Welcome to the State of WV Progression Date Calculator Tutorial

West Virginia Division of Personnel

Created By: Joshua McAtee

Revised 4/01/2017
• This tutorial makes the assumption that you have already downloaded the “Progression Date Calculator” Excel file to your computer and saved the file in a location that is easily accessible to you.

• Please begin by opening the “Progression Date Calculator” Excel file.
Let's begin by showing you around the calculator and explain what each function does before we start entering information.

The calculator is comprised of a main page where all the results will be displayed and additional information pages that you will have access to.

This Excel spreadsheet calculator is password protected to prevent intentional or accidental attempts to alter the way the calculator functions. You can only enter information in predetermined fields.
Most of the information is contained on page one. At the top of the page you will see a section for name and transaction numbers. Also at the top right above transaction number will be a gray box that says “Erase All” if you click that, it will erase all fields and give you a blank sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Minutes</th>
<th>Transaction Number:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Days Off Payroll:** 0.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increment calc year</th>
<th>1/0/1900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>days of service</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years for increment</td>
<td>0.00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increment Amount</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agency:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>4/1/2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**HR:**

**MIN:**

**FTE:** County Health

| Original Hire Date (First Time with State including Temporary Appointment) |
| Date of first time hired as a permanent Employee |
| Most Recent Permanent Hire Date (Not Transfers): |

**ESMT From Date:**

**TRSN Date if Processing TRSN or Final ESMT (Or Leave Blank):**

**Manual Entry Section:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>Type of Leave (Use Drop Down List)</th>
<th>Date of Transaction:</th>
<th>HR:</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>Type of Return (Use Drop Down List)</th>
<th>Return Date:</th>
<th>HR:</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>FTE Upon Return</th>
<th>Return To County Health or IA</th>
<th>RDO's Off Pay-Roll</th>
<th>Hours Off Pay-Roll</th>
<th>Minutes Off Pay-Roll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The progression date calculator is based on 8 hour shifts in the normal fields, if your employee works beyond 8 hour shifts you must manually determine the correct amount to deduct and enter it in the manual entry section.
At the top you will see the calculation for years, days, hours, and minutes. This provides you with the employee’s tenure for the employee as of the ESMT From Date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Minutes</th>
<th>Transition Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Days Off Payroll: 0.00

Increment calc year: 1/0/1900
days of service: 0.000
years for increment: 0.000000

Date: 4/1/2017
HR: MIN: FTE: County Health

Original Hire Date (First Time with State including Temporary Appointment):
Date of first time hired as a permanent Employee:
Most Recent Permanent Hire Date (Not Transfers):

ESMT From Date:

Manual Entry Section:

EVENT | Type of Leave (Use Drop Down List) | Date of Transaction: HR: MIN | Type of Return (Use Drop Down List) | Return Date: HR: MIN | Return To County Health or IA | RDO's Off Pay Roll | Hours Off Pay Roll | Minutes Off Pay Roll |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
Once all information is entered correctly, the calculator will provide you with the days of service for increment, years for increment, and amount that the increment should have been for the most recent increment payment. The calculator will use the correct increment year based on the “End of Employment or Current Date” entered below.
This section is where employee's first date working for the state (either temporary or permanent) including DOP Covered and Non-Covered employment, first time as a permanent employee, most recent permanent hire, and ESMT From Date. These dates are used to help calculate tenure, increment, and progression dates in wvOASIS. Please make sure they are correct or the calculator will not provide you with accurate results.

You can also enter hours and minutes if an employee started anytime except at the beginning of their shift. An example would be someone hired after 4 hours because of the pay period. Otherwise, leave the hours and minutes blank.
An issue some agencies seem to have is what to put in the "Most Recent" Permanent Hire Date." For this box enter the most recent permanent hire which would be an EO or AB in HRIS or a REHIR, TEMPOR, or ORIGL in wvOASIS.

IMPORTANT! Transfers do not count as there must be a break in service that is not regular days off.
ESMT From Date: is the from date of the transaction you are processing. In Yellow is the TRSN date and spaces for hours and minutes of last day worked if the employee is separating from state service.
In the event that an employee was hired at a reduced FTE (full time equivalent) you enter that information under the FTE Section. If you had an employee who started at 60% FTE you would enter that as 0.60. If this box is left blank, the calculator defaults to full time.

The County Health Box to the right of the FTE will only be used for those employee’s whose tenure you are calculating worked at a County Health Department. If the employee worked at a County Health Department you will select the box and a drop down arrow will appear to the right. If “Yes” is selected the calculator will not give the employee increment credit for that time period.
In the box below years, you will see a calculation of days off payroll. This counts breaks in service, leaves of absence, and reduced FTE.
This section of page one is where information is entered anytime an employee leaves payroll. Whether that is because of a leave of absence or if they left state employment and came back later. No credit is given for donated leave.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>Type of Leave (Use Drop Down List)</th>
<th>Date of Transaction:</th>
<th>HR:</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>Type of Return (Use Drop Down List)</th>
<th>Return Date:</th>
<th>HR:</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>FTE Upon Return</th>
<th>Return To County</th>
<th>Health or IA</th>
<th>RDO's Off Pay-Roll</th>
<th>Hours Off Pay-Roll</th>
<th>Minutes Off Pay-Roll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In both the type of leave and type of return sections you will have to select an option from the drop down menu (Type of leave and return are highlighted in blue). When you click on the cell an arrow will appear at the right side of the cell. When you click that arrow a drop down list will appear and you must select the appropriate option from the list.
ALL transactions entered into the type of leave section must be in chronological order to provide a correct calculation.
Effective date from HRIS transactions is used in this calculator, not last day worked.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>Type of Leave (Use Drop Down List)</th>
<th>Date of Transaction:</th>
<th>HR:</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>Type of Return (Use Drop Down List)</th>
<th>Return Date:</th>
<th>HR:</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>FTE Upon Return</th>
<th>Return To County Health or IA</th>
<th>RDO's Off Pay-Roll</th>
<th>Hours Off Pay-Roll</th>
<th>Minutes Off Pay-Roll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LOA-MED</td>
<td>2/23/2015</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>LVRTN-LRS</td>
<td>2/24/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Type of Leave section put the date, hours and minutes the employee went off payroll.

When placing hours and minutes, use actual hours and minutes. If an employee started work at 8am and left at 10:36am you would put 2 hours and 36 minutes.
The bottom of page one shows a lot of useful information. Assuming the information entered into the calculator is correct this will provide you with the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pay Progression Start:</th>
<th>12/3/2012</th>
<th>Start Time:</th>
<th>00Hrs 00Min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benefits Progression Start:</td>
<td>12/3/2012</td>
<td>Start Time:</td>
<td>05Hrs 24Min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Progression Start:</td>
<td>12/3/2012</td>
<td>Start Time:</td>
<td>05Hrs 24Min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increment Progression Start:</td>
<td>12/3/2012</td>
<td>Start Time:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As long as you enter the correct information, this calculator will give you the appropriate information for your progression dates in wvOASIS.

This program also takes into account Worker’s Compensation leaves of absence and Military leaves of absence and gives the employee credit for those time periods.

Below this is a space for the person completing this calculation to place their name and whoever approved their work before sending it as backup documentation to DOP.
This is a common error that is causing some confusion with new users. As you can see below, we have entered in a resignation and now the calculator is showing #REF! in multiple fields.

This error is caused due to having no return to service. As you will see on the next slide, once the return date is entered, the system will give you a corrected calculation.
After the return to service date is entered, it is now giving you the correct length of service.

Another common question is “why do I have to put their rehire in twice?” If you look at the Most Recent Permanent Hire Section you will see the same date as the Rehire in the Return Section. The “Most Recent Permanent Hire” section is used for the Benefit Progression date, while the Return section is needed to determine Leave Progression and Increment Progression. You will have to place the information in both places to receive accurate information from the calculator.
What is an Event?

Events are the number assigned to a break in service to the left of the type of leave. It allows you to easy reference to advise agency’s what needs corrected.

In the above photo, we can see there are three “Events” in this employee’s history, but what we can also see is there is an error with “Event 3” as it has changed to a red “E”. This is because it is not in chronological order due to an error with the personal leave. It should be 5/17/2015. This will allow the system to tell you the relative location of chronological errors. It will either be the line with the “E” or the line above it.
Type of Leave Drop Down List

LOA-Med = Medical Leave of Absence
LOA-PER = Personal Leave of Absence
LOA-FML = FMLA Leave of Absence
LOA-EDU = Educational Leave of Absence
LOA-A = Military Leave of Absence Part A
LOA-B = Military Leave of Absence Part B
LOA-WC = Worker’s Compensation Leave
LOA-SAW = Sabbatical Leave of Absence Paid
LOA-SAO = Sabbatical Leave of Absence Unpaid
LOA-MPU = Military Leave of Absence Unpaid
Death = Death of the employee
Resigned = Employee resigned willingly from position
Dismissed = Employee removed from their position by employer
Lay-Off = Employer removed employee due to reduction in staff
Suspension = Employee temporarily removed from position by employer
Transfer-Out = Employee has left one state agency to go to another
FTE-Change = Employee did not go off payroll but instead changed FTE either up or down
Type of Return Drop Down List

LVRTN-LRS = Leave Return
REHIRE = Return to state employment of a former state employee
TRANSFER-IN = Transfer of a state employee to another state agency
FTE-CHANGE = Employee did not go off payroll but is changing FTE either up or down
END-EMPLOY = Use for effective date of employee who never returned from being off payroll. (ie. Employee was on leave but did not return and later resigned.)
Need to Know Information

When you are documenting a FTE-Change or a TRANSFER. The dates should be the same for both going off and returning to payroll.

Examples as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>Type of Leave (Use Drop Down List)</th>
<th>Date of Transaction:</th>
<th>HR:</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>Type of Return (Use Drop Down List)</th>
<th>Return Date:</th>
<th>HR:</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>FTE Upon Return</th>
<th>Return To County Health or IA</th>
<th>RDO's Off Pay Roll</th>
<th>Hours Off Pay Roll</th>
<th>Minutes Off Pay Roll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>FTE-CHANGE</td>
<td>5/1/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FTE-CHANGE</td>
<td>5/1/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TRANSFER-OUT</td>
<td>7/7/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TRANSFER-IN</td>
<td>7/7/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These transactions are status change transactions and there should be no gaps between the leave date (date of transaction) and the return date.

For the FTE Change, both dates are the same and the FTE Upon Return is representing the employee changed to 50% FTE on 5/1/2015.

For the Transfer-Out and Transfer-In, both dates are the same showing the employee changed from working at one state agency to work at another with no gaps in service (Note: Weekends or regular days off are not considered breaks in service). In this case the employee started at a new state agency at 100% FTE.
Lets try an example

You are going to use the following information to determine the correct progression dates for John Smith.

John Smith was hired as a temporary employee on 6/4/2008 and terminated on 8/25/2008. He then was hired at a County Health Department on 12/3/2012 but only working 4 days a week (ie. 0.80). In the Summer of 2014, John had some medical issues that caused him to take FMLA on 7/24/2014 after 3 hours and 24 minutes and he returned on 9/1/2014 at 0.80 FTE at the County Health Department. John Smith then transferred to a covered State Agency on 1/1/2015 at full time FTE where he has remained on the payroll until today (4/1/2016).

Enter the above information into the Progression Date Calculator. The correct results will be on the following slide. Compare and see if you were correct.
Did you get these Results?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Minutes</th>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5555500000000005555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Days Off Payroll:** 182.13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increment calc year</th>
<th>6/30/2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>days of service</td>
<td>182.425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years for increment</td>
<td>0.49979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increment Amount</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Employee Name:** John Smith

**Agency:** Blank

**Date:** 4/1/2017

**Original Hire Date (First Time with State including Temporary Appointment):** 6/4/2008

**Date of first time hired as a permanent Employee:** 12/3/2012

**Most Recent Permanent Hire Date (Not Transfers):** 12/3/2012

**ESMT From Date:** 4/1/2016

**TRSN Date if Processing TRSN or Final ESMT (Or Leave Blank):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>Type of Leave (Use Drop Down List)</th>
<th>Date of Transaction:</th>
<th>HR:</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>Type of Return (Use Drop Down List)</th>
<th>Return Date:</th>
<th>HR:</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>FTE Upon Return</th>
<th>Return To County Health or IA</th>
<th>RDO's Off Payroll</th>
<th>Hours Off Payroll</th>
<th>Minutes Off Payroll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LOA-FML</td>
<td>7/24/2014</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>LVRTN-LRS</td>
<td>9/1/2014</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FTE-CHANGE</td>
<td>1/1/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FTE-CHANGE</td>
<td>1/1/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Manual Entry Version of the Progression Date Calculator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>Type of Leave (Use Drop Down List)</th>
<th>Date of Transaction</th>
<th>HR: MIN</th>
<th>Type of Return (Use Drop Down List)</th>
<th>Return Date: HR: MIN</th>
<th>FTE Upon Return</th>
<th>Return To Count Health or Life</th>
<th>RDO’s Off Pay Roll</th>
<th>Hours Off Pay Roll</th>
<th>Minutes Off Pay Roll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Manual Entry section of the Progression Date Calculator will make the entering leaves easier for agencies whose employee’s do not fall into the 8 hour schedule. This would include Correctional Officers, Nurses, and many other positions. Agencies whose staff only works 8 hour shifts should always leave this field blank.

Instead of converting a 12 hour employee to match an 8 hour system it allows the agency to simply list the number of RDOs (regular days off) that occurred while the employee was off payroll, the hours off payroll and the minutes off payroll. Type of leaves, return type, and dates are still required to be filled in to show the time frame the leave event occurred.
**RDO's Off Pay-Roll** - If the employee was off payroll at the end of their scheduled shift the day prior to the RDO. The employee does not get tenure credit for that RDO and it must be counted in this field. Enter number of days, not hours in this Field.

**Hours Off Pay-Roll** – This is the number of hours an employee is off payroll. If we had an employee who works 12 hour shifts, the employee had 3 hours of paid leave and 9 hours off payroll, we would enter a 9 in this section. The schedule of the employee is irrelevant to this calculation, only the number of hours the employee was off payroll.

**Minutes Off Pay-Roll** – This section is the same as the Hours Off Pay-Roll, instead of hours, you enter the minutes off payroll. So to use the above 12 hour employee, lets say the employee had 2 hours and 16 minutes of paid leave, that would make them off payroll for 9 hours and 44 minutes. That 44 minutes is what we would list in this section. (Do not exceed 59 minutes, anything over 59 should be an additional hour not minutes.)
When you have completed your calculation, you will need to provide this as documentation (only send pages that have information entered on them, do not attach blank pages) as well as any source of information you used.

This information should be attached to the wvOASIS document you are submitting.

If you do not provide proof of your calculations, your transaction will not be approved.
This calculator was designed to improve the information you are placing into wvOASIS and to reduce the amount of time it takes to perform tenure and increment calculations.

When used properly, this calculator is accurate to the minute, but like anything is only as good as the information being entered. Take your time and get familiar with the new program.

If you have an employee that is frequently on and off payroll, you may want to select Save As and create a copy of this calculator for that employee to your computer so that you will not need to constantly re-enter their information.

Anytime you want to correct increment, an employee returns from a leave of absence, or you hire a new employee, a new calculation must be submitted.

If you have any questions or discover an issue, please e-mail

Joshua McAtee at Joshua.D.McAtee@wv.gov

Thank you for your time and have a great day.