external systems such as payroll processing, etc. For example, SurePayroll systems require the following 6 fields in this order: TimeEntry.Date Employee.ID Employee.Last Name Employee.First Name Pay Code.ID TimeEntry.Hours |
| Custom Header | For some external systems you may want a special header at the beginning of the export file, rather than the standard list of field names. For example, SurePayroll systems require the following two lines at the start of the file: TC 00001 |
| Rollup | Check this option to roll up or total the hours in each time period for each pay code. Instead of outputting an individual record for each time entry, time entries will be summarized by pay code. |

Timesheet Export Schedule

You can automate timesheet exporting using the timesheet export scheduling feature. This allows you to export timesheets to a file on the server (or network drive) where Pacific Timesheet is installed. The following options are provided:

| Options | Description |
|---------|-------------|
|---------|-------------|

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Schedule Enabled | Check this option to enable scheduled timesheet exporting. |
| Schedule | The schedule or frequency for timesheet exporting. The time period can be any created in the System > General > Time Periods page. To specify the exact time within the time period when the export occurs you specify an offset (in hours:minutes) from the start or end of the time period. For instance, if you want to export timesheets at 4:30 PM (16:30) on the last day of the time period, you would specify "7:30 hh:mm before the period ends". |
| Next Run | As you modify the schedule, this property will update to show when the next export will occur. |
| Export Directory | The file path to the directory where the export file will be created, e.g. "/tmp", "c:\exports" or "\\morpheus\\c\exports". The path must be valid for the server that Pacific Timesheet is installed on. |
| File Name | The name of the export file, e.g. "timesheets-for-payroll". The "Append timestamp" option will add the date and time of the export to the file name, e.g. "timesheets-for-payroll.200908150831". Note that the file extension will automatically be added when the export file is created, based on the Format property, described below. For CSV format, the file extension ".csv" will be added to the file name. For MS Excel format, the file extension ".xls" will be added to the file name. |
| Format | The format of the export file, either comma-separated-values (CSV) or Microsoft Excel (XLS). |
| Time Period | The time period to use when searching for timesheets to export. For example, you might schedule the export to occur weekly, but want to export the previous week's timesheets. |
| Status | Select a value if you want to only export timesheets with a particular status, such as submitted or approved. |
| Group | Select a value if you want to only export timesheets for employees in a particular group. |
| Export Status | Select a value if you want to only export time entries that are either unexported or exported. Time entries are only marked as exported if the "Mark as Exported" option is selected (described below). |
| Mark as Exported | Checking this option will mark each exported time entry as having been exported. This works in conjunction with the "Export Status" filter option, described above. |

QuickBooks Export File

Intuit QuickBooks Pro allows the importing data from an external source. Pacific Timesheet provides a QuickBooks-compatible timesheet export file that you can use to transfer time activities directly into QuickBooks for both invoicing and payroll. The format of the file is the Intuit Interchange Format (IIF), and uses the Timer Activity import feature of QuickBooks.

Note: More advanced QuickBooks integration, including bi-directional transfer of jobs, employees and codes, is supported through the Time Bank data integration facility. You can find out more by contacting your sales representative or visiting our website at <http://www.pacifictimesheet.com/>.

To set up your system for proper export you will need to configure the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| Enabled | Check this option to enable the QuickBooks export file support. When enabled you will see an "Export - QuickBooks" item in the options menu on the Timesheets and Approvals tabs. |
| Company | The QuickBooks company name. This value is found by doing a Timer Activity Export from QuickBooks, as detailed below. |
| Company Create Time | The QuickBooks company create time. This value is found by doing a Timer Activity Export from QuickBooks, as detailed below. |
| Template | The QuickBooks timer activity export file template. This is detailed below. |

You can control which time entries are exported by specifying any of the following filters:

| Property | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| Billable Filter | Use this filter to export only billable or non-billable hours. You might use this filter if you are only using QuickBooks for billing, for instance. |
| Payable Filter | Use this filter to export only payable or non-payable hours. |
| Hours Filter | Use this filter to only export work hours or leave hours. |
| Employee Filter | Use this filter to only export specific employee types. |

Getting the Company Name and Create Time

The first step to configuring your system for proper QuickBooks exporting is to determine the Company name and Company Create Time. To do this you need to start QuickBooks Pro and run the Timer Lists export under the File > Utilities > Export menu. Save this file to a convenient location and open it with a text editor such as Notepad or Wordpad. Look for lines like the following:

```
!TIMERHDR VER REL COMPANYNAME IMPORTEDBEFORE FROMTIMER
COMPANYCREATETIME
TIMERHDR 7 0 Arpent N Y 1165339129
```

The TIMERHDR line has the Company name and Company Create Time values we need. In this case the Company name is Arpent, and the Company Create Time is 1165339129.

The TIMERHDR fields are:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| VER | The version number of the QuickBooks Timer, for example 7. You can find this information by first running an Timer Activity export in QuickBooks and viewing the output. You will need to modify the template replacing the example value with your specific value. |
| REL | The release number of the QuickBooks Timer. You can find this information by first running an Timer Activity export in QuickBooks and viewing the output. You may need to modify the template to replace the example value with your specific value, otherwise QuickBooks may generate a warning message when importing the data. |
| COMPANYNAME | The name of your QuickBooks company. If you leave this as \${System.company} it will be automatically substituted with the Company property entered above. |
| FROMTIMER | Indicates whether you are exporting or importing data. It should always be the value "Y". |
| COMPANYCREATETIME | A unique number that comes from your QuickBooks Pro company file. You can find this information by first running an Timer Activity export in QuickBooks and viewing the output. You will need to modify the template replacing the example value with your specific value. |

Configuring the Template

The export file generated by Pacific Timesheet will contain the TIMERHDR records above, as well as TIMEACT records for each timesheet's time entries. The format of a TIMEACT might look like the following:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|----------|------|-------|
| !TIMEACT | DATE | JOB | EMP | ITEM | PITEM | DURATION | PROJ | NOTE |
| XFERTOPAYROLL | | BILLINGSTATUS | | | | | | |
| TIMEACT | 3/25/08 | | ABCompany:Job 123 | Bill Williams | Support | | | 02:00 |
| | | N | 1 | | | | | |

The TIMEACT fields are:

| | |
|----------|--|
| DATE | The date the activity was performed, in MM/DD/YY format. This is generally set to the variable \${TimeEntry.date}, described below. |
| JOB | The QuickBooks job, which is in the format Customer:Job. This is generally set to the variable \${Customer.name}:\${Project.name}, described below. |
| EMP | The name of the employee. This is meant to map to the QuickBooks employee name and must match exactly. Outputted as "Lastname, Firstname" by default. This is generally set to the variable \${User.name} or \${User.fullName}, described below. |
| ITEM | The name of the service item assigned to the activity. This is generally set to the variable \${Task.name}, described below. |
| PITEM | The name of the payroll item. This is generally set to the variable \${PayCode.name}, described below. |
| DURATION | This is the duration of the activity in hours and minutes, in HH:MM format. This is generally set to the variable \${TimeEntry.hours}, described below. |
| NOTE | This field contains the timesheet cell notes. Note that any newline or tab characters will be replaced with a space on the export. This is generally set to the variable \${TimeEntry.notes}, described below. |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| XFERTOPAYROLL | "N" if not for payroll, or "Y" if for payroll. |
| BILLINGSTATUS | Indicates the billing status of the activity, either "1" for billable, or "0" for non-billable. By default populated with the Task billable status. This is generally set to the variable \${TimeEntry.billFlag}, described below. |

You can control which values from Pacific Timesheet are substituted into the TIMEACT records by editing the template. The following template variables are supported:

| Variable | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| \${TimeEntry.date} | The date of the time entry, formatted as m/dd/yy (the standard QuickBooks date format). This is generally used for the DATE field of a TIMEACT record. |
| \${TimeEntry.hours} | The time entry hours, formatted as hours:minutes (the standard QuickBooks hours format). This is generally used for the DURATION field of a TIMEACT record. |
| \${TimeEntry.notes} | The time entry notes, if any. This is generally used for the NOTE field of a TIMEACT record. |
| \${TimeEntry.billFlag} | The time entry billable flag, with the value "0" if the time entry is not billable, or "1" if the time entry is billable. |
| \${Customer.name} | The name of the Customer for this time entry. This is generally used for the JOB or ITEM field of a TIMEACT record. Note that even if you customized the terminology and renamed Customer to something else (e.g. Client), you still use Customer.name for the variable name. |
| \${User.name} | The name of the employee, formatted "Lastname, Firstname". This is generally used for the EMP field of a TIMEACT record. |
| \${User.fullName} | The name of the employee, formatted as "Firstname Lastname". This is generally used for the EMP field of a TIMEACT record. |
| \${User.id} | The ID of the employee. This is generally used for the EMP field of a TIMEACT record. |
| \${Customer.id} | The ID of the Customer for this time entry. This is generally used for the JOB or ITEM field of a TIMEACT record. Note that even if you customized the terminology and renamed Customer to something else (e.g. Client), you still use Customer.id for the variable name. |
| \${ProjectGroup.name} | The name of the Project Group for this time entry. This is generally used for the JOB or ITEM field of a TIMEACT record. Note that even if you customized the terminology and renamed Project Group to something else (e.g. Client Portfolio), you still use ProjectGroup.name for the variable name. |
| \${ProjectGroup.id} | The name of the Project Group for this time entry. This is generally used for the JOB or ITEM field of a TIMEACT record. Note that even if you customized the terminology and renamed Project Group to something else (e.g. Client Portfolio), you still use ProjectGroup.id for the variable name. |
| \${Project.name} | The name of the Project for this time entry. This is generally used for the JOB or ITEM field of a TIMEACT record. Note that even if you customized the terminology and renamed Project to something else (e.g. Job), you still use Project.name for the variable name. |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <code>\${Project.id}</code> | The ID of the Project for this time entry. This is generally used for the JOB or ITEM field of a TIMEACT record. Note that even if you customized the terminology and renamed Project to something else (e.g. Job), you still use Project.id for the variable name. |
| <code>\${TaskGroup.name}</code> | The name of the Task Group for this time entry. This is generally used for the JOB or ITEM field of a TIMEACT record. Note that even if you customized the terminology and renamed Task Group to something else (e.g. Phase), you still use TaskGroup.name for the variable name. |
| <code>\${TaskGroup.id}</code> | The ID of the Task Group for this time entry. This is generally used for the JOB or ITEM field of a TIMEACT record. Note that even if you customized the terminology and renamed Task Group to something else (e.g. Phase), you still use TaskGroup.id for the variable name. |
| <code>\${Task.name}</code> | The name of the Task for this time entry. This is generally used for the JOB or ITEM field of a TIMEACT record. Note that even if you customized the terminology and renamed Task to something else (e.g. Activity), you still use Task.name for the variable name. |
| <code>\${Task.id}</code> | The ID of the Task for this time entry. This is generally used for the JOB or ITEM field of a TIMEACT record. Note that even if you customized the terminology and renamed Task to something else (e.g. Activity), you still use Task.id for the variable name. |
| <code>\${PayCode.name}</code> | The name of the Pay Code for this time entry. This is generally used for the PITEM field of a TIMEACT record. Note that even if you customized the terminology and renamed Pay Code to something else, you still use PayCode.name for the variable name. |
| <code>\${PayCode.id}</code> | The ID of the Pay Code for this time entry. This is generally used for the PITEM field of a TIMEACT record. Note that even if you customized the terminology and renamed Pay Code to something else, you still use PayCode.id for the variable name. |

Note that when using the .name variables you need to be careful to match the names in Pacific Timesheet with the names in QuickBooks. If your names in Pacific Timesheet cannot be made identical to those in QuickBooks you will want to use the ID field instead. Change the appropriate template fields to use the .id variables instead, then update the ID property of the employees, projects or other objects in Pacific Timesheet with the name as it appears in QuickBooks.

Exporting To QuickBooks

Once you have configured the company name, company create time and template as needed, you can generate the QuickBooks export file. To do this click on the Timesheets or Approvals tab in Pacific Timesheet and list the timesheets you are interested in exporting. Click the options menu (the icon button with a small triangle to the upper-right of the timesheet list) and choose the "Export - QuickBooks" item. Save the resulting file to the appropriate location on your computer.

Next, start QuickBooks Pro, then go to the File > Utilities > Import > Timer Activities and import the file you just saved. QuickBooks will import the data and generate a detailed report of the import results. You can import data as often as your needs require, but be careful not to import the same file twice as QuickBooks will generate duplicate timer activities.

Auto-Import Directory

The auto-import directory provides another way for you to import data into Pacific Timesheet. When CSV files are dropped into the auto-import directory they will be automatically imported into the system. The format of the import files is exactly the same as when you import through the web browser. For information about the CSV import file format see the [Importing/Exporting](#) topic.

To set up a directory for auto-importing you need to configure the following properties:

| Property | Description | | | | |
|---------------|--|--------|--|--------|--|
| Enabled | Check this option to enable auto-importing. | | | | |
| Directory | <p>The directory to monitor for CSV import files. This is a file path on the server computer where the Pacific Timesheet service is installed.</p> <p>Note that you will need to make sure that the directory has read/write permissions for the user account that the Pacific Timesheet service is running under.</p> | | | | |
| When Finished | <p>This option determines what to do to the file when finished, so that it will not be reprocessed. The following options are available:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Delete</td><td>Delete the file after successfully importing the data.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rename</td><td>Rename the file by appending ".fin" after successfully importing the data.</td></tr> </table> | Delete | Delete the file after successfully importing the data. | Rename | Rename the file by appending ".fin" after successfully importing the data. |
| Delete | Delete the file after successfully importing the data. | | | | |
| Rename | Rename the file by appending ".fin" after successfully importing the data. | | | | |

File Naming

Import files need to be named in a specific way in order for the system to know how to process it:

1. The file name must end is ".csv"
2. The file name must start with the type of objects being imported, then a hyphen, then the key field, and finally a hyphen:

objects-keyfield-*.csv

The first part, 'objects', is the type of objects being imported, such as employees or tasks. The next part, 'keyfield', is the object property to use to avoid creating duplicates, for instance name or id. The '*' is a wild-card indicating that any valid file name text can appear after the hyphen. For example, to import employees using the login name as the key field the following file name would be appropriate:

employees-login-myemployees.csv

The following objects and key fields are available:

| Objects | Key Fields | Notes |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| employees | login, id, email | |
| employee-balances | (none) | No key field needed |
| groups | name, id | |

| | | |
|---------------|----------|--|
| customers | name, id | If you renamed customers using the terminology feature then use your plural terminology, making sure to remove any spaces, if any, in the name. For example: clients-name-myclients.csv |
| projectgroups | name, id | If you renamed project groups using the terminology feature then use your plural terminology, making sure to remove any spaces, if any, in the name. For example: portfolios-name-myportfolios.csv |
| projects | name, id | If you renamed projects using the terminology feature then use your plural terminology, making sure to remove any spaces, if any, in the name. For example: jobs-name-myjobs.csv |
| taskgroups | name, id | If you renamed task groups using the terminology feature then use your plural terminology, making sure to remove any spaces, if any, in the name. For example: phases-name-myphases.csv |
| tasks | name, id | If you renamed tasks using the terminology feature then use your plural terminology, making sure to remove any spaces, if any, in the name. For example: activities-name-myactivities.csv |
| timesheets | (none) | No key field needed |
| billrates | (none) | No key field needed. For example: "billrates-.csv", "billrates-xyz.csv", etc. |
| payrates | (none) | No key field needed. For example: "payrates-.csv", "payrates-xyz.csv", etc. |

Note that these file naming conventions are case-insensitive.

Logging and Error Handling

An import log file will be generated in the auto-import directory, with details about what was imported, and any errors that might have occurred. Up to 7 days of log files will be generated - older ones will be deleted automatically.

If any errors occur during the import, the import file will be renamed by appending ".err" to the file.

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License

Enter your license key on this page. After clicking OK your new license will take effect immediately.

The license limits how many active employees your system may have. There is no limit on how many inactive users you may have, so in general you need never delete terminated employees, just inactivate their accounts.

If you are hosting the software yourself, a free, non-expiring 10-employee license is generated when installed. This free license does not come with any technical support. You can purchase a support contract or a license for more employees by contacting your Pacific Timesheet reseller or sales@pacifictimesheet.com, or visiting www.pacifictimesheet.com. When ordering a new license you will be asked to provide the host computer name, which can be found on System > General > License page.

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System Lists

System lists are collections of named values that you can modify, such as Employment Types. You might need to modify lists when integrating with external systems such as payroll applications.

List items have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|----------|--|
| Name | The name of this item, up to 255 characters. |
| Value | The value for this item, up to 255 characters. |

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Pay Codes

Pay codes are used to categorize time entries. For instance you might use pay codes like Regular Time or Over Time for work time entries, and pay codes like Sick or Vacation for leave time entries.

Note: Some built-in pay codes have special uses, and changes to them should be carefully considered. For instance, to avoid confusion you would not want to rename Holiday to Vacation, or rename Over Time to Double Time. The following built-in pay codes have special uses:

Regular Time, **Over Time** and **Double Time** are used by the Over Time Rules (see the [Policies](#) topic for more information).

Flex Time is used by the Flex Time Rules (see the [Policies](#) topic for more information).

Holiday is used when placing holidays onto timesheets by the Schedule Rules (see the [Policies](#) topic for more information).

Note: You can change the terminology for Pay Code, Work and Leave to suit your organization's needs. The [Terminology](#) topic has more information.

Pay codes have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| Name | The pay code name, up to 80 characters. A value is required and must be unique for all pay codes. |
| Description | A description for the pay code, up to 255 characters. |
| ID | The pay code ID, up to 80 characters. This value is not required, but if a value is entered it must be unique for all pay codes. This is commonly used for synchronizing with external systems, such as payroll or accounting. |
| Status | The pay code status, either Active or Inactive. You cannot delete pay codes that have been used on timesheets. Setting the status to inactive will prevent any further use of the pay code. |
| Type | The pay code type, either Work or Leave. This property can only be changed when creating a new pay code - once a pay code has been created you cannot change its type. Note that the terminology for Work and Leave can be changed from the General page under the System tab. |
| Can Request | If checked then this pay code can be requested from the employee's Home tab. For instance, you might want the "Vacation" pay code to be requested, but it would not make sense for the "Sick" pay code to be requested. |
| Balance Enabled | If enabled, a balance will be tracked for this pay code. This only applies to Leave pay codes, such as Vacation. Hours recorded against this pay code will automatically be deducted from the associated balance. The Employee Balances topic has more information. |
| Color | The color is used on employee calendars when shading days with leave requests or holidays. Employee calendars appear on the Home tab or the Employees tab. |

| | |
|-------|---|
| Notes | Notes about this pay code, up to 2000 characters. |
|-------|---|

Permissions

Permissions allow you to restrict which pay codes employees can access on their timesheets. Employees with a **Permission Level** that gives them only limited viewing permission, for instance, will only be able to access pay codes for which they have been added to the permission list.

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Timesheet Templates

Timesheet templates define the type and layout of time entry fields for employee timesheets. You can create any number of timesheet templates, which gives you great flexibility in the types of timesheets you assign to employees. For instance you might require hourly workers to record their start and finish times, whereas others might just track total hours.

Timesheet templates are assigned to an employee from the Employee Details page. See the [Managing Employees](#) topic for more information.

Timesheet templates have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|------------------|--|
| Name | The template name, up to 80 characters. A value is required and must be unique for all templates. |
| Description | A description for the template, up to 255 characters. |
| Status | The template status, either Active or Inactive. You cannot delete templates that are currently assigned to employees. Setting the status to inactive will prevent the template from being assigned to new employees. |
| Time Period | The time period for this template. The Time Periods topic has more information. |
| Time Entry Style | Choose Normal to have employees enter their time in hours, which is the most common choice. Choose Percent to have employees enter their time as a percentage of their scheduled hours. |
| Default | This determines whether this template is the default timesheet template for new employees. |
| Timesheet Fields | <p>The list of time entry fields that appear in the main section of the timesheet. The fields will appear in the order specified. For each field you can specify the following options:</p> <p>Work Only: If checked, this field will only be shown on work rows, otherwise it will be shown on both work and leave rows.</p> <p>Required: If checked then a value is required for this field. If no value is provided then timesheet will generate an error message and will be prevented from being submitted.</p> |
| Detail Fields | The list of time entry fields that appear in the Details section of the timesheet. The fields will appear in the order specified. As for timesheet fields above, you can specify whether each field is Work Only or Required. |
| Total Fields | The list of fields that appear in the Totals section of the timesheet. |

| Property | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| Time Entries Allowed | This option allows you to limit time entries on for this timesheet template to just work or leave. For instance, if you are only tracking leave or time off you would set this value to "Leave". |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Time Entry Mode | This determines whether the employee enters hours on their timesheet (Standard), enters time as a percent of their total time spent working (Percent Time Entry), or just checks whether they were present or absent (Presence/Absence Time Entry). |
| Attendance Entry | If this option is checked then the Attendance Widget will be shown at the top of the timesheet. This option is only useful if you are not capturing start and finish times on the timesheet itself. |
| Attendance Hours | If Attendance Entry is enabled you can use this property to require whether attendance hours must match timesheet hours. Users will not be able to submit their timesheets unless the hours match if this option is set. |

| Property | Description |
|----------------|---|
| Submit Message | A custom message to display to employees when they submit their timesheets. |

The following time entry fields are available:

| Property | Description |
|---------------|--|
| Start | The start time for the time entry. Times are entered in the format appropriate for the employee's locale. |
| Finish | The finish time for the time entry. Times are entered in the format appropriate for the employee's locale. |
| Hours | The number of hours for the time entry. The format can be entered in either decimal or hh:mm format. |
| Pay Code | The pay code for the time entry. |
| Project Group | The project group for the time entry. |
| Project | The project for the time entry. |
| Task Group | The task group for the time entry. |
| Task | The task for the time entry. |
| Bill Rate | The bill rate for the time entry. |
| Bill Amount | The bill amount for the time entry. |
| Pay Rate | The pay rate for the time entry. |
| Pay Amount | The pay amount for the time entry. |

You can preview what the timesheet will look like by clicking the **Preview** button on the Timesheet Template Details page.

Policies

Policies are sets of rules governing the behavior of employee timesheets, leave accrual and more. You can create any number of policies and assign different policies to different employees. For instance, you might have one policy for exempt employees titled "Exempt Policy", and another policy for hourly employees named "Hourly Policy", each with different rule settings. Each employee must have a policy, which is specified in the [Employee Details](#) page.

Policies are composed of several sets of related rules. This includes **Time Entry Rules**, **Balance and Accrual Rules**, **Over Time Rules** and **Flex Time Rules**. Policies have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|-------------|---|
| Name | The policy name, up to 80 characters. A value is required and must be unique for all policies. |
| Description | A description for the policy, up to 255 characters. |
| Status | The policy status, either Active or Inactive. You cannot delete policies that are currently assigned to employees. Setting the status to inactive will prevent the policy from being assigned to new employees. |
| Default | This determines whether this policy is the default policy for new employees. |

Policy Rules

- [Time Entry Rules](#)
- [Schedule Rules](#)
- [Balance and Accrual Rules](#)
- [Over Time Rules](#)
- [9/80 Over Time Rules](#)
- [Flex Time Rules](#)

Time Entry Rules

Time entry rules can be used to control how many hours an employee can enter on a timesheet, as well whether time entries are rounded or not. If any rule is violated an error will appear on the timesheet, and the timesheet cannot be submitted for approval until the rule violation is corrected.

You can control how many hours the employee may take per day or week with the following rules:

| Rule | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| Minimum hours per day | The minimum number of hours that should be entered each work day, Monday through Friday. This rule is checked when the timesheet is submitted, and counts both work and leave hours in the day total. For example, if you enter 8.00 hours for this value then the employee must record 8 hours of work, sick, vacation, etc. for each day of the work week, or they will not be able to submit their timesheet. |
| Maximum hours per day | The maximum number of hours that can be entered per day. |
| Minimum hours per week | The minimum number of hours that can be entered per week. This rule is checked when the timesheet is submitted, and counts both work and leave hours in the week total. |
| Maximum hours per week | The maximum number of hours that can be entered per week. |
| Minimum hours per period | The minimum number of hours that can be entered per period. This rule is only useful for timesheet periods that are longer than one week. This rule is checked when the timesheet is submitted, and counts both work and leave hours in the period total. |
| Maximum hours per period | The maximum number of hours that can be entered per period. This rule is only useful for timesheet periods that are longer than one week. |

You can restrict how many hours of leave an employees may take per day by setting the following rules:

| Rule | Description |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Flex Time minimum hours per day | If an employee puts Flex Time hours on their timesheet, this is the smallest amount that can be taken in one day. |
| Flex Time maximum hours per day | The maximum Flex Time hours that can be taken in one day. |
| Holiday minimum hours per day | If an employee puts Holiday hours on their timesheet, this is the smallest amount that can be taken in one day. |
| Holiday maximum hours per day | The maximum Holiday hours that can be taken in one day. |
| Sick minimum hours per day | If an employee puts Sick hours on their timesheet, this is the smallest amount that can be taken in one day. |
| Sick maximum hours per day | The maximum Sick hours that can be taken in one day. |
| Vacation minimum hours per day | If an employee puts Vacation hours on their timesheet, this is the smallest amount that can be taken in one day. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Vacation maximum hours per day | The maximum Vacation hours that can be taken in one day. |
|--------------------------------|--|

Note that the above list will vary depending upon your configured leave pay codes. Also note that if you set the minimum and maximum to be the same for a given pay code, this implies the employee cannot take a partial day of leave. When generating a leave request for the given pay code the employee will not see the "Partial Day" option.

Rounding rules allow you to control rounding of punches:

| Rule | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| Round time entries to | The number of minutes to round time entries to, for example 15. |
| Rounding Mode | How rounding is done, either Nearest, Round Up or Round Down. |

You can automatically deduct meal time from punches using the following rules:

| Rule | Description |
|---------------------------|--|
| Automatic meal deduction | Check this option to automatically deduct the specified minutes from time entries. You might specify, for instance, that 30 minutes are deducted from time entries that are 8 or more hours. This is done by splitting the time entry into two parts, and taking the deduction from the middle of the time entry. In this way the employee's start and finish times, if entered, are always preserved. |
| Apply to entries at least | If automatic meal deduction is enabled then you need to specify the smallest punch that gets a meal deduction. For instance, you may only want a meal deduction for time entries that are 8 hours or larger. |

Note that the punch having the meal deducted will be split into two punches, with a meal break in the middle. In this way the punch in and out times are preserved. The meal will fall in the middle of the punch, starting at the nearest whole hour.

For some payroll applications you may need to break or split time entries at midnight:

| Rule | Description |
|--------------------------|---|
| Automatic midnight split | Check this option if you want punches that span midnight to be split into two punches - one ending on midnight and one starting at midnight. This will prevent hours that are worked after midnight from being booked to the timesheet period in which the punch was started. |

The default timesheet rule controls which timesheet period the employee is presented with when they log into Pacific Timesheet:

| Rule | Description |
|------|-------------|
|------|-------------|

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Default Timesheet | Check this option if you want to change the default timesheet period that loads when an employee logs in. Normally the current timesheet is presented, but you can alternatively have the previous timesheet, if not submitted, be presented. The mandatory option is for cases where you want the employee to fill out and submit their previous timesheet before moving to a new one. |
|-------------------|---|

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Schedule Rules

Schedule rules can be used to prevent employees from entering more or less hours than they are scheduled for. You set an employee's scheduled hours from the [Employee Details](#) page.

The following rules can be configured:

| Rule | Description |
|--|---|
| Timesheet hours cannot be greater than scheduled hours | Requires the employee to put no more than their scheduled number of hours on the timesheet. The timesheet cannot be submitted until they correct this. |
| Timesheet hours cannot be less than scheduled hours | Requires the employee to put no less than their scheduled number of hours on the timesheet. The timesheet cannot be submitted until they correct this. |
| Add Holidays to timesheet | If checked then any Holidays the employee can take will be put on their timesheet automatically. |
| Add Leave requests to timesheet | If checked then approved Leave Requests will be put on the employee's timesheet automatically. |
| Don't allow submitting of Leave requests with conflicting or overlapping dates | If checked then employees will not be able to submit leave requests that conflict with other leave requests they may have submitted for the same dates. |

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Flex Time Rules

Flex time (also called Comp time) rules allow you to automatically accrue hours into the Flex time balance.

The following rules can be configured:

| Rule | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| Daily work hours over | Any work hours over this amount in a single day will result in an equal number of hours being added to the Flex time balance. You can override this value and specify individual values for each day of the week, too. |
| Weekly work hours over | Any work hours over this amount in a single week will result in an equal number of hours being added to the Flex time balance. This rule is processed after any daily rules. |
| Period work hours over | Any work hours over this amount in a timesheet period will result in an equal number of hours being added to the Flex time balance. This rule is processed after any weekly rules. This rule is only useful for timesheet periods that are longer than one week. |

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Balance and Accrual Rules

Balance and accrual rules control how balances limits and accruals are handled. Balances are associated with [Pay Codes](#), and can be enabled from the Pay Code properties page. The following rules can be configured for each enabled balance:

| Rule | Description |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Minimum Balance | The minimum value for this balance, in hours. Employees will be alerted when their timesheet puts a balance below this value, and they will not be able to submit the timesheet. |
| Maximum Balance | The maximum value for this balance, in hours. The balance will be capped at this value. |
| Enable Accrual | Enables automatic accrual on this balance. |
| Calculate Accruals | <p>This setting only is available if accruals are enabled. You can choose one of three ways to compute accruals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hourly - For Every Hour Worked <p>Hours are accrued at 12 noon of the last day of the timesheet period, based on the number of work hours recorded on the timesheet. The accrual calculation is performed when the timesheet is submitted.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Monthly - For Every Month Employed <p>Hours are accrued at 12 noon on the last day of every full month of employment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Yearly - For Every Year Employed <p>Hours are accrued at 12 noon on the last day of every full year of employment.</p> |
| Rollover/accrual sequencing | This controls whether an annual rollover runs <i>before</i> or <i>after</i> an accrual that would fall on the same date. For instance, if you are running monthly or annual accruals they will occur on the last day of the time period, late in the day on December 31. Calendar year annual rollovers also occur on the last day of the time period, late in the day on December 31. For monthly accruals you may prefer to have the rollover run <i>after</i> the December accrual. But for annual accruals you may want the rollover to run <i>before</i> the accrual to avoid having the new accrual be immediately erased. |
| Move Excess Rollover Hours To | This setting only is available if accruals are enabled. If you specify a non-blank rollover value, you can have excess hours (hours over the rollover value) be placed in a separate balance. For instance, you might cap annual rollovers for the 'Sick Leave' balance at 0.00, and have any left-over hours be placed in an 'Extended Sick Leave' balance. |
| Forecast only | If this option is checked then no accruals will actually be added to the balance. All of the accrual settings will only be used in forecasting an employee's available hours when requesting leave. You would only want to check this option if you are importing or synchronizing your balances from an external payroll or HR system. |

When you enable accruals an accrual rate table will appear:

| Property | Description |
|----------------|--|
| Years Employed | <p>The number of years of employment for this rate to take effect. If you only have one row in your accrual table this property will be hidden and default to zero, meaning the rate will apply to all employees, regardless of their years of employment.</p> <p>The number of years of employment is determined by the employee's First Day property (see the Employees topic for more details). If the employee's first day is not set then it is assumed to be zero years.</p> |
| Accrual Rate | The accrual rate for this balance, in hours. Accruals will be automatically granted on the final day of each month. |
| Max. Work | This column only appears if the "Calculate Accruals" property is set to "Hourly - For Every Hour Worked". This is the maximum number of work hours to consider when calculating the accrual, for example 40 for a weekly timesheet period, or 80 for a biweekly timesheet period. |
| Maximum | The cap or maximum hours the balance can reach. |
| Rollover | The maximum hours that can be carried forward each year for this balance. The balance will be capped at this value at 12 midnight, January 1 of each new year. Leave this value blank if there is no maximum annual rollover. |

If you don't vary accrual rates or rollovers based on the years of employment you will only need one row in the accrual table. Otherwise click the Add button to add as many rows as you need.

Over Time Rules

Over time rules allow you to automatically compute over time and double time on employee timesheets.

Note: Make sure you do not turn on both the regular over time rules and the 9/80 over time rules for the same policy. There should be at most ONE type of over time rules enabled for a policy.

The following rules can be configured for over time and double time:

| Rule | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| Daily work hours over | Any work hours over this amount in a single day will be marked as over time. You can override this value and specify individual values for each day of the week, too. |
| Weekly work hours over | Any work hours over this amount in a week will be marked as over time, after the daily rule is processed. |
| Period work hours over | Any work hours over this amount in a timesheet period will be marked as over time, after the weekly rule is processed. This rule is only useful for timesheet periods that are longer than one week. |

Note that rules are processed in the above order, and that double time rules are processed after all over time rules are processed.

In addition to the above rules, you can specify **consecutive days** rules:

| Rule | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Consecutive days rules start after | The number of consecutive days of work before the consecutive days rules are applied. This can include days worked prior to the current week (the "consecutive days" option), or only consecutive days with the work week (the "consecutive days in a work week" option). |
| Work hours over [] are Over Time | Any work hours over this amount on a consecutive day will be over time. |
| Work hours over [] are Double Time | Any work hours over this amount on a consecutive day will be double time. |

Options allow you specify additional time entry pay codes that you would consider as regular work hours. For instance, some organizations consider Holiday hours to contribute to the total regular hours. If so, you would add the Holiday pay code to the list.

Example

As an example, here is how California, U.S. over time rules would be configured:

Over Time Rules:

```
[x] Daily work hours over [ 8.00]
[x] Weekly work hours over [40.00]
```

Double Time Rules:

```
[x] Daily work hours over [12.00]
[x] Weekly work hours over [60.00]
```

Consecutive Days Rules:

[x] Consecutive days rules start after: [6] [consecutive days in a work week]
On those consecutive days:
Work hours over: [0.00] are Over Time
Work hours over: [8.00] are Double Time

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9/80 Over Time Rules

For employees working a compressed 9/80 work schedule you will want to use the 9/80 Over Time Rules rather than the regular [Over Time Rules](#). The 9/80 rules will correctly compute overtime for compressed weeks, taking into account hours worked in the previous week.

Note: Make sure you do not turn on both the regular over time rules and the 9/80 over time rules for the same policy. There should be at most ONE type of over time rules enabled for a policy.

The following rules can be configured for over time and double time:

| Rule | Description |
|--------------|---|
| Weekly Hours | The maximum number of work hours per week considered "regular time", for example 40. Work hours over this value will be considered over time. |
| Midpoint | The time and day of the week that is considered the end of the week (or the midpoint of the two week cycle), for example Friday 12:00 noon. |

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Work Shift Rules

Work shift rules are used to compute how many hours an employee worked fall into each defined work shift. Before setting up your work shift policies you need to define your work shifts, on the System > General > Work Shifts page. The [Work Shifts](#) topic has more information.

When configuring your work shift rules you can specify the following properties:

| Rule | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| Enabled Shifts | This is the list of enabled work shifts for this policy. Work shifts are global objects, but you can selectively enable/disable different ones for each policy. For instance, you might have two different night shifts: one from 10PM-6AM for employees at one location, and one from 12AM-8AM at another location. You can then create two policies and enable the appropriate night shift for each policy. |
| Shift Hours Depend On | <p>This property determines how a work time entry has its hours associated with the appropriate work shift. The possible options are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each Shift Worked <p>Hours are proportioned into each shift that the time entry falls on. For instance, if all 8 hours are worked in Shift 1 then all 8 hours are associated with Shift 1. But, instead, if half the work was in Shift 1 and the other half in Shift 2 then each would get 4 hours.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Largest Shift Worked <p>All work hours are put into the work shift that had the most hours. For instance, if an employee worked 8 hours, with 2 hours in Shift 1 and 6 hours in Shift 2, then Shift 1 would get zero hours and Shift 2 would get 8 hours.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. First Shift Worked <p>All work hours are put into the first work shift. For instance, if an employee worked 8 hours, with 2 hours in Shift 1 and 6 hours in Shift 2, then Shift 1 would get 8 hours and Shift 2 would get zero hours.</p> |

Wage Rules

Wage rules help keep you in compliance with governmental rules regarding missed meals, split shifts and other work issues affecting employee wages and benefits.

Automatic Missed Meal Premium

Also called a "missed meal penalty", the automatic missed meal premium rule allows you to credit an employee with regular time hours (the premium) for every missed meal in a block of work. The following properties are supported:

| Property | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| Add | The number of regular hours (the premium) to add for every missed meal, for example 1.00. These hours are added to the regular time pay code for the time entry that incurred the missed meal. |
| For every | The minimum number of continuous hours that must be worked before a meal is considered missed, for example 5.00. Any hours worked over this value without a meal break will trigger the missed meal penalty. |
| Waive If | Waives the second missed meal if hours worked are over this value. If hours worked are over twice this value then no waive occurs. A blank value means no waive occurs. |
| Minimum Meal | The minimum number of hours that constitute a meal, e.g. 0.5 (30 minutes). |
| Adjust regular hours | If checked the missed meal hours (the premium) will be added to the regular time hours for the time entry. |
| Adjust pay amount | If checked the pay amount will be increased by the missed meal hours (the premium) * pay rate for the time entry. |

Note: Only one missed meal premium will be computed each day.

The additional regular hours or premium is added to the employee's regular hours for the appropriate time entry. Also, the pay amount for that time entry will be increased by the appropriate amount (regular hours x employee's pay rate).

To make it easier to report on missed meal premiums, you can optionally define the following two custom timesheet fields: "Meal Penalty Hours" and "Meal Penalty".

The "**Meal Penalty Hours**" field is the number of regular hours (the premium) added. This is a **number** field, and is created from the System > Templates > Manage Custom Fields page. You must name the field **exactly** as shown (without the quotes). Once you have created the field, you can later edit it and change the name if desired without affecting operation.

The "**Meal Penalty**" is the premium (number of regular hours added) multiplied by the employee's pay rate. This is a **currency** field, and is created from the System > Templates > Manage Custom Fields page. You must name the field **exactly** as shown (without the quotes). Once you have created the field, you can later edit it and change the name if desired without affecting operation.

If you want to waive the missed meal calculation for a day you can create a **checkbox** custom field named "**Meal Penalty Waiver**" and put it on the timesheet details. If checked for a time entry that has a missed meal premium (visible by the comment added), then the

premium will be removed. You must name the field **exactly** as shown (without the quotes). Once you have created the field, you can later edit it and change the name if desired without affecting operation.

Calculation Notes

Meal penalties are computed using a California lab law approach in which total work hours are divided into blocks of, in the case of California, 5 hours. This can result in somewhat surprising behavior. For instance, let's suppose an employee works the following hours in a day:

| In | Out | Hours |
|---------|---------|-------|
| 9:00AM | 12:00PM | 3.00 |
| 12:45PM | 6:45PM | 6.00 |

You might expect that the employee would be granted a missed meal premium for the second punch as it exceeds 5 hours. This would not be the case, however. The first 5 hour work block starts at 9:00AM and goes to 2:45PM (accounting for the meal break from 12:00PM to 12:45PM). As there was a meal break in that 5 hour block no penalty is granted. The next 5 hour block starts at 2:45PM (not 12:45PM!). As the employee clocked out at 6:45PM there are only 4 hours in this block, so no penalty is granted.

Missed Meal Premium Example

A typical example would be that of California:

Add: 1.00
 For Every: 5.00
 Waive If:
 Minimum Meal: 0.50

To waive the second meal in California the configuration would be:

Add: 1.00
 For Every: 5.00
 Waive If: 6.00
 Minimum Meal: 0.50

Automatic Split Shift Premium

The automatic split shift premium rule allows you to credit an employee with extra pay (the premium) for every split shift worked. A split shift is one in which a day's work is divided into two or more parts separated typically by at least one hour. The following properties are supported:

| Property | Description |
|------------------|---|
| Shift separation | The number of hours between two work shifts that, if greater than this value, would indicate a split shift. In other words, if two work shifts in a single day have a time separation greater than this value then they are considered a split shift. |
| Minimum wage | <p>The minimum wage used in computing the premium. The premium is computed according to the following formula:</p> $\text{Premium} = M - ((E - M) \times H)$ <p>Where M = Minimum pay, E = Employee's hourly rate and H = the number of hours worked.</p> |

The additional pay or premium is added to the employee's pay amount for the appropriate time entry.

To make it easier to report on split shift premiums, the additional pay or premium is also added to a timesheet custom field named "**Split Shift Premium**". You can create this field from the System > Templates > Manage Custom Fields page. You must create a currency field named **exactly** as shown (without the quotes). Once you have created the field, you can later edit it and change the name if desired without affecting operation.

If you want to waive the split shift calculation for a day you can create a **checkbox** custom field named "**Split Shift Waiver**" and put it on the timesheet details. If checked for a time entry that has a split shift premium (visible by the comment added), then the premium will be removed. You must name the field **exactly** as shown (without the quotes). Once you have created the field, you can later edit it and change the name if desired without affecting operation.

Split Shift Example:

A typical example would be a shift separation of 1 hour. Let's presume an employee works two shifts with more than 1 hour between them, for example:

8:00AM - 12:00PM - 4 Hours
2:00 PM - 6:00PM - 4 Hours

If the employee has a pay rate of \$10.00/hour, and the minimum wage is set to \$12.00/hour, then the premium or additional wage would be:

$$\text{Premium} = 12 - ((10 - 12) * 8) = 28$$

The employee would gain an additional \$28.00 pay.

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Security

The security page allows you to control security-specific application settings, such as authentication and password policies. Security has the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|----------------------------|--|
| Expire Idle Sessions After | The number of minutes of inactivity allowed before a login expires. |
| Authentication Type | <p>Multiple types of authentication are supported through a pluggable authentication architecture. The following authentication types are provided in the base product package:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard • LDAP/Active Directory <p>Refer to the appropriate topics below for more information on configuring these authentication types.</p> |

Standard Authentication

Standard authentication provides basic login management and strong password support from within the application - no external authentication sources are required. Passwords are stored securely in the database using a one-way encryption algorithm. Standard authentication has the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Maximum Invalid Login Attempts | The maximum number of invalid login attempts before the account is locked. Locked accounts must be either unlocked by an administrator, or can be unlocked by the user by requesting a new temporary password. To disable this feature enter a blank value. |
| Maximum Password Age | The number of days before employees are asked to create a new password. To disable this feature enter a blank value. |
| Maximum Password History | Password history keeps employees from reusing previous passwords. Enter the number of passwords you want to keep in the history, or blank to disable this feature. |
| Minimum Password Length | The minimum number of characters allowed in new passwords. To disable this feature enter a blank value. |
| Minimum Lower Case Characters | The minimum number of lower case characters allowed in new passwords (a..z). To disable this feature enter a blank value. |
| Minimum Upper Case Characters | The minimum number of upper case characters allowed in new passwords (A..Z). To disable this feature enter a blank value. |
| Minimum Numeric Characters | The minimum number of numeric characters allowed in new passwords (0..9). To disable this feature enter a blank value. |
| Minimum Special Characters | The minimum number of special characters allowed in new passwords (for example !,\$#,%). To disable this feature enter a blank value. |

LDAP/Active Directory Authentication

LDAP/Active Directory authentication allows you to authenticate employees against an LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) server. This includes Microsoft Active Directory when it is configured with LDAP support (see the notes below).

LDAP/Active Directory authentication has the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|------------------|--|
| LDAP Server | The host name or IP address of the LDAP server. |
| LDAP Server Port | The port number of the LDAP server. The default port number is 389 (or 636 if using SSL). |
| Use SSL | Check this option if you want to connect to the LDAP server using SSL (Secure Socket Layer). This option will increase your security by encrypting all communications between the timesheet application and the LDAP server. Your LDAP server must be configured for SSL for this to work. |
| Login | <p>The login name of a technical or administrative user, if this LDAP server requires authentication. Depending upon your directory server a simple login name might work, such as "Directory Manager", or you might need to enter a distinguished name such as "CN=ADMINISTRATOR,CN=USERS,DC=PACIFICTIMESHEET,DC=COM". Note that for some Active Directory installations you need to enter this in upper-case.</p> <p>Another variant for Active Directory is of the form admin@pacifictimesheet.com. This is the SAM account name followed by the domain of the Active Directory server.</p> |
| Password | The login password. |
| Search Base | The LDAP search base, which determines where a search for employees will start. This is a distinguished name (DN), such as "DC=pacifictimesheet,DC=com". |
| Search Filter | <p>The LDAP search filter, which is used to find employees in the directory. The value depends on the type of directory server and how it is configured. For many open source LDAP servers the following will work:</p> <p>(&(objectClass=inetOrgPerson)(uid={0}))</p> <p>For Microsoft Active Directory the following will generally work:</p> <p>(&(objectClass=user)(sAMAccountName={0}))</p> |
| Logging | Check this option to help troubleshoot authentication failures. The log files can be viewed with a text editor, and are located in the <PacificTimesheet>/tomcat/logs directory. |

You can test these settings by clicking the "Test Configuration" button. This will connect to the specified LDAP server and perform a search, reporting any errors that arise.

You will still need to have an employee account in Pacific Timesheet for each employee that will use the system. If an employee has an LDAP login but does not have a Pacific Timesheet login they will not be able to log in.

In the event of an LDAP failure, such as the directory server being unavailable, or no matching user account being found in the directory, Pacific Timesheet will fail over to

standard authentication. The entered login name and password will be checked against the Pacific Timesheet database. This ensures an administrator will still be able to log in using the Pacific Timesheet account, and change the LDAP settings if need be. This also allows you to have accounts in Pacific Timesheet that are not in the directory server, such as 'admin'.

When using LDAP authentication your employees will no longer see the "Change Password" link on their home page (unless an LDAP failure occurred and the standard authentication was used instead, as described above).

Microsoft Active Directory Notes

You will need to enable LDAP support in Active Directory. Then add the object classes and related attributes for the "inetOrgPerson" and "groupOfUniqueNames" object classes to the Active Directory schema by using the Active Directory Management Console snap-in, ADSIEdit. "groupOfUniqueNames" is defined in RFC 2256, "inetOrgPerson" in RFC 2798.

Related Topics

- [Permission Levels](#)
- [Permission Lists](#)

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Permission Levels

Permission levels have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|-------------|--|
| Name | The name of the permission level, up to 80 characters. |
| Description | A description of the permission level, up to 255 characters. |
| Status | The status determines whether the access level appears in lists or not. This is useful if you cannot delete an access level because it is in use by one or more employees. |

Object permissions include:

| Permission | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------|--|
| View | Determines whether an employee with this permission level can view all or a limited subset of the objects. If set to limited then the employee must be assigned to the individual objects you wish them to see. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Report | Determines whether an employee with this permission level can report on all or a limited subset of the objects. If set to limited then the employee must be assigned to the individual objects you wish them to report on. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manage | <p>Determines whether an employee with this permission level can manage all or a limited subset of the objects. If set to limited then the employee must be assigned to the individual objects you wish them to manage. Management permissions include:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Edit</td><td>Can change properties of the object.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Edit Advanced</td><td>Can change advanced properties of the object, which generally means anything involving bill, pay and other monetary rates and amounts.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Create</td><td>Can create new objects of this type.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Delete</td><td>Can delete objects of this type.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Import</td><td>Can import objects of this type.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Export</td><td>Can export objects of this type.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Customize</td><td>Can manage custom fields for objects of this type.</td></tr> </table> | Edit | Can change properties of the object. | Edit Advanced | Can change advanced properties of the object, which generally means anything involving bill, pay and other monetary rates and amounts. | Create | Can create new objects of this type. | Delete | Can delete objects of this type. | Import | Can import objects of this type. | Export | Can export objects of this type. | Customize | Can manage custom fields for objects of this type. |
| Edit | Can change properties of the object. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edit Advanced | Can change advanced properties of the object, which generally means anything involving bill, pay and other monetary rates and amounts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Create | Can create new objects of this type. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delete | Can delete objects of this type. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Import | Can import objects of this type. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Export | Can export objects of this type. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Customize | Can manage custom fields for objects of this type. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approve | Determines whether an employee with this permission level can approve all or a limited subset of the objects. If set to limited then the employee must be assigned to the individual objects you wish them to approve. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Can view my timesheet | <p>If not checked, the "My Timesheet" tab will not be shown, even if the employee has a timesheet template in their employee profile. This permission is useful for simplifying the user interface for employees who meet all of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are not recording work hours 2. They are not required to submit their timesheet 3. They are only using the Leave Request feature on the Home tab to record leave 4. Their employee policy's Schedule Rules is configured to add leave requests to their timesheet |
| Can undo submit of my timesheet | <p>This applies to timesheet objects only, and determines whether an employee can unsubmit (unlock) their timesheet. Note that once a timesheet has been approved the employee will not be able to unsubmit it, regardless of this permission.</p> |
| Can edit my punches | <p>This applies to timesheets only, and determines whether an employee can edit work time entries on their timesheet. If this permission is not enabled then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees will not be able to edit the start, finish or hours fields of their work rows manually. • Employees will not be able to delete work rows from their timesheets. • Employees will not be able to delete their timesheet. <p>Employees will still be able to change the project or pay code, enter notes, etc. of work rows. Also, this permission does not affect leave rows - employees will be able to add leave rows to their timesheet.</p> |
| Can copy my previous timesheet hours | <p>This permission determines whether employees can have timesheet memory carry forward hours from the previous timesheet (this is set from the Home > Preferences page). This permission also determines whether the employee sees a "Copy Previous Timesheet" option on their timesheet. If this permission is off then the employee can only carry forward or copy rows from the previous timesheet.</p> <p>Note that if you turn this permission off, but an employee has already set their timesheet memory to carry forward rows and hours, you will need to also change their timesheet memory setting from Employees page.</p> |
| Can punch from time clock device only | <p>Turning this permission on will allow an employee to only punch in/out from a time clock device, ensuring their physical presence. The employee will not be able to punch in/out from a web browser. The employee will still be able to add leave to their timesheet using a web browser, however.</p> |

Permission Lists

A permission lists is a set of users and groups given special permissions to access an object. This is useful in larger organizations where you want to distribute some of the application management tasks to multiple employees. Another use is to limit which objects, such as projects, tasks or paycodes, that an employee can view and add to their timesheets.

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Notices

Notices are emails that can be sent to employees for various events that occur in the application.

Note: You must configure the SMTP settings before being able to send email notices. The [System Settings](#) topic has more information.

The following notices can be sent:

Employee Late Notice

The Employee Late notice is sent to the approver of an employee who punches in after their scheduled start time (see the [Managing Employees](#) topic for more information about the scheduled start time). For late notices to be sent make sure the employee's "Scheduled Start" and "Approver" properties are specified, and that their approver has a valid email address in their employee profile.

Timesheet Due Notice

The Timesheet Due notice is sent to employees who have not submitted their timesheet by a certain date. The date is relative to the end of the timesheet period, either before or after it.

Timesheet Late Notice

Like the Timesheet Due Notice, the Timesheet Late notice is sent to employees who have not submitted their timesheet by a certain date. The date is relative to the end of the timesheet period, either before or after it. You can optionally CC the employee's approver(s) using the CC property.

Timesheet Rejected Notice

The Timesheet Rejected notice is sent to employees immediately upon their timesheet being rejected.

Timesheet Submitted Notice

The Timesheet Submitted notice is sent to the employee's approver when they submit their timesheet.

Timesheet Approval Due Notice

The Timesheet Approval Due notice is sent to approvers who have timesheets waiting their approval. This is sent at a date relative to the end of the timesheet period, and is only sent to primary approvers, not backup approvers.

Timesheet Approval Late Notice

Like the Timesheet Approval Due notice, the Timesheet Approval Late notice is sent to approvers who have timesheets waiting their approval. This is sent at a date relative to the end of the timesheet period, and is only sent to primary approvers, not backup approvers.

Request Approval Due Notice

The Request Approval Due notice is sent to approvers who have requests waiting their

approval. This is sent when a new request is created, and is only sent to primary approvers, not backup approvers.

Request Approved Notice

The Request Approved notice is sent to request owners when their request is approved.

Request Rejected Notice

The Request Rejected notice is sent to request owners when their request is rejected.

Editing Notices

Administrators can edit the subject and body of the notices. The subject is plain text, but the body can be either plain text or HTML. The body text can be up to 4000 characters. Both the title and body can contain the following substitution variables:

| Substitution Variables | |
|--|--|
| Variable | Description |
| <code>\${System.applicationName}</code> | Application Name, as specified in the Branding page. |
| <code>\${System.companyName}</code> | Company Name, as specified in the Branding page. |
| <code>\${System.url}</code> | Address of login page. This value is take from the Application URL system property, which can be modified on the System Settings page. |
| <code>\${System.currentDate}</code> | Current date |
| <code>\${System.currentDateTime}</code> | Current date and time |
| <code>\${System.currentTime}</code> | Current time |
| <code>\${TimeSheet.period}</code> | Timesheet period |
| <code>\${TimeSheet.rejectMessage}</code> | The timesheet rejection reason. This is only valid for the Timesheet Rejected notice. |
| <code>\${TimeSheet.url}</code> | Address of timesheet page |
| <code>\${TimeSheet.user.fullName}</code> | Timesheet owner's full name. |
| <code>\${User.fullName}</code> | Employee full name, which is the first name followed by the last name. |
| <code>\${User.list}</code> | A list of employees. The list will depend on the type of notice. For instance, in the Timesheet Approver Due and Timesheet Approver Late notices this value will resolve to the list of employees with timesheets that need approving. |
| <code>\${User.login}</code> | Employee login name |
| <code>\${Request.user.fullName}</code> | Request owner's full name. This is valid only for Request notices. |
| <code>\${Request.type}</code> | Request type, for example "Vacation". This is valid only for Request notices. |
| <code>\${Request.date}</code> | Request date range. This is valid only for Request notices. |
| <code>\${Request.finish}</code> | Request finish date and time (if specified). This is valid only for Request notices. |
| <code>\${Request.rejectMessage}</code> | Request rejection message, in any. This is valid only for Request notices. |

`${Request.approveMessage}`

Request approval message, if any. This is valid only for **Request** notices.

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Devices

Pacific Timesheet supports time and attendance tracking using hardware access devices, such as models provided by ACTatek (www.actatek.com).

The following devices are supported:

| Manufacturer | Model |
|---|---|
| ACTatek www.actatek.com | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIN • Smart Card • Fingerprint • Combination |

Devices have the following properties:

| Property | Description |
|----------------------|---|
| Name | The device name, up to 80 characters. A value is required and must be unique. |
| Description | A description of the device, up to 255 characters. |
| Enabled | This determines whether the device will be periodically (every 5 minutes or so) synchronized. Synchronization is where device access logs are converted to employee timesheets. |
| IP Address | The TCP/IP address of the device. |
| Secure Connection | This option determines whether a secure or encrypted connection is used when the Pacific Timesheet software synchronizes with the device. For ACTatek devices this means SSL. |
| Login ID | The administrator login ID for the device. For ACTatek devices this is case-sensitive. |
| Password | The administrator login password. This is always case-sensitive. |
| Last Synchronization | The date and time Pacific Timesheet last successfully synchronized with the device. |

Adding Devices

1. The first step will be to install your access device and configure its IP address. If you are using ACTatek devices the [ACTatek Devices](#) topic has more information.
2. Go to the System > Devices page and click the Add button. Fill in the name, address and other settings as appropriate for the device. You can test the connection by clicking the "Test Connection" button. When finished click the OK button.
3. If Pacific Timesheet can communicate successfully with the device you will see a status of "Ready". If you see otherwise you will generally find the problem to be a network connection issue (wrong IP address, no network connection, etc.). The first step to troubleshoot the problem is to issue a "ping" command from a console on the machine running the Pacific Timesheet software, for example "ping 192.168.0.100".

Synchronization

Pacific Timesheet will read the access logs from each enabled device, usually about every 5 minutes. Access logs are records of each employee who punched in or out of the device. In order for proper synchronization to work it is necessary for the employee's login ID for the device match one of the following 3 employee properties in Pacific Timesheet :

1. The employee login name.
2. The employee ID.
3. The "Time Clock ID" custom employee field. If the login ID used for the time clock is not appropriate for either the employee login or employee ID in Pacific Timesheet, then you can create a custom text field named "Time Clock ID" (via the Employees tab > Manage Custom Fields option). If this field is present then the device synchronization will try to match against this field to find the appropriate Pacific Timesheet employee.

You can generally record a group ID with each access log entry. As for employees, each group ID should have a corresponding group with the same name or ID in Pacific Timesheet for proper synchronization.

Note: You can check for synchronization errors by viewing the synchronization log for each device. From the System > Devices page click the name link to see the details of the device. At the bottom of the page is the most recent synchronization messages.

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ACTatek Devices

First Time Setup

Follow these steps to set up your ACTatek device for the first time. If using multiple time clocks please see the note at the end of this topic:

1. Connect the power and network cable to the device. The installation instructions that came with the package cover this in detail.
2. Configure the IP address of the device. You will want to use a fixed (static) IP address. Press the menu button on the device, which is the second button down from the top-right corner of the keypad. You will be prompted to log in - use the following values:

| | |
|----------------|------|
| Login ID | A999 |
| Login Password | 1 |

Press the arrow buttons on the bottom row of the keypad to move the selection to the "IP Setting" menu, then press the enter button (the lower-right-most button on the keypad). Then change the following values:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Subnet Mask | The subnet mask, for example 255.255.255.0 |
| DHCP | Turn this off since we are using a fixed IP address |
| IP Address | The TCP/IP address of this device, for example 192.168.0.100 |
| Gateway | The default gateway, for example 192.168.0.1 |

The network protocol used by the ACTatek device is HTTP/HTTPS, so you may need to make sure that those ports are allowed if any firewalls are between the device and the Pacific Timesheet software.

The remaining setup steps will be performed from the device's web-based administration interface.

3. Using a browser, enter the administration web page address for this device:

`http://192.168.0.100`

Replace the IP address above with the value appropriate for yours. Log in as the Super Admin with the following values:

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Login ID | A999 |
| Login Password | 1 |
| Login Level | Super Administrator |

Note that the login ID and password is case-sensitive (whereas for Pacific Timesheet only the password is case-sensitive).

4. Click the Terminal Clock link on the navigation panel on the left side of the page. Set the following values as appropriate:

| | |
|------|------------------|
| Date | The current date |
|------|------------------|

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Time | The current time |
| Time Zone | The appropriate time zone for this device |

Note: You have the option to use SNTP (Simple Network Time Protocol) to automatically adjust the device's clock. This is not needed, however, as Pacific Timesheet will automatically keep the device clock synchronized.

5. By default the ACTatek device will record every access as an IN punch. This is useful if you are using multiple devices and your employees may punch in on one device but out on another. If you require your employees to punch in and out on the same device you should set the device to record both IN and OUT punches. To do this click the "Terminal Setup" link on the left side of the page, then enable the "Auto IN/OUT" setting.

Adding Employees

Employees (also called Users by the ACTatek device) are generally best added at the device, a necessity if using fingerprints. To add a new user to the device follow these steps:

1. Press the menu button on the device, which is the second button down from the top-right corner of the keypad. You will be prompted to log in - use the following values:

| | |
|----------------|------|
| Login ID | A999 |
| Login Password | 1 |

2. Choose the "Add User" menu and press the enter button (the lower-right-most button on the keypad). Your options will include, depending upon the model, either fingerprint, smart card or password. Choose the desired authentication method and press the enter key. You will be asked for a user ID, which can be up to 20 characters (digits plus the letter A, B or C). Enter the desired user ID and then follow the instructions for recording fingerprints, smart card information or a password.

3. Using a browser, log into Pacific Timesheet and create an employee to match the one just created on the device. Make sure either the employee's Login Name, Employee ID or Time Clock ID field matches the user ID entered on the device. The Time Clock ID field is an optional custom field to use when you cannot use the login name or employee ID fields. To create this, go to the Employees > Manage Custom Fields page and add a new text field named "Time Clock ID".

Note: It is important that the Pacific Timesheet employee Login Name, Employee ID or Time Clock ID field match the user ID on the device, otherwise the employee's timesheet will not synchronize with the device.

Note: If you replace an old or defective device with a new one, you should also delete the device entry from the list and re-add it. Otherwise you may find the system will not synchronize with the new device.

Note: Using Multiple Time Clocks

When implementing multiple ACTatek time clocks you have two major configuration options:

1. Stand Alone Configuration (Default)

In this configuration each time clock acts as a stand-alone device. In this configuration, each clock must be individually configured, with users enrolled at each device. Each device

must be added to Pacific Timesheet for synchronization.

2. Primary/Secondary Configuration

In this configuration you define one of your time clocks as the primary device. Then every other device is defined as a secondary and configured to synchronize with the primary device. In this configuration you only need to configure and enroll users at the primary device. Only the primary device must be added to Pacific Timesheet for synchronization.

Note: Do not add secondary devices to Pacific Timesheet for synchronization or you will get duplicate timesheet data.

See the Primary/Secondary option under 'Terminal Settings' in the ACTatek web administrative interface for more details.

Note: Resetting the Super Admin (A999) Password

For security reasons, there is no way to manually reset the device back to its factory settings or otherwise reset the Super Admin (A999) password. If you have forgotten your Super Admin password please do the following:

1. Email the serial number and IP address of the unit to support@actatek.com, letting them know you want to reset the Super Admin password. To get the serial number and IP address press the Enter button on the ACTatek unit six times and it will display the information.
2. You will be emailed a link to a password recovery patch, which will, for security, expire after 48 hours. Download this patch to your local computer.
3. Open a browser on your local computer and go to the recovery page of the ACTatek unit, as described in the email response from ACTatek. For instance:

<http://192.168.1.88/cgi-bin/recovery.cgi>

4. Upload the recovery patch as per the instructions on this page. Once the upload is completed you will be able to log in as the Super Admin: A999 with password 1.

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Schema

A schema is a set of database tables, and is used by the application to store timesheet data and settings. If you are hosting the application yourself you can review your schema settings, as well as edit or create a new schema. Normally you would use the schema created by the installer and never change these settings. But if you would like to use an external database like Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle, or if you installed the WAR version of the application, you will need to create a new schema before you can use the system.

Note: For security reasons you may only access the Schema page if you are on the computer running the timesheet service.

For a list of supported databases and versions refer to the [System Requirements](#) topic. The installer provides the following database:

| Bundled Database | |
|------------------|--|
| MySQL 5.0.22 | Default TCP/IP Port: 3316 Administrative Login: See the "Bundled Software" section in timesheet-install.pdf |

The Schema page is located at the following address:

<http://localhost/timesheet/system/db-show.do>

If you changed the default HTTP port from 80 then you will need to specify the port number, too, for example:

<http://localhost:8080/timesheet/system/db-show.do>

This will load a page showing the current schema configuration. You can edit this schema configuration by clicking the Edit button, or create a new schema by clicking the Create button. Note that for security reasons you need to be using a browser on the same machine that the application is installed on.

Editing the schema configuration will not alter the schema, just the settings that the application uses to connect to the schema. Creating a new schema will not delete or alter the old schema, but will create a new schema and update the settings so that the application will use the new one.

Schema Properties

Database Type

The type of database management system (DBMS) to be used. The following types are supported:

Server Address

The TCP/IP address or host name of the database server. Use *localhost* if the database server is running on the same computer as the application.

Server Port

The TCP/IP port number used by the database server. The value will default to the number appropriate for the database type, which is generally the value you want to use.

Schema Name/Oracle SID

For Microsoft and MySQL the schema name is the name of the database. For Oracle you would use the SID (Server IDentifier).

Login Name

The login name for the database account to use when connecting to the database server.

Password

The password for the login.

When creating a new schema you have the following additional properties:

Admin Login

The login name for the administrative account for the database server. Note that if creating a new schema or database using the bundled MySQL database, the default administrative login is *root* with the password is *timesheet*.

Admin Password

The password for the administrative account. Note that if creating a new schema or database using the bundled MySQL database, the default administrative login is *root* with the password is *timesheet*.

New Schema Name

For Microsoft and MySQL this is the name of the new database to create. For Oracle this is the name of the new tablespace to create.

New Login

The login name for the new database account to use when connecting to the database server.

New Password

The password for the new login.

SQL Server 2005 Note: SQL Server 2005 has stricter login and password rules than SQL Server 2000 by default. Make sure the password for the new database schema doesn't match the new schema name, as this will often cause an error. You can see details for the error message in the log files, located in the tomcat/logs directory of the installation directory.

Custom Fields

You can customize many objects in the application by adding new data fields. Custom fields allows you to store additional information with an object, such as a text string, a date, a file attachment or any other value as needed for your business-specific requirements. You can manage custom fields for objects from the "Manage Custom Fields" link on the options menu on the page that lists the objects. For instance, to manage Employee custom fields you go to the Employees page, click the options menu (the small triangle to the top-right of the employee list) and choose "Manage Custom Fields". If you do not see this you may not have management permissions for this type of object - check your Permission Level in your employee profile to verify that you have the appropriate permissions.

Once created, custom field values can be set through the web interface for each object, or imported/exported. You can create reports that include the custom fields as well.

Note: If you create a report with a custom field, then later delete the custom field, the report will generate an error when run. This is because the database column is now missing. To correct this simply edit the report and remove the obsolete report column in order for the report to run correctly again.

Custom fields have the following properties:

General Properties

Field Name

The name of the custom field. This is the name that will appear on the properties form, as well as in import/export files. This field is required and can be up to 80 characters.

Type

The type of custom field, which can be one of the following:

| Type | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| Checkbox | A field representing a true/false choice. |
| Currency | A number representing a currency amount. |
| Date | A date value. |
| Date and Time | A date and time value. |
| Email Address | A text field for entering and displaying an email address. |
| Employee | An employee selection. |
| File Attachment | Allows uploading and downloading of a file. Maximum size is limited to 250MB. |
| Image | Allows uploading and displaying of an image. Maximum size is limited to 250MB. |
| List | A text field allowing the selection of one or more choices from a list of choices. |
| Number | A numeric value, allowing an arbitrary number of decimal places of precision. |
| Text | A text value. |
| Text Area | A text value that allows line breaks. |

| | |
|----------|---|
| Time | A time of day value. |
| Web Link | A text field for entering and displaying a web address. |

You can only specify the type when adding a new custom field. If you need to change the type of an existing custom field you need to delete the existing one and create a new one.

Position

The position determines where on the form the field will appear.

Start New Field Group

Checking this option will cause a horizontal line to appear immediately before this field. This is useful when grouping several related fields.

Description

A description of this field. This should be as brief as possible, but can be up to 255 characters.

Required

Checking this option will require a value for this field.

Checkbox Properties**Default Value**

Specifies the default check state.

Checkbox Text

Text or label that appears to the right of the checkbox. This should be as terse as possible, but can be up to 80 characters.

Currency Properties**Currency**

The currency symbol.

Decimal Digits

The number of digits to display after the decimal point. This can be zero if displaying an integer value.

Minimum Value

The minimum value this field can have. Leave this blank if there is no minimum value.

Maximum Value

The maximum value this field can have. Leave this blank if there is no maximum value.

Image**Width**

Specify this value if you want to scale the image to this width, in pixels.

Height

Specify this value if you want to scale the image to this height, in pixels.

List

List Style

The style of the list control, which can be either a drop-down menu or a list box.

List Box Height

The height of the list box, in rows.

Multiple Selection

Checking this option allows multiple selections. Note that multiple selections are stored in same field just like single selections, but with each selection being separated by a line break character.

List Choices

Enter your list choices here, with each choice starting on a new line.

Number

Decimal Digits

The number of digits to display after the decimal point. This can be zero if displaying an integer value.

Minimum Value

The minimum value this field can have. Leave this blank if there is no minimum value.

Maximum Value

The maximum value this field can have. Leave this blank if there is no maximum value.

Text

Maximum Characters

The maximum number of characters that can be entered in this field. This can be up to 255 characters.

Text Area

Maximum Characters

The maximum number of characters that can be entered in this field. This can be up to 4000 characters.

Rows

The height of the text area, in rows.

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Importing/Exporting

You can import and export objects such as employees, groups and tasks in [CSV](#) (Comma Separated Value) format. Note that your ability to import or export will depend upon your permission level: administrators can import and export any object but other permission levels may have the ability to import or export disabled.

CSV Formatting Notes

In order to make data interchange as reliable as possible, the following formatting rules are followed:

- Dates, times and numbers are formatted for the locale of the user doing the import/export.
- Unicode (UTF8) character encoding is used in order to fully support international languages. Make sure you save your CSV files in UTF8 format in order to not lose accented characters, etc. Exported CSV data is always generated in UTF8 format.
- Field values with commas or carriage returns are 'escaped' by enclosing the value in double-quotes.
- Fields with multiple values have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). When importing data you can optionally use a semicolon character instead, if you prefer.

In addition:

- All fields are optional unless otherwise noted.
- The behavior of blank values depends on the field.
- A header record at the start of the file is required.

Match Field

When importing some types of objects you can specify a match field, which is used to avoid creating duplicates. The match field determine which property is used to match against existing objects to avoid duplicates. For instance, when importing employees you generally you would use the Login Name, but the Employee ID and Email are also options.

Objects

The following objects can be imported and exported in CSV format - click the links for a detailed description of the CSV fields:

- [Bill Rates](#)
- [Timesheets](#)
- [Employees](#)
- [Employee Balances](#)
- [Groups](#)
- [Customers](#)
- [Pay Rates](#)
- [Project Groups](#)
- [Projects](#)
- [Task Groups](#)
- [Tasks](#)

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Bill Rates Fields

| Field | Description | Format |
|--------------|--|---------------------|
| Object | The name of primary object that rates depend on, for example "Employee". This is optional if the Object ID field is supplied. | Text (80 chars max) |
| Object ID | The ID of the primary object the rates depend on, for example "222-99-5555". This is optional if the Object field is supplied. | Text (80 chars max) |
| Subobject | The name of exception object that rates depend on, for example "Group". This is optional if the Subobject ID field is supplied. The subobject or subobject ID is optional if you are setting the default rate for the object. | Text (80 chars max) |
| Subobject ID | The ID of the exception object the rates depend on, for example "Accounting Group". This is optional if the Subobject field is supplied. The subobject or subobject ID is optional if you are setting the default rate for the object. | Text (80 chars max) |
| Bill Rate | The rate for this object/subobject. The rate can be either a numeric value, or the name of a rate as defined in the System > Bill Rate Options page. | Number/Text |

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Timesheet Fields

Timesheet data can be both exported and imported. The following fields are supported:

| Field | Description | Format |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Employee | Employee login name. This or Employee.ID is required when importing. | Text |
| Employee.ID | Employee ID. This or Employee is required when importing. | Text |
| Employee.Type | The type of employee, for example Non-exempt or Exempt. | Text |
| Start | Time entry start date and time. Required. | Date-Time |
| Finish | Time entry finish date and time. This or Hours is required if adding a new time entry. | Date-Time |
| Hours | Time entry hours. This or Finish is required if adding a new time entry. | Number |
| Type | Time entry type, either Work or Leave. | Text |
| Work | Work hours. | Number |
| Leave | Leave hours. | Number |
| Pay Code | Pay code name or ID. | Text |
| Pay Code.ID | Pay code ID. | Text |
| Reporting Group | Reporting group name. | Text |
| Reporting Group.ID | Reporting group ID. | Text |
| Customer | Customer name. | Text |
| Customer.ID | Customer ID. | Text |
| Project Group | Project group name. | Text |
| Project Group.ID | Project group ID. | Text |
| Project | Project name. | Text |
| Project.ID | Project ID. | Text |
| Task Group | Task group name. | Text |
| Task Group.ID | Task group ID. | Text |
| Task | Task name. | Text |
| Task.ID | Task ID. | Text |
| Bill Rate | Bill rate for this time entry. | Number |
| Bill Amount | Bill amount for this time entry, which is Bill Rate x Hours. | Number |
| Pay Rate | Pay rate for this time entry. | Number |
| Pay Amount | Pay amount for this time entry, which is Pay Rate x Hours. | Number |
| Notes | Time entry notes. | Text (2000 chars max) |

| | | |
|---------------|--|----------|
| Regular Time | Regular time hours. | Number |
| Over Time | Over time hours. | Number |
| Double Time | Double time hours. | Number |
| Flex Time | Flex-time hours. | Number |
| Submitted | Indicates whether this time entry has been submitted (locked). Possible values are Yes or No. | Text |
| Submit Date | The date this time entry was submitted. | Date |
| Submitted By | Who submitted this time entry. | Text |
| Approved | Indicates whether this time entry has been approved. Possible values are Yes or No. | Text |
| Approval Date | The date this time entry was approved. | Date |
| Approved By | Who approved this time entry. | Approver |
| Rejected | Indicates whether this time entry has been rejected by an approver. Possible values are Yes or No. | Text |
| Reject Date | The date this time entry was rejected. | Date |
| Rejected By | Who rejected this time entry. | Text |

Importing Timesheets

Importing timesheets is something we usually like to help customers with as it requires careful planning, including backing up the database beforehand so you can revert it if for some reason the data is wrong. Typically, to get started, you would export a representative set of timesheets and save it as a CSV file (from the Timesheets tab), then trim out the unneeded columns. This can then be used as a template. Here are some important things to know about the import data format:

1. You can use either the name of objects (e.g. the employee login name, the group name, etc.), or the ID of the object, e.g. the employee id or the group id.
2. At a minimum, you'll want the Employee (login name), Start and Hours columns. The Start field needs the time of day if there is more than one time entry for a single day. This is because the timesheet import will try to update an existing time entry, so if you have two records for the same employee with the same start, the second one will just update the first one. This avoids the danger of accidentally reimporting the same file twice and getting duplicate time entries.
3. The date, time and number formats are in the locale of the person doing the import. Also, the Start etc. fields are assumed to be in the time zone of the person doing the import. So if you are importing data for people in time zones scattered around the globe you might have to make some adjustments.
4. For time off or leave, you'll want to specify the appropriate pay code name or pay code ID.
5. To mark the timesheet as locked or submitted, add the Submitted field or column, and specify Yes for each timesheet entry.

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Employee Fields

| Field | Description | Format | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|--|--------|---|------|
| Login Name | Employee login name. If this field is present in the CSV data then a value is required, and is always required when adding new employees. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| Password | Employee password. This field is not exported but can be imported. Updating an employee's password through an import creates an expired password - the employee will be asked to enter a new one the next time they log in. | Text (40 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| First Name | First name. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| Last Name | Last name. If this field is present in the CSV data then a value is required, and is always required when adding new employees. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| ID | Employee ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all employees. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| Status | Employee status. Possible value are: <table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Active</td><td>Employee can log into system.</td></tr><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default.</td></tr><tr><td>Locked</td><td>Employee cannot log into system, but shows up on reports, etc. by default. An employee can become locked due to too many unsuccessful login attempts.</td></tr></table> | Value | Description | Active | Employee can log into system. | Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | Locked | Employee cannot log into system, but shows up on reports, etc. by default. An employee can become locked due to too many unsuccessful login attempts. | Text |
| Value | Description | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | Employee can log into system. | | | | | | | | | |
| Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | | | | | | | | | |
| Locked | Employee cannot log into system, but shows up on reports, etc. by default. An employee can become locked due to too many unsuccessful login attempts. | | | | | | | | | |
| Permission Level | The default permission level, for example Employee. | Text | | | | | | | | |
| Employee Type | The type of employee. | Text | | | | | | | | |
| Policy | The policy for this employee. | Text | | | | | | | | |
| Job Title | Job title. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| Reporting Group | The name of the primary or reporting group. | Text | | | | | | | | |
| First Day | The first day of employment. | Date | | | | | | | | |
| Last Day | The last day of employment. | Date | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Hours | The number of hours the employee is scheduled to work each week. | Number | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Start | The time of day the employee is scheduled to start work or "punch in". | Time | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled Finish | The time of day the employee is scheduled to finish work or "punch out". | Time | | | | | | | | |
| Email | Email address. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | | | |

| Phone | Phone number. | Text (40 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|------|---|------|---|----------------|---|------|
| Mobile | Mobile phone number. | Text (40 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| Fax | Fax number. | Text (40 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| Timesheet Template | The timesheet template for this employee. | Text | | | | | | | | |
| Timesheet Memory | <div>This controls whether rows and hours are carried forward from the previous timesheet to new timesheets. Possible values are:<table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>None</td><td>None (or a blank value) indicates no rows or hours will be carried forward.</td></tr><tr><td>Rows</td><td>Timesheet rows will be carried forward from previous timesheet.</td></tr><tr><td>Rows and Hours</td><td>Timesheet rows and hours will be carried forward from previous timesheet.</td></tr></table></div> | Value | Description | None | None (or a blank value) indicates no rows or hours will be carried forward. | Rows | Timesheet rows will be carried forward from previous timesheet. | Rows and Hours | Timesheet rows and hours will be carried forward from previous timesheet. | Text |
| Value | Description | | | | | | | | | |
| None | None (or a blank value) indicates no rows or hours will be carried forward. | | | | | | | | | |
| Rows | Timesheet rows will be carried forward from previous timesheet. | | | | | | | | | |
| Rows and Hours | Timesheet rows and hours will be carried forward from previous timesheet. | | | | | | | | | |
| Punched In | A "Yes"/"No" value indicating whether the employee is punched in or not. This is a read-only value and will be ignored if imported. | Text | | | | | | | | |
| Locale | Locale. The locale determines how dates and numbers are formatted. Locale are specified using ISO codes, and possible values are defined in the Locale Codes appendix. | Text (5 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| Time Zone | Time zone. Time zones are specified using Olson IDs, and possible values are defined in the Time Zone Codes appendix. | Text (40 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| Bill Rate | The default bill rate. This can be a named rate, or a custom numeric value. | Text or Number | | | | | | | | |
| Pay Rate | The default pay rate. This can be a named rate, or a custom numeric value. | Text or Number | | | | | | | | |
| Groups | The list of groups this employee is a member of. If a user belongs to multiple groups then each group is separated by a carriage return. If formatting an import file using Excel you can enter multiple lines in a cell using ALT+ENTER (also called a "hard" carriage return). | Text | | | | | | | | |
| Notes | Notes about this employee. | Text (2000 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| Approver | The name of the primary timesheet approver for the employee. The name can be a login name, employee ID, or full name (either "first last" or "last, first" is accepted). | Text | | | | | | | | |
| Approver Backup | The name of the backup timesheet approver for the employee. The name can be in the form of a login name, employee ID, or full name (either "first last" or "last, first" is accepted). | Text | | | | | | | | |

Employee Balances Fields

| Field | Description | Format |
|--------------|---|----------------------|
| Employee | Employee login name. Either this field or Employee ID must be specified when importing. | Text (80 chars max) |
| Employee ID | Employee ID. Either this field or Employee must be specified when importing. | Text (80 chars max) |
| Balance | Balance name. Either this field or Balance ID must be specified when importing. | Text (80 chars max) |
| Balance ID | Balance ID. Either this field or Balance must be specified when importing. | Text (80 chars max) |
| Date | When importing this is the date the Value or Change should take effect. When exporting this is the current date. | Date |
| Value | The value of the balance, in hours. When importing the balance will be set to this value as of the specified Date. This field is ignored when importing if Change is specified. When exporting this is the current balance. | Number |
| Change | The number of hours to add or deduct from the balance for the specified Date. This field overrides any value in the Value field when importing. This field is only applicable when importing. | Number |
| Comment | A comment about this change. This field is only applicable when importing. | Text (255 chars max) |

Group Fields

| Field | Description | Format | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|--|------|
| Name | Group name. If this field is present in the CSV data then a value is required, and is always required when adding new groups. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| ID | Group ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all groups. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| Description | A description of this group. | Text (255 chars max) | | | | | | |
| Status | Group status. Possible value are: <table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Active</td><td>Employee can log into system.</td></tr><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default.</td></tr></table> | Value | Description | Active | Employee can log into system. | Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | Text |
| Value | Description | | | | | | | |
| Active | Employee can log into system. | | | | | | | |
| Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | | | | | | | |
| Employees | The list of employees that are members of this group. Multiple employees have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). The names can be in the form of a login name, employee ID, or full name (either "first last" or "last, first" is accepted). | Text | | | | | | |
| Permissions | <p>The list of employees and groups given special permission on this object. Multiple permissions have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). Each value is of the form:</p> <p>Object Name=Permission Level (Object Type)</p> <p>Where Object Name is the name of the group or the login of the employee, Permission Level is the permission level to give the employee or group on this object, and Object Type is the whether this is an Employee or Group that is being given permission. Here is an example of a group and an employee assigned to an object:</p> <p>GroupA=Timekeeper (Group) jmeyers=Manager (Employee)</p> <p>Note that the permission level and object type are optional. If the permission level is not specified then it will be set to the employee's default permission level. If the object type is not specified the system will first check for a group with a matching name, then look for an employee with a matching login name. Only if you have group names and employee logins that might be the same do you need to specify the object type.</p> | Text | | | | | | |
| Notes | Notes about this group. | Text (2000 chars max) | | | | | | |

Customer Fields

| Field | Description | Format | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|--|------|
| Name | Customer name. If this field is present in the CSV data then a value is required, and is always required when adding new customers. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| ID | Customer ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all customers. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| Description | A description of this customer. | Text (255 chars max) | | | | | | |
| Status | Customer status. Possible value are: <table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Active</td><td>Employee can log into system.</td></tr><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default.</td></tr></table> | Value | Description | Active | Employee can log into system. | Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | Text |
| Value | Description | | | | | | | |
| Active | Employee can log into system. | | | | | | | |
| Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | | | | | | | |
| Permissions | <p>The list of employees and groups given special permission on this object. Multiple permissions have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). Each value is of the form:</p> <p>Object Name=Permission Level (Object Type)</p> <p>Where Object Name is the name of the group or the login of the employee, Permission Level is the permission level to give the employee or group on this object, and Object Type is the whether this is an Employee or Group that is being given permission. Here is an example of a group and an employee assigned to an object:</p> <p>GroupA=Timekeeper (Group) jmeyers=Manager (Employee)</p> <p>Note that the permission level and object type are optional. If the permission level is not specified then it will be set to the employee's default permission level. If the object type is not specified the system will first check for a group with a matching name, then look for an employee with a matching login name. Only if you have group names and employee logins that might be the same do you need to specify the object type.</p> | Text | | | | | | |
| Notes | Notes about this customer. | Text (2000 chars max) | | | | | | |

Pay Rates Fields

| Field | Description | Format |
|--------------|--|---------------------|
| Object | The name of primary object that rates depend on, for example "Employee". This is optional if the Object ID field is supplied. | Text (80 chars max) |
| Object ID | The ID of the primary object the rates depend on, for example "222-99-5555". This is optional if the Object field is supplied. | Text (80 chars max) |
| Subobject | The name of exception object that rates depend on, for example "Group". This is optional if the Subobject ID field is supplied. The subobject or subobject ID is optional if you are setting the default rate for the object. | Text (80 chars max) |
| Subobject ID | The ID of the exception object the rates depend on, for example "Accounting Group". This is optional if the Subobject field is supplied. The subobject or subobject ID is optional if you are setting the default rate for the object. | Text (80 chars max) |
| Pay Rate | The rate for this object/subobject. The rate can be either a numeric value, or the name of a rate as defined in the System > Pay Rate Options page. | Number/Text |

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Project Group Fields

| Field | Description | Format | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|--|------|
| Name | Project Group name. If this field is present in the CSV data then a value is required, and is always required when adding new project groups. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| ID | Project Group ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all project groups. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| Description | A description of this project group. | Text (255 chars max) | | | | | | |
| Status | Project Group status. Possible value are: <table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Active</td><td>Employee can log into system.</td></tr><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default.</td></tr></table> | Value | Description | Active | Employee can log into system. | Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | Text |
| Value | Description | | | | | | | |
| Active | Employee can log into system. | | | | | | | |
| Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | | | | | | | |
| Permissions | <p>The list of employees and groups given special permission on this object. Multiple permissions have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). Each value is of the form:</p> <p>Object Name=Permission Level (Object Type)</p> <p>Where Object Name is the name of the group or the login of the employee, Permission Level is the permission level to give the employee or group on this object, and Object Type is the whether this is an Employee or Group that is being given permission. Here is an example of a group and an employee assigned to an object:</p> <p>GroupA=Timekeeper (Group) jmeyers=Manager (Employee)</p> <p>Note that the permission level and object type are optional. If the permission level is not specified then it will be set to the employee's default permission level. If the object type is not specified the system will first check for a group with a matching name, then look for an employee with a matching login name. Only if you have group names and employee logins that might be the same do you need to specify the object type.</p> | Text | | | | | | |
| Notes | Notes about this project group. | Text (2000 chars max) | | | | | | |

Project Fields

| Field | Description | Format | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|--|------|
| Name | Project name. If this field is present in the CSV data then a value is required, and is always required when adding new projects. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| ID | Project ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all projects. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| Description | A description of this project. | Text (255 chars max) | | | | | | |
| Status | Project status. Possible value are: <table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Active</td><td>Employee can log into system.</td></tr><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default.</td></tr></table> | Value | Description | Active | Employee can log into system. | Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | Text |
| Value | Description | | | | | | | |
| Active | Employee can log into system. | | | | | | | |
| Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | | | | | | | |
| Planned Start Date | Planned project start date. | Date | | | | | | |
| Planned Finished Date | Planned project finish or end date. | Date | | | | | | |
| Planned Estimated Work | Planned number of hours to complete this project. | Number | | | | | | |
| Actual Start Date | Actual project start date. | Date | | | | | | |
| Actual Finished Date | Actual project finish or end date. | Date | | | | | | |
| Permissions | <p>The list of employees and groups given special permission on this object. Multiple permissions have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). Each value is of the form:</p> <p>Object Name=Permission Level (Object Type)</p> <p>Where Object Name is the name of the group or the login of the employee, Permission Level is the permission level to give the employee or group on this object, and Object Type is the whether this is an Employee or Group that is being given permission. Here is an example of a group and an employee assigned to an object:</p> <p>GroupA=Timekeeper (Group) jmeyers=Manager (Employee)</p> <p>Note that the permission level and object type are optional. If the permission level is not specified then it will be set to the employee's default permission level. If the object type is not specified the system will first check for a group with a matching name, then look for an employee with a matching login name. Only if you have group names and employee logins that might be the same do you need to specify the object type.</p> | Text | | | | | | |

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Notes | Notes about this project. | Text (2000 chars max) |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------------|

-0-

Task Group Fields

| Field | Description | Format | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|--|------|
| Name | Task Group name. If this field is present in the CSV data then a value is required, and is always required when adding new task groups. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| ID | Task Group ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all task groups. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| Description | A description of this task group. | Text (255 chars max) | | | | | | |
| Status | Task Group status. Possible value are: <table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Active</td><td>Employee can log into system.</td></tr><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default.</td></tr></table> | Value | Description | Active | Employee can log into system. | Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | Text |
| Value | Description | | | | | | | |
| Active | Employee can log into system. | | | | | | | |
| Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | | | | | | | |
| Permissions | <p>The list of employees and groups given special permission on this object. Multiple permissions have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). Each value is of the form:</p> <p>Object Name=Permission Level (Object Type)</p> <p>Where Object Name is the name of the group or the login of the employee, Permission Level is the permission level to give the employee or group on this object, and Object Type is the whether this is an Employee or Group that is being given permission. Here is an example of a group and an employee assigned to an object:</p> <p>GroupA=Timekeeper (Group) jmeyers=Manager (Employee)</p> <p>Note that the permission level and object type are optional. If the permission level is not specified then it will be set to the employee's default permission level. If the object type is not specified the system will first check for a group with a matching name, then look for an employee with a matching login name. Only if you have group names and employee logins that might be the same do you need to specify the object type.</p> | Text | | | | | | |
| Notes | Notes about this task group. | Text (2000 chars max) | | | | | | |

Task Fields

| Field | Description | Format | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|--|------|
| Name | Task name. If this field is present in the CSV data then a value is required, and is always required when adding new tasks. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| ID | Task ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all tasks. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| Description | A description of this task. | Text (255 chars max) | | | | | | |
| Status | Task status. Possible value are: <table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Active</td><td>Employee can log into system.</td></tr><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default.</td></tr></table> | Value | Description | Active | Employee can log into system. | Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | Text |
| Value | Description | | | | | | | |
| Active | Employee can log into system. | | | | | | | |
| Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | | | | | | | |
| Planned Start Date | Planned project start date. | Date | | | | | | |
| Planned Finished Date | Planned project finish or end date. | Date | | | | | | |
| Planned Estimated Work | Planned number of hours to complete this project. | Number | | | | | | |
| Actual Start Date | Actual project start date. | Date | | | | | | |
| Actual Finished Date | Actual project finish or end date. | Date | | | | | | |

| | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| Permissions | <p>The list of employees and groups given special permission on this object. Multiple permissions have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). Each value is of the form:</p> <p>Object Name=Permission Level (Object Type)</p> <p>Where Object Name is the name of the group or the login of the employee, Permission Level is the permission level to give the employee or group on this object, and Object Type is the whether this is an Employee or Group that is being given permission. Here is an example of a group and an employee assigned to an object:</p> <p>GroupA=Timekeeper (Group) jmeyers=Manager (Employee)</p> <p>Note that the permission level and object type are optional. If the permission level is not specified then it will be set to the employee's default permission level. If the object type is not specified the system will first check for a group with a matching name, then look for an employee with a matching login name. Only if you have group names and employee logins that might be the same do you need to specify the object type.</p> | Text |
| Notes | Notes about this task. | Text (2000 chars max) |

REST API

Overview

REST stands for Representational State Transfer, and is a very convenient API (Application Programming Interface) for interacting with Pacific Timesheet web services. More information about REST can be found [here](#).

To use the REST API you send simple HTTP GET or POST requests to the base address of your Pacific Timesheet server, for example `http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest`. Each API method call is a simple URL that you append to the base address. Each argument is either provided as a query string parameter or a post request parameter. So for instance, the following method call on an object:

```
object.method(argument1=value1, argument2=value2)
```

translates to:

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/object/method?argument1=value1&argument2=value2
```

Encoding

Data sent and received is encoded according to the following rules:

- All parameters sent to the server must be URL-encoded. For instance, spaces should be replaced with the "+" character, etc.
- The character encoding is always UTF-8.
- Dates and numbers are formatted in the locale of the authenticated user.

Authentication

Most actions require an authenticated user account. There are two ways to do this:

- You log in and start an authentication session
- You perform one-shot operations and authenticate through a submission at each request

Logging In (Session Handling)

When you log in beforehand, you'll receive a unique authentication identifier that you can later use as a token to prove that you have already authenticated. You provide this token as a value of the `jsessionid` argument. For instance:

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/group/get;jsessionid=A5E8D15765A42A4EF82254A05E35D243?name=Administrative+Employees
```

If your client supports it, a `jsessionid` cookie will also be created. In that case, you don't have to provide the argument to every method call. The cookie will be sent automatically and Pacific Timesheet will use it. For security, authenticated sessions will expire automatically after 20 minutes of inactivity.

One-Shot Operations

You can authenticate any submission by including the auth-login and auth-password arguments to the request. For instance:

`http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/group/get?name=Administrative+Employees&auth-login=admin&auth-password=12345`

Error Reporting

When errors occur during the execution of the method and the submission, the status attribute of the response tag will be set to "fail", and the message attribute will contain a description of the error. This is an example of a possible errors response:

```
<response status="fail" message="No group found with name &quot;Administrative Employees&quot;"/>
```

Note that the double quote and single quote characters in attributes will be escaped with their XML entities, " and ', respectively.

Supported Methods

Session Object

[connect](#)
[disconnect](#)

User Object

[add](#)
[delete](#)
[get](#)
[update](#)

Group Object

[add](#)
[delete](#)
[get](#)
[update](#)

Customer Object

[add](#)
[delete](#)
[get](#)
[update](#)

Project Group Object

[add](#)
[delete](#)
[get](#)
[update](#)

Project Object

[add](#)
[delete](#)
[get](#)
[update](#)

Task Group Object

[add](#)
[delete](#)

[get](#)
[update](#)

Task Object

[add](#)
[delete](#)
[get](#)
[update](#)

Time Entry Object

[add](#)
[delete](#)
[get](#)
[update](#)

-0-

Customer.Add

Adds a new customer.

Note: The term customer may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page customers may have been renamed to clients. You still use the object name 'customer', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/customer/add

Parameters

| Field | Description | Format | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|--|
| name | Customer name. Always required when adding new customers. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| uid | Customer ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all customers. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| description | A description of this customer. | Text (255 chars max) | | | | | | |
| status | Customer status. Possible value are: | Text | | | | | | |
| | <table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Active</td><td>Employee can log into system.</td></tr><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default.</td></tr></table> | | Value | Description | Active | Employee can log into system. | Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. |
| | Value | | Description | | | | | |
| | Active | | Employee can log into system. | | | | | |
| Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| acls | <p>The list of employees and groups given special permission on this object. Multiple permissions have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). Each value is of the form:</p> <p>Object Name=Permission Level (Object Type)</p> <p>Where Object Name is the name of the group or the login of the employee, Permission Level is the permission level to give the employee or group on this object, and Object Type is the whether this is an Employee or Group that is being given permission. Here is an example of a group and an employee assigned to an object:</p> <p>GroupA=Timekeeper (Group) jmeyers=Manager (Employee)</p> <p>Note that the permission level and object type are optional. If the permission level is not specified then it will be set to the employee's default permission level. If the object type is not specified the system will first check for a group with a matching name, then look for an employee with a matching login name. Only if you have group names and employee logins that might be the same do you need to specify the object type.</p> | Text | | | | | | |
| notes | Notes about this customer. | Text (2000 chars max) | | | | | | |

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/customer/add?name=Administrative+Employees
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <customer id="3231"/>
</response>
```

-O-

Customer.Delete

Deletes a particular customer.

Note: The term customer may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page customers may have been renamed to clients. You still use the object name 'customer', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/customer/delete

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the name or uid parameters. | Integer |
| name | The customer name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The customer ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or name parameters. | Text |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/customer/delete?name=Administrative+Employees

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <customer/>
</response>
```

-0-

Customer.Get

Retrieves a particular customer.

Note: The term customer may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page customers may have been renamed to clients. You still use the object name 'customer', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/customer/get

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the name or uid parameters. | Integer |
| name | The customer name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The customer ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or name parameters. | Text |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/customer/get?name=Administrative+Employees

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <customer id="3231"
    name="Excelsior Project"
    uid="P-1001"
    description="25 nm process"
    status="Active"
    notes="" />
</response>
```

Customer.Update

Updates the properties of a particular customer.

Note: The term customer may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page customers may have been renamed to clients. You still use the object name 'customer', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/customer/update

Parameters

To identify the customer to be updated Pacific Timesheet looks for the following parameters in the request:

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-----------|--|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. | Integer |
| name | The customer name. | Text |
| uid | The customer ID. | Text |

If more than one of the above are specified then the customer will be identified by using the parameter in the order specified above: id, name then uid.

In addition to the above parameters, all of the parameters defined in [Customer.Add](#) are supported.

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/customer/update?name=Administrative+Employees&status=Inactive

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <customer id="3231"/>
</response>
```

-O-

Group.Add

Adds a new group.

URL

/timesheet/rest/group/add

Parameters

| Field | Description | Format | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|--|
| name | Group name. Always required when adding new groups. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| uid | Group ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all groups. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| description | A description of this group. | Text (255 chars max) | | | | | | |
| status | Group status. Possible value are: | Text | | | | | | |
| | <table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Active</td><td>Employee can log into system.</td></tr><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default.</td></tr></table> | | Value | Description | Active | Employee can log into system. | Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. |
| | Value | | Description | | | | | |
| | Active | | Employee can log into system. | | | | | |
| Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| userids | The list of employees that are members of this group. Multiple employees have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). | Text | | | | | | |
| acls | <p>The list of employees and groups given special permission on this object. Multiple permissions have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). Each value is of the form:</p> <p>Object Name=Permission Level (Object Type)</p> <p>Where Object Name is the name of the group or the login of the employee, Permission Level is the permission level to give the employee or group on this object, and Object Type is the whether this is an Employee or Group that is being given permission. Here is an example of a group and an employee assigned to an object:</p> <p>GroupA=Timekeeper (Group) jmeyers=Manager (Employee)</p> <p>Note that the permission level and object type are optional. If the permission level is not specified then it will be set to the employee's default permission level. If the object type is not specified the system will first check for a group with a matching name, then look for an employee with a matching login name. Only if you have group names and employee logins that might be the same do you need to specify the object type.</p> | Text | | | | | | |
| notes | Notes about this group. | Text (2000 chars max) | | | | | | |

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/group/add?name=Administrative+Employees
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <group id="3231"/>
</response>
```

-O-

Group.Delete

Deletes a particular group.

URL

/timesheet/rest/group/delete

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the name or uid parameters. | Integer |
| name | The group name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The group ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or name parameters. | Text |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/group/delete?name=Administrative+Employees

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <group/>
</response>
```

-O-

Group.Get

Retrieves a particular group.

URL

```
/timesheet/rest/group/get
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the name or uid parameters. | Integer |
| name | The group name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The group ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or name parameters. | Text |

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/group/get?name=Administrative+Empl  
oyees
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>  
<response status="ok">  
  <group id="3231"  
    name="Administrative Employees"  
    uid="G-1101"  
    description="Administrators etc."  
    status="Active"  
    userids=""  
    acs=""  
    notes=""/>  
</response>
```

Group.Update

Updates the properties of a particular group.

URL

```
/timesheet/rest/group/update
```

Parameters

To identify the group to be updated Pacific Timesheet looks for the following parameters in the request:

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|--|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. | Integer |
| name | The group name. | Text |
| uid | The group ID. | Text |

If more than one of the above are specified then the group will be identified by using the parameter in the order specified above: id, name then uid.

In addition to the above parameters, all of the parameters defined in [Group.Add](#) are supported.

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/group/update?name=Administrative+Employees&status=Inactive
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <group id="3231"/>
</response>
```

Session.Connect

Logs in with the provided credentials and returns a session ID that can be used as a token.

URL

/timesheet/rest/session/connect

Parameters

| | | |
|----------------------|---|----------|
| auth-login | The login name of an existing Pacific Timesheet user account. | Required |
| auth-password | The password for the user account. | Required |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/session/connect?auth-login=admin&auth-password=12345

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <session id="87CBC30D72C7E93A9762617ED8B07F6E"/>
</response>
```

-0-

Session.Disconnect

Removes the active authentication session from the back-end, logging the user out.

URL

```
/timesheet/rest/session/disconnect
```

Parameters

No parameters are required. If cookies are not supported by your client you must append the session ID (returned by the connect request) to the URL, for example:

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/session/disconnect;jsessionid=A5E8D15765A42A4EF82254A05E35D243
```

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/session/disconnect
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <session/>
</response>
```

Task.Add

Adds a new task.

Note: The term task may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page tasks may have been renamed to activities. You still use the object name 'task', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/task/add

Parameters

| Field | Description | Format |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| name | Task name. Always required when adding new tasks. | Text (80 chars max) |
| uid | Task ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all tasks. | Text (80 chars max) |
| description | A description of this task. | Text (255 chars max) |
| status | Task status. Possible value are: | Text |
| | ValueDescription | |
| | ActiveEmployee can log into system. | |
| | InactiveEmployee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | |
| acls | <p>The list of employees and groups given special permission on this object. Multiple permissions have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). Each value is of the form:</p> <p>Object Name=Permission Level (Object Type)</p> <p>Where Object Name is the name of the group or the login of the employee, Permission Level is the permission level to give the employee or group on this object, and Object Type is the whether this is an Employee or Group that is being given permission. Here is an example of a group and an employee assigned to an object:</p> <p>GroupA=Timekeeper (Group) jmeyers=Manager (Employee)</p> <p>Note that the permission level and object type are optional. If the permission level is not specified then it will be set to the employee's default permission level. If the object type is not specified the system will first check for a group with a matching name, then look for an employee with a matching login name. Only if you have group names and employee logins that might be the same do you need to specify the object type.</p> | Text |
| notes | Notes about this task. | Text (2000 chars max) |

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/task/add?name=Administrative+Employees
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <task id="3231"/>
</response>
```

-O-

Task.Delete

Deletes a particular task.

Note: The term task may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page tasks may have been renamed to activities. You still use the object name 'task', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/task/delete

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the name or uid parameters. | Integer |
| name | The task name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The task ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or name parameters. | Text |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/task/delete?name=Administrative+Employees

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <task/>
</response>
```


Task.Get

Retrieves a particular task.

Note: The term task may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page tasks may have been renamed to activities. You still use the object name 'task', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/task/get

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the name or uid parameters. | Integer |
| name | The task name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The task ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or name parameters. | Text |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/task/get?name=Administrative+Emplo
yees

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <task id="3231"
    name="Excelsior Projecct"
    uid="P-1001"
    description="25 nm process"
    status="Active"
    notes=""/>
</response>
```

Task.Update

Updates the properties of a particular task.

Note: The term task may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page tasks may have been renamed to activities. You still use the object name 'task', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/task/update

Parameters

To identify the task to be updated Pacific Timesheet looks for the following parameters in the request:

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|--|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. | Integer |
| name | The task name. | Text |
| uid | The task ID. | Text |

If more than one of the above are specified then the task will be identified by using the parameter in the order specified above: id, name then uid.

In addition to the above parameters, all of the parameters defined in [Task.Add](#) are supported.

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/task/update?name=Administrative+Employees&status=Inactive

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <task id="3231"/>
</response>
```

-O-

TaskGroup.Add

Adds a new task group.

Note: The term task group may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page task groups may have been renamed to phases. You still use the object name 'taskgroup', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/taskgroup/add

Parameters

| Field | Description | Format |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| name | Task group name. Always required when adding new task groups. | Text (80 chars max) |
| uid | Task group ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all task groups. | Text (80 chars max) |
| description | A description of this task group. | Text (255 chars max) |
| status | Task group status. Possible value are: | Text |
| | ValueDescription | |
| | ActiveEmployee can log into system. | |
| | InactiveEmployee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | |
| acls | <p>The list of employees and groups given special permission on this object. Multiple permissions have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). Each value is of the form:</p> <p>Object Name=Permission Level (Object Type)</p> <p>Where Object Name is the name of the group or the login of the employee, Permission Level is the permission level to give the employee or group on this object, and Object Type is the whether this is an Employee or Group that is being given permission. Here is an example of a group and an employee assigned to an object:</p> <p>GroupA=Timekeeper (Group) jmeyers=Manager (Employee)</p> <p>Note that the permission level and object type are optional. If the permission level is not specified then it will be set to the employee's default permission level. If the object type is not specified the system will first check for a group with a matching name, then look for an employee with a matching login name. Only if you have group names and employee logins that might be the same do you need to specify the object type.</p> | Text |
| notes | Notes about this task group. | Text (2000 chars max) |

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/taskgroup/add?name=Administrative+Employees
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <taskgroup id="3231"/>
</response>
```

-O-

TaskGroup.Delete

Deletes a particular task group.

Note: The term task group may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page task groups may have been renamed to phases. You still use the object name 'taskgroup', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/taskgroup/delete

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the name or uid parameters. | Integer |
| name | The task group name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The task group ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or name parameters. | Text |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/taskgroup/delete?name=Administrative+Employees

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <taskgroup/>
</response>
```

TaskGroup.Get

Retrieves a particular task group.

Note: The term task group may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page task groups may have been renamed to phases. You still use the object name 'taskgroup', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/taskgroup/get

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the name or uid parameters. | Integer |
| name | The task group name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The task group ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or name parameters. | Text |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/taskgroup/get?name=Administrative+Employees

Example Result

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <taskgroup id="3231"
    name="Excelsior Projecct"
    uid="P-1001"
    description="25 nm process"
    status="Active"
    notes=""/>
</response>

```

-O-

TaskGroup.Update

Updates the properties of a particular task group.

Note: The term task group may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page task groups may have been renamed to phases. You still use the object name 'taskgroup', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/taskgroup/update

Parameters

To identify the task group to be updated Pacific Timesheet looks for the following parameters in the request:

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-----------|--|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. | Integer |
| name | The task group name. | Text |
| uid | The task group ID. | Text |

If more than one of the above are specified then the task group will be identified by using the parameter in the order specified above: id, name then uid.

In addition to the above parameters, all of the parameters defined in [TaskGroup.Add](#) are supported.

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/taskgroup/update?name=Administrative+Employees&status=Inactive

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <taskgroup id="3231"/>
</response>
```

-0-

TimeEntry.Add

Adds a new time entry. If a time entry already exists for the same employee login (userid) and start date it will update the existing time entry.

URL

| |
|-------------------------------|
| /timesheet/rest/timeentry/add |
|-------------------------------|

Parameters

| Field | Description | Format |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| userid | Employee login name. This is required for new time entries. | Text |
| start | Time entry start date and time. This is required for new time entries. | Date-Time |
| finish | Time entry finish date and time. This or hours is required for new time entries. | Date-Time |
| hours | Time entry hours. This or finish is required. | Number |
| type | Time entry type, either Work or Leave. | Text |
| workhours | Work hours. | Number |
| leavehours | Leave hours. | Number |
| paycodeid | Pay code name. | Text |
| groupid | Reporting group name. | Text |
| customerid | Customer name. | Text |
| projectgroupid | Project group name. | Text |
| projectid | Project name. | Text |
| taskgroupid | Task group name. | Text |
| taskid | Task name. | Text |
| billrate | Bill rate for this time entry. | Number |
| billamount | Bill amount for this time entry, which is Bill Rate x Hours. | Number |
| payrate | Pay rate for this time entry. | Number |
| payamount | Pay amount for this time entry, which is Pay Rate x Hours. | Number |
| notes | Time entry notes. | Text (2000 chars max) |
| locked | Indicates whether this time entry has been submitted (locked). Possible values are Yes or No. | Text |
| lockdate | The date this time entry was submitted. | Date |
| lockerid | Who submitted this time entry. | Text |
| apprv1 | Indicates whether this time entry has been approved. Possible values are Yes or No. | Text |
| apprv1date | The date this time entry was approved. | Date |
| apprv1id | Who approved this time entry. | Approver |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|------|
| rejected | Indicates whether this time entry has been rejected by an approver. Possible values are Yes or No. | Text |
| rejectdate | The date this time entry was rejected. | Date |
| rejecterid | Who rejected this time entry. | Text |

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/timeentry/add?userid=admin&start=11/27/2007+9:00AM&hours=8.0
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <timeentry id="43371"/>
</response>
```

-0-

TimeEntry.Delete

Deletes a particular time entry. The time entry can be identified by either the object ID, or a combination of the employee login (userid) and start date of the time entry.

URL

/timesheet/rest/timeentry/delete

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|---------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the userid or start parameters. | Integer |
| userid | The employee login name. If this is specified then also specify the start parameter, but do not specify the id parameter. | Text |
| start | The start date and time. If this is specified then also specify the userid parameter, but do not specify the id parameter. | Date |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/timeentry/delete?userid=admin&start=11/27/2007+9:00AM

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <timeentry/>
</response>
```

TimeEntry.Get

Retrieves a particular time entry. The time entry can be identified by either the object ID, or a combination of the employee login (userid) and start date of the time entry.

URL

/timesheet/rest/timeentry/get

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|---------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the userid or start parameters. | Integer |
| userid | The employee login name. If this is specified then also specify the start parameter, but do not specify the id parameter. | Text |
| start | The start date and time. If this is specified then also specify the userid parameter, but do not specify the id parameter. | Date |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/timeentry/get?userid=admin&start=11/27/2007+9:00AM

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <timeentry id="43371"
    userid="admin"
    start="11/27/2007 9:00AM"
    finish="11/27/2007 5:00PM"
    hours="8.00"
    type="Work"
    workhours="8.00"
    leavehours="0.00"
    paycodeid=""
    groupid="Administrative Employees"
    customerid="Progressive Insurance"
    projectgroupid=""
    projectid="Prospect Project"
    taskgroupid=""
    taskid="Planning"
    billrate="150.00"
    billamount="1200.00"
    payrate="0.00"
    payamount="0.00"
    notes=""
    locked="Yes"
    lockdate="12/4/2007 6:57AM"
    lockerid="admin"
    apprval="No"
    apprvalid=""
    rejected="No"
    rejecterid=""/>
</response>
```

TimeEntry.Punch

Punches the employee in or out. The employee is specified by the userid parameter, which can be either their login name or employee ID. The punch time and date is specified by the timestamp parameter. The API will automatically determine if it is an "in" or "out" punch based on whether the employee is currently in or out.

URL

```
/timesheet/rest/timeentry/punch
```

Parameters

To identify the time entry to be updated Pacific Timesheet looks for the following parameters in the request:

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|------------------|--|--------|
| userid | The employee login name or employee ID. | Text |
| timestamp | The punch date and time. It should be in the time zone of the account used to authorize the REST request, for example the admin account. The format is the date and time format of the account used to authorize the request (for example mm-dd-yyy hh:mm), or in ISO format (yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm). | Date |

In addition to the above parameters, all of the parameters defined in [TimeEntry.Add](#) are supported.

Results

If successful, a timeentry record will be returned with the following XML attributes:

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-----------|---|---------|
| id | The unique ID of the affected time entry. | Integer |
| in | Indicates whether the employee is punched in as a result of this punch request, either "Yes" or "No". | String |

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/timeentry/punch?userid=admin&timestamp=2008-07-15+09:00
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <timeentry id="43371" status="in"/>
</response>
```


TimeEntry.Update

Updates the properties of a time entry. The time entry can be identified by either the object ID, or a combination of the employee login (userid) and start date of the time entry. If the time entry is identified by the userid and start, and no time entry already exists, a new one will be added.

URL

/timesheet/rest/timeentry/update

Parameters

To identify the time entry to be updated Pacific Timesheet looks for the following parameters in the request:

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|---------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the userid or start parameters. | Integer |
| userid | The employee login name. If this is specified then also specify the start parameter, but do not specify the id parameter. | Text |
| start | The start date and time. If this is specified then also specify the userid parameter, but do not specify the id parameter. | Date |

In addition to the above parameters, all of the parameters defined in [TimeEntry.Add](#) are supported.

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/timeentry/update?userid=admin&start=11/27/2007+9:00AM&hours=7.5

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <timeentry id="43371"/>
</response>
```

Project.Add

Adds a new project.

Note: The term project may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page projects may have been renamed to jobs. You still use the object name 'project', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/project/add

Parameters

| Field | Description | Format | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|--|
| name | Project name. Always required when adding new projects. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| uid | Project ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all projects. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | |
| description | A description of this project. | Text (255 chars max) | | | | | | |
| status | Project status. Possible value are: | Text | | | | | | |
| | <table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Active</td><td>Employee can log into system.</td></tr><tr><td>Inactive</td><td>Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default.</td></tr></table> | | Value | Description | Active | Employee can log into system. | Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. |
| | Value | | Description | | | | | |
| | Active | | Employee can log into system. | | | | | |
| Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| acls | <p>The list of employees and groups given special permission on this object. Multiple permissions have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). Each value is of the form:</p> <p>Object Name=Permission Level (Object Type)</p> <p>Where Object Name is the name of the group or the login of the employee, Permission Level is the permission level to give the employee or group on this object, and Object Type is the whether this is an Employee or Group that is being given permission. Here is an example of a group and an employee assigned to an object:</p> <p>GroupA=Timekeeper (Group) jmeyers=Manager (Employee)</p> <p>Note that the permission level and object type are optional. If the permission level is not specified then it will be set to the employee's default permission level. If the object type is not specified the system will first check for a group with a matching name, then look for an employee with a matching login name. Only if you have group names and employee logins that might be the same do you need to specify the object type.</p> | Text | | | | | | |
| notes | Notes about this project. | Text (2000 chars max) | | | | | | |

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/project/add?name=Administrative+Em  
ployees
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>  
<response status="ok">  
  <project id="3231"/>  
</response>
```

-O-

Project.Delete

Deletes a particular project.

Note: The term project may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page projects may have been renamed to jobs. You still use the object name 'project', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/project/delete

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the name or uid parameters. | Integer |
| name | The project name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The project ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or name parameters. | Text |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/project/delete?name=Administrative+Employees

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <project/>
</response>
```

Project.Get

Retrieves a particular project.

Note: The term project may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page projects may have been renamed to jobs. You still use the object name 'project', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/project/get

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the name or uid parameters. | Integer |
| name | The project name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The project ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or name parameters. | Text |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/project/get?name=Administrative+Employees

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <project id="3231"
    name="Excelsior Projecct"
    uid="P-1001"
    description="25 nm process"
    status="Active"
    notes=""/>
</response>
```

Project.Update

Updates the properties of a particular project.

Note: The term project may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page projects may have been renamed to jobs. You still use the object name 'project', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/project/update

Parameters

To identify the project to be updated Pacific Timesheet looks for the following parameters in the request:

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-----------|--|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. | Integer |
| name | The project name. | Text |
| uid | The project ID. | Text |

If more than one of the above are specified then the project will be identified by using the parameter in the order specified above: id, name then uid.

In addition to the above parameters, all of the parameters defined in [Project.Add](#) are supported.

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/project/update?name=Administrative+Employees&status=Inactive

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <project id="3231"/>
</response>
```

-0-

ProjectGroup.Add

Adds a new project group.

Note: The term project group may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page project groups may have been renamed to portfolios. You still use the object name 'projectgroup', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/projectgroup/add

Parameters

| Field | Description | Format |
|-------------|--|----------------------|
| name | Project group name. Always required when adding new project groups. | Text (80 chars max) |
| uid | Project group ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all project groups. | Text (80 chars max) |
| description | A description of this project group. | Text (255 chars max) |
| status | Project group status. Possible value are: | Text |
| | ValueDescription | |
| | ActiveEmployee can log into system. | |
| | InactiveEmployee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. | |
| acls | <p>The list of employees and groups given special permission on this object. Multiple permissions have each value separated by a carriage return (also called a "hard" carriage return in Excel, entered using ALT+ENTER). Each value is of the form:</p> <p>Object Name=Permission Level (Object Type)</p> <p>Where Object Name is the name of the group or the login of the employee, Permission Level is the permission level to give the employee or group on this object, and Object Type is the whether this is an Employee or Group that is being given permission. Here is an example of a group and an employee assigned to an object:</p> <p>GroupA=Timekeeper (Group) jmeyers=Manager (Employee)</p> <p>Note that the permission level and object type are optional. If the permission level is not specified then it will be set to the employee's default permission level. If the object type is not specified the system will first check for a group with a matching name, then look for an employee with a matching login name. Only if you have group names and employee logins that might be the same do you need to specify the object type.</p> | Text |

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| notes | Notes about this project group. | Text (2000 chars max) |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/projectgroup/add?name=Administrative+Employees
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <projectgroup id="3231"/>
</response>
```

-0-

ProjectGroup.Delete

Deletes a particular project group.

Note: The term project group may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page project groups may have been renamed to portfolios. You still use the object name 'projectgroup', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/projectgroup/delete

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the name or uid parameters. | Integer |
| name | The project group name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The project group ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or name parameters. | Text |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/projectgroup/delete?name=Administrative+Employees

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <projectgroup/>
</response>
```

ProjectGroup.Get

Retrieves a particular project group.

Note: The term project group may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page project groups may have been renamed to portfolios. You still use the object name 'projectgroup', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/projectgroup/get

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-------------|---|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the name or uid parameters. | Integer |
| name | The project group name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The project group ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or name parameters. | Text |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/projectgroup/get?name=Administrative+Employees

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <projectgroup id="3231"
    name="Excelsior Projecct"
    uid="P-1001"
    description="25 nm process"
    status="Active"
    notes="" />
</response>
```

-0-

ProjectGroup.Update

Updates the properties of a particular project group.

Note: The term project group may have been renamed in your system using the terminology feature. For instance, in the System > General > Terminology page project groups may have been renamed to portfolios. You still use the object name 'projectgroup', however, when using the REST API. The name of the objects in the REST API never change.

URL

/timesheet/rest/projectgroup/update

Parameters

To identify the project group to be updated Pacific Timesheet looks for the following parameters in the request:

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|-----------|--|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. | Integer |
| name | The project group name. | Text |
| uid | The project group ID. | Text |

If more than one of the above are specified then the project group will be identified by using the parameter in the order specified above: id, name then uid.

In addition to the above parameters, all of the parameters defined in [ProjectGroup.Add](#) are supported.

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/projectgroup/update?name=Administrative+Employees&status=Inactive

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <projectgroup id="3231"/>
</response>
```

-0-

User.Add

Adds a new user (employee).

URL

/timesheet/rest/user/add

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Form at |
|-----------|--|---|
| login | Employee login name. Always required when adding new employees. | Text (80 chars max) |
| password | Employee password. Setting an employee's password creates an expired password - the employee will be asked to enter a new one the next time they log in. | Text (40 chars max) |
| firstname | First name. | Text (80 chars max) |
| lastname | Last name. Always required when adding new employees. | Text (80 chars max) |
| uid | Employee ID. This field is not required, but if present and the value is not blank then it must be unique for all employees. | Text (80 chars max) |
| status | Employee status. Possible value are: | |
| | Value | Description |
| | Active | Employee can log into system. |
| | Inactive | Employee cannot log into system, and does not show up on reports, etc. by default. |
| | Locked | Employee cannot log into system, but shows up on reports, etc. by default. An employee can become locked due to too many unsuccessful login attempts. |
| roleid | The default role (permission level), for example Employee. | Text |
| type | The type of employee. | Text |
| policyid | The policy for this employee. | Text |
| jobtitle | Job title. | Text (80 chars max) |
| groupid | The name of the primary or reporting group. | Text |
| firstday | The first day of employment. | Date |
| lastday | The last day of employment. | Date |

| scheduledhours | The number of hours the employee is scheduled to work each week. | Num ber | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------|------|---|------|---|----------------|---|------|
| email | Email address. | Text (80 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| phone | Phone number. | Text (40 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| mobile | Mobile phone number. | Text (40 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| fax | Fax number. | Text (40 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| timesheetid | The timesheet template for this employee. | Text | | | | | | | | |
| timesheetcarryforward | <div>This controls whether rows and hours are carried forward from the previous timesheet to new timesheets. Possible values are:<table><tr><th>Value</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>None</td><td>None (or a blank value) indicates no rows or hours will be carried forward.</td></tr><tr><td>Rows</td><td>Timesheet rows will be carried forward from previous timesheet.</td></tr><tr><td>Rows and Hours</td><td>Timesheet rows and hours will be carried forward from previous timesheet.</td></tr></table></div> | Value | Description | None | None (or a blank value) indicates no rows or hours will be carried forward. | Rows | Timesheet rows will be carried forward from previous timesheet. | Rows and Hours | Timesheet rows and hours will be carried forward from previous timesheet. | Text |
| Value | Description | | | | | | | | | |
| None | None (or a blank value) indicates no rows or hours will be carried forward. | | | | | | | | | |
| Rows | Timesheet rows will be carried forward from previous timesheet. | | | | | | | | | |
| Rows and Hours | Timesheet rows and hours will be carried forward from previous timesheet. | | | | | | | | | |
| locale | Locale. The locale determines how dates and numbers are formatted. Locale are specified using ISO codes, and possible values are defined in the Locale Codes appendix. | Text (5 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| timezone | Time zone. Time zones are specified using Olson IDs, and possible values are defined in the Time Zone Codes appendix. | Text (40 chars max) | | | | | | | | |
| billratex | The default bill rate. This can be a named rate, or a custom numeric value. | Text or Num ber | | | | | | | | |
| payratex | The default pay rate. This can be a named rate, or a custom numeric value. | Text or Num ber | | | | | | | | |
| groupids | The list of groups this employee is a member of. If a user belongs to multiple groups then each group is separated by a carriage return. If formatting an import file using Excel you can enter multiple lines in a cell using ALT+ENTER (also called a "hard" carriage return). | Text | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| notes | Notes about this employee. | Text (200 0 chars max) |
| apprv1id | This login name of the primary timesheet approver for the employee. | Text |
| apprv1bid | This login name of the backup timesheet approver for the employee. | Text |

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/user/add?login=kwagner&password=12345&firstname=Kim&lastname=Wagner
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <user id="2256"/>
</response>
```

-0-

User.Delete

Deletes a particular user (employee).

URL

/timesheet/rest/user/delete

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|--------------|--|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the login or uid parameters. | Integer |
| login | The employee login name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The employee ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or login parameters. | Text |

Example Request

http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/user/delete?login=kwagner

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <user/>
</response>
```

-0-

User.Get

Retrieves a particular user (employee).

URL

```
/timesheet/rest/user/get
```

Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|--------------|--|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. If this is specified then do not specify the login or uid parameters. | Integer |
| login | The employee login name. If this is specified then do not specify the id or uid parameters. | Text |
| uid | The employee ID. If this is specified then do not specify the id or login parameters. | Text |

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/user/get?login=admin
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <user id="1"
    login="admin"
    firstname="M."
    lastname="Admin"
    uid="A100"
    status="Active"
    roleid="Administrator"
    type="Exempt"
    policyid="Standard Policy"
    jobtitle="Application Administrator"
    groupid="Administrative Employees"
    firstday="1/1/2000"
    scheduledhours="0.00"
    email="admin@someco.com"
    phone="503-555-1212"
    mobile=""
    fax=""
    timesheetid="Project Timesheet"
    timesheetcarryforward="Rows and Hours"
    locale="en_US"
    timezone="America/Los_Angeles"
    groupids="Administrative Employees"
    notes=""
    apprvid=""
    apprvid=""
    in="false"/>
</response>
```

-0-

User.Update

Updates the properties of a particular user (employee).

URL

```
/timesheet/rest/user/update
```

Parameters

To identify the user to be updated Pacific Timesheet looks for the following parameters in the request:

| Parameter | Description | Format |
|--------------|--|---------|
| id | The object ID, a unique, persistent identifier generated by Pacific Timesheet. | Integer |
| login | The employee login name. | Text |
| uid | The employee ID. | Text |

If more than one of the above are specified then the user will be identified by using the parameter in the order specified above: id, login, then uid.

In addition to the above parameters, all of the parameters defined in [User.Add](#) are supported.

Example Request

```
http://someco.pacifictimesheet.com/timesheet/rest/user/update?login=kwagner&email=kwagner@someco.com
```

Example Result

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<response status="ok">
  <user id="2256"/>
</response>
```


Administrative Topics

Q: How do I allow managers to edit their worker's timesheets?

A: By default a manager cannot edit other employee timesheets, even if they are an approver for them. To allow a manager to edit other employee timesheets do the following:

1. Make sure the manager, let's call her "Sarah Manager", has either the Manager permission level, or a permission level that allows timesheet editing. You can check an employee's permission level from the Employees tab. You can check whether a permission level has the timesheet editing permission from the System > Security page.
2. Go to the Employees > Groups page and create a new group.
3. Assign all of the employees whose timesheets Sarah Manager needs to edit to this group.
4. Edit the permissions for this group and add Sarah Manager to the list as a Manager (or any other appropriate permission level that allows timesheet editing).

When Sarah Manager logs into the application she should see a Timesheets tab, and should be able to list and edit timesheets for all the employees in the new group.

-O-

- [Locale Codes](#)
- [Time Zone Codes](#)

-0-

ISO locale (language_country) codes:

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| sq_AL | Albanian (Albania) |
| ar_DZ | Arabic (Algeria) |
| ar_BH | Arabic (Bahrain) |
| ar_EG | Arabic (Egypt) |
| ar_IQ | Arabic (Iraq) |
| ar_JO | Arabic (Jordan) |
| ar_KW | Arabic (Kuwait) |
| ar_LB | Arabic (Lebanon) |
| ar_LY | Arabic (Libya) |
| ar_MA | Arabic (Morocco) |
| ar_OM | Arabic (Oman) |
| ar_QA | Arabic (Qatar) |
| ar_SA | Arabic (Saudi Arabia) |
| ar_SD | Arabic (Sudan) |
| ar_SY | Arabic (Syria) |
| ar_TN | Arabic (Tunisia) |
| ar_AE | Arabic (United Arab Emirates) |
| ar_YE | Arabic (Yemen) |
| be_BY | Belarusian (Belarus) |
| bg_BG | Bulgarian (Bulgaria) |
| ca_ES | Catalan (Spain) |
| zh_CN | Chinese (China) |
| zh_HK | Chinese (Hong Kong) |
| zh_TW | Chinese (Taiwan) |
| hr_HR | Croatian (Croatia) |
| cs_CZ | Czech (Czech Republic) |
| da_DK | Danish (Denmark) |
| nl_BE | Dutch (Belgium) |
| nl_NL | Dutch (Netherlands) |
| en_AU | English (Australia) |
| en_CA | English (Canada) |
| en_IN | English (India) |
| en_IE | English (Ireland) |
| en_NZ | English (New Zealand) |
| en_ZA | English (South Africa) |
| en_GB | English (United Kingdom) |
| en_US | English (United States) |
| et_EE | Estonian (Estonia) |
| fi_FI | Finnish (Finland) |
| fr_BE | French (Belgium) |
| fr_CA | French (Canada) |
| fr_FR | French (France) |
| fr_LU | French (Luxembourg) |

| | |
|-------|------------------------------|
| fr_CH | French (Switzerland) |
| de_AT | German (Austria) |
| de_DE | German (Germany) |
| de_LU | German (Luxembourg) |
| de_CH | German (Switzerland) |
| el_GR | Greek (Greece) |
| iw_IL | Hebrew (Israel) |
| hi_IN | Hindi (India) |
| hu_HU | Hungarian (Hungary) |
| is_IS | Icelandic (Iceland) |
| it_IT | Italian (Italy) |
| it_CH | Italian (Switzerland) |
| ja_JP | Japanese (Japan) |
| ko_KR | Korean (South Korea) |
| lv_LV | Latvian (Latvia) |
| lt_LT | Lithuanian (Lithuania) |
| mk_MK | Macedonian (Macedonia) |
| no_NO | Norwegian (Norway) |
| pl_PL | Polish (Poland) |
| pt_BR | Portuguese (Brazil) |
| pt_PT | Portuguese (Portugal) |
| ro_RO | Romanian (Romania) |
| ru_RU | Russian (Russia) |
| sk_SK | Slovak (Slovakia) |
| sl_SI | Slovenian (Slovenia) |
| es_AR | Spanish (Argentina) |
| es_BO | Spanish (Bolivia) |
| es_CL | Spanish (Chile) |
| es_CO | Spanish (Colombia) |
| es_CR | Spanish (Costa Rica) |
| es_DO | Spanish (Dominican Republic) |
| es_EC | Spanish (Ecuador) |
| es_SV | Spanish (El Salvador) |
| es_GT | Spanish (Guatemala) |
| es_HN | Spanish (Honduras) |
| es_MX | Spanish (Mexico) |
| es_NI | Spanish (Nicaragua) |
| es_PA | Spanish (Panama) |
| es_PY | Spanish (Paraguay) |
| es_PE | Spanish (Peru) |
| es_PR | Spanish (Puerto Rico) |
| es_ES | Spanish (Spain) |
| es_UY | Spanish (Uruguay) |
| es_VE | Spanish (Venezuela) |
| sv_SE | Swedish (Sweden) |
| th_TH | Thai (Thailand) |

| | |
|-------|----------------------|
| th_TH | Thai (Thailand,TH) |
| tr_TR | Turkish (Turkey) |
| uk_UA | Ukrainian (Ukraine) |
| vi_VN | Vietnamese (Vietnam) |

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Standard (Olson ID) time zones codes:

| Value | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| MIT | (GMT-11:00) International Date Line W. |
| Pacific/Apia | (GMT-11:00) Midway Island, Samoa |
| Pacific/Honolulu | (GMT-10:00) Hawaii |
| America/Anchorage | (GMT-09:00) Alaska |
| America/Los_Angeles | (GMT-08:00) Pacific Time |
| America/Denver | (GMT-07:00) Mountain Time |
| America/Phoenix | (GMT-07:00) Arizona |
| America/Chicago | (GMT-06:00) Central Time |
| America/Costa_Rica | (GMT-06:00) Central America |
| America/Mexico_City | (GMT-06:00) Mexico City |
| America/Tegucigalpa | (GMT-06:00) La Paz |
| America/Winnipeg | (GMT-06:00) Saskatchewan |
| America/Bogota | (GMT-05:00) Bogota |
| America/Indianapolis | (GMT-05:00) Indiana (East) |
| America/Montreal | (GMT-05:00) Atlantic Time (Canada) |
| America/New_York | (GMT-05:00) Eastern Time |
| America/Caracas | (GMT-04:00) Caracas, La Paz |
| America/Santiago | (GMT-04:00) Santiago |
| America/Thule | (GMT-04:00) Greenland |
| America/St_Johns | (GMT-03:30) Newfoundland |
| America/Buenos_Aires | (GMT-03:00) Buenos Aires |
| America/Sao_Paulo | (GMT-03:00) Brasilia |
| Atlantic/South_Georgia | (GMT-02:00) Mid-Atlantic |
| Atlantic/Azores | (GMT-01:00) Azores |
| Atlantic/Cape_Verde | (GMT-01:00) Cape Verde Is. |
| Africa/Casablanca | (GMT+00:00) Casablanca, Monrovia |
| Europe/Dublin | (GMT+00:00) Greenwich Mean Time |
| Africa/Lagos | (GMT+01:00) West Central Africa |
| Europe/Amsterdam | (GMT+01:00) Amsterdam, Rome |
| Europe/Belgrade | (GMT+01:00) Belgrade, Prague |
| Europe/Brussels | (GMT+01:00) Brussels, Madrid |
| Europe/Warsaw | (GMT+01:00) Sarajevo, Warsaw |
| Africa/Cairo | (GMT+02:00) Cairo |
| Africa/Harare | (GMT+02:00) Harare, Pretoria |
| Asia/Jerusalem | (GMT+02:00) Jerusalem |
| Europe/Athens | (GMT+02:00) Athens, Istanbul |
| Europe/Bucharest | (GMT+02:00) Bucharest |
| Europe/Helsinki | (GMT+02:00) Helsinki |
| Africa/Nairobi | (GMT+03:00) Nairobi |
| Asia/Baghdad | (GMT+03:00) Baghdad |
| Asia/Kuwait | (GMT+03:00) Kuwait, Riyadh |
| Europe/Moscow | (GMT+03:00) Moscow, St. Petersburg |
| Asia/Tehran | (GMT+03:30) Tehran |

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Asia/Baku | (GMT+04:00) Baku, Tbilisi |
| Asia/Dubai | (GMT+04:00) Abu Dhabi |
| Asia/Kabul | (GMT+04:30) Kabul |
| Asia/Karachi | (GMT+05:00) Islamabad, Karachi |
| Asia/Yekaterinburg | (GMT+05:00) Ekaterinburg |
| Asia/Calcutta | (GMT+05:30) Chennai, Kolkata |
| Asia/Katmandu | (GMT+05:45) Kathmandu |
| Asia/Almaty | (GMT+06:00) Almaty |
| Asia/Colombo | (GMT+06:00) Sri Jayawardenepura |
| Asia/Dhaka | (GMT+06:00) Astana, Dhaka |
| Asia/Rangoon | (GMT+06:30) Rangoon |
| Asia/Bangkok | (GMT+07:00) Bangkok, Hanoi |
| Asia/Krasnoyarsk | (GMT+07:00) Krasnoyarsk |
| Asia/Hong_Kong | (GMT+08:00) Beijing, Hong Kong |
| Asia/Irkutsk | (GMT+08:00) Irkutsk |
| Asia/Kuala_Lumpur | (GMT+08:00) Kuala Lumpur, Singapore |
| Asia/Taipei | (GMT+08:00) Taipei |
| Australia/Perth | (GMT+08:00) Perth |
| Asia/Seoul | (GMT+09:00) Seoul |
| Asia/Tokyo | (GMT+09:00) Osaka, Tokyo |
| Asia/Yakutsk | (GMT+09:00) Yakutsk |
| Australia/Adelaide | (GMT+09:30) Adelaide |
| Asia/Vladivostok | (GMT+10:00) Vladivostok |
| Australia/Brisbane | (GMT+10:00) Brisbane |
| Australia/Hobart | (GMT+10:00) Hobart |
| Australia/Sydney | (GMT+10:00) Canberra, Sydney |
| Pacific/Guam | (GMT+10:00) Guam |
| Asia/Magadan | (GMT+11:00) Magadan, Solomon Is. |
| Pacific/Auckland | (GMT+12:00) Auckland |
| Pacific/Fiji | (GMT+12:00) Fiji, Kamchatka |
| Pacific/Tongatapu | (GMT+13:00) Nuku'alofa |

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