

Analysis Types

Purpose: Use this document as a reference for looking up analysis types and their descriptions.

Audience: HCM, CS, and Finance Staff

i **Analysis Types** are assigned to individual transactions to identify different types of transactions, such as estimated costs, budgeted amounts, actual costs, and billed costs. In order for project-related processes to run to success, an Analysis Type is added to complete the ChartString. Most modules automatically include the correct Analysis Type for each transaction. However, in General Ledger, Analysis Types must be manually entered. The following lists out various ctcLink analysis types.

PeopleSoft ctcLink Common Analysis Types

ANALYSIS TYPE	ANALYSIS TYPE DESCRIPTION
ACT	Actual expense from AP/Payables and Travel & Expense. ACT lines generate billable (BIL) lines in cost-reimbursable grants.
BIL	Billable Item in a cost-reimbursable grant. ACT and GLE lines generate BIL lines that can be billed.
BLD	Billed Item. After a BIL or deferred (DEF) line is billed the line changes from BIL to BLD.
BAJ	Billing Adjustment for a grant invoice.
BUD	Budget line from a grant/project.
CCA	Commitment adjustment usually as a result of an increase to a purchase order (PO).
COM	Commitment. COM lines are encumbrances from POs.
CRV	Commitment reversal. Reversal of encumbrances as PO is paid or canceled.
DEF	Billing deferred line. DEF lines do not turn back into BIL lines, but they are

ANALYSIS TYPE	ANALYSIS TYPE DESCRIPTION
	billable after their deferral date has arrived. After they are billed, the DEF changes to BLD.
DNC	Do not collect. This is used for any line that should not be billable such as cash, assets, liabilities, etc.
FBD	Fixed Cost Billed Amount. Amount billed on a fixed price grant/contract.
FDF	Federal distributions. Not common in grants/projects.
FDL	Local distributions. Not common in grants/projects.
GLE	General ledger expense from payroll and GL journals. GLE lines generate billable (BIL) lines in cost-reimbursable grants.
GLR	General ledger revenue. These lines come into grants/projects from GL journals for revenue transactions. No BIL lines are generated from GLR lines.
OLT	Over the limit. Lines that were within available budget of the grant/project but are over the billing limit amount in the associated customer contract. These usually result when a grant/project budget was increased and the associated customer contract was not increased to match the new grant total. OLT lines will not generate BIL lines until the contract has been increased and the OLT lines are processed.
REQ	Requisition. Pre-encumbrance from a purchase requisition.
REV	Revenue.
RRV	Requisition reversal. Releases pre-encumbrances when a purchase requisition is sourced to a PO is canceled.
SFA	Sponsor facilities and administration. F&A/indirect/overhead lines. These lines will generate BIL lines so the F&A can be billed to the grant sponsor.
SUT	Sales/use tax. Not common in grants/projects.
UTL	Prepaid utilization. This is a pre-payment on a cost-reimbursable grant/contract.
WTO	Write off. Line that is marked to be written off normally from write offs created in Billing or Receivables.



For more information on over the limit lines, please see QRG [OLT Rows \(Over the Limit\)](#).

Grant Award & Cost Sharing Common Analysis Types

! At this time the Cost Sharing functionality is not set up in ctcLink PeopleSoft. However, it's useful to become familiar with these Analysis Types.

ANALYSIS TYPE	ANALYSIS TYPE DEFINITION
CAC	Cost Sharing Actuals
CAJ	Cost Sharing Commitment Adjustment
CBU	Cost Sharing Budget
CCO	Cost Sharing Commitment
CCR	Cost Sharing Commitment Reversal
CGE	Cost Sharing GL Expense
CPY	Cost Sharing Payroll Expense
CQR	Cost Sharing Requisition Reversal
CRQ	Cost Sharing Requisition