

PAYMENT AND ADJUSTMENT CODES



INTRODUCTION

Payment processing in RMEx is a very important function which affects clients, consumers and your agency. Before understanding payment processing, you should be aware of some of the data elements which are accessed.

RMEx maintains a PLACEMENT AMOUNT, a PRIMARY BALANCE and up to ten SECONDARY BALANCES. In addition, the system can compute and maintain INTEREST. The Placement Amount does not change during the life of an account, but the other balances can be changed by payments or adjustments.

RMEx supports two different types of payment transactions - transactions between the agency and the debtor and transactions between the agency and the client. When we refer to Client-Agency Transactions, we are generally speaking about fees due to the agency, or fees which need to be returned to the client. Debtor-Agency Transactions involve transactions which affect the debtor's balance and will in most cases result in fees being billed to the client at the time a "Remittance Statement" is generated.

This section deals with the different payment codes which are available.

SOME IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

Let us first review some important concepts of RMEx which relate to the area of Payment Processing.

- There are Debtor-Agency and Client-Agency Transactions.
- Secondary balances and their properties are defined by the management.

Some options are: the ability to give collectors credit, report on the remittance statement and compute fees based on the amount collected. (Court costs and returned check charges are examples of secondary balances.)

- There are different "Payment Codes" for different types of transactions. (e.g. paid to agency, returned check or balance adjustments)
- If secondary balances exist, the user is allowed to distribute a payment among the
 different balances. The system can also be set up (by management) to automatically
 distribute a payment among the different balances, paying off certain balances before
 others.
- In the case where there are linked accounts (multiple accounts for same consumer) the user is able to distribute a payment among different accounts.



RMEX QUANTI	RAX CORPORATION INC.							Chat
							EXIT	
			Balance Type:	<u>1</u>				
Company	name Quantra	ax Coll	ection Enterp	rises				
Balance	type descriptions	1.	court cost	2.	nsf fees	3.	conv fee	
(Other	than primary and	4.	bal 4	5.	bal 5	6.	bal 6	
standa	rd interest)	7.	bal 7	8.	bal 8	9.	bal 9	
		10.	bal 10					
Balance	Client -COMMISSI	ONS-	COLLECTOR	S Int	F.AGC CC	M Paymen	t	
	Stmt-Y Taken-Y	Rate 0	Credit-Y Spl	it-Y (Y)	Taken-Y F	ate Dist.		
PRIMARY (P)	Y	.00	Y	Y	Y	Y	.00 1	
1. (1)	Y	.00	Y	Y			.00 5	
2. (2)	Y Y	.00	Y			Y	.00 4	
3. (3)	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	.00				Y	.00 4	
4. (4)	Y Y	.00				Y	.00 6	
5. (5)		.00			Y	Y	.01 7	
6. (6)	Y Y	.00				Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	.00	
7. (7)		.00				Y	.00	
8. (8)		.00				Y	.00 8	
9. (9)		.00				Y	.00 9	
10. (10)		.00				Y 9	99.99	
INTEREST(I)		.00				Y	.00 2	
	(P,1-10, I, Fwd, Led					Y Prop.di		

- There are many rules for calculating the "commission rate" on an account. Depending on the client and the circumstances, this rate could change. (e.g. mail is retuned or the account becomes a legal account). In most cases, it will not be necessary for the person entering payments to be concerned with the commission rate on the account. It is possible to specify a special rate (or zero commission) at the time a payment is entered.
- There are rules for giving a collector credit for a payment. (e.g. the account may be in the
 contact series or the payment may be applied to a secondary balance for which the collector
 does not receive credit). In most cases, the system will credit the collector based on the rules,
 but it is possible to define, at the time of payment entry, the person who is to receive credit
 for the payment. (In some cases, credit may be given to the "house").
- Payment processing gives the user the opportunity to verify and change important information on an account. (e.g. address or phone number).



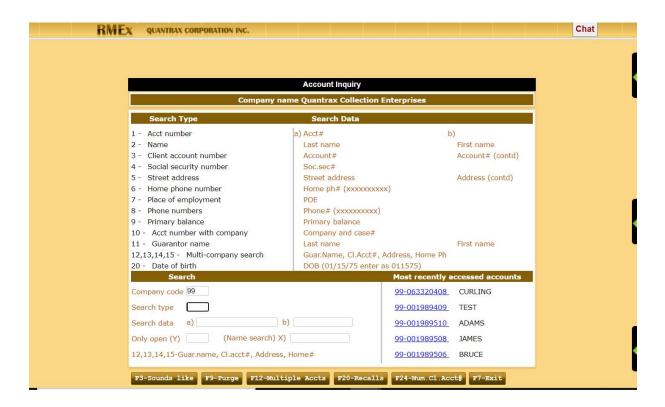
- Some transactions affect the "bank deposit" for the day. These will be referred to as "cash" transactions and are important for verifying the accuracy of payment transactions processed.
- In some companies, decisions on collector credit or commission rates are made based on the prior activity on an account. (e.g. was it worked by a collector or how old is the account?)

 RMEx provides different methods of reviewing an account before the payment is applied.
- If the debtor cannot be easily identified, it is possible to "locate" the consumer during payment processing by using one of the many search options available.

RMEX QUANTRAX CORPORATION II	NC.				Chat
					EXIT

	<u>ebtor/Agend</u>	<u>cy Payment Tr</u>	<u>ransaction</u>	<u>Entry</u>	
Company name	Quantrax Co	ollection En	terprises		
Company Code	99				
Payment date		110320		Original posting date	
Details on Part Pmt.	(Y, A, D, T)				
Payment code		Ä			
Balance code(P,I,1-9	,0,X,L)			You can enter a	
				case# and use F6 to	j
Adjustment code				add notes.	
Amount		.0	00		
Enter ONE of the fol	lowing :				
1. Acct number		Initi	als	Client Ref	
2. Street address		Initi	als	(or date for re-	versal)
3. Client number		Clien	t Acct#		
(or Group#)		Other i	nfo.		
Fwd.Agent Retained	.00		9	Session totals #	
			(F:	22 to reset) \$.00
Credit to Collector	Cre	dit to split			
Special Commission	.00 %	Amount	.00	Last entry -	
Receipt required (Y,	C)	Type (CA,CK	,CC,MO,OT)		
				Ref#	





• Payment processing is a "batch" process. This means that transactions are first entered, an audit is printed and the batch is then posted. The user does have the option to edit the batch and then can post once satisfied with the edit list.







• Different users can enter payments at the same time. Batches are separately maintained by "User ID". Each user can only enter, edit and post transactions which are part of the batch.









PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT CODES

When a consumer-agency transaction is entered, a payment code must be specified.

There are different codes for each type of transaction. Is it very important that the correct payment code is used for the transaction, since client remittance statements, cash and statistics are impacted.

The following payment codes are available.

- 01 consumer paid the agency
- 02 consumer paid a forward agency or an Attorney, who retained their fee and sent the balance to the agency.
- 03 Overpayment by the consumer to the agency. This payment code is automatically created by the system for any portion of a payment which exceeds the balance. A user would use this payment code to reverse an overpayment.
- 11 Consumer paid the client.
- 13- Overpayment by the consumer to the client.
- 21 Returned check for consumer paid agency transaction.
- 31 Returned check for consumer paid client transaction.
- 41 49 These are user-defined balance adjustments.
- 54 Additional commissions which need to be billed to the client.
- 55 Additional charges due from the client (similar to 54).
- 56 Per-account charges. It is possible to charge a client based on the number of accounts processed. This charge is automatically computed when the option "Per-case charges update" is run from the client statement menu. In most cases, a user will not enter transactions with a payment code of 56.
- 57 58 These are user-defined transactions which can be used to bill the client for additional charges. (These codes are similar to payment code 54).
- 59 Bill client and increase consumers' balance. This transaction will increase the consumers' balance (similar to a balance adjustment) and bill the client for the same amount. (an example of its use would be costs which need to be billed to the client and will become a part of the consumers responsibility).



- 61 Forwarded agent's commission due. This transaction is usually generated by the system when a payment is processed for an account which is forwarded to any attorney or another agency. Payment code 61 means a fee is due to that agency or attorney. This is automatically paid when the remittance statements are generated. Note that a payment code 02 exists, for use in the case where the forward agency or attorney retained their fee and sent the remaining balance.
- 71 This transaction is used to refund an overpayment to the client. The consumers balance is increased and the money is returned to the client via the remittance statement.
- 72 This transaction is used to indicate that an overpayment has been returned to the consumer. RMEx does not refund to the consumer, but once money has been returned by the agency to the consumer, payment code 72 should be applied to increase the consumers balance and record the transaction.
- 73 If there is an overpayment which will not be refunded to the client or the consumer, a payment code of 73 should be used to record the fact that the credit balance has been retained by the agency. This transaction is referred to as an overpayment adjustment and it increases the consumers' balance.

In addition to payment codes, payment processing also allows the input of a "balance code".

In the case where an account has secondary balances, (e.g. returned check charge, court costs, late charges) the management is able to define an "automatic distribution order" for the distribution of the payment among the secondary balances. The user is allowed to apply the payment to a specific balance by entering a balance code. ("P" for primary, "I" for interest and "1 through "9" and "0" for the 10-secondary balance).



F	MEX QUANTRAX CORPORATION IN	C,				Chat	
2						EXIT	
	D	ebtor/Agenc	y Payment Trans	action E	<u>Intry</u>		
	Company name	Quantrax Co	llection Enterp	orises			
	Company Code	99					
	Payment date		110320	0:	riginal posting date		
	Details on Part Pmt.	(Y,A,D,T)					
	Payment code						
	Balance code(P,I,1-9	0,X,L)			You can enter a		
					case# and use F6 to		
	Adjustment code				add notes.		
	Amount		.00				
	Enter ONE of the fol	Lowing :					
	1. Acct number		Initials		Client Ref		
	2. Street address		Initials		(or date for reve	ersal)	
	3. Client number		Client A	cct#			
	(or Group#)		Other info				
	Fwd.Agent Retained	.00		Se	ssion totals #		
				(F22	to reset) \$.00	
	Credit to Collector	Cred	lit to split				
	Special Commission	.00 %	Amount	.00	Last entry -		
	Receipt required (Y,	C)	Type (CA,CK,CC	,MO,OT)			
					Ref#		

CLIENT-AGENCY TRANSACTIONS

In case of client-agency transactions, the payment codes available are as follows.

- 51- Client payment to the agency
- 52 Client A/R adjustment, used with open item receivables.
- 54 Additional commissions which need to be billed to the client.
- 55 Additional charges due from the client (similar to 54)
- 57 58 These are user defined transactions which can be used to bill the client for additional charges.



RMEX QUANTRAX CORPORATION INC.	Chat
Client/Agency Payment Transaction Ent	EXIT EXIT
Company Name Quantrax Collection Enterprises Company Code 99 Client Number Client Name (first (optional) 5 characters)	
Payment Code Payment Date 110320 Amount .00	
Invoice Number Omit Code 52 from Statement (Y) Reference	
	•

The below codes are similar to payment code 54.

81 – Sales Tax 1 retained. A positive reduces cash. This is used with the Canadian sales tax system when sales tax is retained by an agent.

82 – Sales tax2 retained (similar to 81).

The meaning of "CASH" in RMEx

One of the fields on the reports is an item called "Cash". In RMEx, cash is computed as follows.

Payments to the agency (01)

- + Payments to a forward agent (02)
- -Forwarded agent retained amount (entered with the payment transaction)
- + Overpayments to the agency (03)
- + Client payments to the agency (51)



- -Sales tax 1 retained (81)
- + Sales tax 2 retained (82)

SYSTEM CONTROL FILE FOR PAYMENT CODES

There is a system control file for payment codes which can be accessed from system control menu (2). This system control file can be set up to allow decisions to be made when payment transactions are applied to accounts. (e.g. force follow-up date, sending receipts, apply smart codes, etc.).



SYSTEM CONTROL FILE FOR PAYMENT CODES

There is a system control file for adjustment codes which can be accessed from the system control menu (2).



The adjustment code will need to be a valid code in the payment entry process. (for payment transactions – payment type 31 or less). You do not need an adjustment code for every transaction. Just leave the adjustment code blank. However, you will need to create a "blank" adjustment code in the payment adjustment code file. If you want to force the user to enter an adjustment code for every payment transaction, do not set up the "blank" adjustment code in the payment adjustment code file. You can use an adjustment code with payments or balance adjustments.

RMEX QUANTRAX CORPORATION INC.	Chat
	EGT
	Payment Adjustment Codes
	rayment rajustment codes
Adjustment code A	
Description	ADJUSTMENT CODE
Smart Codes to apply	
Bill insurance (P,S,T)	
Write off balance (Y)	with payment code (41-49)
Bill the client	% of payment using code (54,55,57,58)
Hold transaction (Y)	(Refers to Checks Held options within P/D checks)
Debtor payment (N=No)	(,,,,
No update of payment arr	angement (N)
Force commission rate	8
Create Type 90 for	% (for payments only - reduce collector comm.)
Use flat rate for % (Y)	
Smart Code to apply	(When 90 is applied)
Credit collector	(Increase collector commission - optional)
Delete code (D)	

What can you do with an adjustment code?

Up to 2 smart codes can be applied

You can have the system create a re-bill for primary, secondary or tertiary – Both UB92 and 1500 will be re-billed if they exist.

There is a method of writing off a balance.



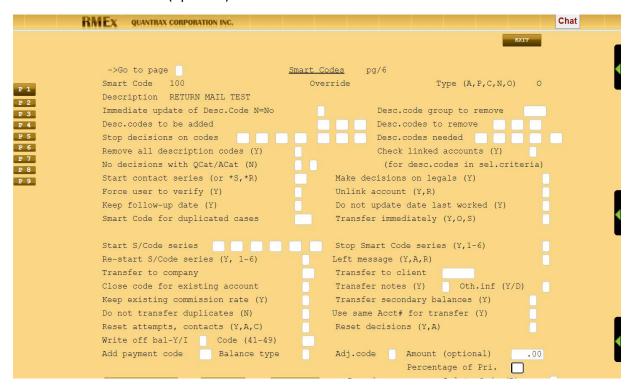
You can specify that the adjustment code should cause the transaction to be "held". This is a feature that is related to the "hold checks" module within postdates.

You can specify that the payment arrangement should not be updated based on the adjustment code. An example of where this may be used is an insurance payment that should not update a payment arrangement.

You can create a payment type 90 (commission adjustment) for a percentage of a payment. This would be used to reduce a collector's commission. An example of the use of this feature could be to take away some of the credit for a credit card payment. Related to this feature, you can apply a smart code and credit a different collector for the percentage that was reduced from the original collector who received credit for the transaction.

Applying a payment via smart codes

There is an option to apply a payment or adjustment directly to an account with a smart code. Here you will have the option to write off any existing balances on an acct. Or you can add an "I" to write off only Interest. You also have the option to choose a payment code, balance type and adjustment code. You can also add an amount (optional).





Setting up post-judgment interest

From the account detail screen, you have the option to set up post-judgement interest by keying in "ITR" (interest transfer) in the smart code field. This will display the existing interest balance and the description of the secondary balance that any specified pre-judgement interest amount will be moved to. You will be allowed to specify a balance to be transferred from "interest" to "the balance type set up" for storing pre-judgement interest. That amount will be transferred from interest to pre-judgement interest and any remaining interest will be adjusted down to 0 using the payment code (balance adjustment) defined in the system parameters. You must also specify the post-judgement annual interest rate. This will initially be shown with the maximum allowed interest rate for the state (state system controls). You must change the rate as defined in the judgement.

