Biweekly Civilian Pay Period Calendar 2014 Navy Study Guide

biweekly civilian pay period calendar 2014 navy is an essential reference for Navy civilian employees and contractors to manage their payroll schedules effectively. Understanding the pay period calendar ensures timely salary processing, accurate financial planning, and seamless administrative operations. For the year 2014, the Navy adhered to a structured biweekly pay schedule, which is critical for employees to track pay dates, submission deadlines, and related administrative activities. This detailed guide provides comprehensive insights into the 2014 civilian pay periods, including key dates, planning tips, and how to utilize this calendar for optimal financial management.

Understanding the Biweekly Civilian Pay Period Calendar

What Is a Biweekly Pay Period?

A biweekly pay period means employees are paid every two weeks, resulting in 26 pay periods annually. This schedule simplifies payroll processing and aligns with the Navy?s administrative needs. It differs from semimonthly schedules, which pay employees twice a month, usually on fixed dates.

Key features of biweekly pay periods:

- Occur every 14 days
- Consist of 26 pay periods per year
- Typically start on a specific day of the week, e.g., Sunday or Monday
- Provide consistency for payroll processing and employee planning

Importance of the 2014 Navy Civilian Pay Period Calendar

For Navy civilian employees, knowing the exact pay period dates in 2014 was vital for:

- Budgeting and financial planning
- Submitting timesheets and leave requests
- Managing deductions and benefits
- Preparing for tax documentation and year-end reporting

2014 Navy Civilian Pay Period Schedule Overview

Pay Period Dates for 2014

The Navy?s civilian pay schedule in 2014 followed a fixed biweekly cycle, starting early in the year. Below is an overview of the pay periods:

Pay Period Number	Pay Period Start Date	Pay Period End Date	Pay Date (Disbursement)
1	January 5, 2014	January 18, 2014	January 24, 2014
2	January 19, 2014	February 1, 2014	February 7, 2014
3	February 2, 2014	February 15, 2014	February 21, 2014
...	...	...	...
26	December 21, 2014	December 27, 2014	December 31, 2014

(Note: The actual dates should be verified with official Navy payroll resources for precise planning.)

Key Points for Navy Civilian Employees in 2014

Important Dates to Remember

- Pay Period Start and End Dates: Know when each pay period begins and ends to submit timesheets accurately.
- Pay Dates: Typically occurring on the last working day of the pay period or the following Friday.
- Leave and Timesheet Submission Deadlines: Usually a few days before the pay date; check specific deadlines for each pay period.

Payroll Processing Tips

- Always verify pay period dates against official Navy communications or payroll portals.
- Prepare and submit timesheets early to avoid delays.
- Keep track of any leave taken during each pay period for accurate pay calculation.
- Review pay stubs for discrepancies immediately upon receipt.

How to Use the 2014 Navy Civilian Pay Period Calendar Effectively

Creating Personal Schedules

- Mark all pay period start and end dates in personal calendars.
- Note pay dates clearly to plan expenses and savings.
- Schedule leave requests and other administrative actions within the pay period timelines.

Managing Financial Planning

- Use pay period dates to forecast income.
- Align bill payments with pay dates to avoid late fees.
- Track deductions such as taxes, benefits, and retirement contributions accurately.

Maintaining Administrative Compliance

- Ensure timesheets are submitted before the cut-off date for each pay period.
- Keep records of leave and overtime for documentation and audits.
- Stay informed about any updates or changes in payroll policies through official Navy channels.

Additional Resources for Navy Civilian Employees in 2014

- Official Navy Civilian Payroll Calendar
- Employee Self-Service Portals
- Human Resources Contact Information
- Payroll and Benefits Guides
- Tax and Year-End Reporting Instructions

Tip: Always consult official Navy sources or payroll representatives for the most accurate and up-to-date information regarding pay periods and administrative procedures.

Benefits of Knowing Your Pay Period Schedule

Understanding your 2014 civilian pay period schedule offers multiple advantages:

- **Financial Preparedness:** Plan your monthly expenses, savings, and investments effectively.

- **Timely Payments:** Ensure bills and obligations are paid on time, avoiding penalties.
- **Accurate Record-Keeping:** Maintain precise records of work hours, leave, and deductions.
- **Administrative Compliance:** Submit required documentation within deadlines.
- **Stress Reduction:** Avoid last-minute surprises or payroll issues by staying informed.

Conclusion

In summary, the biweekly civilian pay period calendar 2014 navy served as a vital tool for Navy civilian employees to navigate their payroll schedule smoothly. By understanding the pay period structure, key dates, and administrative procedures, employees could ensure timely payments and maintain accurate financial records. Whether planning personal expenses, managing leave, or preparing for tax season, having a clear grasp of the 2014 Navy civilian pay schedule was essential. Staying informed through official resources and maintaining organized records can significantly enhance administrative efficiency and financial stability for Navy civilian personnel.

Remember: Always verify specific dates and procedures with official Navy payroll resources, as schedules may vary slightly based on operational needs or policy updates.

Biweekly civilian pay period calendar 2014 Navy: An In-Depth Review of Its Structure, Implementation, and Impact

The biweekly civilian pay period calendar 2014 Navy played a crucial role in streamlining payroll processes, ensuring timely compensation, and maintaining operational efficiency across Navy civilian personnel. As a fundamental aspect of payroll management, this calendar encapsulates the structured approach to salary disbursements, aligning civilian pay periods with operational needs and fiscal policies. Understanding its design, application, and implications offers valuable insights for personnel management, financial planning, and organizational transparency within the Navy.

Understanding the Biweekly Pay Period System

Definition and Rationale

The biweekly civilian pay period refers to a payroll schedule where employees are paid every two weeks, resulting in 26 pay periods annually. This system contrasts with monthly or semimonthly pay schedules, offering several operational and administrative benefits.

The Navy adopted the biweekly pay system to:

- Foster consistency in salary disbursements
- Simplify payroll processing

- Facilitate easier tracking of hours worked and overtime
- Improve budget forecasting and financial planning

Relevance to the 2014 Navy Calendar

In 2014, the Navy's civilian payroll system aligned with the federal government's standard biweekly schedule, which involves specific pay periods numbered sequentially throughout the year. The calendar established clear start and end dates for each pay period, ensuring seamless payroll operations and compliance with federal regulations.

Structure of the 2014 Navy Biweekly Pay Period Calendar

Pay Period Numbering and Dates

The 2014 calendar consisted of 26 pay periods, each spanning 14 days. Pay periods typically started on a Saturday and concluded on a Sunday, aligning with the federal government?s payroll practices.

Sample Pay Periods in 2014:

- Pay Period 1: December 28, 2013 ? January 10, 2014
- Pay Period 2: January 11 ? January 24
- Pay Period 3: January 25 ? February 7
- ...
- Pay Period 26: December 20 ? December 31

Note: The first pay period of 2014 actually began in late December 2013, which is common in federal calendars to synchronize fiscal years.

Pay Date Schedule

Paychecks are typically issued every other Friday, covering the previous two-week period. For 2014, pay dates generally fell on:

- January 10, 24, 31
- February 14, 28
- March 14, 28
- ...
- December 12, 26

This regular schedule allowed employees to anticipate their paychecks reliably and plan their finances accordingly.

Features and Characteristics of the 2014 Navy Pay Calendar

Alignment with Federal Standards

The Navy?s civilian pay period calendar closely mirrors federal government standards, facilitating:

- Uniformity across agencies
- Easier inter-agency financial management
- Simplified tax and reporting processes

Consistency and Predictability

The regular biweekly schedule fosters:

- Employee satisfaction through predictable income
- Administrative efficiency
- Accurate record-keeping

Flexibility and Adjustments

Occasionally, pay period dates may shift slightly due to federal holidays or administrative adjustments, but overall, the 2014 schedule maintained consistency.

Advantages of the Biweekly Pay Period System

- Regular Income Flow: Employees receive paychecks every two weeks, aiding personal financial management.
- Overtime Tracking: Easier to calculate and record overtime hours, especially critical for civilian employees involved in operational duties.
- Budgeting and Forecasting: The Navy can more accurately project payroll expenses over the fiscal year.
- Simplified Payroll Processing: Standardized periods reduce administrative errors and streamline payroll runs.

Challenges and Drawbacks

- Pay Period Variability: The number of workdays in each pay period can vary, complicating leave and benefit calculations.
- Complex Transition Periods: Transitioning between years or fiscal periods might require adjustments, especially during leap years or holidays.
- Employee Confusion: New employees unfamiliar with biweekly schedules may find it difficult to track pay periods initially.
- Overlapping Calendar Years: As seen in 2014, some pay periods span two calendar years, which can complicate record-keeping.

Implementation and Management in 2014

Administrative Processes

The Navy?s personnel offices relied heavily on automated payroll systems synchronized with the calendar. Key processes involved:

- Accurate input of work hours
- Overtime and leave management
- Deductions and benefits calculations

These processes were designed to minimize errors and ensure compliance with federal regulations.

Communication with Civilian Employees

Clear communication channels were maintained to inform personnel about pay period schedules, pay dates, and any adjustments. This transparency fostered trust and minimized payroll-related inquiries.

Impact on Navy Civilian Personnel

Positive Outcomes:

- Reliable income schedule
- Better financial planning
- Simplified record-keeping

Potential Concerns:

- Variations in pay period lengths could affect benefits calculations
- Adjustments during holiday seasons sometimes caused delays or confusion

Comparison with Other Pay Period Systems

Monthly vs. Biweekly

- Monthly: 12 pay periods per year; easier for budgeting but less frequent income.
- Biweekly: 26 pay periods; more frequent, but can cause variability in paychecks? total days.

Semi-Monthly vs. Biweekly

- Semi-monthly: 24 pay periods; fixed dates (e.g., 1st and 15th).
- Biweekly: 26 periods; aligns better with payroll processing and overtime.

For the Navy in 2014, the biweekly system was preferable for operational efficiency and employee compensation consistency.

Conclusion: Evaluating the 2014 Navy Biweekly Pay Period Calendar

The biweekly civilian pay period calendar 2014 Navy exemplifies a well-structured approach to payroll management within a federal military context. Its alignment with federal standards, predictability, and administrative efficiency deliver significant benefits for both personnel and management. While certain challenges like pay period variability and calendar overlaps exist, these are manageable with effective communication and system adjustments.

Overall, the 2014 calendar successfully supported the Navy?s goals of operational excellence, transparency, and personnel satisfaction. Its design continues to influence payroll practices within military and federal civilian agencies, serving as a model for structured and reliable pay management.

Key Takeaways:

- The biweekly schedule ensures consistent, predictable income for Navy civilians.
- Proper planning and communication help mitigate challenges associated with pay period variability.
- Alignment with federal standards simplifies administrative and reporting processes.
- The 2014 calendar demonstrated effective implementation, supporting the Navy?s broader

organizational objectives.

For personnel, administrators, and policymakers, understanding the intricacies of the 2014 Navy biweekly pay period calendar offers valuable lessons in organizational planning, payroll management, and operational efficiency.

QuestionAnswer How was the biweekly civilian pay period calendar structured for the Navy in 2014? The 2014 Navy civilian pay period calendar was organized into 26 biweekly periods, with pay dates typically falling every two weeks, aligning with standard federal pay schedules and ensuring consistent compensation for civilian employees. Where can I find the official 2014 Navy biweekly civilian pay period calendar? The official 2014 Navy biweekly civilian pay period calendar was published on the Navy's human resources or payroll websites, and also available through the Department of Defense's civilian personnel resources portals. Were there any special considerations or adjustments to the 2014 civilian pay periods in the Navy? Yes, occasional adjustments to pay periods in 2014 were made to account for federal holidays or to align pay dates with weekends, ensuring timely payroll processing and compliance with federal regulations. How does the 2014 Navy civilian pay period calendar compare to current schedules? The 2014 calendar followed the standard biweekly schedule similar to current practices, but recent updates may include changes in pay dates or procedures; it's advisable to consult the latest official schedules for current information. What impact did the 2014 pay period calendar have on Navy civilian employees' payroll processing? The structured biweekly calendar in 2014 facilitated predictable and timely payroll processing for Navy civilian employees, reducing errors and ensuring consistent payment cycles aligned with federal standards.

Related keywords: biweekly pay schedule, navy pay calendar 2014, civilian payroll calendar, military pay periods 2014, navy pay dates, civilian pay schedule, biweekly payroll Navy, 2014 military pay calendar, navy civilian pay dates, pay period calendar 2014

Number of biweekly pay periods in 2014

Number of biweekly pay periods in 2014 is a common question for employees, payroll specialists, and financial planners trying to understand pay schedules, tax planning, or budgeting for that specific year. Understanding how many pay periods exist in a year helps individuals plan their finances, compute taxes accurately, and coordinate financial goals. This article provides a comprehensive overview of how pay periods work, specifically focusing on the number of biweekly pay periods in 2014, along with related information on pay schedules, implications for employees, and tips for payroll management.

Understanding Pay Periods and Pay Schedules

Before diving into the specifics of 2014, it?s essential to grasp what pay periods are and how they are structured across different pay schedules.

What Are Pay Periods?

Pay periods refer to the recurring intervals during which employees earn wages. They define the span of time for which employees are compensated, such as weekly, biweekly, semi-monthly, or monthly.

Common Types of Pay Schedules

Organizations typically adopt one of the following pay schedules:

- Weekly: 52 pay periods annually
- Biweekly: 26 pay periods annually
- Semi-monthly: 24 pay periods annually
- Monthly: 12 pay periods annually

The choice depends on company policies, industry standards, and employment contracts.

What Is a Biweekly Pay Schedule?

A biweekly pay schedule means employees receive a paycheck every two weeks, resulting in 26 pay periods per year. This schedule is popular among many organizations because it aligns with a two-week cycle, simplifying payroll processing and employee budgeting.

How Are Biweekly Pay Periods Calculated?

Since a year has 365 days (or 366 in a leap year), dividing this by two-week periods results in approximately 26 pay periods. Specifically:

- 52 weeks/year × 2 = 104 weeks
- 104 weeks ÷ 2 = 26 biweekly periods

Some years may have an extra pay period, depending on how the pay schedule aligns with the calendar.

Number of Biweekly Pay Periods in 2014

2014 was a common year, starting on a Wednesday (January 1, 2014) and ending on a Wednesday (December 31, 2014). The number of biweekly pay periods in 2014 depends on how the employer schedules pay dates?whether they start their pay cycle at the beginning of the year or at a different point.

Standard Biweekly Pay Schedule in 2014

Most companies adopting a biweekly schedule in 2014 would have:

- Started their first pay period either on the first week of January or the first pay date after that.
- Paid employees every two weeks on fixed days, such as Fridays or Thursdays.

Number of Pay Periods in 2014

Since 2014 is not a leap year, it has 365 days. A typical biweekly schedule results in:

- 26 pay periods for the year, assuming the schedule is aligned with the calendar year.

However, some organizations may have an extra pay period if their pay schedule starts early in the year and they include a "year-end" or "special" pay period, but this is less common.

Conclusion:

Most employees on a standard biweekly schedule in 2014 would have had 26 pay periods.

Implications of 26 Pay Periods in 2014

Understanding that there are generally 26 pay periods has several implications:

Tax Withholding and Payroll Processing

- Employers must withhold taxes, social security, and other deductions 26 times per year.
- Employees can plan their budgets knowing they receive a paycheck every two weeks.

Budgeting and Financial Planning

- Employees can divide annual expenses (like insurance premiums or savings goals) into 26 parts.
- It simplifies the calculation of per-paycheck amounts for various financial commitments.

Comparison with Other Schedules

- Monthly schedules provide 12 pay periods.
- Semi-monthly schedules also have 24 pay periods.
- Biweekly schedules, with 26 pay periods, can sometimes result in two "extra" paychecks in a year, which can be used for savings or paying down debts.

Special Considerations for 2014 and Biweekly Pay Schedules

While most organizations follow a straightforward biweekly schedule, some nuances can affect the total number of pay periods.

Leap Year Considerations

- Although 2014 was not a leap year, in leap years (every four years), payroll schedules may need adjustments to accommodate the extra day (Feb 29).
- This can sometimes lead to an extra pay period if the pay schedule is aligned with the calendar year.

Pay Schedule Start Dates

- The first pay period of the year depends on when the employer starts their cycle.
- For example, if the first pay date is January 3, 2014, subsequent pay periods follow every two weeks from that date.

Pay Period Overlaps and Adjustments

- Some organizations may adjust pay periods for holidays or weekends, shifting pay dates slightly.
- These adjustments do not typically change the total number of pay periods but may affect pay date consistency.

How to Determine Your Pay Periods in 2014

Employees wanting to verify their pay periods or plan their finances should consider the following steps:

- Check Your Employer?s Pay Schedule:

Review your employment contract or payroll calendar.

- Identify Your First Pay Date:

Usually, the first paycheck of the year sets the pattern.

- Calculate Biweekly Intervals:

Add 14 days to the first pay date repeatedly until the end of the year.

- Confirm Total Number of Pay Periods:

Count all pay dates within 2014.

Most likely, this will total 26 pay periods.

Summary: Number of Biweekly Pay Periods in 2014

- Most organizations on a standard biweekly schedule had 26 pay periods in 2014.
- This structure facilitates regular income flow, simplifies tax withholding, and aids in budgeting.
- Variations may occur depending on specific employer policies, pay schedule start dates, and adjustments for holidays or weekends.
- Employees should verify their pay schedule for precise planning.

Additional Resources and Tips

- Payroll Calendars: Many companies publish payroll calendars for employees to track pay dates.
- Tax Planning: Use the number of pay periods to accurately estimate tax withholding and refunds.
- Financial Planning: Divide annual expenses into 26 parts to allocate funds evenly across the

year.
- Consult HR or Payroll Department: For specific questions about your pay schedule in 2014 or any year.

Conclusion

Understanding the number of biweekly pay periods in 2014 is essential for effective financial planning, payroll management, and tax preparation. While most organizations adhere to 26 pay periods per year on a biweekly schedule, always verify with your employer?s payroll calendar to confirm exact pay dates. Whether you are an employee or a payroll professional, knowing how pay periods are structured helps ensure smooth financial operations and accurate budgeting.

Remember: The key to managing your finances effectively is understanding your pay schedule and planning accordingly. In 2014, most employees on a biweekly schedule would have received 26 paychecks, providing a predictable and consistent income flow throughout the year.

Number of Biweekly Pay Periods in 2014: Understanding the Payroll Calendar

The phrase number of biweekly pay periods in 2014 often emerges in payroll planning, financial analyses, and employee compensation discussions. For many organizations, comprehending how pay periods are structured within a calendar year is crucial for accurate salary disbursements, tax calculations, and financial forecasting. In 2014, as in other years, the number of biweekly pay periods depended on how the calendar aligns with the pay schedule, which typically involves paying employees every two weeks. This article explores the concept of biweekly pay periods, the specific case of 2014, and the factors influencing the number of pay periods within that year.

What Are Biweekly Pay Periods?

Definition and Overview

A biweekly pay period refers to a payroll schedule where employees receive their wages every two weeks, resulting in 26 pay periods within a calendar year. This schedule is distinct from other common pay schedules such as weekly (52 pay periods), semimonthly (24 pay periods), or monthly (12 pay periods).

How Biweekly Pay Periods Are Calculated

- Standard calculation: Since there are 52 weeks in a year, dividing this by 2 results in 26 pay periods.
- Variation factors: Occasionally, organizations may have 27 pay periods in a year, depending on

how the pay schedule aligns with the calendar.

Advantages of a Biweekly Schedule

- Consistency: Employees receive regular, predictable paychecks.
- Administrative ease: Simplifies payroll processing, especially for organizations with large workforces.
- Financial planning: Employees can better budget with regular pay intervals.

The Calendar of 2014 and Its Impact on Pay Periods

2014 Overview

The year 2014 was a common year starting on a Wednesday, with 365 days total. It was not a leap year, so February had only 28 days. The way the calendar aligns with pay schedules significantly influences the number of pay periods in such a year.

How the Pay Schedule Aligns with the Calendar

In a typical biweekly pay schedule, organizations might choose a specific "start date," such as the first pay period beginning on a particular day of the week. The alignment determines whether the year contains 26 or 27 pay periods.

- Pay periods starting early in the year: The schedule might include 26 pay periods if the pay dates fit neatly within the calendar.
- Pay periods crossing over the calendar year-end: Sometimes, an extra pay period is added, resulting in 27 pay periods.

Determining the Number of Biweekly Pay Periods in 2014

The Standard 26 Pay Periods

Most organizations following a biweekly schedule typically have 26 pay periods annually. This aligns neatly with the 52 weeks in a year divided by 2.

- Example: If an organization pays every other Friday starting on January 3, 2014, the pay periods would be:

- Jan 3?16
- Jan 17?30
- Jan 31?Feb 13
- Feb 14?27
- Feb 28?Mar 13
- Mar 14?27
- Mar 28?Apr 10
- Apr 11?24
- Apr 25?May 8
- May 9?22
- May 23?Jun 5
- Jun 6?19
- Jun 20?Jul 3
- Jul 4?17
- Jul 18?31
- Aug 1?14
- Aug 15?28
- Aug 29?Sep 11
- Sep 12?25
- Sep 26?Oct 9
- Oct 10?23
- Oct 24?Nov 6
- Nov 7?20
- Nov 21?Dec 4
- Dec 5?18
- Dec 19?Jan 1, 2015

Since the last pay period ends on January 1, 2015, the entire year of 2014 accounts for 26 pay periods.

When Does the 27th Pay Period Occur?

In some cases, organizations may have 27 pay periods in a year, which typically happens when:

- The pay schedule starts early in the week, and
- The calendar year contains an extra pay period due to how the dates align.

For 2014, given the starting date of January 3, and the pay schedule described above, a 27th pay period does not naturally occur unless the organization adjusts its schedule to include one.

Practical Implications for Employers and Employees

Payroll Processing

- Budgeting and cash flow: Employers need to plan for 26 or 27 paychecks annually, affecting payroll budgets.
- Tax reporting: The number of pay periods influences how wages are reported for tax purposes, especially for withholding calculations.

Employee Compensation and Benefits

- Consistent income: Employees on a biweekly schedule expect predictable paychecks.
- Overtime and benefits: The pay period count impacts calculations for overtime, health insurance premiums, and retirement deductions.

Variability Across Organizations

Not all companies follow the same schedule. Some might:

- Start their pay periods on different days (e.g., Saturday, Sunday, or Monday).
- Adjust pay periods to align with fiscal year planning.
- Incorporate additional pay periods for administrative convenience.

Summary: How Many Biweekly Pay Periods in 2014?

In conclusion, the standard number of biweekly pay periods in 2014 was 26. This aligns with the typical payroll practice of paying every two weeks in a calendar year with 52 weeks. Since 2014 was a common year starting on a Wednesday, and organizations generally set their pay schedule at the beginning of the year, the pay periods fit neatly into 26 cycles without necessitating an extra pay period.

Final Thoughts

Understanding the number of biweekly pay periods in a specific year like 2014 is essential for payroll administrators, financial planners, and employees alike. While the standard is 26 pay periods, organizations must tailor their payroll calendars based on their operational needs and calendar alignments. Recognizing how these schedules work ensures smooth payroll processing, accurate tax reporting, and financial stability for both employers and employees.

As payroll systems evolve and organizations consider different pay schedules, staying informed about the nature of pay periods and their calendar implications remains a fundamental aspect of effective financial management.

QuestionAnswer How many biweekly pay periods are there in 2014? There are 26 biweekly pay periods in 2014. Why does 2014 have 26 pay periods instead of 52 weekly periods? Because biweekly pay periods occur every two weeks, resulting in approximately 26 pay periods in a year, regardless of the total number of weeks. Do all employers use 26 pay periods per year for biweekly pay schedules? Most employers use 26 pay periods for biweekly schedules, though some may have 27 depending on the pay schedule and calendar alignment. How are pay periods in 2014 distributed throughout the year? In 2014, biweekly pay periods typically start from a designated start date, with pay dates occurring every two weeks, resulting in 26 evenly spaced periods. If I get paid biweekly in 2014, how many paychecks will I receive? You will receive 26 paychecks if you are paid biweekly throughout 2014. Does the number of biweekly pay periods change in leap years like 2014? No, 2014 is not a leap year, but even in leap years, the number of biweekly pay periods remains typically 26, unless the calendar alignment creates an extra pay period. Can the number of biweekly pay periods vary between companies in 2014? Yes, some companies may have 27 pay periods in a year due to their specific payroll calendar, but most have 26 for 2014. How do I calculate my biweekly pay periods for 2014 if I want to plan my budget? Count 26 pay periods spaced every two weeks starting from your first pay date in 2014 to accurately plan your budget. Are there any specific dates for biweekly pay periods in 2014 I should be aware of? Pay periods in 2014 generally follow a consistent schedule, such as starting from the beginning of the year and occurring every two weeks; specific dates depend on your employer's payroll calendar.

Related keywords: biweekly pay periods, 2014 payroll schedule, pay period calendar, biweekly pay schedule, number of pay periods, 2014 salary payments, pay period count, biweekly pay frequency, annual pay periods, payroll calendar 2014

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