CGI Advantage® 4

Intercept User Guide

CGI

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Intercept Overview

Payment Intercepts is the process of establishing intercept requests, determining the eligibly of payments for intercept, determining the amount of intercept for individual payments, charging fees on intercepted debt, tracking intercept activity, and transferring funds to the entity requesting the disbursement intercept. The Intercept Functionality in Advantage also allows you to record the Debts that were intercepted in an External Payment System. These Debts could either be an Internal Debt (debt that is associated with a Receivable Transaction within the Advantage Application) or an External Debt (debt that originated outside of the Advantage Application but loaded into the Advantage application for intercept). You can also alert debtors that they may be subject to the intercept process if their payments are not promptly received by issuing Notice of Intent to Intercept Letters.

Advantage Financial also supports the Reciprocal Offset Program (ROP) between the U.S. Department of Treasury's Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) and the States. The purpose of the ROP between the BFS and the States is to establish the terms and conditions for the offset of the State's tax and non-tax payments to collect non-tax debts owed to the United States (State Reciprocity), and the offset of Federal non-tax payments to collect both tax and non-tax debts owed to the States (Federal Reciprocity).

Advantage Financial also supports Intercept Refund. When a debt is intercepted, the debtor is issued an Intercept Notification Letter informing the debtor that they may file a written protest if they do not agree with the Intercept claim.

For more information on the Intercept functionality available in Advantage, refer to the following topics:

- Internal Intercept

- External Intercept

- State Reciprocity

- Federal Reciprocity

- Intercept Refund

Internal Intercept

Internal Intercept refers to the debts Intercepted during the Automated Disbursement (AD) Chain in CGI Advantage. These debts can be either internal or external debts. The Payment Intercept step in the AD Chain determines whether any outstanding debts on the Intercept Request page that have been identified for intercept are eligible for intercept against the records selected for payment and are currently not on a system, user, or disbursement management hold. The Payment Intercept flag on System Options must be selected and the Intercept Selection batch parameter must have at least one value defined in order for any disbursement to take a payment intercept.

› Selection of eligible debts on the Intercept Request table

The AD process determines which INTR records, which matched at least one DISRQ record, are eligible for intercept. A Receivable on INTR must have the Status set to *Active*, have an amount available to intercept, and should not be excluded based on user defined criteria on Receivable Intercept Exception (INTREX) with an Offset Percentage of 100%. A Receivable transaction may be excluded from intercept, the intercept selection value associated with an INTR record may be tagged as eligible for intercept, or any combination

of the INTR record's Customer Code, TIN, and TIN Type may be used to exclude records from intercept. The INTR records eligible for intercept are selected as follows:

- The Claim Status of the INTR record is set to Active.

- The INTR record must have an outstanding intercept amount.

  - Internal Debt Outstanding Intercept Amount = (INTR) Outstanding Amount – (INTR) Disbursement Intercept Amount

  - External Debt Outstanding Intercept Amount = (INTR) Outstanding Amount – (INTR) Disbursement Intercept Amount – (INTR) Transferred Amount

- At least one of the Intercept Selection values from the AD Chain batch parameter (Intercept Selection field) must match an Intercept Selection value of the Entity associated with the debt record. The Intercept Selection value(s) for the Entity is recorded on the Entity (ENTY) table. If the Intercept Selection batch parameter is null then no records will meet this condition resulting in all records on INTR being ineligible for intercept.

- The INTR record does not meet the criteria of any active record on Receivable Intercept Exception (INTREX) with an Offset Percentage of 100%.

  - If a record on INTR with values of Transaction Code, Transaction Department, Transaction Unit, Transaction ID, Customer Code, TIN, and TIN Type matches any combination of Transaction Code, Transaction Department, Transaction Unit, Transaction ID, Customer Code, TIN, and TIN Type on the Receivable Intercept Exception (INTREX) with an Offset Percentage of 100%, then the INTR record is not eligible for intercept. Note that if any of the values on INTREX is blank, that value will be treated as a wildcard and will include all values for that field.

INTR records that do not meet all of the above criteria will not be considered for the intercept logic steps.

› Selection of eligible Payment records on Disbursement Request

The next step is to determine which Payment Request records stored on Disbursement Request (DISRQ) are eligible for intercept. This step only uses those DISRQ records that were selected in the record selection step (DISRQ records with User Hold = True (checked) are not selected). A payment request must have an amount available to intercept. In addition, a DISRQ record may be excluded based on user defined criteria. A Payment Request transaction may be excluded from intercept or any combination of the DISRQ record's Department, Object, Appropriation, TIN, and TIN Type may be used to exclude records from intercept.

The DISRQ records that are NOT eligible for intercept are excluded as follows:

- The DISRQ record has the Procurement Card Payment flag set to *No*.

- The DISRQ record has a Vendor/Customer with the Miscellaneous flag selected on Vendor Customer (VCUST), and the Intercept Misc. Vendor Payments indication is not *false* on System Options (SOPT).

- If the DISRQ Net Line Amount is less than or equal to Zero. then the DISRQ record is not eligible for intercept. Net Line Amount is calculated as follows:

  Net Line Amount = (Line Amount + Penalty – Discount + Interest –Withholding Amount – Retainage Amount – Credit Memo Adjustment Amount)

- If a record on DISRQ with values of Transaction Code, Transaction Department, Transaction ID, Department, Object, Appropriation, TIN, and TIN Type matches any combination of Transaction Code, Transaction Department, Transaction ID, Department, Object, Appropriation, TIN, and TIN Type on the Intercept Disbursement Exception (INTDBEX) table then the DISRQ record is not eligible for intercept. If any of the values on the INTDBEX table is blank, then that value is treated as a wildcard and will include all values for that field. Also, Transaction Code, Department, and ID can be entered independently (for example, you may choose to only enter Transaction Code = GAX and leave Transaction Department and Transaction ID blank). This logic replaces the existing logic in the AD Chain that is associated with the INTDBEX table.

DISRQ records that meet one of the above exclusion criteria are not considered for the subsequent intercept logic steps.

Records on DISRQ and INTR tables that are selected based on the intercept selection criteria defined above are matched based on TIN and TIN Type. All records on DISRQ that have a matching record on the INTR table are used in the subsequent payment intercept steps.

The selected DISRQ records are grouped based on the disbursement payment grouping criteria (defined later in this transaction). The INTR records are sorted by TIN, TIN Type, Priority and then Due Date. This allows the DISRQ records to be analyzed as a *group* that will eventually print on a single check. This also allows the INTR records with the highest priority and oldest due dates to be analyzed by the batch process first and against a group of DISRQ records rather than on an individual line-by-line basis.

Calculation of Intercept Fees

Once the Intercept amount is determined, the process tries to assess the fees on the intercept. Two sets of flat fees may be assessed to a DISRQ record that is matched with a debt record for an intercept. A Default Intercept Fee may be applied to charge an administrative fee for processing the intercept. A Supplementary Intercept Fee may be applied to charge an administrative fee required by an external entity for processing an intercept.

Intercept Fees will be calculated for those debt records that have the possibility of offsetting DISRQ records. This is determined by adding the debt record available amounts to intercept until they meet or exceed the grouped DISRQ amount that is available to be intercepted. For example, there are 4 debt records at $6 each and 1 grouped set of DISRQ records that equal $15. The first 3 debt records will be selected to calculate intercept fees as they have the potential to offset the grouped DISRQ records. The fourth one does not have the potential to intercept the grouped DISRQ records, as it would need the grouped DISRQ record to have at least $19 available to intercept.

First, the batch process determines if an intercept fee may be calculated more than once for a debt. This is driven by the Intercept Frequency CVL on IOPT. This allows the user to decide how often an intercept fee may be applied for a receivable eligible for intercept.

The batch process identifies all records on the Intercept Disbursement Request Line (INTRL) table and the Intercept Activity (INTA) table with a Transaction Code equal to debt record being processed to determine if the record is eligible for the Calculate Intercept Fee step. Records on the INTRL table

If the Intercept Frequency field is set to *Once*, then a receivable transaction may have an intercept fee applied to it once. Subsequent attempts to intercept any line on a receivable transaction will not result in applying an intercept fee. The batch process will retrieve all records from INTRL and INTA with the RE Transaction ID (Code, Department, and ID) equal to the debt record being processed and if any record has a Default or Supplementary Intercept Fee Amount greater than $0 then the INTRL record is not eligible for the intercept fee steps since it had previously been assessed an intercept fee.

If the Intercept Frequency field is set to *Once Per Day*, then a debt record may have an intercept fee applied to it once per processing day (day defined as system date). Subsequent attempts during the same processing day to intercept any line on a receivable transaction will not result in applying an intercept fee. However, if the Receivable transaction is intercepted on a different processing day, it may be eligible for the application of intercept fees. The batch process will retrieve all records from INTRL and INTA with the RE Transaction ID (Code, Department, and ID) equal to the debt record being processed and if any record has a Default or Supplementary Intercept Fee Amount greater than $0 and the Intercept Date equal to the system date then the INTRL record is not eligible for the intercept fee steps since it had previously been assessed an intercept fee during the processing day. Note: The batch process uses both INTRL and INTA to account for the situation where the AD Chain is executed multiple times within the same day.

If a record is eligible for the intercept fee calculation steps, then the batch process determines if a default intercept fee may be calculated. The following criteria must be met in order for a debt record to be eligible for a default intercept fee.

The current fiscal year record on the Intercept Options (IOPT) table determines whether a default intercept fee will be applied to an intercepted record. If the Apply Intercept Fee flag is selected, then a default intercept fee may be taken; otherwise, the process will skip to determine if a supplementary intercept fee may be taken.

The sum of the available amount to intercept {Outstanding Amount – Intercepted Amount} for all INTR records for the RE Transaction ID must be greater than or equal to the Minimum Debt Amount on the default Intercept Fee Setup (INTF) table record. The Default Entity, Default Debt Type, and Default Intercept Fee Code defined on the current fiscal year record on the IOPT table are used to retrieve the record from the INTF table that is used for this calculation.

If all the criteria for calculating a default intercept fee are met, then the batch process calculates the default intercept fee and retains it for future processing. It will eventually increment the Default Intercept Fee Amount for the DISRQ record and INTRL record. Please refer to the intercept fee calculation formula below for how the fee is calculated.

After the default intercept fee logic is complete for a record, the batch process determines if a supplementary intercept fee may be calculated. This is accomplished by taking the Entity and Debt Type of the INTRL record and performing a lookup to the INTF table. If a matching record on the INTF table is found and that record was not used for calculating the default intercept fee, then the record will have a supplementary fee calculated. If an INTF record is not found, then a supplementary fee will not be taken. Once calculated, the

supplementary intercept fee amount will be retained for future processing. It will eventually increment the Supplementary Intercept Fee Amount for the DISRQ record and INTRL record. Please refer to the intercept fee calculation formula below for how the fee is calculated.

An Intercept Fee may be a flat fee and is defined based on an Intercept Fee Setup (INTF) table record. If the INTF record contains a value in the Flat Fee field, then the intercept fee will be set to the value in the Flat Fee field.

Disbursement Request records are offset by debt records in the order of the priority designated for the debt records.

After intercept fees are calculated, the batch process determines how much of the intercepted amount may offset the grouped DISRQ Net Line Amount (calculated earlier). The rule for determining whether the debt record plus the associated default and intercept fees may offset the DISRQ is as follows:

> Grouped DISRQ Net Line Amount > ((Default Intercept Fee + Supplementary Intercept Fee) * (1 + IOPT Intercept Margin Percentage / 100))

If the above formula is true, then the Default and Supplementary Intercept fees may be taken against the grouped DISRQ records. This amount is reserved against the grouped DISRQ record's available amount to intercept.

For example, there is a grouped DISRQ Net Line Amount of $100 made up of 10 accounting lines of $10 each, and an INTRL Line Amount of $100 with a Default Intercept Fee of $20. The Intercept Margin % is set to 50%. The intercept fee of $20 may be taken since the fee is less than 50% of the grouped DISRQ Net Line Amounts. This fee reduces the grouped DISRQ Net Line Amounts by $20 to $80, specifically reducing the first 2 accounting lines by $10 each for the fees. The new grouped DISRQ Net Line Amounts of $80 is then taken as the intercepted offset amount (INTRL Line Amount was not completely used since its value is greater than the new grouped DISRQ Net Line Amounts).

If the Default and Supplementary fees cannot be taken, the batch process, then determines if just the Default Intercept Fees can be taken. The rule for determining whether the DISRQ may be offset by the debt record plus the associated default intercept fee is as follows:

> Grouped DISRQ Net Line Amount > ((Default Intercept Fee Amount) * (1 + IOPT Intercept Margin Percentage/100))

If the above formula is true, then the Default Intercept Fee may be taken against the grouped DISRQ records. This amount is reserved against the grouped DISRQ record's available amount to intercept.

If the Default and Supplementary Intercept fees or just the Default Intercept Fee cannot be taken, the batch process, then determines if just the Supplementary Intercept Fees can be taken. The rule for determining whether the debt record plus the associated default intercept fee may offset the DISRQ is as follows:

> Grouped DISRQ Net Line Amount > ((Supplementary Intercept Fee Amount) * (1 + IOPT Intercept Margin Percentage/100))

If the batch process determines that Default and Supplementary Fees cannot be taken against a grouped set of DISRQ records, it will calculate the intercept offset amount without the intercept fees (Fee Amounts set to $0). If a Default Intercept Fee and/or a Supplementary Intercept Fee are taken, then the fee amounts reduced the available amount to intercept on the DISRQ record. These amounts are reserved against the grouped DISRQ records before determining the intercept offset amount.

The intercept-offset amount is then calculated. The Intercept Amount on the grouped DISRQ records is set to the debt record's available amount to intercept. If the debt record's available amount to intercept is greater than the grouped DISRQ record's Net Line Amount (minus intercept fees as well) then the Intercepted Amount is set to the DISRQ grouped Net Line Amount.

Once the Intercept Offset amount is determined, the batch process writes the record to the Intercept Disbursement Request Line (INTRL) intermediary table with the amount actually intercepted and charged as Default and Supplementary Intercept Fees.

External Intercept

External Intercept refers to the debts intercepted in an External Payment System. These debts can be either Internal Debts or External Debts. The External Payment system sends a file with the details of the intercepted Debt Record, the intercept amount and the date of Intercept. CGI Advantage reads the file sent by the External Payment system, stores the data from the file in an intermediary table called Externally Intercepted Debt table and generates the Intercept Transfer (IT) transaction to record the Intercept in the Advantage application. The following flow diagram explains the External Intercept process.
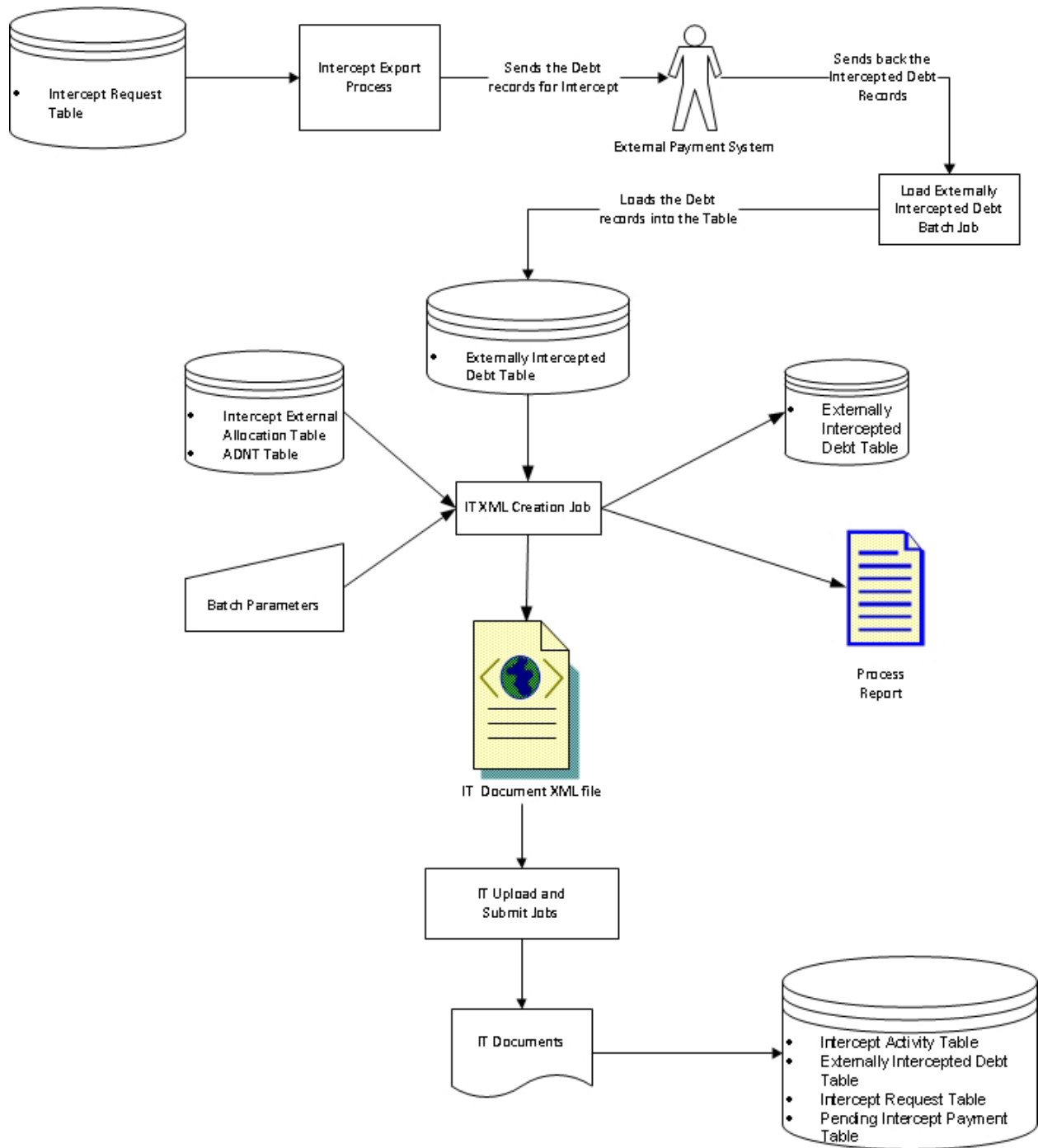
State Payment Offset

The Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) is the bureau of the U.S. Department of Treasury that carries out government-wide delinquent debt collection under the Debt Collection Improvement Act (DCIA) of 1996. Among other things, the DCIA authorized Federal disbursing officials to withhold or reduce eligible Federal payments to pay the payee's delinquent debt owed to the United States. In order to implement

this section of the DCIA and other debt collection authorities, BFS established the Treasury Offset Program (TOP).

TOP contains a centralized database of delinquent debts, including non-tax debts owed to the United States. TOP matches information about those debts with information about Federal payments that are about to be disbursed. If the name and taxpayer identification number on a payment matches with the name and TIN on a debt, that payment will be offset in whole or in part to collect the delinquent debt. In Advantage Financial, those debts are imported and are eligible for offset against vendor payments in the same way that a state's own debts are eligible for offset against vendor payments as part of the Automated Disbursements process.

Federal Payment Offset

The DCIA also indicates that Federal payments may be offset to collect delinquent debts owed to States, if the States enter into reciprocal agreements with the Secretary of the Treasury and meet certain other qualifications. The DCIA authorizes the U.S. Department of Treasury to allow States to participate in administrative offset to collect delinquent State debts as long as the States meet the requirements, including entering into reciprocal agreements with the U.S. Department of Treasury. Such reciprocal agreements shall contain any requirements that the U.S. Department of Treasury considers appropriate, to facilitate offset and prevent duplicative efforts. The Federal Payment Offset process has been developed to allow States to use Federal payments to be applied towards state debts.

A number of new pages and batch jobs have been added, and the existing intercept functionality has been modified, to support both State and Federal Payment Offset functionality. For more information, please refer to the online help application.

The Federal Payment Offset process begins when eligible past due debts for Federal Payment Offset have been identified.

1. The Intercept Selection job is used to load the eligible Internal Debts (Receivables) to the Intercept Request (INTR) table and the External Debts are loaded to the INTR table by online data entry or creating the IRM transaction.

2. The Federal Debt Update File Generation job is used to select eligible State debts from the INTR table and load the selected debts to the FOTR table. The job then selects records from FOTR and generates the Debt Update File, which contains the new and updated debt records to be sent to the Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS).

3. BFS verifies the validity of the debtor records received from Advantage.

   - If errors occur, BFS generates an Unprocessable File with Error Codes for unprocessable records. The Federal Unprocessable File job updates the unprocessable records on the FOTR table with the appropriate error codes.

   - An authorized Advantage user needs to fix the errors by manually creating IRM transactions to update the corresponding records on the INTR table, or should request the associated agencies to fix the errors and send in the fixed records. The fixed debt records are then resent to BFS via the Debt Update File in the next cycle. Alternatively, an authorized user can fix the errors in the BFS online portal.

4. BFS matches the records with the Federal Non tax payee. BFS creates a Collection File.

5. The Federal Collection File job loads the Collection File (offset/reversal information received from BFS in ERL format) to the Federal Offset tables (Federal Offset Request (FOTR), Federal Offset Summary (FOTS), and Federal Offset Activity (FOTA)) and to the Intercept Request (INTR) table.

6. EFT payments are received from BFS.

7. The Generate Federal Offset Payment chain job generates the Federal Offset Transfer (ITO) and GA Federal Offset Payment (GAOP) transactions to transfer the funds and liquidate the Receivable (RE) transactions. The ITO and GAOP transactions will be manually modified or created to handle reversal requests in the Collection Files from BFS.

Intercept Refund

When intercepting debt, there are inevitably instances where an intercept occurs, with or without fees, that is protested by the vendor/customer. That protest and any resulting resolution is recorded on the Request Intercept Refund (RFDRQST) page. Should that resolution include a partial or full refund, there is an Intercept Refund Chain to create the refund. Both the page and the process are covered in later sections of this user guide.

The process of review and communications once a protest is recorded is open to various implementation methods that can be supported with Configurable Rules (BORULE) added as well as with protest aging reports.

Use of this page and process is optional as refunds can be processed outside of these two system functions, but the refund will be tracked in conjunction with the Intercept Activity (INTA) record that recorded the intercept initially.

Common Terminology

This topic contains an alphabetical list of terms that are common in the Intercept area, and a definition for each one.

A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |

› Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS)

Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) is the name of the Federal Government's central debt collection agency.

› Default Intercept Fee Amount

An administrative amount charged for intercepting a payment with an outstanding debt record. This amount is a summary of the default intercept fees associated with the DISRQ record.

› Intercept

Intercept is when all or a portion of a payment to a vendor is offset due to an outstanding debt that is owed by that vendor. The debt may either be internal or external. Instead of paying the vendor the entire or partial amount, the amount is redirected to a third party.

› Intercept Disbursement Request Line (INTRL)

The intermediary table updated during the Disbursement process that stores records selected for intercept. The data object name is INCT_DISB_RQST_IN.

› Offset

Offset is the process of reducing funds paid to a person or entity who owes an outstanding delinquent debt or debts and applying the funds toward the balance of the delinquent debt.

› State Reciprocal Program (SRP)

State Reciprocal Program (SRP) is a reciprocity program within TOP whereby the participating states offset state payments to satisfy federal non-tax debts, and the federal government offsets federal payments to satisfy state debts.

› Supplementary Intercept Fee Amount

An administrative amount typically charged on behalf of an external entity for intercepting a payment with an outstanding debt record. This amount is a summary of the supplementary intercept fees associated with the DISRQ record.

› Treasury Offset Program (TOP)

The Treasury Offset Program (TOP) is the debt matching and payment offset program that uses payment and debt data received from federal and state agencies to collect delinquent debt from payments disbursed by Treasury and other disbursing agencies.

Transaction Information

This topic includes detailed information regarding the transaction types in the Intercept area.

- Accounting Based Spending (ABS) Transaction Type

- Intercept Request Maintenance (IRM) Transaction Type

There are transactions in General Accounting and Check Writer that can be and are a part of the Intercept process. Each is listed below with a summary of how it is used.

- The Check Writer Accounting (CWA) Transaction Code can be used to post entries to journals for payments that have been intercepted. Refer to the "CH Transaction Type" topic in the *CGI Advantage Check Writer User Guide* for more information.

- The Check Writer Intercept Transfer (CWI) transaction is used to post accounting lines to the respective Advantage journals for Check Writer payments that have been intercepted. Refer to the "IET Transaction Type" topic in the *CGI Advantage Check Writer User Guide* for more information.

- The Intercept Transfer (IT) Transaction Code transfers intercepted cash from the disbursing party to the party of the receivable. Refer to the "IET Transaction Type" topic in the *CGI Advantage General Accounting User Guide* for more information.

Transaction Code Glossary

All Transactions Codes that can be utilized by the Intercept area are listed below alphabetically by Transaction Name.

Transaction Name	Transaction Type	Transaction Code
Federal Offset Payment	ABS	GAOP
GA Intercept Payment	ABS	GAIP
Intercept Request Maintenance	IRM	IRM

ABS Transaction Type

The Accounting Based Spending (ABS) Transaction Type is one that is in the General Accounting area, but there is an Intercept use outside of that area because of the features available on the ABS transaction.

› Inserting New Debt Records

When *New* is selected in the Line Action field, the system first will look up the **Transaction Code** to determine whether it is an internal or external debt. If the **Transaction Code** field is set to *N/A* it will indicate that this is an external debt and if the **Transaction Code** field is

set to an *RE* Transaction Type, then it will indicate that this is an internal debt. The IRM transaction cannot be used to insert internal debts into the INTR table and an error is issued if you try to insert an internal debt. Internal debts can only be inserted to the Intercept Request table using the Accounts Receivable (AR) Intercept Selection batch process.

New debt records on IRM transactions will reject if a record exists on the Intercept Request table with the same combination of the following fields (aka primary keys): **TIN**, **TIN Type**, **Debt Type**, **Entity**, **Transaction Code**, **Transaction Department Code**, **Transaction Unit Code**, **Transaction ID**, **Transaction Accounting Line**, and **Vendor Line**.

› Delete and Modify Debt Records

To delete or update an existing debt record on the Intercept Request page, either *Modify* or *Delete* must be selected on the **Line Action** field on the Intercept Request Line. To delete or modify a record on the Intercept Request page, the primary key fields entered on IRM must have a complete match with the record on the Intercept Request table.

The transaction will have a **Load Values** link. After completing primary key fields, you should click this link to bring all values associated with the record from the Intercept Request page to the IRM transaction and complete all blank (null) fields on the IRM transaction. Using the **Load Values** link is required to make any modification. For blank fields found on the Intercept Request page, the system will leave the fields blank on the IRM transaction. For deleting a debt record, there is no need to select the **Load Values** link. The system will enforce this process before deleting the record, thus, the values will be populated on the transaction before the validation.

If you want to change a populated field to be a blank value, you must enter *BLNK* on the field, which is an indication that the modification for this field is now blank on the Intercept Request table.

For external debt records, updates for all fields can be made with the exceptions of the primary keys: **TIN**, **TIN Type**, **Transaction Code**, **Transaction Department Code**, **Transaction Unit Code**, **Transaction ID**, **Priority** and **Transaction Accounting Line** when applicable. The new **Outstanding Debt** amount entered on the IRM transaction will replace the **Outstanding Amount** on the Intercept Request record and the system will change the values of the **Transferred Amount** to *zero*. If there is a pending **Intercepted Amount** on the Intercept Request record, the system will reject the IRM transaction and the new debt amount will not be updated.

For internal debt records, you will not be able to modify the **Outstanding Debt** amount (you will be able to modify the Outstanding Debt Amount for external debt records). It will be also possible to modify the **Status** field.

All of the fields in the Print Intercept Notification Information and Debtor Address Information tabs can be changed.

Once all the modification or deletion information has been completed on the IRM, the system will attempt to make the Intercept Request updates or deletions based on the IRM transaction input. All entries will follow the Intercept Request table validations, and all error messages from the Intercept Request table will display in the IRM transaction.

Final versions of the IRM transaction cannot be modified or cancelled. In order to modify or delete an existing debt record, a new IRM transaction needs to be created with the appropriate Line Action.

ABS Delivered Transaction Codes

The ABS Transaction Type has the following Transaction Codes (listed alphabetically by Transaction Names) that are utilized by the Intercept area in Advantage Financial.

Name	Code	Intended Use	Sub Type
GA Intercept Payment	GAIP	This Transaction is automatically generated for intercepts within the Advantage Financial disbursement process to request payments to an external entity for intercepted external debts.	
Federal Offset Payment	GAOP	This Transaction Code is automatically generated by the Generate Federal Offset Payment process to request payments to an external entity for intercepted external debt.	FO

Note: Refer to the "ABS Transaction Type" topic in the *CGI Advantage General Accounting User Guide* for the full list of ABS delivered Transaction Codes.

IRM Transaction Type

The Intercept Request Maintenance (IRM) Transaction Type is a non-accounting Transaction Type that updates the Intercept Request table. The IRM transaction enables authorized users to insert new external debts and update information for existing external/internal debts (for example, debt amount, activate/inactivate debts, notices mailing address, and so forth) on the Intercept Request table as well as delete requested external/internal debt records.

The IRM has two tabs:

- Header

- Intercept Request Line

IRM Delivered Transaction Codes

The Intercept Request Maintenance (IRM) Transaction Type includes the following Transaction Code.

Name	Code	Intended Use
Intercept Request Maintenance	IRM	IRM is a non-accounting transaction that updates the Intercept Request (INTR) table.

IRM Header

The Header section of the IRM transaction contains common transaction fields such as **Record Date**, **Transaction Name** and so forth. It also contains **Debt Type** to define the type of debt eligible for intercept. It also has the **Entity** field to define the entity for which the debt is owed.

› Required/Conditionally Required Fields

The following fields are required:

- Entity
- Debt Type

All other fields are system generated.

IRM Intercept Request

The Intercept Request tab of the IRM transaction allows you to update and delete internal and external debt records on the Intercept Request table as well as insert new external debt records onto the table. The Load Values action on the tab-level menu is used to bring all values associated with the record from the Intercept Request table. If the populated value need to be updated as blank, then enter *BLNK* in the field, which indicates that the modification for this field should now be blank on Intercept Request table.

› Required/Conditionally Required Fields

The following fields are required:

- Tax Identification Number
- TIN Type
- New Outstanding Debt Amount
- Line Action
- Status
- Due Date

The following fields are required when Validate Dept/Unit for External Debt flag on the Intercept Options table is set to false:

- Doc Code
- Doc Dept
- Doc Unit
- Doc ID
- Acctg Line
- Vendor Line

Common Business Tasks

This topic includes instructions to complete tasks commonly needed to exclude internal debts from Intercept.

- Exclude Internal Debts from Intercept

Exclude Internal Debts from Intercept

Complete the following steps to exclude internal debts from Intercept.

1. Create a record on Intercept Options table

2. Create a record on 1099 Reporting Information table

3. Create a record on Intercept Disbursement Exception table

4. Create a Vendor record on Vendor/Customer table

5. Create a record on Intercept External Allocation table

6. Create a Receivable (RE) transaction

7. Create a record on Intercept Request table

8. Create a General Accounting Expense (GAX) transaction

9. Run the AD Chain

Inquiries

The following table lists the Inquiries for Intercept in Advantage (listed alphabetically by Inquiry Name).

Inquiry Name	Page Code	Description
Federal Offset Activity	FOTA	This page stores and displays the offset information and payment details for debts that have been submitted to the Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS).
Federal Offset Request	FOTR	This page stores and displays debt information based upon the Federal Offset Debt Number after the consolidation is done for the records on the Intercept Request table to be sent to the Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) at the debt record level.
Federal Offset Request History	FOTRH	This page displays all of the historic versions of the debt records that appear on the Federal Offset Request page.
Federal Offset Summary	FOTS	The Federal Offset Summary (FOTS) page stores and displays the summary offset and reversal information received from the Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS), as well as the Cash Receipt transaction created to deposit the EFT transfer from BFS. The FOTS table is updated by the Federal Collection File Batch Process.
Federal Vendor Intercept Activity	FEDACTV	This page stores the offset information of federal debts intercepted by Check Writer (CW) and Automated Disbursement (AD) payments and tracks the status of reversal requests and acknowledgements.
Federal Vendor Intercept Extract	FEDEXT	This page stores selected taxpayers' information with scheduled Check Writer (CW) or Automated Disbursement (AD) payments to be sent to the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) for debt matching.
Federal Vendor Intercept Header	FEDHDR	This page tracks the status of the State Agency Disbursing Office (SADO) payment interface files generated by Advantage Financial and received from the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) for both the Check Writer (CW) and Automated Disbursement (AD) payments.
Federal Vendor Intercept Match	FEDMTCH	This page stores the debt information received from the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) on the Non-Offset State Agency Disbursing Office (SADO) Vendor Match File for taxpayers with scheduled Check Writer (CW)

		or Automated Disbursement (AD) payments. The gross amount collected (that is, gross intercept amount) and vendor address information is also captured, when applicable, for intercepted federal debts. Collection acknowledgement information is received from FMS on the SADO Vendor Collection Acknowledgement File and is stored on FEDMTCH as well.
Intercept Activity	INTA	This page serves as the data source for intercept activity reporting including intercept activity associated with a payment provided in a particular Check Writer file, and allows you to view transaction detail information on payment offset activity for each individual claim.
Intercept Activity Query	INTAQ	This page provides an alternate view of the Intercept Activity (INTA) table.
Notice of Intent Print History	NOITP	This page allows you to view the history of the intercept notifications for external and internal debts on the Intercept Request (INTR) table. It is updated by the Intercept Notice batch process.

Federal Offset Activity

The Federal Offset Activity (FOTA) page stores and displays the offset information and payment details for debts that have been submitted to the Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS). The table is populated mainly based on the TOP Weekly Collection file and the Unprocessable File in conjunction with the Intercept Request (INTR) table. The records on the FOTA page are mainly updated by the execution of the Federal Collection File batch job, Generate Federal Offset Payment to Entities batch job, and the submission of associated ITO/GAOP transactions. The Federal Collection File batch job updates the records on Federal Offset Temporary table, which later updates the FOTA table. After the offset fund transfer is complete, the Offset Activity records will be populated in the Intercept Activity (INTA) table and removed from the FOTA table.

The records on the grid section of this page are displayed by default in ascending order by TOP Trace Number with the most recent numbers displayed last in the list.

Federal Offset Request

The Federal Offset Request page stores and displays debt information based upon the Federal Offset Debt Number after the consolidation is done for the records on the Intercept Request table to be sent to the Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) at the debt record level. The records on this page are mainly populated by the execution of the Federal Debt Update File Generation job, Federal Unprocessable File, and the Federal Collection File batch job. The Federal Debt Update File Generation job loads new records to this page and the Federal Collection File and Federal Unprocessable File batch jobs update existing records on this page.

The records in the grid section of this page are displayed by default in ascending order by Federal Offset Debt Number with the most recent numbers displayed last in the list. Only the latest version of the debt

record is displayed on this page; however, the Federal Offset Request History page displays all versions of the debt records. You can transition to the Federal Offset Request History page by selecting the **Federal Offset Request History** action. After transitioning to the Federal Offset Request History page, the records are filtered based on the Federal Offset Debt Number selected on the Federal Offset Request page. The Federal Offset Request History page has the same fields as Federal Offset Request, with an additional field for Version Number.

The **Download** action allows you to download all records that are returned from the search results (with a 5000 record limit) to an excel file.

Related Topic(s):

- Intercept Request

- Federal Offset Request History

Federal Offset Request History

The Federal Offset Request History page displays all of the historic versions of the debt records that appear on the Federal Offset Request page. You can transition to this page by selecting the Federal Offset Request History action on the Federal Offset Request page. After transitioning to the Federal Offset Request History page, the records are filtered based on the Federal Offset Debt Number selected on the Federal Offset Request page. Federal Offset Request History has the same fields as Federal Offset Request, with an additional field for Version Number.

Related Topic(s):

- Federal Offset Request

Federal Offset Summary

The Federal Offset Summary (FOTS) page stores and displays the summary offset and reversal information received from the Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS), as well as the Cash Receipt transaction created to deposit the EFT transfer from BFS. The FOTS table is updated by the Federal Collection File Batch Process.

Federal Vendor Intercept Activity

The Federal Vendor Intercept Activity (FEDACTV) page stores the offset information of federal debts intercepted by Check Writer (CW) and Automated Disbursement (AD) payments and tracks the status of reversal requests and acknowledgements.

- New records are added to the FEDACTV table systematically by the State Agency Disbursing Office (SADO) Vendor Offset Update File.

- Existing records are updated manually when requesting the reversal of intercepted federal debts.

- Existing records are updated systematically by the SADO Vendor Collection Acknowledgement File and conditionally by the SADO Vendor Reversal and Vendor Reversal Acknowledgement Files.

The **Intercept Reversal Request** link transitions you to the Intercept Reversal Request page. This page allows authorized users to request the reversal of intercepted federal debts.

Federal Vendor Intercept Extract

The Federal Vendor Intercept Extract (FEDEXT) page stores selected taxpayers' information with scheduled Check Writer (CW) or Automated Disbursement (AD) payments to be sent to the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) for debt matching.

The FEDEXT table is updated by the State Agency Disbursing Office (SADO) Vendor Extract File (File to FMS) interface file. New records are added to the FEDEXT table systematically by the SADO Vendor Extract File. Existing records are not updated by other FMS SADO interface files.

Federal Vendor Intercept Header

The Federal Vendor Intercept Header (FEDHDR) page tracks the status of the State Agency Disbursing Office (SADO) payment interface files generated by Advantage Financial and received from the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) for both the Check Writer (CW) and Automated Disbursement (AD) payments.

This table is updated by the following FMS SADO payment interface files:

- SADO Vendor Extract File (File to FMS)

- Non-Offset SADO Vendor Match File (File from FMS)

- SADO Vendor Offset Update File (File to FMS)

- SADO Vendor Collection Acknowledgement File (File to FMS)

New records are added to the FEDHDR table systematically by the Advantage Federal CW Vendor Extract Chain and the Federal AD Vendor Extract Chain. Existing records on the FEDHDR table are updated systematically by the Federal CW Vendor Match Chain, Federal AD Vendor Match Chain, the Federal Vendor Offset Update Chain, and the Federal Vendor Collection Acknowledgement File Load processes.

Federal Vendor Intercept Match

The Federal Vendor Intercept Match (FEDMTCH) page stores the debt information received from the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) on the Non-Offset State Agency Disbursing Office (SADO) Vendor Match File for taxpayers with scheduled Check Writer (CW) or Automated Disbursement (AD) payments. The gross amount collected (that is, gross intercept amount) and vendor address information is also captured, when applicable, for intercepted federal debts. Collection acknowledgement information is received from FMS on the SADO Vendor Collection Acknowledgement File and is stored on FEDMTCH as well.

Intercept Activity

This page serves as the data source for intercept activity reporting including intercept activity associated with a payment provided in a particular Check Writer file, and allows you to view transaction detail information on payment offset activity for each individual claim. Reference data is maintained on this page, and is updated by the Automated Disbursement and Disbursement Intercept process. All fields on this table, except Cleared, are system-maintained. The Cleared field is used to indicate that the item has been reconciled, that is, the cash has been physically transferred to the correct bank account. However, Check Writer disbursement transactions are not "transactions", therefore any links to these transactions

will not work. The transaction number referenced for Check Writer disbursements are external to the Advantage Financial application.

Intercept Activity Query

This page provides an alternate view of the Intercept Activity (INTA) table; it summarizes intercept activity including intercept activity associated with a particular Check Writer file by Intercept ID. This view is important for department activity to enable departments to easily and quickly obtain the relevant offset contact information associated with the intercepting receivable department. However, Check Writer disbursement transactions are not "true transactions"; therefore, any links to these transactions will not transition you to a transaction in Advantage. The transaction number referenced for Check Writer disbursements are external to the Advantage Financial application.

Notice of Intent Print History

This Notice of Intent Print History (NOITP) page allows you to view the history of the intercept notifications for external and internal debts on the Intercept Request (INTR) table. This page can only be updated by the Intercept Notice batch process. A separate record will be inserted to this table each time a notification is printed or re-printed for external and internal debts on the Intercept Request (INTR) table.

Advanced - Setup

Certain set-up and configuration activities must be completed before the full functionality of Intercept is available. Some setup is done using system-wide parameters; other setup activities take place within intercept tables. The result of the setup activities is to configure data that sets up controls and inferences, as well as to define how certain processes within Intercept will function.

Intercept Setup can be divided into the following logical areas:

- System Configuration

- Intercept Setup Tables

System Configuration

After identification of what functional areas will be used and to what extent, configuration begins with the tables that control system-wide. It is not always a straight flow from one table to the next, as oftentimes setup requires traversing back to previous tables. Additionally, setup in the Accounting and Transaction areas will also require going back and completing certain system-wide settings.

As the system-wide tables are being established, the decision to use more decentralized controls should also be made. Although not a requirement, if the decision is made up front, then controls will be more aligned and it will eliminate returning to the system-wide tables later to make adjustments.

This topic contains the following areas:

- Application Parameters

- System Options

- Special Accounts

- Billing Profile

- Event Type

- Object

- Revenue Source

Application Parameters

Although officially listed as Infrastructure, the Application Parameter (APPCTRL) page is one that is part of general system configuration. Options on this page are set once and do not vary by year, fund, department, transaction, or other factors. The page is very generic in its design so that it can host many different types of options with the Parameter Name and Parameter Value fields. Of the many controls, those listed below directly relate to the general accounting area. Each is discussed in more detail later in the *CGI Advantage - Financial Administration User Guide* where functionality is detailed that uses the application parameter. Note: Any changes to records on this table should be followed by a bounce of all servers used for CGI Advantage Financial.

Intercept Controls

Parameter	Description
Agency ID (AGENCY _ID)	A 2-byte Agency ID assigned to a state by the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) for processing Federal Payment Offsets (Reciprocal Offset Program).
Agency Site ID (AGENCY_SITE_ID)	A 2-byte Agency Site ID assigned to a state by the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) for processing Federal Payment Offsets (Reciprocal Offset Program).
Agency ID (FED_AGCY_ID)	A 2-byte Agency ID assigned to a state by the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) for processing State Payment Offsets (Reciprocal Offset Program).
Agency Location Code (FED_AGCY_LOC_CD)	An 8-byte Agency Location Code (ALC) assigned to a state by the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) for processing State Payment Offset (Reciprocal Offset Program).
Disable Payment Intercept Message (DIS_PYMNT_INTRCPT_MSG)	Message A7174 (Payment may be intercepted) is issued on payment requests when the TIN/EIN of the vendor matches that of an active Intercept Request (INTR) record. This message can be disabled by setting this parameter to *True*.
Evaluate Intercept by Debt Type (EVAL_INCT_DBTYP)	If set to *Yes*, then the AD XML Creation Process job within the AD Chain reads records on the Allowable Payments for Intercepts by Debt Type (APIDT) page to restrict the offset of certain debt types and/or bank account to specific types of payments. The delivered value for this parameter is *No*, which indicates that the APIDT table is not read by the AD Chain and the offset of payment is not restricted by debt type.
Office ID (FED_OFFC_ID)	The 3-byte Office ID (that is, State Agency Identifier) will be set to the code "001" for the Automated Disbursement (AD) Payments and "002" for the Check Writer (CW) Payments.

System Options

This topic only contains the options and controls that affect the Intercept area. Refer to the "System Options" topic in the *CGI Advantage - Financial Administration User Guide* for information on the other options and controls that appear on SOPT.

Expense Controls

Option/Control	Description
Payment Intercept	This option controls whether or not intercepts will be applied to disbursements. When this flag is checked, an Intercept Payable and Intercept Cash Account are required on the Special Accounts (SPEC) table, which are used to add an intercept line on a disbursement transaction. The default value is not checked. Payments to a vendor may be intercepted if the vendor has an outstanding receivable in the system and the due date exceeds the number of Intercept Days specified by this parameter.
Intercept Misc Vendor Payments	Indicates whether payments to miscellaneous vendors (that is, the Miscellaneous Account flag on Vendor/Customer (VCUST) is *checked*) should be intercepted. If the flag is *checked*, then the AD Chain and the Federal AD Vendor Extract chain will include miscellaneous vendors when evaluating payments for intercepts. The default value is *not checked*.

Revenue Controls

Option/Control	Description
Past Due Days for Intercept	The number of days past the Receivable Due Date that must be reached before a receivable can be loaded for payment intercept. The value entered is inferred to the Past Due Days for Intercept field on BPRO.
Allow Override of Past Due Days for Intercept	When checked, billing profiles on the Billing Profile (BPRO) page may supply a different number of overdue days required before a receivable can be loaded for payment intercept than is indicated in the Past Due Days for Intercept field on SOPT.
Intercept Request Table Load Status	This field indicates the Status that is populated for records that are loaded to the Intercept Request (INTR) table by the Intercept Selection and Load External Debts into INTR jobs. Valid values are *Active* and *Inactive*. If records are loaded to the table with a Status of Inactive, you need to "approve" them by changing the Status to *Active* on INTR. *Active* receivable records on the INTR table are automatically selected by the Automated Disbursement program to intercept payments.
Allow Override of Intercept Request Table Load Status	When checked, billing profiles on the Billing Profile (BPRO) page may supply a different load status for records added to the Intercept

	Request (INTR) table than is indicated in the Intercept Request Table Load Status field on SOPT.

Special Accounts

CGI Advantage Financial, special accounts are accounting structures that the system uses in the implementation of an accounting model. These accounts may be used by the application as default values for accounting line posting. These accounts may also inherit special constraints and behaviors. However, it is not possible to enter these accounting elements in an accounting distribution of a transaction.

The System Special Accounts (SPEC) table provides fields to support CGI Advantage Financial subsystems. The Accounts Payable Defaults tab on the SPEC table has several fields that apply to intercept functionality. For more information about the System Special Accounts table, refer to the "Special Accounts & Special Fund Accounts" topic in the *CGI Advantage - Financial Administration User Guide*.

The fields on the SOPT table that impact Intercept functionality are discussed below:

Accounts Payable Defaults

Default Account	Description
Intercept Payable	This default contains the BSA and SBSA used to accumulate payment-offset amounts before transfer to the claim recipient. Must be a valid liability type BSA and cannot be a memo account. Required if Payment Intercept is selected. Otherwise, it is optional.
Intercept Payable Sub Account	The sub balance sheet account code used to record the liability of a disbursing fund because a portion of the cash to be paid the vendor was withheld because of an intercepted receivable. The liability is to the fund of the intercept and will be cleared with an internal transaction.
Intercept Payable Override	When selected, the intercept payable account can be overridden by an individual fund.
Intercept Cash Account	This default contains the BSA and SBSA used to accumulate the cash set aside in a payment intercept before transferring it to the claim recipient. Must be a valid asset type BSA, a cash account, and cannot be a memo account. If Payment Intercept is selected, it is required. Otherwise, it is optional.
Intercept Cash Sub Account	The sub balance sheet account code used to record cash intercepted during a payment to a vendor that is also a customer that has an outstanding receivable.

Intercept Cash Override	When selected, the intercept cash account can be overridden by an individual fund.

Billing Profile

The Billing Profile (BPRO) page allows you to establish information necessary for billing and collections. Information such as billing types, billing instructions, collection parameters, account receivable options and special accounts options is entered on this page. When override is allowed, the account receivable options and special accounts options take precedence over the system-wide options set up on the System Options (SOPT) page. For more information about BPRO, refer to the "Billing Profile (BPRO)" topic in the *CGI Advantage Accounts Receivable User Guide*.

The following field on BPRO impacts Intercept functionality:

Field	Description
Use Default Intercept Remittance	Selection of this flag indicates that the Default Billing Profile specified on the Intercept Options (IOPT) table (plus the AR Department and Unit from the referenced Receivable) should be used to infer the remittance contact information when an internal debt record is saved to the Intercept Request table.

Event Type

For more information about ETYP, refer to the "Event Type" topic in the *CGI Advantage - Financial Administration User Guide*.

The following field on ETYP impacts Intercept functionality:

Field	Description
Eligible for Intercept Process	Selection of this flag indicates whether or not a Receivable accounting line with the event type can be added to the Intercept Request (INTR) table to intercept a disbursement. Further edits also occur for the same flag but on the Object and Revenue Source tables for the respective code used on the Receivable accounting line.

Object

The Object (OBJ) page allows you to establish valid object codes and associated information related to the object. Object is a fund accounting chart of accounts element that represents what is being funded. For more information about OBJ, refer to the "Object" topic in the *CGI Advantage Chart of Accounts User Guide*.

The following field on OBJ impacts Intercept functionality:

Field	Description
Eligible for Intercept process	When selected, this flag indicates an Object as one available to intercept a payment when that Object code is entered on a Receivable (RE) accounting line for a vendor refund. The Intercept Request (INTR) table performs an edit when records are added with an Object code on them to this flag on the Object table.

Revenue Source

The Revenue Source (RSRC) page allows you to add, delete and maintain the revenue source codes used in your system. Each revenue source code must be unique system-wide within a fiscal year. Only fiscal year and the revenue source itself key the Revenue Source element. For more information about RSRC, refer to the "Revenue Source" topic in the *CGI Advantage Chart of Accounts User Guide*.

The following field on RSRC impacts Intercept functionality:

Field	Description
Eligible for Intercept process	When selected, this flag indicates a Revenue Source as one available to intercept a payment when that Revenue Source is entered on a Receivable (RE) accounting line for billed revenue. The Intercept Request (INTR) page performs an edit when records are added with a revenue source code on them to this flag on the Revenue Source page.

Intercept Setup Tables

The following table includes the list of tables that include setup specific to the Intercept functionality.

Page Name	Page Code	Description
Allowable Payments for Intercept by Debt Type	APIDT	This page allows you to restrict the offset of certain debt types (for example Income Tax Garnishments) and/or bank account to specific types of payments (for example, Lottery Prizes / Tax payments).
Claim Account	CLMACT	This page allows you to define and view valid accounting distributions that can be used to transfer offset funds to claim recipients.

Claim Type	CLMTP	This page defines the valid claim types used for intercepts.
Debt Type	DBTYP	This page is used to define the unique types of debt that are managed, as well as subject to intercept, within Advantage.
Disbursement Hold Reason	HLDR	This page allows you to define and view reasons that you can use when placing a Disbursement Request on hold on the Disbursement Management page or during the Automated Disbursement or Hold Payments for Pending Debts processes.
Entity	ENTY	This page is used to establish individual government organizations for whom debt is collected.
Externally Intercepted Debt	EXINCTDB	This page displays the details of the Debt records that were intercepted in the external payment system.
Intercept Disbursement Exception	INTDBEX	This page allows you to define individual Disbursement Request transactions that are exempt from having an intercept claim held against them. The page can also be used to define a central location for an Offset Percentage (something between 1% to 99%) instead of defining it on each Intercept Request. If that percentage is 0% (the default) or 100% then it is an exception to interceptions.
Intercept Claiming Entity	INTCLE	This page is an optional one to define intercept offset percentages similar to INTDBEX but with a different set of criteria.
Intercept Export Control	INTEC	This page controls the debt file created and sent to external agencies to be intercepted against their own payment systems.
Intercept External Allocation	INTEA	This page maintains the Contact, Payment, and Bank information for external entities.
Intercept Fee Setup	INTF	This optional configuration page allows the definition of one or more types of fees charged with intercepts.
Intercept Options	IOPT	This required configuration page establishes system-wide options for the Payment Intercept process.
Intercept Request	INTR	This page is the point of entry and control for individual intercept claims.

Notice of Intent Text	NOIT	This page defines the information that will be printed on the Notice of Intent to Intercept Letter.
Pending Intercept Payment	INTP	The Pending Intercept Payment (INTP) table is the primary input to the Issue Payment for Intercepted External Debt batch process, which creates payments to send intercepted funds to intercepting entities.
Receivable Intercept Exception	INTREX	The Receivable Intercept Exception (INTREX) table allows for Receivables that are deemed eligible for intercept, which means they are on the Intercept Request table, to be bypassed by the intercept portion of the Disbursements process.
Request Intercept Refund	RFDRQST	This page is the point of entry and control for individual intercept protests and refunds.
TOP Error Codes	TOPEC	The TOP Error Codes (TOPEC) page stores and displays the Error Codes information. The Error Codes define the reason the debt record was not processed when sent to the Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS). This table is pre-populated with the delivered list of error codes.

Allowable Payments for Intercept by Debt Type

Allowable Payments for Intercept by Debt Type (APIDT) defines restrictions for the offset of certain debt types (for example Income Tax Garnishments) to specific types of payments (for example, Lottery Prizes / Tax payments). Fiscal Year and Debt Type are required fields on APIDT and at least one of the payment related fields is required (Disbursement Category, Bank, Transaction Code, Transaction Department, and Transaction Unit).

You can use this table to define debt types for a given fiscal year that can be used to intercept specific payment types. If the information for a payment request line and corresponding debt on the Intercept Request (INTR) record (same TIN and TIN Type combination) matches the corresponding fields on the APIDT table, then the debt record can be used to intercept the payment request line. A blank field value on an APIDT record indicates any value will match. If a debt type does not exist on the APIDT table for a fiscal year, then there are no restrictions on the debt type for the fiscal year and that debt type can be used to intercept any payment.

The records on this table are only read if the Evaluate Intercept by Debt Type (EVAL_INCT_DBTYP) parameter on the Application Parameters (APPCTRL) table is *Yes*. If set to *Yes*, then the AD XML Creation process within the AD Chain reads the APIDT page and restricts the intercept of specific payments by specific debt types. If the APIDT table is blank or if a Debt Type on Intercept Request (INTR) is not defined on APIDT, then that Debt Type is not restricted and all debts that fall under that Debt Type may be offset against payments. The Fiscal Year and Debt Type drives the matching process. If the Debt Type is found on APIDT for the fiscal year and the record includes a specific Entity value, then only INTR records with that Entity/Debt Type combination are allowed to be used as offset to the specific payment request line satisfying the remaining APIDT record conditions. INTR records with the Debt Type and a

different Entity are not eligible for offset based on the APIDT record. If other entities for a given Debt Type are allowable, each of the allowable entities must also have a record on APIDT. If offset of the Debt Type is allowable for all entities and the remaining disbursement related criteria are the same on APIDT, then the Entity field on the APIDT record should be left blank. If the Debt Type is allowable for offset across all entities and disbursement criteria, meaning there are not restrictions, no record should be added to APIDT for Debt Type.

Below are some sample entries on APIDT table:

Rec #	FY	Entity	Debt Type	Bank	Transaction Code	Transaction Dept	Transaction Unit	Disbursement Category
1	2015	ENT	ENT					LTOF
2	2015		MRE		GAX			PRZ
3	2015	DOF	PRTX		GAX			COLL
4	2015	DOR	LTPRZ		GAX	010		COLL
5	2015	DOR	TAX		GAX	D001	001	COLL
6	2015	ENT	ENT	BNK1				LTOF
7	2015		MRE	BNK1	GAX			PRZ
8	2015	DOF	PRTX	BNK1	GAX			COLL
9	2015	DOR	LTPRZ	BNK1	GAX	010		COLL
10	2015	DOR	TAX	BNK1	GAX	D001	001	COLL

1. Record one (1) is not as restrictive. It is defined for Entity/Debt Type ENT/ENT and Disbursement Category LTOF but Bank, Transaction Code, Dept, and Unit are blank so they would not be evaluated (that is, payments for any Transaction Codes, Dept, and Units can be offset by debt records for ENT/ENT and where the payment record's Disbursement Category is LTOF). Only ENT/ENT with Disbursement Category LTOF would be eligible for intercept. If another Disbursement Category was used on the payment records, those payments would not be eligible for intercepts with the ENT/ENT combination. To be eligible for intercept, another entry would need to be defined on APIDT with that Disbursement Category in combination with ENT/ENT.

2. Record two (2) is defined for Debt Type MRE, Transaction Code GAX, and Disbursement Category PRZ. Only GAX transactions with a Disbursement Category of PRZ will be eligible for intercept for those debts with Debt Type of MRE. Payment records for any other Transaction

Codes or Disbursement Category would not be eligible for intercept by debts record with the MRE Debt Type as this is the only record on APIDT for that Debt Type.

3. Record three (3) is defined for the Entity/Debt Type DOF/PRTX, Transaction Code GAX, and Disbursement Category COLL. Only GAX transactions with a Disbursement Category of COLL will be eligible for intercept for those debts with the Entity/Debt Type of DOF/PRTX.

4. Records four (4) and five (5) are defined for Entity DOR but different Debt Types. These entries are more restrictive so all criteria must be met in order for the payment record to be eligible for intercepts.

5. Assume an Entity/Debt Type of DOJ/COLL is defined on one or more INTR records but no records are defined on APIDT with this Entity/Debt Type, then those debts may be offset against all payments. Because this Entity/Debt Type combination is not entered on APIDT, there are no restrictions defined for it.

6. Record one (1) is not as restrictive. It is defined for Entity/Debt Type ENT/ENT and Disbursement Category LTOF but Transaction Code, Dept, and Unit are blank so they would not be evaluated (that is, payments for any Transaction Codes, Dept, and Units can be offset by debt records for ENT/ENT and where the payment record's Disbursement Category is LTOF). Only ENT/ENT with Disbursement Category LTOF would be eligible for intercept. If another Disbursement Category was used on the payment records, those payments would not be eligible for intercepts with the ENT/ENT combination. To be eligible for intercept, another entry would need to be defined on APIDT with that Disbursement Category in combination with ENT/ENT.

7. Record two (2) is defined for Debt Type MRE, Bank, Transaction Code GAX, and Disbursement Category PRZ. Only GAX transactions with a Bank and Disbursement Category of PRZ will be eligible for intercept for those debts with Debt Type of MRE. Payment records for any other Transaction Codes or Disbursement Category would not be eligible for intercept by debt records with the MRE Debt Type as this is the only record on APIDT for that Debt Type.

8. Record three (3) is defined for the Entity/Debt Type DOF/PRTX, Bank BNK1, Transaction Code GAX, and Disbursement Category COLL. Only GAX transactions with a Disbursement Category of COLL will be eligible for intercept for those debts with the Entity/Debt Type/Bank of DOF/PRTX/BNK1.

9. Records four (4) and five (5) are defined for Entity DOR but different Debt Types along with the Bank BNK1. These entries are more restrictive so all criteria must be met in order for the payment record to be eligible for intercepts.

10. Assume an Entity/Debt Type/Bank of DOJ/COLL/BNK1 is defined on one or more INTR records but no records are defined on APIDT with this Entity/Debt Type/Bank, then those debts may be offset against all payments. Because this Entity/Debt Type/Bank combination is not entered on APIDT, there are no restrictions defined for it.

Claim Account

Claim Account (CLMACT) defines valid accounting distributions used to transfer offset funds to claim recipients. An agency is required to have an entry for each claim type on the Claim Type page for which disbursement intercept requests are processed. The transfer of funds can be internal to the application or disbursed to an external recipient. A claim account can be created for an internal organization by omitting entry of the vendor field. A claim account can be created for an external entity by entering a vendor number.

Claim Type

Claim Type (CLMTP) defines valid claim types and reasons for the offset of vendor payments. Also specifies the order in which a claim is processed when there is more than one claim against a vendor. It also specifies dollar amount thresholds for the creation of disbursement intercept requests and payment offset processing. In addition, a claim type specifies whether a notice of intent to offset letter is required when a disbursement intercept request is created.

Related Topic(s):

- Claim Account

Debt Type

Debt Type (DBTYP) is used to define the unique types of debt that are managed, as well as subject to intercept, within Advantage. In addition, the Debt Type table may be used to define two other items related to intercepts:

- The table is used to define the priority of the individual types of debt. This priority is used to establish the precedence order in which intercepts are taken during the disbursement process.

- The table is also used to mark individual types of debt as excluded when debt is exported to external entities for intercept.

The **Consolidate Debt Type?** flag determines whether this Debt Type will be consolidated with other Debt Types during the consolidation of debt. If the flag is not selected, then the Load State Debts to FOTR job will consolidate debt by TIN, TIN Type, and Debt Type. If the flag is selected, then the Load State Debts to FOTR job will consolidate debts by TIN, TIN Type, and Consolidated Debt Type defined on the DBTYP table.

Disbursement Hold Reason

Disbursement Hold Reason (HLDR) page allows you to define and view reasons that you can use when placing a Disbursement Request on hold on the Disbursement Management (DISBM) page, or during the Automated Disbursement or Hold Payments for Pending Debts processes.

The **Intercept Hold** flag can only be selected for one record on HLDR. The Hold Payments for Pending Debts process uses the Hold Reason for the HLDR record with the Intercept Hold flag selected when a Disbursement Request (DISRQ) line is placed on hold due to intercept that has a Status of *In Review* on the Intercept Request (INTR) page. The *Pending Intercept Review* HLDR record is delivered with the Intercept Hold flag selected. The Hold Payments for Pending Debts process will fail if a HLDR record is not found with the Intercept Hold flag selected.

You can add, modify, and delete information on this page.

Entity

Entity (ENTY) is a required configuration page to establish individual government organizations for whom debt is collected. In addition, the page is used to associate the individual types of debt with an entity The Debt Type/Entity combination is integral to the Payment Intercept Process and is found on the majority of intercept setup, reference and control pages.

Externally Intercepted Debt

Externally Intercepted Debt (EXINCTDB) displays the details of the debt records that were intercepted in the external payment system. It is the primary input for the Record Externally Intercepted Debts batch process that generates the Internal Transfer (IT) transactions to record the externally intercepted debts in Advantage. Data is added with the details of the debt record that was intercepted in the external payment system, the amount intercepted, any fees, and the date of intercept. When the IT transaction, generated for the externally intercepted debts, goes to *final*, the EXINCTDB record is deleted.

For information on the Record Externally Intercepted Debts batch job, please refer to the *CGI Advantage Intercept Run Sheets* guide.

Intercept Disbursement Exception

Intercept Disbursement Exception (INTDBEX) can define either an exception set of chart-of-accounts, vendor, TIN, or an individual Disbursement Request transaction that is exempt from having an intercept claim, or it can define a record where the amount intercepted should be a portion of the outstanding amount. In the exception scenario, the Offset Percentage can be 0% or 100%, as either will result in no intercept if a match is found. The portion scenario is from 1% to 99%. When using a partial percentage, it is applied to the outstanding amount of the matching Intercept Request record unless there is a Disposable Amount specified on the payment request, to which it will be applied. The percentage is not applied to the Line Amount of the payment request.

Intercept Claiming Entity

Intercept Claiming Entity (INTCLE) page defines special offset percentages such as INTDBEX but with a key structure that matches the Entity, AR Department, and AR Unit of the intercept request. The percentage here has the same function: the Offset Percentage can be 0% or 100%, resulting in no intercept if a match is found. A percentage of 1% to 99% results in a partial intercept. When using a partial percentage, it is applied to the outstanding amount of the matching Intercept Request record unless there is a Disposable Amount specified on the payment request, to which it will be applied. The percentage is not applied to the Line Amount of the payment request.

Intercept Export Control

Intercept Export Control (INTEC) controls the creation of the debt file created and sent to external agencies to be intercepted.

Intercept External Allocation

Intercept External Allocation (INTEA) defines the Contact, Payment, and Bank information for external entities. The page is integral in both setting up external entities to participate in the Intercept process, as well as processing debt that is intercepted on their behalf.

The following functionality is also included:

- Remittance contact information for external debt records. This contact information is inferred onto the Intercept Request table and printed on the check stub of all payments that are intercepted.

- How the Debt Type/Entity will receive intercepted funds: an Internal Transfer (IT Transaction) or via a check/electronic payment, indicated by selecting Issue Payment.

- The Vendor Code, Name, and encumbrance reference for intercepted payments that are created for those Debt Type/Entities that request a manual payment.

- COA used when funds are intercepted for the specified Debt Type/Entity.

- COA used on the IT Transactions when the Debts that belong to the External Entities were intercepted in an external Payment system or internally.

Intercept Fee Setup

Intercept Fee Setup (INTF) defines the types of fees that will be charged when payments are intercepted. Fees are defined by Debt Type/Entity, and can be setup as either a flat fee, or as a percentage of the debt being intercepted. Percentage based fee is not supported in the current version. This table allows you to establish intercept minimums for the charging of fees. Two different minimums can be setup on the Intercept Fee table.

- If an Intercept Fee is setup as a percentage, minimum fee amount and maximum fee amount fields control the smallest and largest intercept fees that can be charged.

- A minimum debt amount can also be established to define the threshold amount at which a fee is charged regardless of the type of fee (flat fee or percentage).

- CoA elements to record the Intercept Fee on the IT transactions.

Intercept Options

Intercept Options (IOPT) establishes system-wide, default options for the Payment Intercept process. (The Fiscal Year on this table defines the record to be used by the Intercept Selection and Disbursement Process, not the Fiscal Year of the associated debt. The disbursement process will use the Fiscal Year of the current date to retrieve the correct record on this table.) The following are established on the Intercept Options table:

- Default Debt Type - Receivables that are maintained within Advantage do not contain a Debt Type value. As such, a default Debt Type is established on Intercept Options to be inferred onto all internal debts when they are selected by the Intercept Selection process and loaded to Intercept Request (INTR). In the event that the Receivable had a Debt Type specified on the Vendor Line, those values will be used on INTR instead.

- Default Entity - This field is used to define the default entity that will be inferred when internal debt is saved to Intercept Request (INTR). In the event that the Receivable had an Entity specified on the Vendor Line, those values will be used on INTR instead.

- Apply Intercept Fee & Default Intercept Fee - Entering both fields will establish a standard fee that will be applied to all intercepts. Other fees, called supplemental fees may apply as defined on the Intercept Fee (INTF) page.

- Intercept Fee Frequency - This is a required control when fees are applied for intercept.

  - *Once Per Debt* - Fees are accessed for each Intercept Request record processed so that if a debt offsets two different disbursements, a fee will be charged only once. However, if three debts are offset against a single disbursement, three fees will be accessed.

- *Once Per Day* - Fees are accessed once for at TIN, regardless of how many debts are offset or how many disbursements are involved.

- *Once Per Disbursement* - Fees are accessed once per disbursement. Settings for single check and consolidation play heavily into this setting.

- Fee Order - The system first calculates the maximum intercept amount that can be intercepted - using the Maximum Intercept Percentage or Maximum Intercept Amount on Intercept Request, the Offset Percentage of Intercept Disbursement Exception, or Offset Percentage of Intercept Claiming Entity. If that maximum intercept amount can cover fees but not all of the outstanding amount of debt, both settings take the fees and apply the remainder to the debt. In the event that the maximum intercept amount can only cover fees, this setting determines calculations:

  - *Split Fee* - If the amount to be applied cannot cover the fees, then split the amount 50:50 and apply to fees and debt. For the fees, the application is pro-rated if there are two.

  - *Whole Fee* - If the amount to be applied cannot cover the fees, do not take the intercept. If it can cover the fees only, then take the fees.

- Encumbrance Reference requirement - The Require Reference for Intercept Payment flag allows a user to control whether an encumbrance reference is required on any payments that are created to issue intercepted funds to the intercepting entity.

- Default Disbursement Text - The Default Disbursement Type Text field provides the ability to establish default text that is written to the check stub in the event a payment is intercepted to explain that the intercept has taken place.

- Default External Entity Text - The Default External Entity Text field provides the ability to establish default text that is written to the check stub for intercept payments to external entities. This field will be inferred onto payments to entities for their intercepted funds when the No Payment Consolidation field checked on the INTEA table.

- Validate Dept/Unit for External Debt - If this check box is selected the Department and Unit Codes are validated on the Intercept Request (INTR) table, if they are not set to N/A or blank, for external debt records.

The following fields are used during the Intercept Notice Print Batch Process:

- Print Debt Details - If this check box is selected, then debt related information will be inferred from the Intercept Request (INTR) table to be printed on the Notice of Intent to Intercept Letter.

- Enable Printing Notification for Internal Debt - If this check box is selected, then the Notice of Intent to Intercept Letters can be printed for internal debtors when running the Intercept Notice batch process.

- Override Print Notification for Internal Debt - When this check box is selected, the billing profile on the Billing Profile (BPRO) table may supply a different value for the Print Notice of Intent to Intercept Letter for Internal Debts.

Intercept Request

Intercept Request (INTR) is the point of entry and control for individual intercept claims. An entry is made to the table for each individual claim. This information will specify the vendor or individual to be offset, the

due dates of the debt, the debt type and entity owed the debt, the outstanding amount, offset amount, transferred amount and the debts status (*Active*, *Inactive*, *Closed*, *Archived*, or *In Review*).

The Intercept Request table allows online data entry, but is primarily populated by the Intercept Selection (internal debt) and Load External Debt processes. On this table, the internal debt records are maintained at the Accounting Level of the Receivable transaction and not at the Receivable transaction level. Debt that is loaded to the Intercept Request table is considered for intercept during the Disbursement Process.

The Print Intercept Notification tab provides controls for the Notice of Intent to Intercept Letters. Please refer to Intercept Notice run sheet in the *CGI Advantage Intercept Run Sheets* guide for more information about this job.

Notice of Intent Text

Notice of Intent Text (NOIT) defines the information that will be printed on the Notice of Intent to Intercept Letter. A different text letter can be setup for each combination of Entity Code and Debt Type.

Pending Intercept Payment

Pending Intercept Payment (INTP) is the primary input to the Issue Payment for Intercepted External Debt batch process, which creates payments to send intercepted funds to intercepting entities.

If the Issue Payment option on the Intercept External Allocation table is selected for a Debt Type/Entity, then the AD Transaction, for the debts intercepted internally, will insert a record on the Pending Intercept Payment Table for any intercepts involving the Entity that wants the intercepted funds associated with a Debt Type to be transferred through the Disbursement Process. The IT Transaction, for the debts that were intercepted in the External payment system, will insert a record on the Pending Intercept Payment Table for any intercept involving the Entity that wants the intercepted funds associated with a Debt Type to be transferred through the Disbursement Process.

Receivable Intercept Exception

Receivable Intercept Exception (INTREX) allows for Receivables that are deemed eligible for intercept, which means they are on Intercept Request, to be bypassed by the intercept portion of the Disbursements process.

Receivables may be excluded based on the following criteria: Fiscal Year, Transaction Code, Transaction Department, Transaction Unit, Transaction ID, Customer Code, TIN, and TIN Type. Entry of any of these values will cause all Receivables that match these criteria to be excluded from the Disbursement Process. For example, if a Transaction Code is entered, all Receivables for that Transaction Code will be excluded. However, if a Transaction Code and Department are entered, only those transactions with the specified department will be excluded.

Request Intercept Refund

Request Intercept Refund (RFDRQST) is the point of entry and control for individual intercept refund. An entry is made for each individual refund requested.

- Intercept ID – Each protest and refund request must be tied to an Intercept ID already defined on the Intercept Activity (INTA) page. Details from the intercept are then inferred from this ID to complete the protest record.

- Protest Date – A date intended to capture the date the debtor first recorded the protest that is then used to age the request.

- Response Date, Extension, and Expiration Date – These fields are used to manage the protest.

- Refund Type

  - *Entire Claim* – Debtor is eligible for a Refund Amount equal to the Intercepted Amount and Intercept Fee. Once the refund is processed, the Intercept Activity (INTA) record refunded is removed and the Intercept Request (INTR) record is updated to reduce the Intercepted amount so that it will be evaluated in the next check run. This type can be viewed as the 'reset' option.

  - *Close Claim* – Debtor is eligible for a Refund Amount equal to the Intercepted Amount and Intercept Fee. Once the refund is processed, the Intercept Activity (INTA) record refunded is removed and the Intercept Request (INTR) record is updated so that it is closed and inactivated. Unlike *Entire Claim*, with *Close Claim,* the intercept was deemed inappropriate and thus the INTR updates ensure it will not be applied to another disbursement.

  - *Specific Offset* – Debtor is eligible for a Refund Amount less than or up to the Intercepted Amount. When refunded with this type, the Intercepted Amount on the Intercept Activity (INTA) record is reduced by the Refund Amount as is the Intercepted amount on Intercept Request (INTR). This type can be reviewed as a partial reset option.

  - *Refund Only* - Debtor is eligible for a Refund Amount less than or up to the Intercepted Amount. When refunded with this type, the Intercept Activity (INTA) and Intercept Request (INTR) records are not updated. This type can be viewed as the partially inappropriate option.

- Refund Amount – The amount of refund requested from the debtor, initially, but can be changed to the amount of refund deemed appropriate to the intercept event.

- Refund Fee – An optional indicator to specify if any standard or supplemental fees are to be returned. As not every instance of an intercept had a fee nor should the fee be refunded with debt, as the activities supported by the fee have already occurred. When the Refund Amount does not cover the debt and fees completely, fees are returned first and then the remaining as debt.

- Protest Outcome – A required indication to classify if the protest is still in progress or what the type of resolution was. When set to *In Progress* is the initial default and serves as the 'open' value until *Denied* is chosen to reject the protest or *Refund Requested* is chosen to trigger the application to create a payment request to the vendor identified. The Intercept Refund Chain will change the *Refund Created* when the record is selected and *Refund Completed* when the refund transaction is created. In the event the refund transaction is cancelled the value changes to *Refund Cancelled*.

- Refund Description – A field that captures what should be placed in the Check Description of the refund request so that the vendor is aware of what the payment represents by this information in the check stub.

- Vendor Fields – The fields specify the vendor who will receive the refund. If not entered, the record will default to the vendor on the Vendor Line of the original disbursement. In the event that the refund should go to a different entity than was on the disbursement, you can enter the Vendor Code and Address ID fields, which allows that redirection.

- Protest Resolution Date – When a protest is denied, this date is manually set to complete the denial update. When a refund is requested, this date is set by the Intercept Refund Chain.

- Refund Transaction – For those records processed by the Intercept Refund Chain, the transaction code, department and ID are combined into a link to the generated transaction

TOP Error Codes

TOP Error Codes (TOPEC) contains the information on the error codes that will be used by the Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) when a debt record was not processed.

Advanced - Batch Processing

The Intercept area has several batch, chain, and report jobs. Please refer to the appropriate topic below for a list of all jobs. For detailed information on the jobs (such as when to run, input, output, and process parameters) refer to the associated run sheet in the *CGI Advantage Intercept Run Sheets* guide as indicated by the Batch Catalog Section column in the following topics.

- Batch Jobs

- Chain Jobs

- Report Jobs

Batch Jobs

The batch jobs for Intercept are listed alphabetically in the below table and the last column indicates the location in the Batch Catalog. For detailed information on the jobs (such as when to run, input, output, and process parameters) refer to the associated run sheet in the *CGI Advantage Intercept Run Sheets* guide.

Job Name	Description	Batch Catalog Section
Export INTR records to Intercept Externally	This process creates a debt file (XML), which is to be sent to external entities to be intercepted. This debt file (XML) will be created from the records maintained in the intercept request table.	Intercept
Fed Vendor Collection Acknowledgement File Load	This process loads the State Agency Disbursing Office (SADO) Vendor Collection Acknowledgement Files received from the U.S. Treasury Department's Financial Management Service (FMS) into the Federal Vendor Intercept Header (FEDHDR), Federal Vendor Intercept Match (FEDMTCH), and Federal Vendor Intercept Activity (FEDACTV) tables.	Intercept
Fed Vendor Intercept Archive	This process archives (purges) records from the Federal Vendor Intercept tables. There are four tables that can be archived by this process: • Federal Vendor Intercept Header • Federal Vendor Intercept Extract • Federal Vendor Intercept Match • Federal Vendor Intercept Activity	Intercept
Fed Vendor Reversal	This process updates the reversal acknowledgement code and amount reversed by the U.S. Treasury Department's	Intercept

Acknowledgement File Load	Financial Management Service (FMS) on the Federal Vendor Intercept Activity (FEDACTV) table for associated transactions received from FMS on the State Agency Disbursing Office (SADO) Vendor Reversal Acknowledgement File.	
Fed Vendor Reversal File Generation	This process identifies offset reversal requests on the Federal Vendor Intercept Activity (FEDACTV) table and, if applicable, creates a State Agency Disbursing Office (SADO) Vendor Reversal file to the U.S. Treasury Department's Financial Management Service (FMS) for selected records.	Intercept
Hold Payments for Pending Debts	This process selects Intercept Request (INTR) records that have the Status set to *In Review* and places pending payment requests with the corresponding TIN and TIN Type combination on intercept hold. The pending payment requests are placed on hold with the Hold Reason retrieved from the Disbursement Hold Reason (HLDR) page, with the Intercept Hold flag selected.	Intercept
Intercept Activity Export	The purpose of this batch job is to export the required records from the Intercept Activity (AP_INCT_ACTV) table. This job displays all records based on the selection criteria entered on the job parameters. An XML file is generated by this process and will be placed in the ExportImport folder on the Application server.	Intercept

Chain Jobs

The chain jobs for Intercept are listed alphabetically in the below table and the last column indicates the location in the Batch Catalog. For detailed information on the jobs (such as when to run, input, output, and process parameters) refer to the associated run sheet in the *CGI Advantage Intercept Run Sheets* guide.

Job Name	Description	Batch Catalog Section
Intercept Selection	The Intercept Selection process provides users with another way to collect past due receivables if the customer is also a vendor. This process selects eligible receivables, which can be collected by intercepting payment to the vendor / customer, by identifying the receivables on the Intercept Request table.	Intercept
Intercept Notice	The Intercept Notice process prints the Notice of Intent to Intercept Letter used to notify internal and external debtors of intercept requests.	Intercept

Issue Payment for Intercepted External Debts	Once a debt is intercepted, the intercepted funds must be transferred to the External Entity that is owed the intercepted funds. The Intercepted Funds can be transferred to the External Entity either through the Disbursement Process (a check or EFT payment) or by passing necessary accounting entries to record the funds transfer (IT). The Intercept External Allocation table settings will govern the method of transferring the intercepted funds to the External Entity. If the External Entity would like to receive the intercepted funds via a check or EFT payment for a specific Debt Type, then the Issue Payment flag on the Intercept External Allocation table for that Entity and Debt Type will be set to True. When the Issue Payment flag is set to True the AD and IT Transactions will insert a record on the Pending Intercept Payment table for any intercepts involving the specific Entity and Debt Type. The Issue Payment for Intercepted External Debts batch job reads this table and creates GAIP transactions, which will result in either a check or EFT payment to the specified External Entity.	Intercept
Load External Debts into INTR	The Load External Debts into INTR Chain inserts debt records into the Intercept Request (INTR) table from the external Entities so that debt may be intercepted on their behalf.	Intercept
Record Externally Intercepted Debts	The Record Externally Intercepted Debts batch process is used to generate IT transactions to record the Intercepts that occurred in an External Payment system and have been uploaded to the Externally Intercepted Debt table (EXINCTDB).	Intercept
Discard Intercept Records	This process discards all of the unprocessed IT and GAIP records in the system when the related disbursement transactions have been cancelled.	Intercept
Federal Collection File Job	This chain job loads the offset/reversal information received in the Collection file from the Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) to the Federal Offset Request (FOTR), Intercept Request (INTR), Federal offset Activity (FOTA) and Federal Offset Summary (FOTS) pages.	Intercept
Generate Federal Offset Payment	This chain job generates the Federal Offset Transfer (ITO) and GA Federal Offset Payment (GAOP) transactions to transfer the funds and liquidate the Receivable (RE) transactions.	Intercept

Federal Unprocessable File	This chain job converts the Unprocessable file received in the ERL format to the XML format and updates the Unprocessable information on the FOTR table.	Intercept
Federal Debt Update File Generation	This chain job loads the State debts to the Federal Offset Request (FOTR) page from the Intercept Request (INTR) page and generates the debt update file, which is sent to the Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) for further offset processing.	Intercept
Federal AD Vendor Extract Chain	This process identifies unique Taxpayer ID Numbers for Payment Requests scheduled for disbursement as checks or EFTs to non-miscellaneous vendors on the Disbursement Request (DISRQ) table. Note: If the Intercept Misc. Vendor Payments flag is selected on SOPT, then the Federal AD Vendor Extract chain will include miscellaneous vendors when selecting payments.	Intercept
Federal AD Vendor Match Chain	This chain job loads the federal debts received from the U.S. Treasury Department's Financial Management Service (FMS) on the Non-Offset SADO Vendor Match File for taxpayers with scheduled Automated Disbursement (AD) payments into the Federal Vendor Intercept Header (FEDHDR) and Federal Vendor Intercept Match (FEDMTCH) tables.	Intercept
Federal CW Vendor Extract Chain	This chain job identifies unique Taxpayer ID Numbers (TINs) for Check Writer (CW) payments on the Check Writer Payment (CWPYMT) table scheduled for disbursement as checks or EFTs to miscellaneous or non- miscellaneous vendors and are subject to intercept on the Check Writer Header (CWHDR) table.	Intercept
Federal CW Vendor Match Chain	This chain job loads the federal debts received from the U.S. Treasury Department's Financial Management Service (FMS) on the Non-Offset SADO Vendor Match File for taxpayers with scheduled Check Writer (CW) payments into the Federal Vendor Intercept Header (FEDHDR) and Federal Vendor Intercept Match (FEDMTCH) tables.	Intercept
Federal Vendor Offset Update Chain	This process identifies intercepted federal debts on the Intercept Activity (INTA) table and populates associated transactions into the Federal Vendor Intercept Activity (FEDACTV) table as well as updates respective records on the Federal Vendor Intercept Header (FEDHDR) and Federal Vendor Intercept Match (FEDMTCH) tables.	Intercept

Intercept Refund Chain	This process identifies Refund Requested protests on Request Intercept Refund (RFDRQST) and makes a payment to the debtor.	Intercept

Report Jobs

The report job for Intercept is listed in the below table and the last column indicates the location in the Batch Catalog. For detailed information on the job (such as when to run, input, output, and process parameters) refer to the associated run sheet in the *CGI Advantage Intercept Run Sheets* guide.

Job Name	Description	Batch Catalog Section
Intercept Activity by Vendor	This job produces the Intercept Activity by Vendor report, which lists all of the payment-offset activity by Vendor for a specified data range.	Intercept

Advanced - Reports

Reports can be created from CGI Advantage Financial or they can be created from CGI infoAdvantage or CGI Advantage Insight, if installed at your site. Refer to one of the following topics for more information.

- CGI Advantage Financial Reports

- CGI infoAdvantage

- CGI Advantage Insight

CGI Advantage Financial Reports

The Intercept area includes several reports, which are listed in the below table. For detailed information on the reports, refer to the associated run sheet in the *CGI Advantage Intercept Run Sheets* guide.

Report Name	Description
Discard Intercept Transactions Report	This report is generated by the Discard Intercept Records chain. This report lists all of the transactions that have been selected for the discard action to be performed.
External Debt Report	This report lists all records where the Intercepted Amount is not equal to zero.
External Debt Failed Report	This report displays records that could not be loaded because of table edits executed on 'Save'.
Federal Vendor Intercept Archive Selection Report	This report is generated by the Federal Vendor Intercept Archive job. This report lists all of the records selected for being archived.
Intercept Activity by Vendor Report	This report is generated by the Intercept Activity by Vendor Report job. This report lists all of the payment-offset activity by Vendor for a specified data range.

CGI infoAdvantage

For sites that have implemented infoAdvantage, please refer to the below for the universe and report information specific to this functional area.

- Universes - Please refer to the *CGI_infoAdvantage_4_Financial_Universes_Guide* for more information on the universe that exists for this functional area.

- Reports - The sample reports and templates can be found under the CGI Resource Library link: https://sdc.cgi.com/aal/

CGI Advantage Insight

For sites that have implemented Insight, please refer to the below for the semantic model information specific to this functional area.

- Semantic Model - Please refer to the *CGI_Advantage_Insight_4_Semantic_Model_Guide* for more information on the model that exists for this functional area.

Frequently Asked Questions

This topic contains a list of frequently asked questions and answers for the Intercept area.

› How do I enable Payment Intercept in the CGI Advantage application?

Please refer to the "Internal Intercept" topic for more information.

› What steps do I take to intercept Miscellaneous Vendor Payments?

First, select the **Intercept Misc. Vendor Payments** flag on the System Options (SOPT) table. Next, enter the TIN and TIN Type on the Miscellaneous Vendor Payments. The system will automatically intercept the Misc. Vendor Payments when there are eligible debts available on the INTR table. Please refer to the "Internal Intercept" topic for more information.

› How do I charge a fee on the Intercept?

Please refer to the "Intercept Fee Calculation" section in the "Internal Intercept" topic for more information.