

Employee Handbook

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Fiscal Year 2004-05 State Personnel System Employee Handbook

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State of Colorado



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State employees play a significant role in making Colorado state government more responsive to citizens' needs and wishes. Few jobs are more rewarding than serving our citizens. To help ensure that Colorado citizens are served in the most efficient, effective and customer-friendly manner possible, we continue to undergo significant change in how we operate. Our focus as we move into the new millennium remains achieving more productive results with a higher level of customer satisfaction.

We have worked hard to recognize state employees' numerous contributions to achieving these goals. As such, we continue to make strides in providing employees a competitive total compensation package that recognizes and rewards employee achievement. We remain committed to the state's performance-based pay system, which recognizes and rewards employees based on their achievement. The performance management process depends on employees actively participating in setting personal work goals that align with the broader goals of the department where they work and of state government as a whole. This is one of the most important concepts of the performance pay system.

We continue to strive to make our workplace safer and more family-friendly, and to develop and maintain a workforce that is diverse. The state is an employer committed to equal opportunity and committed to hiring the best and the brightest, and to treating all its employees well.

This handbook is intended to help you understand the state personnel system. It will not answer all of your questions but will serve as a starting point for understanding the state personnel system. I urge you to spend time becoming familiar with the rules and procedures. They are revised periodically. Your human resource office will have the current version of the rules and procedures, and they are also available at www.colorado.gov/dpa/dhr.

I am pleased to have you as part of Colorado state government. Our human resources are what make government work!

Jeffrey C. Schutt
Director, Division of Human Resources

Note to readers

This State of Colorado Employee Handbook, published in July 2004, supersedes all previous versions of the State of Colorado Employee Handbook.

State employees are governed by:

- certain federal laws including, but not limited to, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the Hatch Act, which outlines permissible political activity;
- the Colorado Constitution and laws passed by the Colorado General Assembly;
- rules established by the state personnel board, which is composed of five Colorado citizens who are not state employees, three appointed by the governor and two elected by employees;
- administrative procedures established by the state personnel director;
- fiscal rules established by the State Controller; and,
- executive orders and policies issued by the Governor.

Certain terms, such as “appointing authority” and “department,” also are defined in board rule.

This handbook was written in accordance with federal and state laws, personnel board rules, personnel director’s administrative procedures and fiscal rules in effect at the time of publication. Subsequent revisions to these could cause conflicting statements. If such a situation should arise, **the laws, personnel rules and procedures and fiscal rules will always be the official documents upon which a ruling will be based or an interpretation will be made. *This handbook is a guide, not a contract.*** The same caution applies to department handbooks.

While this handbook refers to rules and procedures, it is also important to note that technical assistance can provide additional guidance in many personnel areas. Copies of these publications may be reviewed in your department human resources office and are available at www.colorado.gov/dpa/dhr.

Contact your department human resources (HR) office if your specific concern may be affected by a rule or procedure change. Contact your HR office before calling the Department of Personnel & Administration Division of Human Resources.

Useful Telephone Numbers

Department of Personnel & Administration Division of Human Resources

Colorado State Employees Assistance Program (C-SEAP)	303-866-4314
.....	800-821-8154
Grand Junction.....	970-255-5784
Sterling.....	970-521-6799
Pueblo.....	719-549-3079
Total Compensation	
Benefits (Insurance).....	303-866-3434
.....	800-719-3434
457 Deferred Compensation Plan.....	303-866-3954
Leave.....	303-866-2455
Pay.....	303-866-2455
Compensation Survey.....	303-866-2455
Job Evaluation.....	303-866-2455
Work-Life Programs.....	303-866-2455
Central Payroll.....	303-866-3725
Risk Management.....	303-866-3848
Rules Interpretation.....	303-866-5383
Selection System Services.....	303-866-2431
TDD.....	303-866-3825
Training.....	303-866-2439
Dispute Resolution.....	303-866-2393
Mediation: State Employees Mediation Program	303-866-5383
Appeals/Director Reviews.....	303-866-2393
Performance Management System.....	303-866-2455
Training.....	303-866-2439
Agency Oversight.....	303-866-2169
Performance Management.....	303-866-2169
Governor's Advocate.....	303-866-6559

Other services:

Colorado State Employees Credit Union.....	303-832-4816 or 1-800-444-4816
Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA).....	303-832-9550
InfoLine.....	303-837-6250
.....	1-800-759-7372
State Personnel Board.....	303-764-1472
Working Together Foundation.....	303-831-8645
Department of Personnel & Administration Web Address.....	www.colorado.gov/dpa

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I. Workplace Basics

A. Allocation

In the state personnel system, you must meet the minimum requirements and compete for any position for which you apply, including your own position if it is reallocated to a different class. Even temporary employees must meet the minimum requirements for a position although there is no competitive process for such temporary positions. You must maintain Colorado residency to retain employment in the state personnel system.

B. Employment Status

Depending on the type of appointment, you will be placed in one employment status.

1. Probation

New employees appointed to permanent positions in the state personnel system, serve a probationary period that does not exceed 12 months except when extended periods of unpaid, and possibly, paid leave. The purpose of a probationary period is for both you and your supervisor to determine that you are able to perform the duties of the job satisfactorily. A new probationary period may be required if you are a former state employee who has been rehired into the state personnel system.

2. Trial Service

A trial service period that does not extend beyond six months, except when extended for periods of leave, applies to certified employees who promote to a higher class.

If you do not satisfactorily perform the duties of the position or if the final resolution of a selection appeal results in your being displaced, you may be “reverted” to a vacant position in your current department and former class, if one exists. If no vacant position exists, you may be administratively separated. Your appointing authority also may choose corrective or disciplinary action instead of revision or separation.

3. Certification

After you have satisfactorily completed your probationary or trial service period, you are “certified” to your job class in the state personnel system. As a certified employee, you are granted all rights and benefits specified by law.

C. Work Schedule

Colorado law requires that all state offices be open for business Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. except for legal holidays. However, most state offices are open for business by 8 a.m. and some remain open later than 5 p.m. Some departments operate around the clock, every day. Your appointing authority is responsible for assigning your working hours and for determining the hours your department is open for business. All state employees are expected to be at work regularly and on time. If you will be late or absent, you should call your supervisor immediately.

If you are eligible for overtime, any meal periods should be taken away from your desk to avoid

interruptions and ensure you are completely free of work. Breaks are not mandatory and, if granted, count as work time and cannot be used at the beginning or end of the workday or to add to a meal period.

The concepts of flextime, flexplace, and job sharing have been endorsed through executive orders and rule. Appointing authorities are encouraged to use these options where appropriate given operating needs. Information on these arrangements is available at www.colorado.gov/dpa/dhr. If you are interested in these options, you should talk with your appointing authority.

- Flextime is an individualized work schedule other than the traditional schedule (e.g., a compressed work schedule Monday – Thursday 7 a.m. – 5:30 p.m. & Friday off).
- Flexplace, also known as telecommuting, is an arrangement where work is performed at a location other than the regular office.
- Job sharing uses two employees to share or perform the duties of a single full-time or part-time position.

D. Work Behavior

Employees are expected to know and adhere to personnel rules and procedures, laws, and executive orders governing their employment. You may voluntarily and knowingly waive, in writing, rights under the state personnel system, except where prohibited by state or federal law. This includes the right to waive base pay during a fiscal emergency, if approved by your appointing authority.

1. Conduct

As a representative of the state you are required at all times to use your best efforts to perform assigned tasks promptly and efficiently and to be courteous and impartial in dealing with those we serve. Courtesy, tact and helpfulness on your part will do much to create the positive image state employees deserve.

Maintain the public's confidence in the integrity of state government by refusing outside compensation for performing your duties. Do not take additional compensation (fee, gift, reward, gratuity, expenses, etc.) that could result in real or perceived preferential treatment, impediment of governmental efficiency or economy, loss of complete independence and impartiality, decision making outside official channels, disclosure or use of confidential information acquired through state employment.* If you receive such compensation and it cannot be returned, turn it over to your supervisor immediately.

*Exception: You may accept awards from non-profit organizations for meritorious public contributions. Honoraria or expenses for papers, demonstrations, and appearances made with prior approval of your supervisor may also be kept if it occurs during a holiday, leave without pay, annual leave, a scheduled day off, or outside normal work hours.

Protect and conserve state property and use taxpayer dollars prudently. No state time, property, equipment, or supplies shall be used for private purposes or any other purpose not in the interests of the State of Colorado.

You have the right to be treated with dignity and respect, just as it is expected you will treat others the same way. It is to our benefit to employ a diverse workforce to assist in providing effective customer service. Discrimination against any person is prohibited because of race, creed, color, gender (including sexual harassment), sexual orientation, national origin, age,

religion, political affiliation, organizational membership, veteran's status, disability, or other non-job related factor.

2. Personal Appearance

No personnel rules or statewide policy exist about personal appearance. Be guided by your supervisor in regard to any special clothes or equipment needed for your job. Otherwise, the state asks that you dress in a manner suitable for your work and consistent with good taste and good personal hygiene. Individual agencies may have their own particular dress code.

3. Political and Employee Activities

While you may participate in political activities subject to state and federal laws, no state facility or resource can be used for this purpose. State employees also may not campaign actively for any candidate on state time or in any manner calculated to exert the influence of state employment.

You have the right to join any employee organization. Solicitation of members is not allowed during work hours without prior approval of your appointing authority.

4. Outside Employment

It is expected that your state job will be your principal employment. Outside employment, either with another state department or a an employer other than the state, or other activity (business transactions or ownership, volunteer positions, etc.) that is or could be perceived as incompatible with the duties and responsibilities of your position is prohibited, unless you get advance approval from your appointing authority. Failure to obtain approval before beginning outside employment may result in corrective or disciplinary action.

5. Substance Abuse

The State of Colorado's substance abuse policy is contained in an executive order. Many agencies have established their own policies regarding specific circumstances in which testing is required.

As a state employee, you have several options for health coverage for situations involving alcohol or drug abuse. If you are enrolled in one of the state's health plans, consult your plan information or the benefits officer in your department before seeking any treatment to ensure coverage of the costs.

Other helpful resources you may contact include the DHR Benefits Unit and the Colorado State Employees Assistance Program. Telephone numbers are listed in the telephone list at the front of this book.

6. Employment of Relatives

Appointing authorities have discretion to reassign related employees to different sections or divisions. For example, a principal department head might elect to assign a father and son to different sections or divisions of the department so they are not in the same reporting chain. A state law applies to spouses or employees who plan to marry. It states that it is discriminatory or an unfair employment practice for an employer to terminate or to refuse to hire an employee solely because the person is married to or plans to marry another employee of that employer. However, an employer can terminate or refuse to hire a person in cases where:

- one spouse would have direct or indirect authority to supervise, appoint, dismiss or discipline the other spouse;

- one spouse would audit, verify, receive or be entrusted with money received or handled by the other spouse; and,
- one spouse has access to the employer's confidential information, including payroll and personnel records.

E. Performance Expectations

There is a basic expectation that all employees will perform successfully in their jobs based on constitutional provisions, statutes, rules and procedures, and their department's policies that determine success in the workplace. Failure to meet performance expectations can have a variety of workplace consequences.

F. Performance Evaluation

State law, personnel board rules, and the personnel director's administrative procedures require that each employee's performance be evaluated at least once a year. Basic elements of the performance management system are as follows.

- It provides a system with which to link the organization's mission and goals, and an employee's performance objectives.
- It provides a way for supervisors to communicate, in measurable terms, job expectations to employees, and to let employees review how they have done. The requirements for a planning meeting with the employee and supervisor and coaching and feedback, including at least one documented progress review, facilitate this communication.
- It provides the basis for decisions regarding eligibility for annual compensation adjustments using criteria established by the personnel director.
- It requires training for raters and provides sanctions for failure to plan or rate.
- It provides a performance cycle that is as close to July 1 as possible, and over the next two years, departments are transitioning to a statewide uniform performance cycle, which will be April 1 to March 31 and be implemented no later than March 31, 2006.

G. Job Description

Each position in the state personnel system is to have an official job description describing the permanent duties and responsibilities assigned by the appointing authority. This official document plays a key role in a number of human resource processes, ranging from determining the class for your position, assisting in performance planning and organizational staffing, to determining retention rights. Therefore, it is important that you and your supervisor periodically review the document for accuracy (e.g., during the performance planning process).

H. Work Change Policies

1. Job Evaluation/Position Allocation

Each position in the state personnel system is assigned to a specific class. If the permanent duties of your job change significantly, your position may be evaluated to determine the correct class based on an official job description.

Department HR offices usually process evaluations of positions in their organizations. As a result of an evaluation, your position can move to a higher or lower class or can remain in its current class.

- If your position is allocated to a higher class, you may compete for the position. If you do not meet the minimum qualifications for the new class, you will begin the layoff process.
- If your position is allocated to a lower level and you are certified, you may choose to demote in your position, have your name placed on a reemployment list for your former class, and your base pay will remain the same, including saved pay. If you do not choose the demotion option, layoff provisions apply. If you are a probationary employee, you may demote to the position in lieu of layoff if you qualify for the new class.

2. Transfer

Transfer is a privilege that allows you to move to a vacant position in your same class or a different class at a pay grade with the same pay range maximum, provided that you meet the requirements of the class and position to which you are transferring. An appointing authority can transfer you to other units or divisions within your department. You or your appointing authority may request a transfer.

Before a transfer between departments or divisions occurs, both appointing authorities should agree to the timing and any other details.

3. Promotion

Several kinds of promotional opportunities are available to state employees. Some vacancies will be open only to current employees in a department or division while others will be open to other state employees or the public. In all cases of promotion, you must apply for and compete with all other qualified applicants.

4. Layoff

Layoffs may only be initiated due to lack of work, lack of funds, or reorganization. The department, college or university abolishing the positions administers the layoff process.

Certified employees who are subject to layoff have retention rights throughout the principal department in which they are employed, unless advance approval by the personnel board limits retention rights to major divisions within the principal department. Probationary employees are given a notice at least 10 days before separation.

Retention rights of certified employees are limited to classes in which the employees have been certified and to vacant lower level positions in the employees' current and previous class series. Employees do not have a right to be offered positions at a higher level even though they may have previously been certified to higher classes.

Departments at their discretion may offer employees, who may be affected by a layoff, the option of voluntarily waiving retention rights in exchange for a cash separation payment.

5. Reemployment

The names of certified employees who are laid off or demoted as a result of the layoff process are placed on a departmental reemployment list for up to one year. Reemployment rights allow employees to be returned to the class from which they were separated. When referrals are made, all names are referred and the appointing authority may select which person to appoint.

When hired from a reemployment list, an employee's base pay will be at the same rate as it was

before being placed on the reemployment list. In addition, all previously accrued sick leave, up to the maximum allowed, and the annual leave-earning rate are restored. An employee does not have a break service if appointed from a reemployment list but the service date is adjusted.

6. Resignation

You are expected to submit a written resignation to your appointing authority at least 10 working days before the effective date, unless you and your appointing authority agree to less time. If you do not give sufficient notice, your records may reflect that fact.

You may withdraw your resignation within two business days of giving notice. Your appointing authority has the option of approving a request to withdraw a resignation that is made after two business days.

An employee who resigns in lieu of disciplinary action, while under suspension, or while awaiting disciplinary action, forfeits the right to a hearing on the action or suspension.

If you are absent without approved leave for five or more scheduled consecutive working days and have not contacted your supervisor or appointing authority, and they cannot contact you, you may be deemed to have resigned and are ineligible for reinstatement.

7. Reinstatement

If you are a former certified employee who resigned after April 1, 1992 (Note: employees who resigned prior to April 1, 1992, had a 5-year time limit and are no longer eligible for reinstatement) and are returning to the same or equivalent class that you left in good standing, you are eligible for the privilege of reinstatement. Effective August 2, 2004, the 1992 date and 5-year limit are finished. You may or may not have taken an examination but you met the minimum requirements for your position.

As in any new hire, the appointing authority may set the base salary at any amount, not to exceed the maximum of the grade for the class. In addition, all previous accrued sick leave, up to the maximum accrual, and the annual leave-earning rate are restored.

8. Reappointment

Reappointment is a privilege granted to current certified employees to move back into a class from which they voluntarily demoted or to which they are eligible to reinstate. You may be eligible to be reappointed to a position in a related class with the same or lower grade maximum than the former class.

II. Total Compensation

A. Pay

The state as an employer is committed to providing a competitive compensation package based on comparisons to similar employers in the public and private sector. Your pay may change due to a number of actions (annual adjustments, promotions, demotions, etc.). In addition, there is a specific order for calculating pay when multiple actions are effective on the same day. It is important that you verify your pay when changes occur and report any potential errors immediately.

1. The Pay Plans

Pay is based on an assigned class that has a pay range minimum and maximum. Each of the nine occupational groups has a pay plan. The pay plans are available at www.colorado.gov/dpa/dhr.

2. Annual Compensation Survey

Each year DHR surveys the labor market so the state can remain a competitive employer. The annual compensation survey process begins in the spring. Employees are invited to comment on the published proposed survey process. Based on survey findings, the personnel director makes recommendations for changes to salary (pay ranges and performance) and state contributions to group benefit plans. The survey findings and recommendations are published on August 1. These recommendations are subject to funding by the legislature.

Any change in pay is implemented on July 1 and group benefit plans on January 1, unless the legislature passes a law with other provisions. When recommendations on pay ranges are implemented, the values of each range are adjusted according to the survey findings for each occupational group and represent market adjustments – not cost of living adjustments.

3. Salaries

Normally the entry salary is the minimum rate for the class to which a person is hired, including former employees (except those laid off within the past year). In documented cases of unusual market conditions, an employee may be hired above the minimum.

Salary may remain the same or increase in an upward movement to a higher pay grade (promotion, position allocation, system maintenance study). The employee's base salary must fall between the minimum and maximum of the new pay range. In the case of a study involving a class, salary does not increase unless it falls below the minimum of the new range because system maintenance studies are implemented on a "dollar-for-dollar" basis.

Salary may remain the same or decrease in a downward movement to a lower pay grade. In the case of a job evaluation action (position allocation or system maintenance study), your current base pay will remain the same, including above the maximum of the new range, for up to three years. At the end of the three-year period, your salary must be placed at the maximum of the range. In the case of other demotions (non-disciplinary demotion or discipline), salary cannot exceed current base pay and maximum of the new range.

4. Performance Salary Adjustments

Employees who receive a final overall performance rating of satisfactory or above are eligible for a performance award. Awards are subject to the policies of the personnel director and available

funding by the legislature. Those who receive a final overall performance rating of needs improvement are ineligible for an award. Performance salary adjustments are paid in July.

5. Incentive Awards

Departments may administer programs designed to reward employees with cash and non-cash incentives. Such programs are developed with employee involvement and are communicated within a department on an ongoing basis.

6. Premium Pay

Compensation also includes several different types of premium pay. All premium pay requires advance approval unless specifically indicated in the published compensation plan.

a. Overtime – The federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) applies to all employees and cannot be waived. Overtime is that time worked by eligible employees in excess of maximum hours allowed in a standard workweek. An eligible employee is paid in cash or compensatory (comp) time off at a rate of one and one-half times for overtime hours. If you are not eligible for overtime you will not receive pay or comp time for hours worked in excess of 40 in a week. You are expected to work beyond 40 hours if needed to accomplish the work, including evenings, weekends, and, if necessary, holidays. Your supervisor may adjust leave requests or schedule the use of comp time to avoid overtime liability. Determining eligibility for overtime pay is the responsibility of your department.

b. Shift Differential – Shift differential is pay in addition to an eligible employee's base pay rate, in compensation for working certain shifts. The personnel director determines eligible classes and departments may approve positions in other classes.

c. Call-Back Pay – Call-back pay is paid for a minimum of two hours when an eligible employee is required to return to work after completing the assigned shift or being called back to work before a scheduled shift.

d. On-Call Pay – On-call pay is a special established rate of pay earned by an eligible employee while specifically assigned in advance to on-call status. The personnel director sets the premium rate annually.

e. Other Pay Premiums – Other premiums such as hazardous duty pay, second domicile pay, housing allowance, and discretionary pay differentials (e.g., signing and referral bonuses, and temporary assignment pay differentials) may also be available.

7. Payroll

State employees shall be on the Direct Deposit Payroll Program unless the state controller or delegate approves an exception. Payday is the last working day of the month except June, which is the first working day of July.

8. Reimbursing for Overpayment or Underpayment

According to present law and fiscal rules, an employee is responsible for reimbursing overpayment made by the state to the employee regardless of who made the error. The state, on the other hand, is responsible for any underpayment. Accordingly, employees are advised to review pay changes carefully, because they share in the responsibility for proper amounts. Familiarity with how state pay is computed is essential.

B. Leave

Regular attendance and punctuality are an essential part of each state job. Use your leave responsibly. Follow your department's policy on requesting leave and reporting absences. Any leave should be requested as far in advance as possible by completing a *State of Colorado Leave/Absence Request Authorization* form available at www.colorado.gov/dpa/dhr. Your supervisor will determine the type of leave to be used. Unauthorized use of any leave may result in the denial of paid leave and/or corrective or disciplinary action.

1. Accrual

Permanent full-time and part-time employees earn (accrue) leave each month but it is not credited (available for use) until the 1st of the following month. Temporary employees do not accrue leave. Borrowing against future leave or "buying back" used leave is not allowed. Permanent part-time employees and full-time employees who work, or are on paid leave, less than a full month, earn a pro-rated amount of leave time. Paid leave is used before unpaid leave unless a specific type of leave does not apply to your circumstances.

2. Annual Leave

Annual leave is used for personal needs such as vacation or personal business. Your appointing authority may establish periods when it will not be allowed or is required. In some cases involving other types of leave (e.g., exhaustion of sick leave or family/medical leave), use of annual leave may be required.

Any annual leave accrued beyond the maximum carryover is forfeited at the start of each new fiscal year (July 1). Upon separation an employee is paid for all unused accrued annual leave, up to the maximum.

ANNUAL LEAVE EARNING

Years of service	Hours earned per month	Maximum accrual
1 st -5 th year	8 hours (1 day)	192 hours (24 days)
6 th -10 th year	10 hours (1 ¼ day)	240 hours (30 days)
11 th -15 th year	12 hours (1 ½ days)	288 hours (36 days)
16 th - on	14 hours (1 ¾ days)	336 hours (42 days)

3. Sick Leave

Sick leave is provided for health reasons. It may also be used for the health needs of a family member as defined in personnel director's procedures. Note: a different definition of family member applies to family/medical leave.

It is accrued at 6.66 hours per month by full-time employees. Accrual is limited to 360 hours (45 days) plus any sick leave accrued before July 1, 1988. This means that employees who worked for the state before July 1, 1988, have individual maximum accrual rates for as long as they stay with the state.

At the end of a fiscal year, accumulated sick leave beyond the maximum limit is converted to annual leave at a rate of five hours of sick leave to one hour of annual leave, up to a maximum of 16 hours of annual leave and the remainder is forfeited.

The *State of Colorado Medical Certificate* form (www.colorado.gov/dpa/dhr) completed by a health care provider within 15 calendars days is required for any absence from work of more

than three consecutive full workdays or sick leave must be denied. This statement is required for both personal and family usage.

A *State of Colorado Fitness-To-Return Certificate* (www.colorado.gov/dpa/dhr) is required when an employee is absent from work for more than 30-calendar days due to the employee's own health condition. The appointing authority may require this certification for any absence of 30 days or less based on the nature of the health condition in relation to the job assignment.

If you exhaust your sick leave and are unable to return to work, accrued annual leave will be used. If annual leave is exhausted, your appointing authority has the discretion to grant you leave-without-pay or administratively discharge you if family/medical leave, short-term disability leave or the Americans with Disabilities Act are inapplicable.

All unused sick leave is forfeited upon separation, except for employees meeting requirements for immediate retirement under the Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA) on the date of separation. Employees who meet requirements for a PERA full or reduced annuity, are compensated for one fourth (1/4) of their accrued sick leave up to their maximum accrual.

Employees hired before July 1, 1988, with a maximum accrual rate and balance above 360 hours on July 1, and meeting the age and service requirements for retirement, may elect to participate in a special program that allows conversion for PERA salary purposes. This special program ends June 30, 2005.

4. Holiday Leave

Ten legal holidays are observed. Permanent full-time employees are granted up to eight hours of paid leave for each holiday (pro-rated for part time). If an employee works an alternate schedule, arrangements must be made to cover the extra hours. You must be at work or on paid leave your scheduled work day before and after a holiday to receive the paid leave. If a holiday is observed on the first regularly scheduled workday of the month you are hired, you will be granted leave provided you work all other scheduled workdays of the month.

Appointing authorities may adopt alternate holiday schedules depending upon the operating schedules of their departments. When an alternate holiday schedule is adopted, the alternate holidays take the place of the legal holidays for all purposes of the holiday leave provisions. A department head has the discretion to grant César Chávez Day (March 31) in lieu of another holiday in the same fiscal year.

5. Other Types of Leave

a. Work-Related Illness or Injury – An employee who suffers an on-the-job injury or illness that is compensated under the workers' compensation program is granted up to 90 absences if the temporary payments are assigned to the department. Note that unlike other types of leave, this is counted in whole day increments regardless of the number of hours actually absent. If the 90 days are exhausted, "make whole" applies where any accrued paid leave is used in an amount that is closest to the difference between the temporary payment and the employee's gross base salary, excluding any pay differentials.

b. Short-Term Disability Leave – An employee with one year of service is eligible for up to 180 days of short-term disability (STD) leave when applying for or receiving short-term disability benefits. To be eligible for the leave, your application for the benefit must be submitted through the department within 30 days from when the absence begins or at least 30 days prior to exhaustion of all sick leave. There is a 30-day waiting period before STD benefits begin during which you must use sick leave, followed by annual leave and leave-

without-pay if necessary.

The STD leave is treated as unpaid leave for the purpose of earning sick and annual leave and seniority. If you applied for STD leave, your employment cannot be terminated during the STD waiting period. Your employment with the state may be terminated if you are denied STD and are ineligible for or have exhausted family/medical leave, or you fail to apply for STD benefits. Although an employee with less than one year of state service is ineligible for the leave, the employee may still be eligible for the STD benefit. Also, you may be granted leave-without-pay.

c. Funeral Leave – Employees are granted up to 40 working hours of paid funeral leave to attend funerals of family members or other persons (not for settling estates). Your appointing authority will determine the amount of leave to grant.

d. Military Training and Military Leave – Upon presenting proper military orders, a member of the National Guard or military reserve is granted up to 15 working days in any calendar year of military training leave for the annual encampment or equivalent reserve-training.

An employee who enters active military service is granted military leave. Any remaining portion of military training leave is granted before being placed on unpaid military leave.

An employee must return to work upon release from active duty if serving in the National Guard for a state emergency. An employee called to active federal military service must apply to return to work no later than 90 days after release from active duty. Failure to return within these stated times are deemed a resignation from state employment.

f. Jury Leave – Paid jury leave is granted for the time that a permanent employee is required to serve on jury duty. Temporary employees are granted up to three days of paid jury leave required during those days they are normally scheduled to work. Jury pay is not turned over to the department.

g. Leave-Without-Pay – Leave-without-pay results in an adjustment to service dates and a probationary or trial service period, which may also be extended for paid leave. It also affects the amount of paid leave earned.

h. Administrative Leave – Administrative leave is paid time off that is granted by an appointing authority for purposes that the appointing authority determines are for the good of the state.

You will be granted administrative leave to participate in hearings or settlement conferences at the direction of the personnel board or the personnel director, or to testify in court or official government hearings on state-related matters when required to do so by an appointing authority or subpoena. Two days of administrative leave are granted in a fiscal year to an employee who donates an organ, tissue, or bone marrow for a transplant. These two days cannot be accumulated for use in a subsequent fiscal year. An employee with fewer than three hours of non-work time scheduled between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on General Election Day (even numbered years) is also granted two hours of administrative leave to vote.

i. Victim Protection Leave – An employee with one year of state service is granted up to 24 hours per fiscal year of unpaid leave when the victim of stalking, sexual assault, domestic abuse or violence. All annual leave and applicable sick leave must be exhausted. Information related to this leave is confidential.

j. Family/Medical Leave – Family/medical leave is a guaranteed period of time with job protection. FMLA rights cannot be waived. The amount of paid or unpaid leave during family/medical leave depends on the individual case. An employee is required to use all accrued sick leave, to the extent allowed by the sick leave policy, and all accrued annual leave. All other types of leave and absences that also qualify as family/medical leave will be counted toward family/medical leave, except while “make whole” applies under workers’ compensation conditions.

An employee with one year of total state service, before the leave begins, is eligible for up to 520 hours of family/medical leave per fiscal year (pro-rated for part-time employees). The service time does not need to be consecutive because it is based on the total time on the state payroll.

Family/medical leave is granted for:

- the addition of a child under 18 and must be completed within one year of the event;
- the care of an immediate family member during a serious health condition; or,
- the employee’s own serious health condition, including temporary pregnancy-related disability.

For purposes of family/medical leave, an immediate family member is defined as the employee’s child including a foster, adopted, or step child, legal ward, or a disabled adult child 18 or over as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA); parent (including individuals who filled the role of a parent); or spouse (including common-law marriage). This is a different definition than that used for general sick leave.

The appointing authority may approve a request for additional time beyond the family/medical leave, but approval is not guaranteed. Any extension is not family/medical leave and is subject to the provisions of any regular type of paid or unpaid leave.

Serious health condition is defined as an illness, injury, impairment, physical or mental condition that requires inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential medical care facility, or continuing treatment by a health care provider.

In the case of a serious health condition that qualifies for family/medical leave, the employee may request intermittent leave or a reduced work schedule when medically necessary. The appointing authority also has the discretion to grant requests for intermittent or reduced work schedules for reasons not related to medically necessary treatment. The appointing authority has discretion to temporarily transfer an employee to another position at the same pay grade during unpaid family/medical leave that better accommodates this work schedule.

Benefit premiums will continue to be paid through normal payroll deduction when the family/medical leave is paid.

Any unpaid family/medical leave is treated the same as leave-without-pay except the department continues to pay the state’s contribution to benefit premiums if an employee continues to pay the employee contribution in a timely manner. Coverage may be terminated if the employee contribution is not paid in a timely manner. An employee must make arrangements for such payments through the department payroll administrator or office.

As with any type of leave, advance notice and approval is expected before the leave begins,

except in emergencies. Leave should be requested using the *State of Colorado Leave/Absence Request* form. One month's advance written notice is required when the need for leave is foreseeable. When such notice is not possible, the employee should give as much notice as practical. The employee must provide sufficient information regarding the reason for the requested leave so that the appointing authority can determine whether any absence qualifies for family/medical leave. Failure to provide proper notice requesting leave could delay the start of any family/medical leave to which the employee is entitled.

The appointing authority and employee are expected to work together to establish a mutually satisfactory schedule for intermittent treatments, periodic check-in, return to work arrangements, etc.

In the case of a serious health condition, the requirements for the *Medical Certification and Fitness to Return Certificate* forms are consistent with sick leave. If not provided, family/medical leave could be delayed or denied, or return to work could be delayed.

Upon return to work from family/medical leave, an employee is placed in the same or an identical position, subject to the conditions of the Family and Medical Leave Act. Restoration to the same or equivalent job does not apply if the employee would have otherwise been separated had the leave not been taken (e.g., layoff or disciplinary termination). For purposes of the employee's evaluation, any time taken for family/medical leave (except fraudulently taken) shall not be considered in the performance rating or in corrective/disciplinary action.

k. Leave Sharing – Department directors and presidents of colleges and universities may authorize a leave sharing program to allow employees to donate annual leave to another employee. The donation of sick leave is not allowed. Each department designs its own program within parameters established by the personnel director. Leave sharing is permitted when an employee or an immediate family member (as defined in the sick leave section) is experiencing a catastrophic life-threatening illness or injury.

To request donated annual leave, the employee must have a minimum of one year of service and exhaust all accrued annual leave and sick leave. Leave sharing is not a substitute for other temporary benefits such as short-term disability benefits. Thus, it cannot be used when such benefits apply. The approval of a request is at the sole discretion of the department head. Denial of a request to transfer or receive annual leave cannot be grieved or appealed.

Department heads are authorized to expand their leave sharing programs under two circumstances. One is when an employee is called to active military duty in support of the war against terrorism and is experiencing financial hardship. The other is for employees directly affected by life-altering catastrophic events or emergencies. It should be noted that there are some differences in these circumstances from regular leave sharing.

C. Group Benefit Plans

As a permanent employee, you are eligible for a variety of group benefit plans. You have 31 days from your date of hire to enroll in the various plans and your coverage is effective on the 1st of the month for which the first full premium is deducted. Typically you must wait for the next annual open enrollment period if you do not enroll at the time of hire. Examine all group benefits materials carefully in order to make informed decisions as a wise consumer of health care.

Once you enroll in a group benefit plan, you have certain responsibilities: verify the accuracy of enrollment selections and employee contribution amounts, provide any coverage or address changes to your department, and become familiar with your plan and state information and procedures. You are allowed to add a new spouse or child within 31 days of a qualifying event. When your spouse or dependent are no longer eligible, you must notify your department within 31 days of the ineligibility date.

Knowingly providing false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information on any benefits document for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the state's group benefit plans may result in penalties such as imprisonment, fines, or denial of enrollment in any or all of the group benefit plans.

If you are on leave-without-pay, you must pay both the state and employee contributions to maintain continuous health, life, and dental coverage. While you are on family/medical leave, short-term disability leave or voluntary furlough, the state continues to pay its contribution as long as you pay the employee's contribution. If your coverage is terminated, you must wait for the next annual open enrollment period, except in the case of family/medical leave, which allows restoration upon return to work.

1. Medical & Dental Insurance

The state offers medical plan coverage for eligible state employees and their eligible dependents. The state pays a portion of your monthly medical premium. Your contribution to the monthly premium is deducted at the end of the month.

2. Life Insurance

All eligible employees in the state personnel system are provided basic life insurance, and accidental death and dismemberment (AD&D) coverage. Optional group term life and AD&D coverage are also available for you, your spouse, or dependent children.

The Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA) also offers life insurance plans for state employees. Contact PERA directly for more information.

3. Disability Insurance

a. Short-term Disability – All eligible employees in the state personnel system are automatically enrolled in the state-paid short-term disability (STD) program. This program provides 24-hour coverage for disabilities that occur because of accident or illness.

PERA also offers a short-term disability program for state employees with five or more years of service. Contact PERA directly for more information.

b. Long-term Disability – Employees who work at least 30 hours per week may apply for the voluntary long-term disability (LTD) program. Employees pay the full cost of the LTD premium.

PERA also provides a long-term disability program to eligible employees. Please contact PERA directly for details of coverage and premiums.

4. Salary Reduction (125) Plan

NOTE: Enrolling in the Section 125 Salary Reduction Plan may affect the amount of your PERA benefit, and may reduce your highest average salary for PERA calculation purposes.

a. Pre-Tax Premiums – Under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code, you may annually elect to reduce your taxable salary by the amount you pay towards medical and dental premiums. This voluntary program allows you to pay the premiums for these benefits with pre-tax dollars. Participation in the program can result in your paying less federal, state and Medicare taxes, and PERA deductions.

Because of the tax savings you receive, the federal government places certain restrictions on this type of plan. Your decision to participate is irrevocable until the next open enrollment period unless you experience a qualifying event under Federal Law [Treasury Regulation 1.125-4 (b-f)].

b. Flexible Spending Accounts (FSAs) – Flexible spending accounts allow you to pay for certain health care and dependent day care expenses on a pre-tax basis. You make monthly deposits of a predetermined amount through a salary reduction agreement. These funds are not subject to federal, state or Medicare taxes, or PERA deductions. However, you may not deduct any expenses on your tax return that were reimbursed with pre-tax funds from a flexible spending account.

The state offers two different types of flexible spending accounts.

- Health Care Flexible Spending Accounts can reimburse you for a number of qualifying health care expenses not covered by insurance (deductibles, co-insurance, co-payments, orthodontia, etc.).
- Dependent Day Care Flexible Spending Account can reimburse you for eligible dependent day care expenses.

You can contribute to either or both accounts; however, you cannot transfer funds from one account into another. Because of the tax savings you receive, the federal government places certain restrictions on this type of plan. For example, your decision to participate is irrevocable until the next regularly scheduled annual open enrollment period unless you experience a qualifying status change.

6. COBRA (Continuation of Health Insurance Coverage)

You and your eligible dependents have the right to elect to continue your medical and dental coverage, and your FSA Health Care Account if you lose these benefits under certain circumstances. This right is guaranteed under federal law. To continue coverage, you must pay the total premium for a plan – both the state’s share and the employee’s share – and a 2% administrative fee.

D. Retirement and Survivor Benefits

1. Deferred Compensation Plans

Most people know that it is a good idea to supplement their retirement benefits for a financially secure retirement. One way to do this is by participating in one or more of the voluntary deferred compensation plans. These plans enable you to reduce your current income taxes by deferring income as you save for retirement.

As a state employee, you are eligible for two different deferred compensation plans:

- A “457 Plan,” administered by the State of Colorado Deferred Compensation Committee; and,
- A “401(k) Plan,” administered by the Public Employees’ Retirement Association (PERA).

If you are employed by higher education or by a hospital, you may also be eligible to participate in a “403(b) Plan.”

Participation in a deferred compensation plan does not affect your highest average salary (HAS) reported to PERA.

2. PERA

The Public Employees’ Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA), an organization established by state law, administers your retirement benefits. PERA provides a modified defined benefit, similar to other traditional pension plans, that serves as a substitute for Social Security coverage. Membership in PERA is mandatory for nearly all employees. Retired PERA members working for a limited time for the state are exempt from PERA deduction.

A percent of your total salary is deducted and transferred to PERA where it is credited to your individual member account and earns interest. This is a federal and state tax-deferred contribution until you withdraw your account either as a refund or through monthly benefits. Additionally, the state contributes a percentage of its payroll to PERA. PERA invests all contributions and combines the earnings income with the contributions to pay benefits.

Many of your PERA benefits are determined using a calculation based upon your age, years of service credit, and your “Highest Average Salary (HAS).” HAS is the average of the highest salaries on which PERA contributions were paid during three periods of 12 consecutive months.

If a PERA member dies while employed and has accrued one year of service credit, qualified survivors are eligible for a benefit. If there is no survivor benefit payable, your named beneficiary or estate will receive a single payment.

Also, members may apply for disability benefits after five years of service credit if they have disabilities that preclude them from performing their regular job duties. If you are discharged for exhaustion of paid leave, you will be notified to contact PERA about applying for disability benefits and must apply to PERA no later than 90 days after your termination date.

If you separate from employment you may request to withdraw your PERA account. Refunds are issued within 90 days of separation or the date the properly completed refund request forms are received by PERA, whichever is later. However, if you leave your account with PERA, it will continue to earn interest and you may withdraw it at age 65 or when eligible for a retirement benefit, whichever is first, at that time you may request a monthly retirement benefit instead.

Contribution rates and retirement ages for state troopers and CBI agents differ from other state employees.

PERA will mail you information about your benefits shortly after you become a member. PERA also sends an annual statement. PERA is located at 1300 Logan Street, Denver, CO 80203. Telephone: PERA’s Customer Service Center, 303-832-9550 or 1 800-759-7372. Visit www.copera.org for more information.

E. Other Benefits

1. Workers’ Compensation

You are automatically insured under the Workers’ Compensation Act for injuries sustained in the course of your employment. It is your responsibility to report any accident you have on the job to your employer in order to receive workers’ compensation. If you are injured seriously enough to cause you to miss work because of the injury, your lost time, medical and

rehabilitation expenses may be paid for by this insurance.

It is extremely important that you report all accidents in a timely manner. In all cases of on-the-job injury, you must notify your employer in writing of your job injury within four days of the injury. Also, if you contribute to the cause of the injury or illness or if it is determined that the injury was due to willful misconduct or negligence on your part, your benefits may be reduced or denied.

You must seek medical assistance at the health care provider assigned for your department. With a few exceptions, visits to a non-designated health provider will not be paid by workers' compensation.

2. Unemployment Insurance

If you are separated from your job under certain conditions, you may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. The amount you receive will be based upon your earnings and the terms and conditions of your separation.

The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) administers this program. A claim for benefits may be filed on separation by calling 1-800-388-5515 (voice) statewide, or 303-861-5515 (Denver metro area), or 303-866-6069 (TDD). For questions about payments, call 1-888-550-2800 or 303-813-2800 (Denver metro area).

3. Medicare Coverage

All state employees hired on or after April 1, 1986 are covered under Medicare, including former employees who returned. Temporary employees are included unless the basis for employment is a fire, storm, snow, earthquake, flood, or similar emergency. The required percentage of your gross wages is deducted from your pay.

4. Training

Job-related and career enhancement courses may be provided to state employees at no cost or at a reduced cost as authorized by each department. Requests for training must be approved by your appointing authority.

5. State-Owned Housing

A department may provide housing for a state employee where state-owned facilities are available and it is in the best interest of the state. The department determines the rental cost. The employee and department execute a rental agreement and rent, and, in some cases, utility costs are paid through payroll deduction.

6. Uniforms

Required uniforms and their maintenance may be provided to employees at no charge, at a reduced charge, or through a uniform allowance.

F. Reimbursable Expenses

1. Travel Expense Reimbursement

You are entitled to reimbursement for travel expenses you incur in carrying out responsibilities that are for the benefit of the state. Personal or political expenses or those that are not directly related to official functions or programs of a department are not reimbursable.

You must use the most economical available transportation that will satisfactorily accomplish the state's business. You may use your own vehicle and receive a mileage reimbursement, or use

a state vehicle. When travel extends beyond one calendar day, you may claim the actual cost of reasonable accommodations plus the state allowance for meals that would normally be eaten. If travel is completed in a single day, lunch will not be reimbursed. Under certain circumstances, your appointing authority may approve a meal allowance for breakfast and/or dinner.

Be sure to get all needed prior approval and to complete all required forms that pertain to your state travel. Reimbursable amounts and allowances are reviewed and changed periodically and are contained in the state fiscal rules.

2. Moving Expenses

You may be entitled to reimbursement for moving or relocation expenses related to your duties, including if you accept a position outside 50 miles as part of the layoff process. The appointing authority approves moving expenses when in the best interests of the state. Limits are specified in state law and fiscal rules.

G. Colorado Employee Assistance Program

The state has a free and confidential EAP program for state employees and supervisors that offers short-term assistance in handling personal problems that impact job performance or the work environment. Workshops are also available.

You can schedule a confidential meeting to assess the problem, arrange for a referral to an appropriate community resource or insurance benefit provider, or EAP personnel may work directly with you on a short-term basis. Confidential follow-up is done to ensure satisfactory resolution of your problem.

H. Work-Life Programs

Given the profound changes in demographics and the work place, programs addressing the work experience are a key component of total compensation. Providing a supportive and flexible work environment that helps balance personal and work responsibilities has an impact on productivity and customer service. A broad spectrum of statewide programs is available to employees and supervisors. By executive order, the performance evaluation of supervisors and managers is to include a factor on the application of basic business skills and sound judgment using work-life policies and programs.

Information has been published on such components as job sharing, alternative scheduling (flextime and flexplace), dependent care flexible spending accounts, and manager awareness of work-life issues. Childcare, tuition and other discounts have been established for employees. More information is available at www.colorado.gov/dpa/dhr.

III. Dispute Resolution

Disputes may arise whenever people work together. Many conflicts arise out of differences of understanding, whether between supervisors and employees, or among peers. Most disputes can and should be resolved informally in the immediate work area as quickly as possible.

The state personnel system offers a number of dispute resolution processes. The proper process depends on the specific situation. The most effective means of dealing with a conflict that cannot be resolved informally is through an outside neutral mediator. If you cannot resolve your issue informally, contact your department HR office immediately as most dispute resolution processes have deadlines and specific requirements for filing a complaint.

You can have a representative of your choice in meetings involving most types of disputes. You may confer with your representative during work hours with the prior consent of your supervisor but such meetings are to be scheduled so there is minimal disruption to the work and general operations.

A. Grievances

A grievance is an avenue to address problems that do not give rise to specific appeal rights (see information below for specific appeal rights). For example, individuals might grieve corrective actions, employee-supervisor relationships, shift and job location assignments, hours worked, or working facilities and conditions.

Basically a grievance involves a step-by-step process in which the employee describes the grievance so it may be reviewed at various levels in the organization. The process begins by notifying the supervisor or second-level supervisor as provided in your department's grievance procedure. There are time limits and may be forms within your department. If your grievance reaches the point where you may petition the personnel board, information and forms are available at www.colorado.gov/dpa/dhr.

If the grievance alleges illegal discrimination, including sexual harassment, the employee must send a notice to the personnel board within 10 days of the alleged discrimination.

The grievance process can sometimes be legalistic and even adversarial. Remember that mediation is available.

B. Appeals

State employees who are dissatisfied with certain adverse actions affecting them have an opportunity to seek a review of those actions. Any employee considering filing an appeal or petition for a hearing should review the rules carefully. See your department HR office for filing details and forms. Forms are also available at www.colorado.gov/dpa/dhr.

1. Downward Position Allocation and Examination Actions

Employees who are dissatisfied with a downward position allocation and certain examination actions may appeal directly to the personnel director. Such appeals must be filed in writing to the proper address by the 10-day deadline specified in personnel director's procedures. The personnel director will review the appeal, but may use advisors in reaching a decision. During the same 10-day period while an employee is filing an appeal with the personnel director, the employee can also contact the department that took the action to see if the appeal can be resolved informally. Appeal forms are available at your department HR office or www.colorado.gov/dpa/dhr.

If discrimination is also alleged, the appeal must also be filed with the personnel board within 10 calendar days of the action.

2. Pay, Status, or Tenure

An employee whose current base pay, status, or tenure is adversely affected by any action, with some exceptions, can appeal to the personnel board and has the right to a hearing. Probationary employees have the same appeal rights as certified employees except the right to appeal a disciplinary action based on unsatisfactory performance.

Such appeals must be filed in writing with the personnel board within 10 calendar days after the employee receives written notice of the action being appealed. See your HR office for forms and filing details. Forms are also available at www.colorado.gov/dpa/dhr.

3. “Whistleblower” Law

Employees may appeal actions under the state employee protection law, the “Whistleblower Act.” This law protects employees from retaliation for disclosing certain information as set by law. Employees who wish to know more about how such appeals are handled should contact the personnel board at 303-764-1472.

4. Discrimination

Employees may file allegations of discrimination with the personnel board or the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The personnel board will refer the matter to the Colorado Civil Rights Division for an investigation. If an investigation results in an opinion of “probable cause,” conciliation will be attempted. If that fails, or if the employee protests a “no probable cause” opinion, the employee may appeal to the personnel board, which will determine whether a hearing is to be held.

5. Discretionary Hearings

The personnel board has the discretion to grant hearings in certain areas that do not adversely affect pay, status, or tenure. All petitions for discretionary hearings have filing requirements. In most cases, appellants have 10 calendar days from the date written notice of the action appealed is received to file a formal appeal or petition for hearing with the personnel board.

C. Director’s Review Process

Employees may request a review of matters not covered by other dispute processes such as FMLA, FLSA, removal of a name from an eligible list, or rejection of an application. Written decisions issued by the personnel director regarding overtime-related and FMLA issues are considered to be the final administrative decision by the state.

D. Performance Pay System Dispute Resolution

Both an internal and external process exists for resolving disputes involving the performance pay system. Each department is required to have an internal process to resolve disputes. The personnel director has responsibility for reviewing certain performance system disputes at the external level.

E. Alternative Dispute Resolution

1. State Employees Mediation Program (SEMP)

The state has a mediation program that is a facilitated problem-solving approach to resolving disputes. It is less adversarial than either the grievance or appeal process. It is a free and

confidential service available to all employees in the state personnel system. It can be requested to resolve differences before they reach the grievance stage or after a grievance has been filed.

A key fact to remember is that if you want to mediate a dispute and yet retain the right to grieve, you must also start the formal grievance process within the 10-day time limit. If the formal grievance process described earlier in this section has already been started, either party may request mediation. Deadlines required by the grievance process are suspended while mediation is occurring.

2. Settlement

Parties are encouraged to resolve their appeals prior to a hearing through the personnel board's settlement program.

3. Arbitration

Arbitration is a dispute resolution alternative available for cases before the personnel board, where rapid closure is most desired. By mutual agreement, both parties may divert their case to arbitration under the Uniform Arbitration Act.

IV. Additional Programs

A. Risk Management

The risk management program protects state employees against liability in the operation of state vehicles and in cases of general liability exposure (potential loss to the state not related to an incident with an automobile). The self-insured liability program will defend state employees while in the course of their employment, unless they are guilty of willful or wanton misconduct. The state's program may not apply to certain institutions of higher education.

If you are involved in an accident while driving a state vehicle, notify your supervisor immediately. You are responsible for filing any forms required by law enforcement agencies, but any further contact with the other party or parties involved should be referred to Risk Management at 303-866-3848.

If you are driving your personal vehicle on state business and are involved in an accident, your personal insurance policy on this automobile is the primary insurer. The state self-insured liability program may provide coverage in excess of the employee's personal insurance policy liability limits. Physical damage (collision) coverage on personal vehicles is solely an employee responsibility.

Risk Management also administers the state's property insurance program but provides no coverage for employee-owned property. A 1989 executive order created a safety committee in each department to establish safety policies and procedures that fit each department's needs. It is your responsibility to become familiar with the policies and procedures for your work site and department and to report areas for potential improvement to the safety committee. Each employee is responsible for securing the safety of items of value.

B. Department ADA Coordinators

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires that services, programs, and activities of state agencies be accessible to persons with disabilities. It prohibits discrimination against such persons in all aspects of the employment process. The ADA also requires employers to provide reasonable accommodations to the known limitations of otherwise qualified applicants and employees with disabilities.

Each department has designated an ADA coordinator who investigates complaints and is the main contact for resources on accessibility and accommodation.

C. Colorado State Employees Credit Union

Founded in 1934, the Colorado State Employees Credit Union (CSECU) is a member-owned not-for-profit financial cooperative providing a full range of financial services. Membership is open to part-time, full-time, and retired state employees. Anyone related to this group by blood, marriage, adoption, or a member of their household is also eligible to take advantage of credit union benefits.

CSECU offices are located in Arvada, Aurora, Bear Valley, Canon City, Central Denver, Colorado Springs, Fort Collins, Golden, Grand Junction, Greeley, Lakewood, Pueblo, and Southeast Denver. Credit union services are also available online at www.csecu.org.

D. Working Together Foundation

Working Together is a non-profit private organization established by state employees and exclusively for state employees. Working Together provides emergency assistance to current or retired state employees in times of crises. One-time grants of up to \$500 are provided to help employees with at least six months of state service for basic necessities such as food, clothing, housing, medical expenses.

In keeping with its motto, “State employees helping state employees,” the foundation is funded solely by state employees’ contributions. The Colorado Combined Campaign is the primary method of contribution (#1300); however, donations can be made directly to Working Together. For more information on tax-deductible contributions or how to apply for assistance go to www.state.co.us/dhr/wt or contact the foundation directly: 1373 Grant St., 2nd floor, Denver, CO 80203. You can also leave a voice message at 303-831-8645.